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# Thomas M. Magstadt: Nations and Governments, 4ed: Study Guide

Steven Alan Samson

Liberty University, ssamson@liberty.edu

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# THOMAS M. MAGSTADT: NATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS, 4ed: STUDY GUIDE, 2002-2003 Steven Alan Samson

PART I: INTRODUCTION

# CHAPTER ONE: COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND THE REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

- 1. What reasons does the text give about why we should compare our own political institutions, processes, and traditions with those of others? What insights did **Alexis de Tocqueville** and **James Bryce** discern about American political and social institutions? How is America's tendency to intervene into the internal affairs of other countries regarded abroad? (3-5)
- 2. Distinguish between the **deductive** and **inductive methods** of reasoning. Between **normative political theory** and **behavioralism**. What made **Aristotle** a pioneer in the science of politics? (5-7)
- 3. What characteristics define **regions**? What are the characteristics of subsystems or **subordinate systems**? What is **globalization**? What is some of the evidence for and against this alleged phenomenon? What role is played by **biodiversity** in the differences between various regions? [Compare Jared Diamond's with David Landes's thesis]. (7-11)
- 4. How does the author characterize the climate and ecology of Western Europe? How did **Immanuel Wallerstein** account for the development of the "modern world system"? Why has Russia "never solved the riddle of agriculture?" What are some of its natural (comparative) advantages? What are the consequences of location for the "lands in between?" (11-14)
- 5. Why has China historically been able to support such a large population? How does the climate change as one moves from China around Indochina to India? What are some of China's natural resources? What is distinct about Asian population and political traditions? Baron Montesquieu introduced the term oriental despotism [which Karl Wittfogel used in developing his hydraulic theory of civilization]. What are some factors that account for the differences between North America and Latin America? What could account for earliest social and economic development in the Middle East? For economic stagnation in Africa? (14-18)
- 6. How is one's identity linked with location? Can history, language, culture, and religion be readily compartmentalized? What factors make Europe (particularly Western Europe) a cultural concept? How has a western moral consensus been manifested historically? What factors differentiate Eastern from Western Europe? Identify some ways the importance of nationality expressed among Czechs. What historical experiences distinguish Eastern Europe? (18-20)
- 7. What are some of the regional cultural unifying factors at work in Asia? When did the Chinese and Indian (Harappan) civilizations emerge? Identify the chief religious traditions. How did China and Indian respond to the West? What are some of the historical features associated with

Latin America and its relationship to the colossus to the north (what Claudio Véliz calls the Gothic Fox)? What was the rationale for the **Monroe Doctrine**? What are the unifying (and divisive) features of the Middle East? What are the common patterns of Africa? (20-24)

- 8. Identify the chief economic and demographic (fertility and infant mortality rates, literacy, education) features of each major region. How does each compare with the others? (24-28)
- 9. What are the central issues relating to each of the three questions that form the book's conceptual framework? What were some of the consequences of the backwash of European imperialism after the Second World War? [Another environmental influence may be seen in Russia's empire-building tendencies that grew out of Russia's vulnerability to invasion (Mongols, Napoleon, Hitler) and a desire for warm-water ports]. (28-30)
- 10. What are some of the consequences of the domination of world financial institutions by the West? What sorts of patterns become more apparent if we view societies in a regional perspective? What are some considerations (including trade-offs) in seeking to define "the **good life**"? {Hobbes defined the good life in terms of security and order; Rousseau, the natural life; Marx, equality; Jefferson, the pursuit of happiness; Locke, liberty; and Bentham, the pleasure principle (happiness)]. (28-34)

#### Review

ethnocentrism normative political theory subordinate systems Immanuel Wallerstein China's water systems North vs. Latin America

division of labor history of Eastern Europe Monroe Doctrine political culture

political perception

Aristotle and others on the good life

factors that left a strong imprint on European culture consequences of the colonization of Asia and Africa

Aristotle deductive and inductive reasoning behavioralism regions

biodiversity

Russian climate and political culture

oriental despotism

Sumerians Cyrillic alphabet

latifundia political ecology

collective memory

Western European democracy

# **CHAPTER TWO: MODELS, REGIMES. AND REGIONS**

globalization

Christendom

Baron Montesquieu

cradle of civilization

Buddhism and Shintoism

animism and tribalism

political socialization

imperialist powers

Portugal

- 1. What is a **state**? Why did a state-centered approach to political science nearly disappear for a time until revived by **Samuel Huntington** and others? What makes the state so important? What are the most common classifications of political systems today? **Aristotle** distinguished six forms: three legitimate **monarchy** (rule by one), **aristocracy** (rule by a few), and **polity** (rule by many) and three illegitimate **tyranny** (misrule by one), **oligarchy** (misrule by a few), and **democracy** (mob rule). He favored a mixed regime or a polity. (37-39)
- 2. What do people want or expect from government? What are the chief features of presidential democracy? How do the **checks and balances** restrain or limit the exercise of power? [Checks

are based on a separation and overlapping of powers]. What are some of the powers and duties of presidents? What do the ambiguities created by this system mean? What is the **Westminster model**? What are the advantages of the British-style parliamentary system? How do other parliamentary systems differ? What countries draw on both models? (39-45)

