

BRITAIN/EO

1 **AP Comparative Government**The Comparative Method*How to political scientists compare? through qualitative and quantitative analysis.**Why do political scientists compare? for many reasons, to gain a better understanding of similar and different systems of government.*

Typology-description of most similar cases.

Normative-involves judgment/opinions.

Empirical-backed by evidence.

Correlation-two variables that are related via coincidence.

Causation-two variables that directly impact one another.

2 **Which statements are normative and which are empirical?**

Nigeria should focus on eliminating corruption as the first step in economic development.

Iran is the most powerful member of OPEC.

Statistics show that worldwide, females have lower literacy rates than males.

Russia's natural gas exports exceed Mexico's.

3 **Discussion - Correlation or Causation?**

Northern countries worldwide are more developed.

Ice cream is more popular in the summer.

Democracy and capitalism occur together.

There are more women in the legislature in proportional representation systems.

4 **AP Comparative Government**

- Nation-the psychological connection of a population to one another. For example the "Kurdish" state.
- State-the political organization of a geographic area. For example, the states in the UN.
- Government-refers to the majority party in power at a given time. For example "the government" in the UK today is the Conserv..
- Regime-pattern of governing that endures from government to government (ie democratic)

5 **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

Also known as:

- The UK
- England
- Britain

Consists of Four "nations"

- 1) England
- 2) Scotland
- 3) Wales
- 4) Northern Ireland

Ethnicity

- 77% English
- 15% Scottish/Welsh/NI
- 5% Pakistan/Black/Indian

6 **The Parliamentary System - Key Features**

7 **Key Terms – Parliamentary System**

- MP – means "Member of parliament"
- Shadow government – MPs in the minority party waiting to take cabinet positions.

- Backbenchers – MPs who are not in leadership positions.
- 3 line whip – signifies an upcoming vote.

- White Paper – proposed bill.

8 **Britain's Parliamentary System**

- Evolved *gradually* with monarch giving up power to elected officials.
- Principle of *parliamentary sovereignty* also known as the "Westminster Model".

- House of Commons retains most or all power with House of Lords having primarily symbolic power.

9 **UK & Being an MP Video Clips!**

- What is the UK?

- Role of an MP in the House of Commons
-What is relationship between MP and constituency?

- The legislative process in the House of Commons
 - Define white paper.
 - What is the role of committees?
 - What is the role of House of Lords?

10 **Britain's Judiciary**

- Because Britain has an “unwritten Constitution” the Judiciary is less political than it is in the United States. However, there are acts of parliament that act as an informal constitution.

- Law Lords were once the final court of appeal, however, but now there is a “Supreme Court” that is not part of the nobility but is appointed.

Learn More at:

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.uk/about/index.html>

Setting up the new UK Supreme Court:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EHRmi26qFAA&feature=player_embedded#!

11 **Election of 2010**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_general_election,_2010

<http://www.iri.org/sites/default/files/United%20Kingdom%20Post-Election%20Watch,%20May%202010%20Parliamentary%20Elections.pdf>

- A historic election, produced a coalition government
- Conservatives had to make some concessions to get coalition, including holding a referenda on “alternative voting”

David Cameron (Prime Minister, head of Conservatives)

Nick Clegg (Deputy PM, head of Liberal Democrats)

Gordon Brown headed Labour at the time of election, but after internal vote, the leader is now Jeremy Corbin)

12 **The Evolution of the Welfare State**

- Define welfare state. Define collectivist consensus.

- Describe the welfare state in the UK.

- Define privatization. Describe privatization in the UK.

- While some of the welfare state was privatized under Thatcher’s leadership, the UK still has an extensive welfare state which includes the National Health Service, generous

maternity/paternity leave guarantees, and low college tuition prices.
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/commandingheights/>

13 **The British Constitution**

- Often referred to as an “unwritten” constitution, the British Constitution consists of a set of acts of parliament.

14 **The Constitutional Change Movement**

See Reading. Be able to describe each of the following.

- Reform of the House of Lords
- Establishment of a Bill of Rights
- Change to Proportional Representation
- Greater integration into the European Union
- Devolution to Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales
- Elected Mayor of London with increased authority
- Freedom of information Act

15

The European Union

1. What is the EU?
2. How the EU begin?
3. What are the goals?

16

The European Union
Branches of Government

How are officials in each selected and what is the function of each?

- Commission
- Council

- Council of Ministers
- Court of Justice
- Parliament

17

The European Union
Key Terms - research these!!

- Supranational Organization -
- Maastricht Treaty -
- Broadening -
- Deepening -
- Sovereignty -
- Euro
 - Reasons to adopt
 - Reasons against adopting
- Qualified majority voting
- Democratic Deficit
("Euroskepticism")

18

The European Union -Public Policy

Describe the following key policy areas in the EU:

- Trade
- Monetary System
- Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)
- Justice
- Human Rights
- Citizenship
 - passport
 - labor

Identify and describe the limited policy

Areas of the EU:

- Military
- Foreign Policy

19 **EU Public Policy Examples**

Be able to describe the EU's role in each of these:

1.Chocolate

1.Wine

1.McDonald's Libel Suit

4. Ban export of British Beef

20 **Current EU Challenges**

- The European Union imposes a ceiling on each member countries domestic debt levels.
- When Greece exceeded this, the EU offered a bailout deal in the form of a loan. In exchange the Greek government had to make cuts to salaries/benefits (known as austerity measures).
- Several member countries have had to accelerate such austerity measures which have led to riots and protests which were violent and visible in the international media.
- At present, the EU has not cut it's own spending.

21

- Syrian Refugee Crisis? Let them in? Let them earn?

Russia

AP Comp. Gov

- FT forms / EOL announcement/Jeopardy reminder/bring computers next time
- Russia Notes & video clips
- Activity (either A or B):

A. Write a graduation speech by President Putin, using 3 things you learned.

B. Write a letter to the school newspaper criticizing president Putin, using three things you learned.

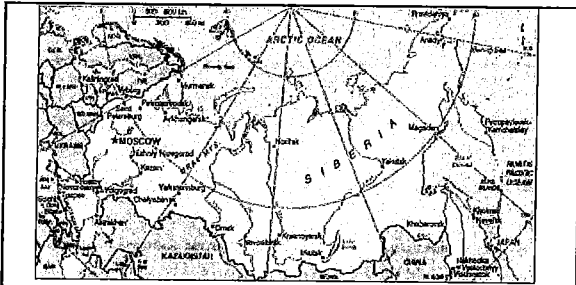
Read your speech/letter.

