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

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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**

Study Questions

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	Aristotle	deductive and inductive reasoning
normative political theory	behavioralism	regions
subordinate systems	globalization	biodiversity
Immanuel Wallerstein	Portugal	Russian climate and political culture
China's water systems	Baron Montesquieu	oriental despotism
North vs. Latin America	cradle of civilization	Sumerians
division of labor	Christendom	Cyrillic alphabet
history of Eastern Europe	Buddhism and Shintoism	<i>latifundia</i>
Monroe Doctrine	animism and tribalism	political ecology
political culture	political socialization	collective memory
political perception	imperialist powers	Western European democracy
Aristotle and others on the good life		
factors that left a strong imprint on European culture		
consequences of the colonization of Asia and Africa		

CHAPTER TWO: MODELS, REGIMES. AND REGIONS

Study Questions

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	Samuel Huntington	four types of political systems
Aristotle's classification	presidential democracy	separation of powers
three functions of government	checks and balances	powers and duties of president
Westminster model	House of Commons	fusion of powers
House of Lords	bicameral	"no confidence" vote
authoritarian characteristics	dictatorship (tyranny)	aims of tyrants
coup d'état	junta	praetorian states
dynastic rule	divine right	monarchs who rule and reign
totalitarian characteristics	mass mobilization	Marxism-Leninism
<i>perestroika</i>	market economy	laissez-faire

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

PART II: WESTERN EUROPE

CHAPTER THREE: THE WESTERN POLITICAL HERITAGE

Study Questions

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)
2. 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

1. 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 the 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 peers]. (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 how 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 are 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 **Maastricht**

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

Study Questions

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
pokazukha and *blat*
 Brezhnev Doctrine
 Yugoslavia's market-oriented reforms

CHAPTER SIX: NEW ORDER, OLD DISORDERS

Study Questions

1. 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 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 *apparatchik* – 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 Ceaușescu 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

Study Questions

1. 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 Ieyasu**. 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
 Meiji Restoration
 Asian democracy
 patron-client relations
 India and the Himalayan mountains
 Maurya Empire
 Moguls

CHAPTER EIGHT: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Study Questions

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)
3. 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
 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
 Narasimha 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 the 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 1976.

Review

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"
desaparecidos
 Falkland Islands 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 **abertura** 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 **crusado 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

Study Questions

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 *jihād*? (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 Atatürk: 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
jihād
 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

Study Questions

1. 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
majlis
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)
2. 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 people? 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