- 3. Identify five characteristics of authoritarian government. According to Aristotle, what are three aims of tyrants? Why is there a problem of succession? [Edward Rozek looked at the declining quality of Soviet leadership in his theory of diminishing dictators]. What is the key to tyranny? [Emperor Septimius Severus counseled his sons: Pay the soldiers; nothing else matters]. What are praetorian states? [Rome's praetorian guard often made or broke the career of soldier-emperors like Septimius Severus]. When and where has military rule prevailed? Where does monarchy still survive? [Europe's constitution monarchs reign but do not rule]. (45-48)
- 4. What is the pivotal feature of the totalitarian model? [Lenin's Bolshevik party was the vanguard of the second Russian Revolution of 1917]. Identify six characteristics of totalitarian regimes. [Germany pioneered the concept of total mobilization during WWI]. How was Marxism-Leninism used in the Soviet Union? [Lenin's body was preserved and kept on public display]. Did perestroika succeed in reforming the Communist system? (49-51)
- 5. What are the chief features of a market economy. How is fiscal policy used to regulate the economy? How did Stalin make use of the Soviet command economy? Why have most command economies failed? What is the rationale for a welfare state? [This model originated in Bismarck's Germany and Disraeli's Britain]. How does it work? Does it work well? Why must the restructuring of former command economies be difficult and painful? [In Poland, it was called "shock therapy"]. (51-55)
- 6. Why did **Plato** oppose progress? What is **development**? What three factors make WWII a watershed in world history? In development, distinguish between **input-output theory** (AKA systems theory) and evolutionary theory. Distinguish between normative, scientific, and determinist approaches. Identify three patterns of inequality in political economy. [Proximate causes of the world debt crisis in the 1980s include high oil prices and interest rates; systemic causes are structural]. What sorts of disciplines are imposed by the IMF on debtor countries that seek loans? How does **dependency theory** account for the disparity between wealthy and poor nations? (55-62)
- 7. What political factors affect the direction and pace of economic development? What new stresses and strains are created by modernization? What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of **mobilization systems** vs. **reconciliation systems**? Most developing nations seek economic self-reliance (**autarky**) but this is self-defeating. What are some signs of overdevelopment? What is apt to be the global trend for the near future? (62-66)

#### Review

state
Aristotle's classification
three functions of government
Westminster model
House of Lords
authoritarian characteristics
coup d'état
dynastic rule
totalitarian characteristics
perestroika

Samuel Huntington presidential democracy checks and balances House of Commons bicameral dictatorship (tyranny) junta divine right mass mobilization market economy four types of political systems separation of powers powers and duties of president fusion of powers "no confidence" vote aims of tyrants praetorian states monarchs who rule and reign Marxism-Leninism laissez-faire

uses of a command economy Plato and development International Monetary Fund capital flight reconciliation systems welfare state Third World (LDCs) dependency theory political factors privatization fiscal and monetary policy input-output theory conditionality mobilization systems overdevelopment

# **PART II: WESTERN EUROPE**

# CHAPTER THREE: THE WESTERN POLITICAL HERITAGE

- 1. Identify five **similarities** that suggest cross-fertilization among the West European states. What are some of the most important geographical divisions? What circumstances made Northwestern Europe favorable to the Industrial Revolution? What was the advantage of "modernization from within?" How does the United States differ from Europe due to the absence of feudalism and socialism? (75-79)
- What changes were wrought by the Renaissance and the Reformation? Why was the system of mercantilism devised in the seventeenth century? What were its assumptions and where did it lead? How did the Scientific Revolution lay the foundations of modernity? In what ways did the Enlightenment break with Catholic dogma? What Christian doctrine did ethical hedonism [the basis of Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism] replace? (80-82)
- 3. Identify at least four stages of the **French Revolution**. Briefly list a few of the economic and social consequences of the **Industrial Revolution**. Are the majority of these results positive or negative in their impact on society? Why? (82-83)
- 4. How did **liberalism**, **socialism**, and **conservatism** originate? Identify their chief characteristics. Identify the major types of political parties in the European political landscape. [The concepts of right and left originated in the seating arrangements of the French Revolutionary National Assembly]. Identify reasons why some Europeans would sympathize with Communism. How, then, do you explain the fall of both Communism and Eurocommunism in Eastern and Western Europe? Where do the Green parties fall? (84-87)
- 5. How were the views of **Alfred Thayer Mahan**, **Charles Darwin**, and Rudyard Kipling used to justify colonial rule? The modern European system of states emerged at the end of the Thirty Years War with the signing of the **Treaty of Westphalia**. What caused the balance of power system to undergird a de facto political unity? What were its main features? What led to its demise? Describe the ambivalent relationship between the United States and Europe. (87-90)
- 6. What were the effects of the **Treaty of Versailles** and its **war-guilt clause**? What were the basic tenets of **National Socialism**? How did these tenets help Hitler and the Nazi party replace the **Weimar Republic**? Why did **fascism** arise in Europe and Asia between the world wars? In what ways has totalitarianism helped shape the political landscape of modern Europe? (90-92)
- 7. What makes the United Kingdom so highly centralized? What are its chief nationality groups? What factors help make it an island of stability? [Like Japan and the United States, it has cultivated the advantages of insularity]. What are some legacies of its maritime tradition? What

is significant about **balance of payments**? How did Parliament originate as an outgrowth of the feudal system and Magna Carta? How and when did Parliament gain the upper hand? [The Civil War went from 1642 to 1649 when Charles I was beheaded. Whigs and Tories originated in the parliamentary dispute c. 1680 over whether James, the Duke of York and a Catholic, should be named his brother's successor]. How did cabinet rule develop? (95-99)

- 8. How do the regions of France differ? How (and why) has France's economic development differed from Britain's? What difference has **indicative planning** made? What is the role of religion, including anticlericalism, in French life? How is the legacy of royal absolutism reflected in French history? What makes the French Revolution a watershed event? Identify five contradictions in French politics that have destabilized its politics. (99-105)
- 9. Give three reasons German territory has historically been a battleground. What accounts for the rise of German nationalism in the nineteenth century? [Seeds had already been planted by Herder and the Brothers Grimm]. How did Austria's Prince **Metternich** use the loose-knit German confederation? Who were the **Junkers**? Identify some of the developments that favored Prussia's rise to hegemony (leadership). What led to the unification of Germany in 1871? Why was the German Empire called the Second Reich? What were some of the marks against the **Weimar Republic**? What were some of the consequences of the **Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact** of August 1939? (105-09)