Current Russia - Video Clips

- (1) Get out the vote video
- (2) Promotional Video (Putin for Prime Minister)
- (3) 60 Minutes - Female Rioters (11 minutes)
- (4) NASHI (14 minutes)
- (5) Putin's Media War (23 minutes)

Russia Notes Part 1:

Overview of the Russian Federation & Challenges to Democratic Transition



Russian Federation

- Federal system of government; Bicameral (Federation Council & Duma)
- Mixed Presidential Parliamentary System
- Natural Resources: Natural Gas/Oil
- Ethnicity 80% Russian 20% minority
- 99% Literacy Rate

**Russian History Overview
= History of Strong Leaders**

- Czarist Russia
- Russian Revolution (1917)
- Soviet Union (Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Gorbachev)
- Russian Federation (1991) (Putin)

Creation of the Russian Federation

Referenda #1 Yeltsin (yes or no) (1991)
Voter Turnout: Reported 68% of eligible voters. Yes votes: 71 No votes: 28%

Referenda #2 Constitution (yes or no) (1993)
Voter turnout: Reported 54% of eligible voters
Margin of victory: 58%

**Challenges of Russian Federation's
Democratic Transition**

Lack of civil society, legitimacy, and rule of law makes Russian democratic transition shaky.

civil society = existence of voluntary associations.

political legitimacy = citizen's belief in government's right to rule.

Rule of law = rules/laws being enforced & applied equally to all citizens, regardless of stature.

Russia Notes Part 2:

**Mixed Presidential-Parliamentary
System of Government**

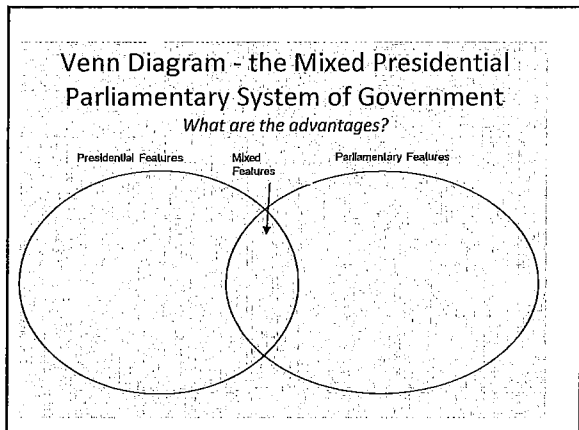
**Mixed Presidential Parliamentary
System of Government**

Dual executive (President =Head of State; PM=Head of Govt).

President Two ballot system. Presidential elections are regularly scheduled.

Prime Minister selected by President from dominant party in the Duma and the President can dissolve the Duma & call for elections. If Prime Minister loses confidence Duma elections can be called (irregular elections).

Cabinet is selected from Parliament ; Cabinet ministers must resign from parliament to separate powers.



Russia Notes Part 3:

**Russia's Legislature and
The Political Party System**

Russia's Legislature

Bicameral
Upper House = Federation Council
Lower House = Duma

- *First elections produced a communist dominated legislature.*
- *Early party system very fragmented and called "divan" party system, meaning Russian word for "couch" indicating # of members fit on one couch.*

Russia's Legislature & Multi-party System

Too many parties to get policies accomplished. Most parties initially formed solely around the approach to economic reform, advocating shock therapy, a slow approach to market reform, or no economic reform. Eventually parties became more durable.

Major Political Parties

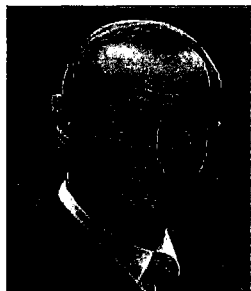
- 1. Unity -
- 2. Communist -
- 3. Yabloko -
- 4. National Front-


**Russia Notes Part 4:
Vladimir Putin's Policies**

***What will be the impact of
President Putin on Russia?***

Russia: Current Politics

What do you know about President Putin's policies?





Vladimir Putin
 Background: KGB
 President(2000-08)
 Prime Minister (2008-2012)
 President (2012 -)
Let's explore his policies.



**Multi-party Party System -
 & Changes by Putin**

Under Putin all Proportional Representation (PR) Duma elections were established with 7% minimum threshold (originally had 5% PR and 5% SMD).

Unity Party (backed by Putin) created in 2000 (Fall Russia (2006))

http://www.russiatvotes.com/duma/duma_elections_2-03-04.htm

Federalism & Putin



- o Federation Council (upper house) appointed (originally they were directly elected)
- o Governors are directly elected but can be fired by President, and candidates must come from a list approved by the President.
- o Referenda on Chechen independence was held under Putin (2003 failed)

Independent Media & Freedom of Speech under Putin

- o Purchase of state owned media (NRT, ORT and TV-6)
- o Small media outlets (blogs etc) have been prohibited, including popular Russian blogger Alexei Navalny.
- o Murder of critical independent journalists followed by lack of investigation/prosecution.
- o Increased regulations/restrictions on citizens with blog to demonstrate
- o Suspension of many NGOs that lack Russian "Nationalism"

Prime Minister Putin



In 2007, Putin was elected as President of Russia for a second term. He was re-elected in 2012, and in 2014, he was elected as Prime Minister of Russia. He was re-elected as Prime Minister in 2015.

Rule of Law

Constitutional Court judges are appointed by President & approved by federation council. Judiciary is officially independent, but critics allege political.

Kladarkovsky, wealthy oil co owner, is

"Telephone Justice" (or show trials) are believed to still be in place. During Soviet times, court officials would call a judge and order the outcome of a case.

Like China, Russia had no history of independent courts nor lawyers/judges trained in a democratic legal process. Some evidence that jury trials are of private citizens are becoming more rare. "The S"



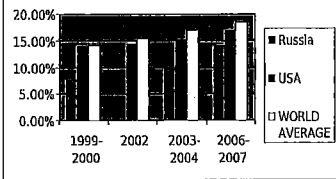
Gender Politics

Number of women in the Duma increasing & women dominate NGOs.

The number of female entrepreneurs is increasing.

