

Review of Concepts and Terms for Final Exam Fall 2003

(Exam questions will be taken from this list; indented concepts are from the readings)

Economist

Lome Convention 1957

EU Banana Regime and WTO ruling on banana exports

Latin America Chiquita bananas v. Caribbean model

Watts:

characteristics of "La Conjuncture"

how advanced capitalist states dominate the postwar international political economy

3 recent developments (capital movement, banking and NICs)

growing underdevelopment in Africa - why?

wheat revolution, famine and the issue of access to food

traditional methods of adaptation to drought

ecological degradation as a result of abandonment of traditional practices

processes occurring at scales of reality, ideology and experience in the "wheat trap"

Fordist and postFordist production – characteristics

hierarchy of functions for world cities (global financial, multinational, national, sub-national)

Panregional linkages of world cities.

Resource economy

Roles of the state in capitalist society – key role to reduce alienation

Alienation (Marx) and hegemony (Gramsci)

Three crises of capitalism (Habermas): legitimation, rationality and motivation

Diffusion of Democracy - The Third Wave

Liberal and illiberal democracy; social democracy

Relationship between economic development and democratic status – why is stable democracy only in rich countries?

Example of oil economy in Nigeria – resource economy dependency

Distribution of coups d'etat in Africa

Cycles of coups and counter-coups in Ghana – using Habermas to explain the coups

Coulter's global model of liberal democracy (see graphs in text)

Politics of power vs. politics of support (from lecture)

Politics of failure

Kramer:

sovereignty and authority (Islam as a theology of liberation)

shari'a

challenge of pluralism.

Taylor and Flint: (172-191)

Topological model – (interclass-interstate politics versus interclass-intrastate politics)

Theories of the state in capitalist society: a) pluralist-neutral; b) regulator and facilitator; c) Marxist/Habermas theory - promoter; d) protector; e) ideological state apparatus (Gramsci)

Relative autonomy of state from capitalism versus state as key institution of world economy

Hefner:

Cycles of devotional laxity and strict religious observance in Muslim societies (Khaldun)

Arrival of globalization in 1950s – how it challenged traditional Muslim societies

Religion and the state in Muslim states – theocratic and secular models

Huntington – West unique

Coca-colonization thesis

Modernization thesis

8 characteristics of “western civilization”

Reasons for Islamic insurgence

Reasons for “second-generation indigenization” - examples Iran, Israel, Indonesia

Shrinkage of the West – languages and religion

How to promote coherence of the West

Taylor and Flint (245-66; 270-85)

Liberal democratization and social mobilization (modernization) – a) as a trend b) as 2 processes of democratization – core and peripheral

3 key issues a) constitutional b) political c) social

3 properties of liberal democratic states

3 properties of social democratic states

Thesis (accumulation), antithesis (legitimation) and synthesis (party politics)

Politics of power (positions vis-à-vis world economy – cadre parties) and politics of support (positions vis-à-vis welfare state- mass parties)

Trust and alienation in the new democracy – Russia

Thick and thin trust – survival strategies

Social capital -define

Civic engagement – what are its correlates?

Relationship between political and economic cleavages in non-consolidated democracy _graph

Barber (Jihad versus McWorld)

Twin attacks on social capital from Jihad and McWorld (parochialism and universalism)

The dilemma of international law – who can enforce it?

Implications of the erosion of state sovereignty

How Jihad undermines democracy.

private versus public discourse (why McWorld wants private discourses)

Why markets do not prefer democracy.

Why a civic society is essential to a democracy.

Nationalist theories - primordialism (Connor), economic (Marxist), geographic-territorial (Williams)

relative deprivation thesis

types of nations: East (ethnic)and Western (civic) notions of nation

jus sanguinis and *jus soli*

internal colonialism

imagined community

Matriyoska (onion-skin) multiple nested identities

Hypothetica: 13 potential conflicts -types and example of each

Soviet nationalities policy; creating the Soviet citizen and titular groups

Russification and Russianization

Pseudo-states – examples and their characteristics

Taylor and Flint: Chap 5
Nationalism as a "modern Janus"

5 kinds of nationalism

nationalism as resistance and nationalism as class struggle

nationalism as antisystemic movement

Building a new European identity?

Roy:

Islamism - examples:

Conservative re-Islamisms – examples:

Islamism (as opposed to Islam the religion) – elements and examples

3 characteristics of neo-fundamentalism Islam

Paradox of globalization – modern supranationalism with swift communications with intra-state religiosity.

Taylor and Flint Ch. 8 (325-367)

what makes a place?

- a) location
- b) locale
- c) sense of place

identity politics and Kondratieff waves

cultural hegemony (Gramsci)

double-edged modernity (Giddens)

3 prime modernities; ordinary modernity; reflexive modernity; post-traditional condition

Archibugi:

Why September 11 is “more significant” than (e.g) over half a million dead in Rwanda?

Difference between terrorism and state terror

Ethics of a one-sided war (all casualties on one side e.g. Afghanistan or Kosovo war)

8 elements of the “cosmopolitan perspective” – are they supportable? Is the perspective sustainable in the face of unilateralism?

O’Loughlin – “The political geography of conflict”

Preponderance of civil war (compared to interstate war) in number and devastation

2 war-power developments and 1 corollary

Preemption clause of the National Security Strategy document

Role of ethnicity in causing civil wars – not as simple as it looks

Role of poverty in causing civil wars – how to break the cycle?

Role of the presence of natural resources in causing civil war

Role of physical geography (terrain) in causing civil war

Role of democracy – is the Kantian peace hypothesis accurate?

Role of religion – is Islam more warlike?

Geographic concentrations of conflict 1946-2001 (and UN HDI correlation)

US military spending trends (compared to other countries)

The Jacksonian tradition in US foreign policy

Kagan's "Hobbesian and Kantian" model for the US and Europe

"risk-transfer war" – have events in Iraq since March 2003 undermined the argument?

US cooperation and conflict in the 1990s – is it an attempt to "close the gap" (Barnett)?

Is the US an "empire"? If yes, by design, invitation, accident or largesse?