#### Review

similarities among contemporary Western European states Northwestern Europe and the Industrial Revolution modernization from within Reformation and Christianity Renaissance humanism and secularization assumptions behind mercantilism Jean-Baptiste Colbert Scientific Revolution and its consequences French Revolution and the Jacobins Liberalism, socialism, and conservatism in relation to the Industrial revolution Mahan's and Darwin's justifications of imperialism effects of the Treaty Versailles national divisiveness within Britain balance of payments reasons for Britain's comparative security from external threats historical lack of social cohesiveness and political stability in France Prussia's advantages and innovations

# CHAPTER FOUR: THE TRIUMPH OF PARLIAMENTS AND PLURALISM

# **Study Questions**

 What are constitutional monarchies? [The former Bulgarian king was elected prime minister in 2001 and some former monarchs have been allowed to return to their former kingdoms].
 Identify four key decisions regarding the future of Europe made by Harry Truman. What forms did U.S. assistance to Western Europe take after World War II? Why did Western Europe need

- so much assistance? (112-15)
- 2. What are the economic characteristics of a **postindustrial society**? What problems developed in Western Europe as a result of post-industrialization? Why have some ideological differences narrowed? What are some disturbing tendencies? (115-18)
- 3. Identify and distinguish the four elements of thee British constitution. What are the two seminal ideas of British politics? Identify four characteristics of the British parliamentary system. Why does the lower house have the upper hand? {The House of Commons first reduced the power of the Lords in 1642 by excluding bishops]. What are "opposition days?" How does the committee system differ from Congress's? What is **question time** [which features the "embarrassment game"]? What body serves as Supreme Court? [The author neglected to mention that all but 92 hereditary peers were excluded from the House of Lords in 1999 in favor of life pees]. (118-23)
- 4. How is the **fusion of powers** illustrated by the **cabinet system**? What is **Whitehall**? What is a **permanent secretary**? Why do American bureaucrats have greater discretion? How have the Conservative, Labour, and liberal parties changed during the last century? What are SMDPV? What is its more prevalent alternative? What is the "**first past the post**" **principle**? Compare and contrast the British electoral system with that of the United States. What is the **corporatist model** and how well does it fit the British system? (124-32)
- 5. What was the "British disease?" How did John major cure it? What is the IRA? What has become of attempts to reach a permanent settlement? What problems have Britain's **special relationship** with the United States created for Europe? Why did Tony Blair's Labour Party win in 1997? How has he fared? (132-36)
- 6. What are the hybrid elements of France's Fifth Republic? What role is played by the **plebiscite** (a national referendum)? In combining features of a presidential and a parliamentary system, how does the dual executive work? [Rome had two consuls; Napoleon was First Consul before he crowned himself emperor]. Compare and contrast the constitutional powers of the French president and the British monarch. What makes the French civil service a **technocracy**? What role is played by **les grandes écoles**? What powers are absent in the French parliament? Compare and contrast the Gaullist and Socialist parties. What is **cohabitation**? (136-45)
- 7. What became of Mitterand's nationalization program? Why did he move away from *dirigisme*? What accounts for the rise of the extreme right? What are the **special regimes**? (145-51)
- 8. What are the *Länder* and hw do they promote political decentralization? The author notes that in drafting its charter, the Basic Law, Germany borrowed freely from the governing principles of other nations. Name the key models for Germany's government and briefly describe the elements adapted from each. How does *Article 19* address the abuse of emergency powers? How is *Article 18* limited? How may the Basic Law be amended? What did *Article 23* accomplish? (151-54)
- 10. What roles do the Chancellor, Cabinet, and the parliamentary secretaries play? What re the **Fraktionen** in the **Bundestag**? What is the Council of Elders? What is the **Bundesrat**? How are its members chosen? Identify three types of legislation. What are the two votes that are used to fill the Bundestag? What are some of the controversies associated with German unification? What divisions have resulted? What brought the Kohl era to an end? (154-65)
- 11. What are the primary goals of the European Union? How did it originate? What is the **Maastrict**

**Treaty**? Identify the chief ingredients of the European Parliament's elaborate system of representation? Which countries opted out of the **Euro zone**? (165-72)

#### Review

key decisions by the Truman administration shifts that mark postindustrial society post-industrialism reverse development post-war economic recovery except in Britain features of constitutional monarchies Britain's unique unwritten constitution and its sources functions of House of Lords and cabinet American vs. British bureaucrats Keynesian theory and its inability to account for stagflation parliamentary sovereignty "first past the post" principle corporatist model plebiscite les grandes écoles consequences of Mitterand's nationalization program powers of French president and prime minister cohabitation dirigisme underlying purpose of Germany's Basic law German Fraktionen effect of the European Community on traditional nationalism problems that have accompanied German reunification Maastricht Treaty Euro zone