Public policies favorable to women include generous maternity leave, subsidies for having children (maternity capital) and "accessible surroundings"

Figure 2 Women in the lower house of parliament



Women in Parliament
Russia

From: Inter-parliamentary Union

Responsible Male Campaign

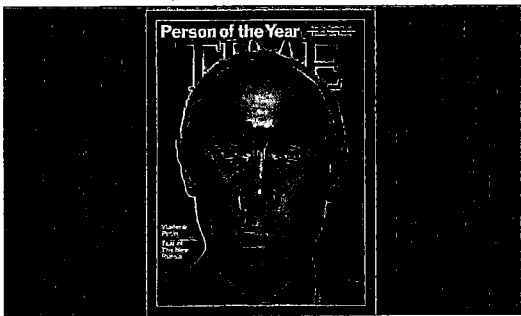
•Day of Family, Love and Fidelity (2008)



Russia - annexation of Crimea (More to come)



Vladimir Putin
Public Approval = 80%
throughout his leadership



Economic Growth



What conclusions can you draw?

AP Gov

Agenda

- Mexico Notes
- Vicente Fox reading/discussion

Homework

Read Mexico chapter

-NPR Story on Trials

-60 Minutes story on Drug

wars

Read Nigeria chapter



Mexico

Constitution adopted in 1917

Federal - 31 states and one federal district

Presidential System of Government (sexenio)

Bicameral Senate 128 (upper-6 yr term) and Chamber of Deputies (lower -3 yr term)

Multiethnic (15% white, 18% native, 64% Mestizo)

Religion 88% Catholic

Newly Industrialized Country (NIC); PEMEX – nationally owned oil industry

Mexico's Party System

And the impact of recent Elections



The Mexican Transition from one party dominant system to a multiparty system

One Party Dominant System =

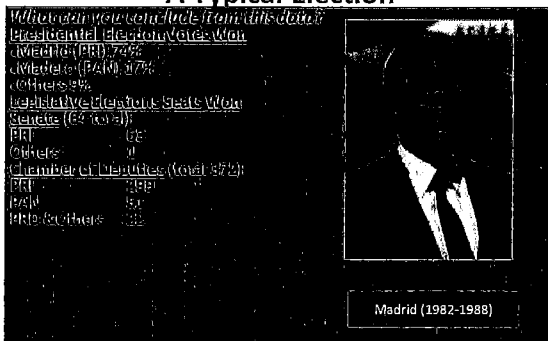
- a system of government in which many parties are allowed to compete in elections; however one party wins consistently and holds most positions in government.

History of 1 party dominant system =

- The PRI won all presidential elections, legislative and local elections by large margins from 1917 until 2000.

Compare one party dominant system (Mexico) to One Party System (China).

Mexican Election of 1982
A Typical Election



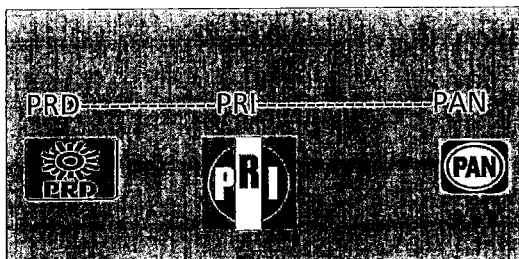
Mexico - "The Perfect Dictatorship"

• Mexico often enjoyed a mutually supportive relationship between person in power (politico) and client (cronista)

• Cronista:

- Political network of President's supporters who assist in every detail. Employment based on favors to PRI rather than merit. They no longer have President's protection.
- They entered legislature and the company bureaucracy.
- Corporatists - (state/business)
- Patronized until taken away by guaranteed benefits.
- Workers voted PRI in exchange for policy benefits.
- Censorship of press -
- Impact: the press is free and independent. In practice the press rarely published stories critical of the PRI.

Political Parties in Mexico left to right



Mexico's Political Parties- PRI

PRI (Centrist and clerical party) dominated all elections since Mexico declared independence in 1817.

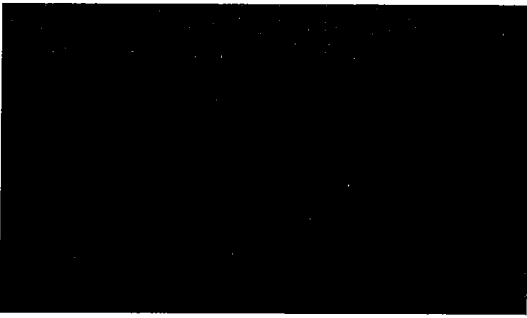
PRI established its "priocracy", adopting rightist and leftist economic policies, depending on the interests of the ruling oligarchy.

PRI maintained control through caudillo system, patronage, and electoral fraud.

Mexico's Political Parties- PAN


- Rightist party – formed in reaction to the presidency of Cardenas (nationalized banks and devalues the peso).
- advocates free markets and other “neoliberal” economic reforms
- Supported by Catholic church
- Strongest support is in the North (maquiladora owners benefit from their policies)

Mexico's Political Parties-
PRD



Election of 2000 – surprise!!!

PRI Dominance ends
Vicente Fox (PAN) wins the
Presidential election



2000 Election Results
What conclusions can you draw?


President/Election	Appointed	% of vote
Vicente Fox (PAN)	2000	38%
Claudia Ruiz (PRD)	2000	35%
Cárdenas (PRD)	2000	24%
Others		3%

Legislative Elections - State Wide majority

Party	Seats
PRD	200
PAN	100
PRD	100
Other	0

Senate (needs a majority of 67)

Party	Seats
PRD	200
PAN	100
Other	0



Vicente Fox (PAN)
President 2000-06

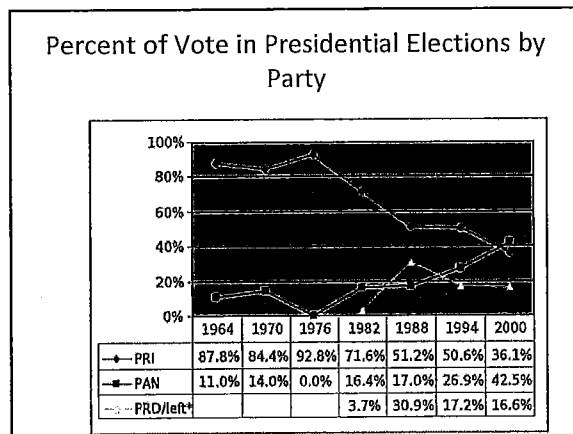
What led to the 2000 election in Mexico?
"Democratic Concessions"

