

A) World-systems theories

A Single Capitalist World Economy

A System of Multiple States

3- Tier Hierarchy/ 2 Processes

global "division of labor."

4 processes of B phase

Antisystemic movements

5 stage sequence of gaining (and losing) hegemony (Wallerstein – innovation, production, trade, finance, culture/political)

Wallerstein's 3 short hegemonies – how defined, dates, locations

Where are the semi-peripheries? Types of semi-peripheries.

4 activities of states in capitalist world economy

Critiques of Wallerstein's approach (5 criticisms)

Similarities of Wallerstein and Modelski models (4 similarities)

Differences between Wallerstein and Modelski models (5 differences)

Modelski model – 5 cycles (100 years) – dates, hegemon, challengers (at least one in each cycle) formative wars, ideology of each hegemon

4 generational phases of each cycle

Criticisms of Modelski (6 critiques)

"The territorial trap"

Why US military spending should be disproportionately on navy

Evidence for US relative decline in early 21st century – deficits/spending

Taylor and Flint 12-48

Interaction of state and markets – role of the state in competitive capitalist world-system

3 tier w-s structure – core, semi-periphery and periphery (definition and locations)

Kondratieff cycles (4 cycles and 8 phases) – know dates, locations, innovations etc – in the three regions (core, Semi-periphery and periphery) – table pp. 22-23

4 institutions instrumental in the world-economy

Linkages between the institutions (Figure 1.3)

Taylor and Flint Chapter 4: (144-172)

Developmentalism vs. Functionalism and their critiques

States looking in and looking out

territory and sovereignty – challenges to the state from globalization

frontiers and boundaries –distinction

capital cities in core, periphery and semi-periphery;

federalist systems

alternative state-economy formations

What key institution links politics and economics – the state – WE NEED A THEORY

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

Hegemony (Wallerstein)

Hegemony (Modelski)

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

Reasons for differences in the geographic stability of votes in core and peripheral countries

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

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

B) Globalization:

“race to the bottom”

Glocalization

Decline of state autonomy – arguments for/arguments against

Footloose industries = offshoring

TINA – “Washington Consensus”

World-cities as command and control points of global capitalism

Hierarchy of world cities – and regional linkages (examples – e.g. New York, Miami, Rio)

“alienation” of voters (Marx definition)

“anomie” (Durkheim)

‘cultural hegemony’ (Gramsci)

Ohmae:

critique of Huntington's ‘Clash of Civilizations’

four indications that states are becoming “bit actors” (p. 12-13)

California-ization of taste

world-view; why maps and statistics based on state-borders are misleading

~~characteristics of economies at thresholds (US \$1,500, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000)~~

~~three effects of developments in information technologies~~

~~cross-border civilization – Nintendo kids~~

C) Africa:

Neo-colony (definition and examples)

Sahel – location and general environmental conditions

CPRs, traditional and cash farming, indigenous knowledge

Wheat trap – how it hurts food production -> food dependency

Concentration of coups (instability) in Africa – where and why?

Habermas – 3 crises -Crisis of legitimacy, crisis of rationality, crisis of motivation

Example of Ghana – linking economic and political changes – weakness of regimes

Politics of support, politics of power, politics of failure

Baxter

How does US cotton subsidies affect W. African producers?

What are the externality effects of low global cotton prices on local communities in W. Africa?

Does Mali qualify as a “resource economy”?

Watts:

characteristics of “La Conjuncture”

how do advanced capitalist states dominate the postwar international political economy?

3 recent developments (capital movement, banking and NICs)

link between global recession and local events in the Third World

growing underdevelopment in Africa – why?

the food crisis in Africa

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"
why is patriarchy and sex-segregation in the (globalizing) workforce producing a high fertility rate in Bangla Desh?

D) Nationalism and War:

Define "nationalism"

Distinguish between state, nation, nation-state, self-determination, homeland
"jus sanguinis" (rites by blood/ethnicity) vs. "jus soli" (rights by legal residence)

Nationalism as a "modernist" phenomenon

Primordialist vs. social constructionist perspectives on nationalism

"Imagined communities" (Anderson)

"internal colonialism" (Hechter)

Distinguish between proto-nationalism, separation nationalism, unification nationalism, renewal nationalism

Geographic study of nationalism – blend primordialist and social constructionist with focus on territory – necessary and sufficiency conditions – example of Scotland

How nationalism is mobilized – example of Ireland- use of culture, symbols, education, etc

Role of internal disparities and sense of relative deprivation in minority areas

Hypothetica – know 6-8 types of territorial conflicts and example of each

Soviet nationalities policy

Russianization and Russification

Turkestani identity versus individual ethnic groups

Central Asian states (5)

Pseudo-states – characteristics and locations

Identity building in the TMR – examples of social construction

How to look at the world in the early 21st century – Hobbesians versus Kantians

How to build an empire – 3 ways

Perspective of the US around the world =- general trends

Collier et al "What fuels civil war?"

What are the typical left, center and right explanations for civil wars?

What is the central thesis of the chapter? What is the "conflict trap"?

Which types of poor countries have the highest risks of civil wars? Why?

Why would a political organization take the route of violent rebellion rather than an organized protest?

Somewhat counter-intuitively, why does **more** ethnic and religious diversity dampen the risk of civil war? (see fig. 3.1)

What ratio of ethnic majority significantly increase the risk of civil war? Why?

Note 3 key economic indicators related to civil war (box 3.1) – GDP per capita, economic growth and resource economies.

What is irredentist nationalism?

Why does the presence of a valuable resource in a minority region increase the odds of a secessionist movement?

Why are oil, drugs, diamonds etc the most critical resource in civil wars? (Hint: “lootable”)
Why is the “ethnic grievance” argument so powerful? Connect it to Nairn’s uneven development theory (cited in Ch 4 of the text).

Somewhat counter-intuitively, why does more foreign aid increase the odds of a civil war?

Why do partial democracies have a higher risk of civil war than either democracies or autocracies?

What is the low price for an AK-47 in Africa? (What is an AK-47?) Why is this significant in understanding civil war scope and duration?

What geographic factors are associated with the viability of rebel movements?

Who typically funds rebel movements?

What is the ONE competitive advantage of rebels? How do they turn it to their economic advantage?

Barnett:

What is the central thesis of the article?

What is the evidence for this thesis? What is the evidence against the thesis?

Define “core” (Barnett’s)

Define “non-integrating Gap” or Gap.

What are the advantages to the US of countries joining the Core?

Roughly what % of the world’s population is in the Core? In the Gap?

What (approximately) annual per capita income marks the threshold of the Gap?

What is the “security rule”?

What is a “seam state”? Identify some typical seam states.

Why should the US “shrink the Gap”, not “mind the Gap”?

O’Loughlin:

What are the two big developments and one corollary in the post Cold War conflict scene?

Define the “garrison state” (Lasswell)

Define the “Bush Doctrine”

In the debate about civil wars, which of the main explanations (greed – economic or grievance – ethnic) has more statistical supporting evidence?

What are the special problems of states with two large ethnic groups? Why are wars here so intractable? Examples of these states.

What is the primordialist version of nationalism?

What are the complicated connections between natural resources and the occurrence of civil wars?

What is a “failed state”?

What is the connection between state failure and US military intervention?

Two myths: democracies are not more peaceful and Islamic states are not more warlike.

What are the trends in rich (OECD) and non-OECD countries in the probability of armed conflict?

What does figure 5.2 show? What is the major conclusion from it?

Does the Shaw argument about the asymmetry of war casualties due to “risk-transfer war technologies” hold for the current Iraq war? (remember it was developed before March 2003).