# PART III: RUSSIA AND SLAVIC EUROPE

# CHAPTER FIVE: THE OTHER EUROPE

- 1. Identify the four largest ethnic groups of East Europe (the Moldavians are Romanians, formerly the Wallachians). What makes East Europe a "shatter zone?" [This political fault line continues around the southern perimeter of the old Russian empire]. What advantages does Hungary have over other "emerging democracies" in East Europe? In what ways has geography influenced Russia's history, including **Tocqueville**'s famous observation? (179-84)
- 2. **Kuehnelt-Leddihn on the Magyars**: They are not Indo-Europeans at all; they came, under the leadership of Árpád, from the western slopes of the Ural mountains, conquering Hungary in the last years of the ninth century. They were the first cousins of the Finns and Estonians, second cousins of the Turks and Tatars, third cousins of the Mongols, fourth cousins of the Tungus and Tartars, and perhaps even remote relatives of the Koreans and Japanese. . . . When these fierce, bright, and courageous pagan nomads arrived, terror spread all over Europe, which saw them as

relatives of the dreaded Huns and Avars. Their predatory raids carried them as far as Rouen, Bremen, Warsaw, Táranto, Barcelona, and Constantinople. In the churches people prayed: "From the fury of the Magyars deliver us, Good Lord!" If the Germans had not defeated them in two bloody battles, they might never have decided to settle down. Cured of their warring ways, they soon began to mingle with the people they had conquered between the Carpathians and the Balkan Peninsula: Slovaks, Germanic tribes, Bulgars, and Wends. And then, embracing Christianity, they became europeanized and westernized with amazing speed. Duke Géza was only a Christian of sorts, but his son Wajk, who at his baptism assumed the name Stephen, became St. Stephen, the real christianizer of Hungary. In 1001 Stephen received the golden crown from Pope Sylvester II. The House of Árpád produced a whole galaxy of saints.

- 3. Who were the *narodniki* and what did they inspire? How did Lenin's **Bolsheviks** originate? What was the theory behind it? What was bloody Sunday? [The czar abdicated twelve years later and a provisional government was created in March 1917]. Why did **Alexander Kerensky**'s 1917 attempt at democracy fail? How did Lenin impose Bolshevik control through the October Revolution? What was Lenin's response to the Kronstadt mutiny? (185-89)
- 4. Who were the **kulaks** (*kulaki*)? Why did Stalin use "salami tactics?" Contrast Trotsky's and Stalin's fundamental views. How did Stalin propose to bring about **autarky** through collectivization? What were some features of the Great Terror of the 1930s? [Stalin was responsible for the Ukrainian famine in the winter of 1932-33 estimated to have killed eight million so-called kulaks]. How severe was the devastation left by the war? What accounts for the Soviet recovery? (189-92)
- 5. What was the **containment** policy suggested by George Kennan? What events led to the **Marshall Plan** and the creation of **NATO**? When did the Sino-Soviet rift develop? What were the most significant developments in the Soviet Union after Stalin's death in 1953? What did Khrushchev accomplish? What accounts for the warming of relations between China and the United States? What impact did the Cold War have on East-West relations, specifically in the areas of arms control and trade? What caused the slow erosion of central authority during the Brezhnev years? [The privileges of the **nomenklatura** and Brezhnev's poor health should be included]. Identify: Prague Spring, **Brezhnev Doctrine**, the **Secret Speech**, **détente**. (192-99)
- 6. How did Lenin and Stalin bend Marxist ideas to fit their own political situations? What were the primary principles of Soviet ideology (Marxism-Leninism)? Identify: law of capitalist accumulation, surplus value, law of pauperization, alienation, dictatorship of the proletariat, vanguard of the proletariat, democratic centralism. What is *pokazukha*? [One of the most famous examples occurred in the eighteenth century when a prince named Potemkin erected fake villages along the route used by Catherine the Great to impress her with the wealth of his region]. What is *blat*? (199-203)
- 7. Identify the four empires that dominated East Europe before the First World War. What happened to the newly independent East European states between the wars and then after World War II? (203-08)
- 8. Who was **Thomas Masaryk**? How was Yugoslavia held together under Marshal **Tito**? What economic reforms did he introduce? (208-15)

#### Review

Slavic "shatter zone" and Moscow's Russification policies Tocqueville's anticipation of a bipolar world

Russian climate, geography, and natural resources Mensheviks Bolsheviks February Revolution reasons for Kerensky's failure October Revolution war communism Stalin's policies of autarky and collectivization containment Marshall Plan NATO Warsaw Pact Chinese-American relationship "Secret Speech" de-Stalinization neo-Stalinism détente Marxism-Leninism Marx's law of capitalist accumulation and law of pauperization Marx's concept of alienation Lenin's version of Marx's dictatorship of the proletariat Democratic centralism

# CHAPTER SIX: NEW ORDER, OLD DISORDERS

#### **Study Questions**

pokazukha and blat Brezhnev Doctrine

Yugoslavia's market-oriented reforms

- What were the policies and practices associated with Mikhail Gorbachev's "new thinking?" What was shock therapy as used in Poland? According to the hegemonic stability theory, what caused the collapse of the collapse of the Soviet imperium? What were some of the consequences of the Soviet withdrawal? (219-23)
- 2. Describe the institutional political structure of the Soviet system. Where did real power reside? [The nerve center of the CPSU was the *apparat* (apparatus), from which the term *apparatckik* for party bureaucrat is derived. The *nomenklatura*, made up of lists of positions controlled by the CPSU, became synonymous with the deeply entrenched "new class"]. (223-26)
- 3. What were the **Liberman reforms**? How was control asserted over individual workers? How did **central planning** work? What went wrong with it? How did Gorbachev's **perestroika** get started? What was intended by the moonlighting law? [The extent of consumer deprivation in the Soviet Union was long treated as a state secret. Comparisons in Soviet publications between the standard of living in the United States and the USSR typically stressed the seamy side of life in America and the superior social benefits subsidized housing, cheap and efficient public transportation, socialized medicine offered by the Soviet state. This myth was exposed in 1989 when a Soviet scholar, A. S. Zaychenko published an article showing that living standards in the United States were far ahead of those in the Soviet Union in virtually all areas of comparison. Looking at everything from nutrition and medical care to housing and

transportation, Zaychenko asserted, for example, that "the cost of housing in our country is 41 percent higher" than in the United States and that the means of transportation are ten times greater in the United States than in the USSR]. What challenges arose out of *glasnost*? [History textbooks were recalled in order to purge them of propaganda]. (226-33)