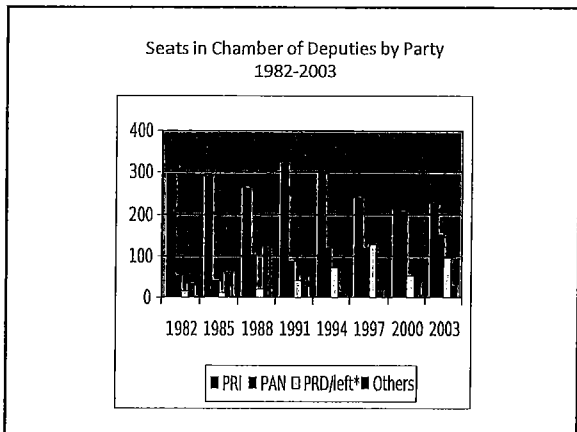
- Proportional Representation**
(established 1964; # of seats increased 2% min; currently there are 300 SMD seats and 200 PR seats in Chamber of Deputies; Senate FPP and SPP system)
- Federal Election Institute (IFE)** (independent organization oversees elections and prevent fraud)
- Divided Government** Occurs for the first time in 80s (PRI is dominant, not majority, making rejection difficult)
- PRD and PAN make small electoral gains in 90's**
(Chamber of Deputies, Mayors, Governors)
- President Zedillo (1994-2000) announces he does not intend to choose a successor; PRI holds first competitive primary**

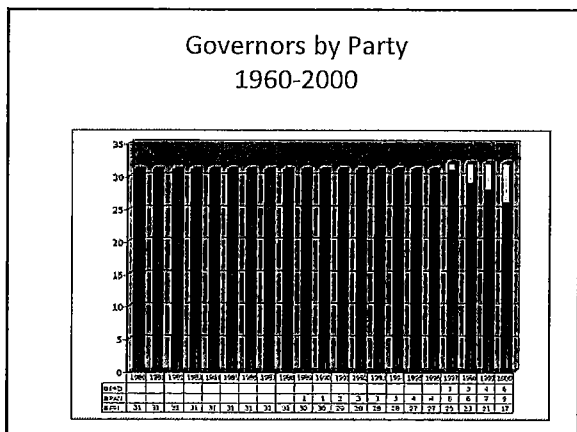
Let's look at the Impact of these Reforms on Mexican Elections

In your Project = find the date the rule you were told was false.

Radio service: The William Asst. Unit

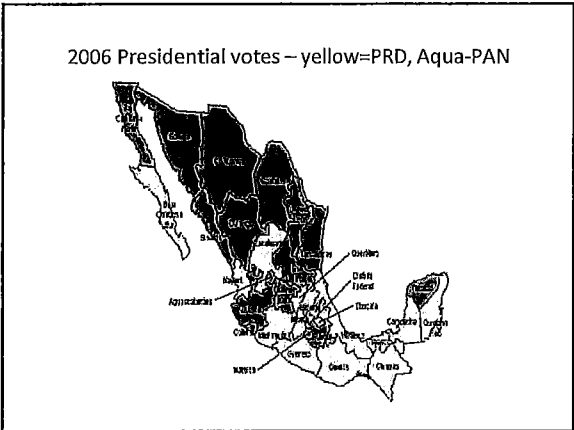






The election of 2000 should not have been a surprise. Why?





Calderon Wins the Presidency
in the closest Race in Mexican history

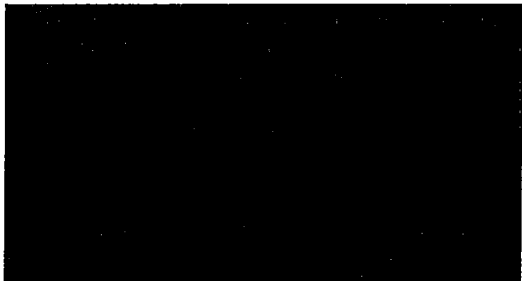
Obrador lost some in part due to:

- he did not show up for 1st debate
- negative ads turned middle class against him

Results:

- Calderon 35.9 %
- Obrador 35.3 %
- Madrazo 22.2 %

The Aftermath
of the election



Presidential Election of 2012
Return of the PRI
President Pena Nieto



What countries on the Comparative
Government curriculum have a history
of authoritarianism?



More on Mexico

- 1. History of Economic Change
- 1. New Constitutional Amendment on Trade
- 1. Problems of Drug Trafficking

Key PRI Presidents in Mexico

Nationalists
 Carlos Carrizosa (1910-1911)
 Francisco I. Madero (1911-1913)
 Venustiano Carranza (1913-1914)

Evolutionary
 Adolfo de la Huerta (1914-1915)

Party Politicians
 Álvaro Obregón (1916-1920)
 Plutarco Elías Calles (1920-1924)

Modernizers
 Lázaro Cárdenas (1924-1928)
 Miguel Alemán (1928-1932)

Exporters
 Manuel Ávila Camacho (1932-1936)

Import Substitution

Highly successful strategy of former colonies to improve development. Involved closing a country's borders and encouraging its producers all goods domestically.

Used the strategy primarily in high-income countries. While it did not have a major impact on low-income and middle-income countries, it did have a significant impact on high-income countries. In the 1930s, the United States adopted import substitution as a strategy to reduce dependence on foreign goods. In the 1940s, many other countries followed suit. The strategy was successful in the short run, but it led to a number of problems. One of the main problems was that it led to a high level of government intervention in the economy. This led to a number of inefficiencies and a lack of competition. In the long run, the strategy led to a decline in economic growth and a high level of government debt.

Outbreak of Debt Crisis

In the 1970's the Mexican government began to borrow.

By the 1980's interest rates skyrocketed.

Oil prices fell & Mexican government could not service its debts.

US Government put together a rescue package (bailout plan). This and NAFTA leads to reduction of import substitution policies; President Cardenas (force to bills (collectively).

Economic Liberalization Structural Adjustment & NAFTA

Structural Adjustment defined a post-import substitution economic policy adopted by developing countries to compensate for high inflation or demands from International agreements. Involves reducing trade barriers and adopting market reforms.

NAFTA North American free trade agreement signed in the 80s lowered trade barriers between Canada/US/Mexico. Mexico agreed to structural adjustment when it entered NAFTA.

Structural Adjustment & NAFTA results

Diversity of products in Mexico as a result of free trade. Internal sector must compete with imports.

Masquiladoras (large factories) established along US/Mexico border provide jobs, most of them low wages.

Growing gap between rich and poor.

Uneven development (Northern Mexico, South West)

Zapata pueblos & Chiapas Protest

slowing of overall economic growth

The Courts in Mexico

Like the US, Mexico has a dual court system, meaning citizens can be tried in Federal or State courts.
 State courts in the south are very primitive.
 The Federal government recently reformed its judicial process.
 "Mexico's Courtless Passes Overhaul of Justice Laws"
 1. What changes will be made to Mexico's judicial system?
 2. How were the changes made?
 3. Why is this (4) a challenge of this change?

