Assignment:

All students entering AP Comparative Government and Politics in the fall 2019 must read the attached PDF and answer the questions. The assignment is due the first FULL day of class, September 5. ANY LATE ASSIGNMENT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED, AND STUDENTS WHO FAIL TO HAND THIS IN ON TIME MAY BE ASKED TO PERMANENTLY LEAVE THE COURSE.

Do NOT wait until the last minute to begin this assignment.
*Note: You may answer these questions in bullet point format – do not rewrite the question.*
If you have any questions, send emails to Kathy.laughlin@ssfs.org

---

Define the following basic vocabulary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative government</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>Political culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Political ideology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Liberal/substantive democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regime</td>
<td>Illiberal/procedural democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sovereignty</td>
<td>Fragmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>Social cleavages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation-state</td>
<td>Social capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of law</td>
<td>Sovereignty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparative Method:

1. What is comparative government?
2. What is the difference between empirical and normative?
3. What are the relationships between causation, independent variable, dependent variable, and correlation?
4. What is the three world approach, how it has changed and why?
5. Comparative govt developed out of what world order?
6. Why is the three-world approach problematic today?
7. How are economic and political systems integrated?
8. What are the three types of countries that we will study, and where do each of the six core countries of study fall?
State, Authority, and Power
9. How does Max Weber define a state?
10. What is the role of a state?
11. Give an example of a multinational state.
12. Give an example of a stateless nation.
13. What is a multicore state?
14. What are 2 types of democracy?
15. What is the difference between a parliamentary system and presidential system?
16. Give an example of a modern head of government and a modern head of state.
17. Who makes decisions in an authoritarian regime?
18. List the characteristics of authoritarian regimes.
19. What makes an authoritarian regime legitimate?
20. Why might the military intervene directly in politics?
21. How does corporatism affect government?
22. What is the difference between patron-clientelism, cooption, democratic corporatism, and corporatism?
23. What are the five categories of the Democracy Index?
24. What is legitimacy and what are the 3 types of legitimacy?
25. What factors encourage legitimacy?
26. In your own words, explain social capital.
27. What is consensual political culture?
28. What is conflictual political culture?
29. List the 5 political ideologies.

Political and Economic Change
30. List and briefly describe how change may occur in political systems.
31. List and briefly describe the 4 attitudes toward political change.
32. What are the 3 global trends in comparing political systems?
33. What are the 5 characteristics of liberal democracies?
34. What are Huntington's 3 waves of democratization, and what characterized the 2nd and 3rd waves?
35. What is revolution of rising expectations?
36. What is democratic consolidation?
37. What is economic liberalization?
38. Why has there been a move towards market economies?
39. What is marketization?
40. What is privatization?
41. What does Huntington argue is our most important and dangerous future conflict?

Citizens, Society, and State
42. What is the difference between high and low political efficacy?
43. How does this tie in to political behavior and voting behavior?
44. What are types of social cleavages?
45. What is political socialization?
46. What is transparency and what role does it play in government?
47. What is the role of social movements and interest groups?
48. What is the role of civil society depending on the type of regime?
49. Why do authoritarian govts generally repress civil society and NGOs?
**Political Institutions**

50. What are common political structures?
51. List and describe the levels of government.
52. What are supranational organizations – give examples.
53. What is the role of capacity & sovereignty re:
   - international organizations
   - transnational organizations
   - supranational organizations
54. What is the role of globalization in comparative politics?
   - What is the impact of fragmentation?
   - What are the challenges to a nation-state re:
     - centripetal vs centrifugal forces plus examples
     - consequences of these
55. List and briefly describe the 3 forces of devolution?
56. What role does a cabinet play?
57. What are the 6 characteristics of a bureaucracy?
58. What features to democratic and authoritarian bureaucracies have in common?
59. What is judicial review?
60. Know the difference between ethnicity, nationality, and citizenship
61. Describe linkage institutions regarding the following:
   - political party – role
   - interest groups – role
62. How many countries in the world have a two-party system?
63. What is the single most important reason for the existence of a two-party system?
64. List and briefly describe:
   - First-past-the-post
   - Single-member districts
   - Plurality system
   - Winner-take-all system
   - Proportional representation
   - Multi-member districts
   - Mixed system
65. What are the types of elections?
66. What is the difference between parties and interest groups?
67. What is a ‘transmission belt’?
68. What is interest group pluralism?
69. What is the difference between state corporatism and societal corporatism (neocorporatism)?

**Public Policy**

70. What are 4 common policy issues?
71. What are the different ways economies are measured?
72. What is the Gini Index?
73. What is HDI?
74. What is the difference between civil liberties and civil rights?