- 4. The aspirations of national minorities posed another challenge. The historian Andrei Amalrik wrote about it as early as the 1960s in his book, *Will the Soviet Union Survive until 1984?* What were the consequences of Gorbachev's failure to revive the economy? What led to the August coup and what was its aftermath? (233-36)
- 5. What sort of political opposition did **Boris Yeltsin** face in this reform efforts? What was the source of the opposition? What were the principal challenges Yeltsin faced in 1993? What sort of political system was created during his tenure as president? How does Russia's presidency, parliament, and prime ministership compare with other models? How did Yeltsin manage the transfer of power to **Vladimir Putin**? (236-41)
- 6. How did the Russian economy perform in the 1990s? Where does the nationalities question pose the greatest challenge? (241-46)
- 7. Why did East Europe stay in the Soviet orbit or so long? How was reform suppressed in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia? How did the changes come about that brought **Lech Walesa** and **Solidarity** to triumph in 1989, although similar attempts at reform by Imre Nagy and Alexander Dubček had earlier failed? Summarize the events of 1989. How was Nicolae Ceauşescu overthrown? How was economic revival in East Central Europe pursued? By the late 1990s, which countries were on the right track economically? (247-54)
- 8. What was the Velvet Revolution? What made the constitution of Czechoslovakia so cumbersome? What caused the final split in 1992? What did the Opposition Agreement accomplish? Why did Yugoslavia disintegrate in 1991? What caused the Bosnian War of 1992-1995? What did the Dayton peace accord accomplish? What led to NATO intervention over Kosovo in 1999? (255-70)

#### Review

central planning of Soviet economy vs. market economy Gorbachev's new thinking perestroika moonlighting law glasnost supreme Soviet general secretary Central Committee Liberman reforms central planning the nationalities question and the August coup Russian Federation **Prague Spring** Solidarity Czechoslovakia's Velvet Revolution Poland's shock therapy hegemonic stability theory East Central Europe: liquidation of state-owned enterprises Opposition Agreement Bosnian war Dayton peace accord ethnic cleansing Kosovo

PART IV: ASIA

# CHAPTER SEVEN: CIVILIZATIONS AND EMPIRES

- What is dynastic authoritarianism (oriental despotism) and how does it contrast with the Western idea of natural rights? What economic challenges do Japan, the Asian tigers, and the poorest nations (Basic Needs Countries) face? Discuss how the country's natural resources, population, geography, and environment will affect its ability to meet those challenges. (279-87)
- 2. What sort of influence has **Confucianism** had? Identify four **historical/political patterns** that have shaped Asia. How has the pattern in Japan, which avoided conquest, differed? Compare and contrast the effects of colonialism and neocolonialism on India and Indochina? (288-90)
- 3. What were some accomplishments of the Qin and Son dynasties? The founding emperor's
  - name was customarily rendered Ch'in Shih Huang-ti, beginning with the clan name Ch'in (Qin), hence China. The author inconsistently darts between two different systems of alphabetical spelling. The older Wade-Giles system (which he gives in parentheses) takes soft-sounding English consonant-letters and treats them as if they are hard consonants; an apostrophe follows the letter when a soft pronunciation is intended. The more recent system standardized pronunciation by doing away with this shift: hence, on pages 294-95, Kuomintang vs. Guomindang, Sun Yat-sen vs. Sun Zhong Shan, Yuan Shih-k'ai vs, Yuan Shikai, Chiang K'ai-shek vs. Jiang Jieshi, Mao Tse-tung vs. Mao Zedong. During the early Ming period, huge Chinese fleets under the eunuch admiral Zheng He (Cheng Ho) explored much of the world, discovering Australia and possibly the New World a century before the Portuguese reached China. How did China react to incursions by the West in the nineteenth century? How did China change during the first half of the twentieth century? (292-95)
- 4. Why is Japan described as one of the most homogeneous nations in the world in terms of culture, language, and ethnicity? Cite specific examples in your explanation. In Japan as in China and many other Asian cultures, family names (surnames or patronymics) are given first in order. The names of the great leaders of feudal Japan should be rendered Toyotomi Hideyoshi and **Tokugawa leyasu**. How did Japan respond to Western incursions? Who pushed for modernization? What were the consequences of militarization (along European lines)? (295-98)
- 5. Why was India insulated from the rest of Asia? What factors contribute to India's continuing poverty? What are some indicators of India's ethnic and religious complexity? How has cultural, religious, and ethnic diversity affected the political and social climate in India? What is the caste system (officially outlawed)? Identify the chief milestones in the historic development of India. (298-304)

#### Review

Japan's dependence on oil imports human resources in Asia consequences of overdevelopment and the urban population boom in Japan Asia's four tigers dynastic authoritarianism (oriental despotism) blending of Japan's traditional culture with western institutions Mongol invasion under Genghis Khan and the Yuan dynasty the Opium War Taiping Rebellion the Boxer Rebellion Kuomintang the Tokugawa shogunate Meiii Restoration Asian democracy patron-client relations India and the Himalayan mountains Maurya Empire Moguls

# CHAPTER EIGHT: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

- 1. What effects did World War II have on the political systems of China, Japan, India, Southeast Asia, and Korea? Identify the chief patterns of government. Identify the chief categories of economic development. The poorest LDCs may be called Basic Needs Countries. The NICs include the four tigers. Where are the poorest states? Identify four aspects of the poverty trap. How do the developing societies of Asia compare with the affluent societies in terms of wealth, production, birthrates, employment, etc. (307-16)
- 2. Discuss Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward. What took place, and with what consequences? How did Maoism sand Marx on his head? How did Mao Zedong continually stir things up? By contrast, what sort of leader did Deng Xiaoping become? What role does the Communist Party play? In what areas of the economy and society have reforms been introduced? What happened at **Tiananmen Square**? What have been some of the consequences, internationally as well as domestically? What are SEZs? What factors have undermined reform? What is the significance of the "some get rich first" policy? (317-334)
- What are some provisions of the 1947 Constitution? How is the government structure? What party predominates? How would you characterize the patron-client tradition and the koenkai? One expert describes Japan as a paradox, "an open society made up of closed components." What does this mean? How does Japan compare to Western democracies? How do many of Japan's most pressing political problems relate directly and indirectly to its economic success? Identify some needed internal economic reforms. What does the existence of a dual economy portend?
- 4. How did India achieve self-rule? How does India's constitution and government compare with