Problems of Drug Trafficking

Combating illegal drug trafficking is probably the biggest public policy change Mexico faces.
 Police are under paid and are highly susceptible to bribes.
 Many in the government are believed to be involved in illegal activity.
 "The War Machine" by Whitley
 1. What has been the government's initial response?
 2. What is the citizen response?
 3. What is the government response? What challenges does the Mexican government face?

Whitley Fox "A Revolution of Hope"
 Read Book Excerpt & Answer Questions

AP Government

Agenda - Nigeria Wrap up:

- Nigerian Election & Buhari (Reading)
- Crash course - understanding Nigeria (if time permits)
- Debt (Read/discuss)
- Oil (reading)-due next time

Developing Countries Test & Mexico/Nigeria:
4/9 and 4/10

Developing Countries Test

-Review during CT Tomorrow
-50 MC + 1 FRQ

-Covers:

- Development
- Democratization
- Mexico & Nigeria

What aspects of Mexico's constitution/political structure promote democracy? What challenges transition to democracy?

Same question for Nigeria. How are the transition to Democracy similar/different for these two case studies?

Mexico

promotion of democracy:

-6 year presidential term (non-renewable)

IFE - Regulate voting procedures

Combination of PR and SMD

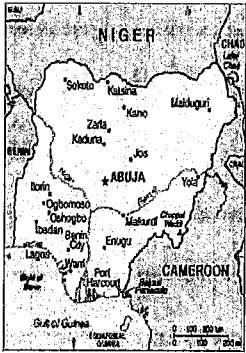
challenges to democracy:

Political parties fund the press

Drug Cartels!!!!

Lack of effective judiciary

Nigeria
Promotion of Democracy
Challenges to Democracy



Nigeria - Key Facts

- Former British colony
- Independent after proclamation 1960
- Largest country in Africa
- Federal (36 states), Presidential
- System of government
- Democratic since 1999
- Dense population (220 million people)
- Major resources oil - (Shell & BP)

Nigeria at a glance (2010-present)

- GDP per capita \$2,600
- 70% of country lives on less than a dollar a day
- 82% of country lives on 2 dollars a day
- HIV/AIDS infections = over 5% of population
- Life expectancy - 49 years
- Infant mortality - 80/1,000 births
- 1 doctor for every 5,000 people
- Literacy rate 51% (lower for females)
- Estimated 40 million middle class
- Source: Research, World Bank, World Factbook

Three main ethnic groups in Nigeria:

Hausa-Fulani
predominantly live in the north and are Muslim

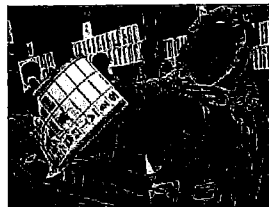
Ibo
predominantly live in the east and are Christian. Are more well educated and most likely to immigrate.

Yoruba
predominantly live in the west and practice traditional beliefs.

Military Rule



Democracy



**Nigeria Web Quest –
What did you learn?**

Nigeria Humor

Nigeria's Key leaders -
Using your "Culture Gram" Make an outline of major accomplishments of these leaders:

Buhari
Babangida
Abacha
Obasanjo
Umaru YarAdua
Goodluck Johnathan

Nigeria's Leaders

**Nigeria -
First form of Democratic
Government was Parliamentary.**

**Why was parliamentary
government chosen?**

Why was it a mistake?

**Nigeria – Tough Road to
Democracy**

First Republic Parliamentary Rule (1960-1966)
Underdevelopment dictated the course. Why?
• 1960 + 1966 = large majority by parliament.
• Parliamentarians were comprised of the legislators,
wealthier farmers, widowers, and began to (1) drain those
state resources to the household (2) concentrate national
wealth.
• 1966: Staggered coup in 1966. Country plunges into
violence.

**Nigerian Civil War - Setting for half
of a Yellow Sun**

Oil: more Oil is discovered in 1966 in the
predominantly Igbo region. Igbo realize if the
coup fails they will lose oil revenues to the
North.
• The Igbo region launches a secessionist
movement and attempt to form the country of
"Biafra"
• The North cuts off the Igbo food supply leading
to mass starvation & Igbo surrender (1970). One
million die in the civil war.

Military to Democratic Government (1970-1999)

Second and Third Republics
Presidential system of Government.

State boundary lines are redrawn several times to accommodate conflict between ethnic groups – the Capitol is moved to Abuja.

Military ruler Babangida allows foreign investment of oil (Shell and BP).

Military to Democratic Government (1970-1999)

Second and Third Republics
Gen Abacha is the most brutal and corrupt of all Nigerian dictators. Harsh/arbitrary repression of dissent, jailing of journalists.

Execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and his supporters. Lines his pocket with oil money until his death - current government is still trying to retrieve his massive fortune from Swiss banks.

Establishment of INEC, an independent vote counting organization to prevent fraud.

The Fourth Republic – Rules Established with accommodating diversity

Electoral Requirements for President

Two ballot system with runoff requirement
% of votes must be from 2/3 of states

Principals of Ethnic Rotation (President)

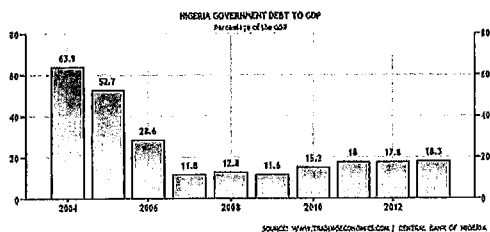
The Fourth Republic – Rules Established with accommodating diversity

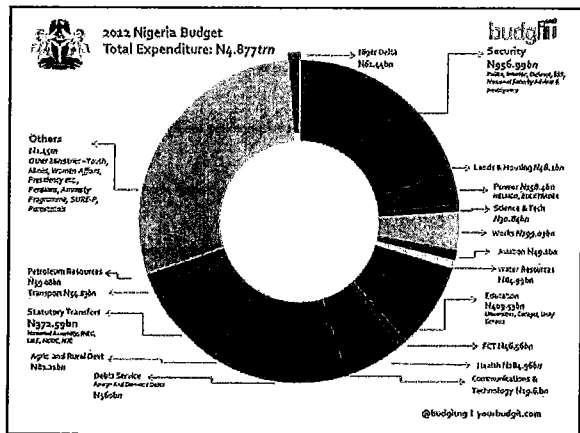
Political Party Registration Requirements (INEC)

- Parties must earn at least 5% of votes in 24/36 states, parties are still formed primarily around one multi ethnic group.
- Parties still organized around the "Big men" and do not have ideological platforms.
- People's Democratic Party (PDP) is dominant party.
- "Federal character" in the constitution calls for ethnic quotas in government hiring practices

The Debt Problem in Nigeria
 Read - Obasanjo's letter & Discuss:
 Should Western Countries forgive the Debt? Why or why not?