Great Britain's? How is it unique? Though a stable democracy, India has experienced mixed results economically. What factors contribute to this economic fluctuation and how do they impact the situation? What are the chief sources of conflict? (347-61)

#### Review

Douglas MacArthur and the Japanese constitution
British influence on Indian political institutions
Ho Chi Minh's national liberation war against France
military dictatorship
central planning and state intervention vs. reliance on market forces
Basic Needs Countries
aging and dependency in Asia
birthrates in affluent societies
population, wealth, and production in Asia's developing countries
Great Leap Forward
Maoism
the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
the Red Guards
leadership positions in China and Deng Xiaoping's status

leadership positions in China and Deng Xiaoping's status impact of Tiananmen Square on China's economic reforms special economic zones (SEZs)

"some get rich first" policy

Article 9

Japan's and India's (until the 1990s) one-party dominant system

koenkai

Japan's turn to high-technology Japan's Liberal Democratic Party unfair trade practices dual economy

Indian National Congress

Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign (satyagraha)

India's combination of federal and parliamentary system

Congress party Narasimba Rao

National Democratic Alliance (Bharatiya Janata Party)

political effects of communalism and regionalism in India

Punjab

# **PART V: LATIN AMERICA**

# CHAPTER NINE: THE SPANISH CONQUEST AND ITS AFTERMATH

#### **Study Questions**

1. Identify some obstacles to state building. How does the ethnic character vary from country to country? What are some of the reasons for and effects of population shifts? Identify some of the primary resources. (369-74)

- 2. Identify the three major Pre-Columbian (before Columbus) civilizations. How were the circumstances leading to the unification of Spain relevant to the way Spain conquered the New World? Discuss the following: the encomienda system, the problems of Spanish rule, the role of he Church, the control of trade, and class conflict. Briefly describe the hierarchy of the Latin American caste system. How did it contribute to conflict and flawed government? What has been the historical role of the military and caudillos since independence? How did World War I and the Depression of the 1930s affect the region? (374-82)
- 3. What was the cultural legacy of Spanish rule? Why did *caudillismo* and *caciquismo* become institutionalized? How did the United States simultaneously build relations with and instigate resentment from Latin American countries over the years? The term big-stick diplomacy (better known as gunboat diplomacy) is arrived from Theodore Roosevelt's motto: Walk softly but carry a big stick. This is also known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy was an attempt to heal relations damaged by years of intervention. But official Washington is still sensitive to this legacy. Hence the State Department disapproval of Secretary Powell's public expression of regret over the American role in the overthrow of Chilean president Allende in 19763.

#### Review

desaparecidos Falkland Islands War

major geographical divisions and features of Latin America the mixing bowl migration and urbanization in Latin America natural resources of Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile features of Inca, Mayan, and Aztec civilizations problems of Spanish colonial rule features of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America post-WWII economic development in Mexico role of the military and the demilitarization of Latin American politics encomienda system racial and ethnic attitudes caudillismo Monroe Doctrine American intervention OAS Lenin's theory of imperialism political role of MNCs dependency theorists comprador class Antonio López de Santa Anna Porfirio Díaz Sonoran dynasty Brazilian independence **Emperor Pedro** role of military in Latin America Argentina: caudillos Juan and Evita Perón Argentina's "dirty war"

Argentinian Constitution Austral Plan Argentina's Law of Due Obedience

# CHAPTER TEN: CAUDILLOS, COUPS, AND CONSTITUTIONS

### **Study Questions**

- 1. What was the typical pattern of replacing governments until the 1980s? The absence of clear lines of succession beset most developing countries. Give some examples of the corruption and repression that were once rife in Latin American politics? Early in the twentieth century the United States frequently intervened to oversee elections in the Caribbean basin and ensure that foreign debts were settled (thereby preventing European intervention). Identify some of the chief guerrilla movements. Virtually unmentioned (except on p. 384 and 386) are the Cuban Revolution, Che Guevara's guerrilla activities, and the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. No mention is made of the once highly successful Tupamaro urban terrorist movement in Uruguay. (399-402)
- 2. When did the trend toward toppling dictatorships and replacing them with civilian democratic rule begin in earnest? What was a chief reason for the Falklands War (which came at the end of the Dirty War)? What brought down General Pinochet? What difficulties confronted the leaders of Peru in the 1980s and 1990s? What led to the destabilization of Colombia and Venezuela in the 1980s? What problems are associated with monoculture (which the term "banana republic" symbolizes)? Discuss the problems associated with the debt crisis. What positive steps in the 1990s have helped improve the outlook? (402-12)
- 3. Overview: Compare and contrast politics and government in Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina. What important similarities do the governments share? In what ways do they differ? How do they compare to the political system of the United States? What is the role of the military in the political systems of Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina? How has it changed in the last decade or so? How have human rights and civil liberties fared in Latin American countries given the climate of political corruption and violence?
- 4. Describe the formal and informal workings of the Mexican government, particularly the Mexican system of elections. What is the significance of the **writ of amparo**? Is Mexico's political system a democratic or an authoritarian one? What are three types of inequality that are among the tasks of **nation-building**? One expert argues that there are actually five Mexican regions. What are they? What problems do they face? (412-25)
- 5. What is Brazil's "dualistic" tradition? What were the consequences of the 1964 coup? What was the great **aberatura** that began in the late 1970s? How does the Brazilian constitutional system operate? What changes resulted from the 1985 electoral reform? How did they open "Pandora's box?" What is meant by the "politics of confusion?" What were the **cruzado plan** and the later **real plan**? What did **Fernando Henrique Cardoso**, a former dependency theorist, accomplish? (427-39)