Nigeria Debt to GDP





Nigeria is dependent on:

- ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) "People without borders"
- Microcredit Programs
- World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Currency: Naira

Oil – A Blessing and a Curse

- Who is WINNER?
- Why can't Nigeria capitalize on her oil?
- How is Oil a curse?

The North/South Divide & Gender Politics

• Females in Northern Nigeria. Will girls be able to go to school? <http://www.itchaf.org/>

• The Miss World Pageant: A Political Disaster <http://www.itchaf.org/brandthasworld/stories/misworld/>

• Understanding Boko Haram <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WSRE7Gms>

Nigeria Seminar - date TBA

What did you learn about Nigerian culture and history from Half of a Yellow Sun?

What are Nigeria's biggest political problems and what are some solutions?

Nigeria Video vs. Opportunity Knocks Article

• Construct a one page analysis of the oil situation and the information about Nigeria's opportunity? (Critical Review)

• Due Tomorrow in class. Discussion for first part of class. (10 Min)

IRAN

AP Gov -

Agenda

- Elections in Iran
- Secular & religious culture in Iran
- Population control policy

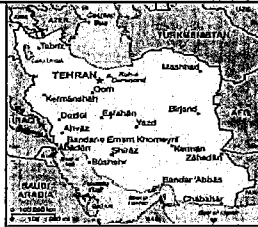
Due

Read Iran Chapter

Review (parts 1&2) April 20th

Voter registrars - if you want to register bring your ID

Practice Test



Islamic Republic of Iran

- Iran is a large developing country because it was never colonized
- Islamic republic since 1979 with theocracy with clerical rule
- Unitary system of government (53 provinces)
- Population: 75 million (mostly Arab) and over half speak Farsi
- Split ethnically into the populations of Persians, Jews, Azerbaijanis and Baluch
- Head of the state and member of OPEC

Rentier State

Definition

A country that derives most of its income from a single resource (oil).

Iran's oil is nationally owned & when oil prices are stable/high, Iran is able to capitalize on its oil.

Iran is a founding member of OPEC.

Source: OPEC, Iran's Oil Economy
<http://www.opec.org/eng/press/pr040404.htm>
<http://www.opec.org/eng/press/pr040404.htm>

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini - Iran's first Supreme Leader



US Hostage Crisis



•Islamic fundamentalist students took over US Embassy in Tehran, seizing diplomats as hostage and holding them for 444 days. To show support for the Islamic revolution and to protest American involvement in restoring the shah's power.

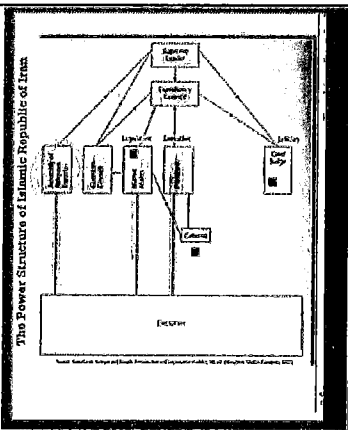
•Khomeini claimed he had nothing to do with it, but observers believed he supported the terrorists -this leads to the end of US diplomatic relations with Iran.

•<http://www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=4455573n>



Institutions of Government in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Constitution was written by Assembly of Religious experts and adopted by nation wide referendum in 1979. All laws must conform to divine principles.





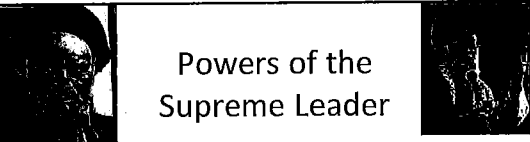
The Iranian Constitution of 1979 & Amendments of 1989

- Changes made by referenda (1989) after the death of Ayatollah Khomeini to:
 1. Set up a formal selection process for subsequent Supreme Leaders
 2. Elevate the Guardian Council to an upper house of the legislature comprised of clerics
 3. Give Assembly of Rel. Experts power to elect Supreme leader

President & Cabinet

- President's term = 4 years; 2 consecutive (1 non)
- 2 ballot electoral system
- President is described as "highest official" after Supreme Leader but President is not very powerful
- President is responsible for overseeing economic policy, plans the budget, proposes legislation, appoints a cabinet, including directors of National Oil Company.
- President heads a bureaucracy

Powers of the Supreme Leader



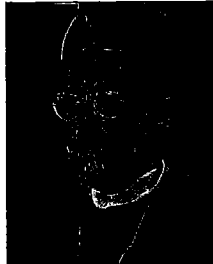
- is selected by Assembly of Religious Leaders; serves for life; acts as head of state
- Responsible for ensuring all laws conform to Islamic Absolute veto power
- Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces; able power to declare war
- Oversees Iran's energy program (nuclear power)
- Oversees the Judiciary which regulates media
- Oversees the Revolutionary Guard

Iran's Dual Executive (example)

Ayatollah Khomeini (1979-1989)



President Khatami (1982-1992) (1997-2005)




President Ahmadijad



The Current dual executive

- o Supreme Leader
Ayatollah Khamenei
- o President
Hassan Rouhani
- o President's Cabinet



Guardian Council & Expediency Council

Guardian Council
o Body of 12 clerics (6 of 12 are leaders)
o Most important responsibility - vetting all candidates for elected office if they do not "conform to the laws and standards of Islam"
o Acts as upper house
o Counts votes/certifies election.

Expediency Council
o Resolves differences between two chambers

Assembly of Religious Experts & Revolutionary Guard

Assembly of Religious Experts
 • More than 70 Clerics, elected by the people after vetting by the Guardian Council
 • Advisors to Supreme Leader
 • Power to remove Supreme Leader (in theory)

Revolutionary Guard
 • Military overseen by the Supreme Leader, plays an internal security role, including enforcing the Islamic dress code

Guardian Council Disqualifications

• Critics allege that disqualifications are political
 • When critics rallyes comb all the Guardian Council, they disqualify opponents
 • Many women have run for Presidency, all female candidates have been disqualified

Majles Elections 2004
 3,500 disqualifications

Majles Elections 2008
 3,000 disqualifications

Majles

• 290 elected by universal suffrage after vetting by Guardian Council
 • Two ballot system (women are dominant)
 • is NOT a "rubber stamp" organization
 • Passes legislation, approves Cabinet, approves the budget
 • Seats are reserved for Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians to represent the handful of districts with high percentages of these faiths (these members of the Majles are not vetted)

Journalism in Iran

- o The press is independent in Iran – but is overseen by the judiciary
- o The judiciary has the authority to censor/shut down news organizations that do not follow the laws.
- o Criticism of the secular organizations of government is allowed, but not of the religious organizations. The line is often fuzzy.
- o Journalists that do not comply go to prison.
- o Let's Watch "Whole Angels" trailer
- o Short video on censorship in Iran.

Judiciary – Sharia Legal Code

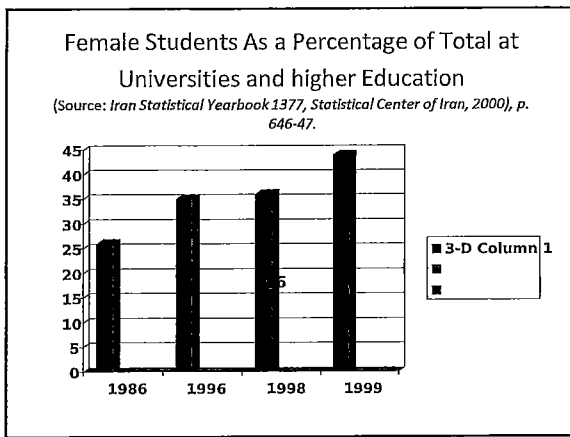
- o Women are required to wear a veil & remain covered in public.
- o Unmarried couples are not allowed in public without an escort
- o Women may not initiate divorce, custody rules favor males.
- o Alcohol consumption for Muslims is banned
- o Western TV, movies, and books are banned.
- o Death penalty for crimes against the state.
- o 60 Minutes Report

Women in Iran



School girls on a field trip in city of Isfahan.
Photo Courtesy of Mahnaz Borzjebi





Gender Politics - Iran

Sharia legal code does not favor women, BUT:

- High level of female employment, literacy rates, and education
- Parallel Health system = administered by religious government = many female doctors
- Can a woman be president? This is a subject of debate. Many run during each election cycle.

Political Culture in Iran

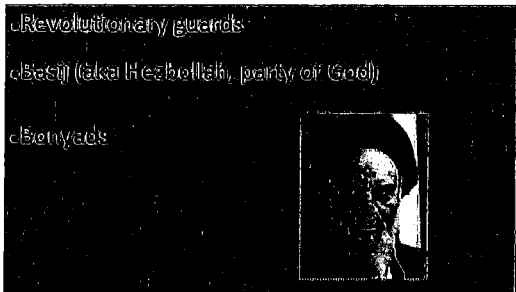
Who dominates the population – fundamentalism or secularism?

Secular/religious divide:

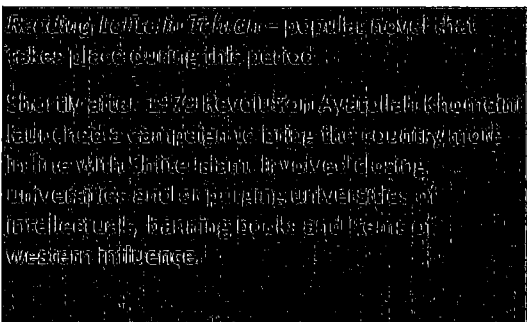
- Western style parties w/ alcohol
- Conservative vs. liberal Western, TV, movies
- Western clothing, sports, etc.

Conservative: (like a ski resort in the mix of Tehran where dress code & social codes are relaxed)

Political Culture in Iran Who dominates the population – **fundamentalism** or **secularism**?



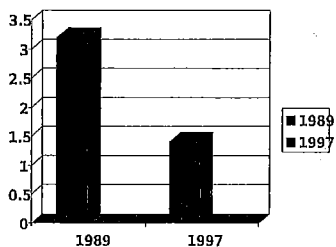
Iranian "Cultural Revolution" (1980-1983)



Population Control in Iran

source: *Aftab*, 21 Tir 1380 (July 12, 2001)

Birthrate in 1989, 1997



Iran had one of the most successful family planning policies in the world

- o During the eight year Iran-Iraq war, Ayatollah Khomeini encouraged large families to build army. After the war there was a population boom which strained government resources and the national budget.
- o In the 1980's the secular led majlis adopted family planning policy, which was opposed by conservatives and was NOT vetoed by the Supreme leader.

Family Planning Policy in Iran includes:

- 1) loss of state benefits after three children
- 2) mandatory sex /contraceptive education prior to marriage
- 3) government funded contraception (free) for married couples
- 4) legal abortion & government production/distribution of contraceptives condom factory in Iran (START at 3:30)

Ahmadenijad's Changes to the Population Control Policy

Cuts have been made to the family planning policies. What will be the impact?

- <http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/world/story/2012-07-29/iran-baby-boom/56576860/1>
- <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/9446862/Iran-scrap-birth-control-programme-in-baby-boom-bid.html>
- <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2012/08/06/iran-scrap-state-sponsored-birth-control-policy.html>

Russia – Government is attempting to boost a declining population.

- o Federal Government provides \$7,000 subsidy per child.
- o Generous maternity/paternity leave benefits
- o Abortion is greatly restricted.
- o (VASH) encourages large families as a form of Nationalism.
- o One governor in Russia declared a state day off for procreation.



Population Control Policies

How does Iran's population control policy compare to:


- China
- Russia

Family Planning in:

- Iran
- China
- Russia

Iran's

Presidential Election of 2009



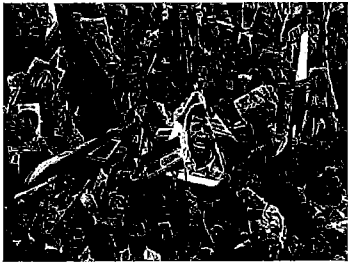
Ahmadinejad vs. Mousavi



- Religious hard line politician
- Incumbent President
- Mayor, Engineer
- Critic of the United States and Israel




- Reformist Politician
- Prime Minister
- Member of Expediency Council
- Educated at Tehran University



Ahmadinejad Supporters

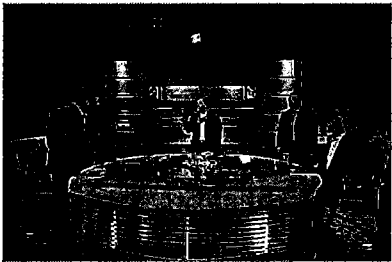


Mir Houssein Mousavi and his wife, Zahra Rhanavard
Mousavi's wife generated much enthusiasm in the election
Rallies with thousands supporting her
She is well educated and accomplished



Pro Mousavi Rally in Tehran

- Several pro Mousavi rallies with thousands of people widely reported
- Green was the color worn to show support of Mousavi
- Supporters were from all walks of life



American Style Debate between Ahmadinejad and Mousavi

Issues debated were substantive. Watch English translation on YouTube
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9DnmR15Uu8>

Election Facts

- 85% turnout (59% in last election)
- Participation from many demographic groups and many levels of religious observance
- Mousavi – hero to secular population
- Ahmadenijad – hero to fundamentalist population


Protests
July 2009



WHERE IS MY VOTE?