## **Review**

coup d'état
Costa Rica's lack of a standing army
personalistic caudillo model

Dirty War Shining Path conversion to civilian democratic rule the Andean Pact Falkland Islands War methods of replacing authoritarian governments democratization in Chile Venezuela and the impact of the oil glut of the 1980s monoculture and dependence on single exports NAFTA Mexican president's powers roles of Mexican and Brazilian congresses presidential powers in Mexico writ of amparo rise of PAN vs. PRI Vicente Fox causes of Mexico's economic crisis nation-building and three types of inequality in Mexico Mexico's regionalism aberatura Brazilian president and congress 1985 electoral reform cruzado plan Cardoso's real plan

# PART VI: THE MIDDLE EAST

# **CHAPTER ELEVEN: POLITICS AND RELIGION**

- 1. The Middle East is predominately Arab, with which three exceptions? What are the region's three subdivisions? [The Maghreb is made up of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia]. Contrast Saudi Arabia with Egypt. Who are the Bedouins? Why are weak states historically the norm? [Tribalism is a factor, as is the desert]. Identify the chief strategic waterways (or "choke points"). The Strait of Gibraltar and the Bab-al-Mandab at the mouth of the Red Sea are two others. Why are waterways of such strategic importance in the Middle East? See also p. 456. (445-48)
- 2. Why do Muslims, Christians, and Jews all view Jerusalem as their Holy City? How has this affected relations in the Middle East? What are the chief distinctives of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam? [Errata: Christianity is not an offshoot of rabbinic Judaism; the Immaculate Conception has to do with the birth of Mary, not Jesus; Arab nationalism and Islamic fundamentalism are nearly antithetical; the caliphate was not necessarily "elective," given that Adam and David were also caliphs]. The **Five Pillars** are, in the order given in the book, the shahada, the salat, the sawm, the zakat, and the hajj. The **Hegira** (flight from Mecca) marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar. What caused the split between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims? How has this split affected recent events in Iran and Iraq? What are some of the uses of the concept of **jihad**? (448-54)

3. Why was the Arab empire so short-lived? [Tribalism, sectarianism, and succession crises were all factors]. How did the Ottoman Empire at the apex of its power (1566) compare with Europe? How have colonialism and Western intrusion (particularly Russian, French, and British) affected relationships of countries in the Middle East? In what ways did the Arab awakening (Arab nationalism) affect politics in the Middle East? How did the government of Iran change after the fall of the Shah? Identify some characteristics of **Khomeini**'s theocratic rule. Who were the **Mamluks**? Who was **Muhammad Ali** [Mehmet Ali in Turkish]? The British gained control over the bankrupt Egyptian state late in the nineteenth century. (455-59)

### Kemal Atatûrk: The Middle East's First Modernizer (earlier edition of the text)

The first modernizing movement occurred in Turkey early in the twentieth century [if you pass over Muhammad Ali]. The glory days of the Ottoman Empire had passed, and the part of the Balkans still ruled by Turkey was embroiled in incessant ethnic conflict. Because of these troubles, Turkey was often called "the sick man of Europe." The "Young Turks" were a group of politicians and patriots who dreamed of revitalizing Turkey. Many of them had studied in Western universities and sought to transform Turkey into a modern, secular society resembling the most progressive European countries. They embraced education, science, and technology as the keys to success. At the same time, they were impressed by the integrating and mobilizing power of militant, patriotic nationalism in Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Romania. The Young Turks staged a coup d'état on July 23, 1908, and established a constitutional monarchy, but in triumph they turned against all of the liberal principles enunciated by the Young Turk movement. In World War I, the Young Turks sided with Germany [and launched genocide against the Armenians]. Having fought on the losing side, the Turkish empire was dismembered after the war. This experience aroused strong nationalistic sentiment among Turks. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, leader of the Nationalist party, harnessed this sentiment. In 1923, the Republic of Turkey was established, and Kemal Atatürk became its first president, a post he retained until 1938. Kemal Atatürk, a gifted leader bent on modernizing his country, propelled Turkey into the twentieth century.

Charley Reese, "Diplomatic Riffs," February 17, 2003:

The founder of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, once sent a telegram to a British politician who said that Turkey was ruled by "a drunk and 11-man council." You are wrong, Ataturk wrote, Turkey is ruled by one drunk. Ataturk was not only a great soldier and revolutionary, but he had a sense of humor.

- 4. What makes Palestine the "twice-promised land?" Who are the Palestinian Arabs? What is the *intifada*? [A second *intifada* began in 2000]. How did the Cold War rivalry shape events in the Middle East? (459-64)
- 5. Why has Israeli geography been so precarious? The word precarious means to be held by favor, without formal title. How did acquisition of the Occupied Territories complicate the picture? What is the origin of **Zionism**? Identify: the **Diaspora**, the **Balfour Declaration**, the Arab Rebellion, Irgun, the Stern Gang. Whence did the **Sephardic** and **Ashkenazic** Jews originate? How did David Ben-Gurion and Moshe Sharett differ regarding retaliation against Arabs (doctrine of preventive action)? What prompted the Suez Crisis and how was it resolved? The Six Day War of 1967? The Yom Kippur War of 1973? [The author contradicts himself, claiming on page 469 (wrongly) that Egypt struck first in 1967 and on page 471 (rightly) that Israel invaded Egypt in a preemptive attack]. (464-69)
- 6. Why is Egypt of central importance to the Middle East? Identify three aspects of the Egyptian revolution of 1952. What triggered the Suez crisis? What was the character of **Nasserism** and its influence? How did **Anwar al-Sadat** pursue a peace settlement with Israel? What is his legacy? How do most of the Arabian **sheikdoms** differ from Jordan's and Morocco's? What is

the character of the **Wahhabi** movement? [Saudi Arabia uses the Wahhabi ideology to confer legitimacy on its regime and has exported it to other parts of the Islamic world]. How did **ibn Saud** rise to power? (469-75)

9. How does Iran differ from the rest of the Middle East, historically, geographically, and religiously? How has Shi'ism shaped Iran? What changes were introduced by Reza Shah Pahlavi and his son? How did the monarchy fall? (Handout)

#### Review

non-Arab nations in the Middle East isolation of Saudi society from the rest of the world Five Pillars of Islam Saddam Hussein's view of Khomeini's Islamic revolution incessant ethnic conflict in early 20th century Turkey, the sick man of Europe the Jewish Diaspora Zionism jihad effects of the superpower rivalry during the Cold War Palestine as the "twice-promised land" Sephardic and Ashkenazic Jews nonaligned movement Ayatollah Khomeini three aspects of the Egyptian Revolution Nasser as a charismatic leader (cult of personality) Israel's preemptive attack on Egypt in the Six Day War Arab attitudes towards Sadat and the Camp David Accords Wahhabi movement Kemal Atatürk tagiya Safavids Reza Shah Pahlavi Savak

# CHAPTER TWELVE: MONARCHIES, DICTATORSHIPS, AND A GARRISON STATE

- What accounts for the long-time alliance between the new military regimes and the Soviet Union? How do the new populist dictators stay in power? What is the role of the ruling party? How is the place of women reflected in demographic patterns? Explain how Arab rulers are simultaneously manipulators and prisoners of the power symbols of Islam and Arab nationalism. What are some of the indications of continued turmoil? (478-64)
- 2. What did the 1979 peace treaty give Israel? What were the political and economic repercussions of the Lebanon invasion (1982)? (484-86)
- 3. What is the Palestinian question? Why is the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in the

Occupied Territories so controversial? What role was played by **Gush Emunim**? What is the **Allon Plan**? When did the *intifada* begin? What has happened to the Oslo Peace Accord negotiated by Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat in 1993? (486-92)

- 4. What are some of the factors that make Israel a kind of garrison state? What does the **Law of Return** provide? How does Israel's parliamentary system compare with Britain's? What are the chief party blocs and how have they fared under the leadership of Begin, Rabin, Netanyahu, and Barak? What happened to the new round of talks at Camp David in July 2000? How did the new *intifada* begin? What was Barak's rationale in calling for a "snap" election? What were the economic effects of the OPEC oil embargo? How has Israeli society been changing during the past decade? (492-502)
- 5. Compare and contrast Nasser's "civilitary" state with Sadat's de-Nasserization. How does Mubarak exercise control over Egypt? [He is grooming his son to succeed him]. What sort of threat does **Islamic fundamentalism** pose to the regime? How has the treaty aided Egypt's stability and economic development? What challenge does the highest court pose? (502-09)
- 6. What was **ibn Saud**'s style of rule? In what ways has Saudi Arabia modernized? Why does the author describe Saudi Arabia's oil wealth a "mixed blessing"? What recent events have proved that this is true? How has traditional values been guarded? (509-15)

#### Review

roots of militant Arab politics in Islam internecine war in the Middle East causes of Arab nationalism Arab alliances with and military aid from the USSR against Israel Israel's political system, including absence of a written constitution Islamic fundamentalist challenge to Egypt's single-party system Iran as a threat to peace fiat law (khadi law) in Saudi Arabia Hosni Mubarak's approach to Islamic fundamentalism economic and population trends in Arab countries Gush Emunim threat of the intifada Israel's vulnerability to foreign economic reprisals economic and political transformation of Israel reasons for Lebanon's economic prosperity causes of the Lebanese civil war Iraq as a landlocked state rich in oil reserves reasons for Iraqi invasion of Kuwait 1979 peace treaty 1993 (Oslo) agreement Begin on Israel "creating facts" West Bank settlements Nasser, Sadat, Mubarak Islamic fundamentalism mailis ulema Saudi Arabia's crude oil reserves and the oil embargo

# PART VI: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

# CHAPTER THIRTEEN: THE LEGACY OF COLONIALISM

# **Study Questions**

- 1. Identify the chief geographical areas of Africa. In what ways has geography influenced economic and political development in sub-Saharan Africa? What are some of the demographic challenges Africa faces? What role has Islam and Christianity played in the development of African politics and culture? (521-26)
- What role has European exploration and colonialism played in shaping African politics? In the twentieth century the societies of sub-Saharan Africa were torn by conflicts between rejectionists and assimilationists. What was the origin of this conflict? How did it affect the African eople? Define the twin tenets of African unity and self-reliance. How, if at all, have they influenced Africa's development? What role did Kwame Nkrumah play in Africa's development? (527-34)
- 3. Identify some of the problems Nigeria faces. What consequences has the North-South division had? What are the major ethnic groups and how has ethnic politics affected Nigeria? (536-38)
- 4. Compare the experience of the Boers (Afrikaners) with that of the early pioneers in the United States. How is their experience relevant to the current situation in South Africa? (538-44)

### Review

origins of large-scale organization in Africa causes of European push for overseas territories Africanity historical cultural influences in Kenya causes of Boer War Afrikaner political attitudes chief ethnic rivals in Kenya Jomo Kenyatta causes of socio-economic problems European conquest Pan-Africanism Group of 77 apartheid