Post Election

- After protests – people wore green = “Green Movement”
- 1 protest had 3 million people and came from all walks of life
- “Where is my vote” – many signs with this question
- Killing of Neda, a protester, became the symbol of the opposition to this election
- <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/tehranbureau/deathintehran/view/>




Ayatollah Khomeini swears in Ahmadienjad

- Khomeini went to Friday prayer and declared Ahmadienjad the winner before the Guardian Council had the opportunity to conduct recounts
- Some recounts were conducted, but not a full recount
- Why not a second revolution? Why would Khomeini not allow Mousavi to win, and then over rule his actions?

CHINA/ INFLUENCE OF COMMUNISM


AP Gov

- China Notes
- China from the Inside
 - Village Elections
 - Judicial Reform



People's Republic of China (1949)
Population Size: 1.3 billion
90% Han (Uyghur & Tibet are minority groups)
Unitary System of Government; Communist one party government
Hong Kong and Maco (administrative Units); Taiwan Independent

Brief History:
Mao Zedong won the Civil War with the Kuomintang & created the People's Republic of China (1949)






The Great Leap modernized the country, but ultimately failed to improve living conditions because:

China changed too quickly; No expert advice was used; Natural disasters/peasant discontent led to famine


- 30 million died



The Cultural Revolution

a. Abolish Old Customs, Old Culture, Old Habits, and Old Ideas

b. Get rid of intellectuals and Mao's political enemies



Destruction of the Old Ways



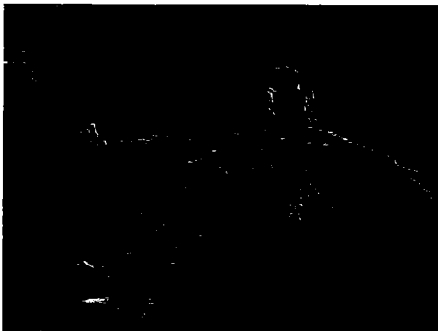
Red Guards with "Little Red Book"



"Top Down"
political
participation

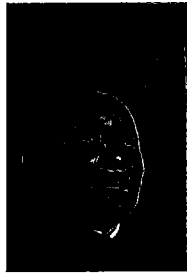


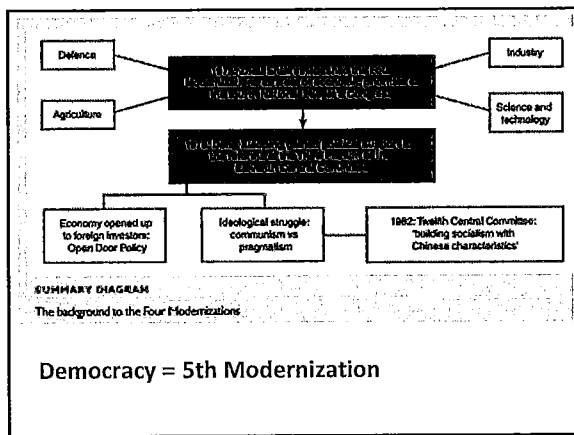
Propaganda



Deng Xiaoping (1978-1992)

After Mao Zedong's death, China is ruled by the "Gang of Four" for a short period of time. Deng Xiaoping replaces them as CCP leader, and dramatic changes occur in China.



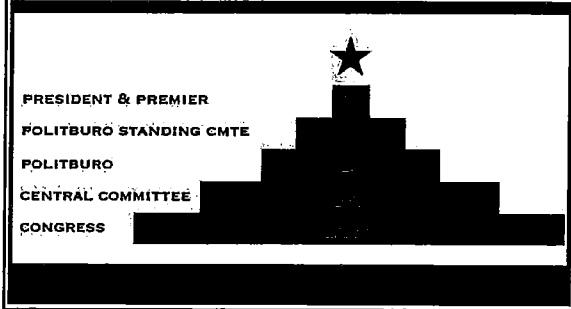


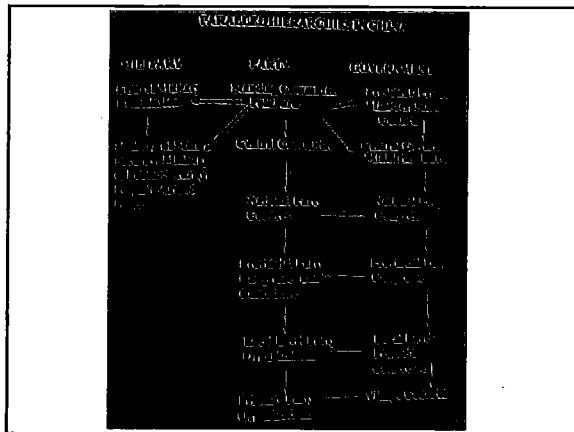
Democracy Wall 1978-79

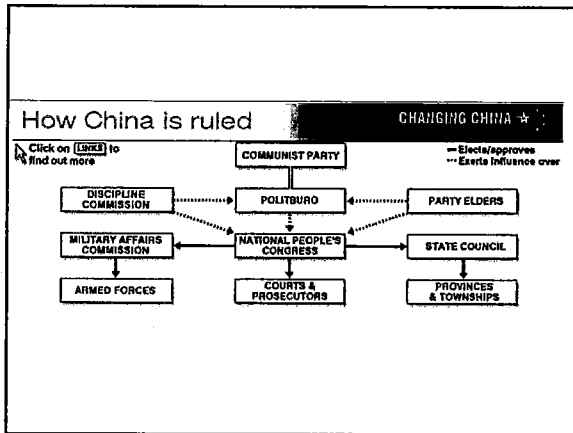
This did not go well for citizens.



China – Branches of Government One Party Rule







China - Topics of Focus

1. Political Change

China's change to a one party system (1949)

1978: economic liberalization (Deng Xiaoping)

1989: Tiananmen Square protests

1989: collapse of political system

1990s: Political Reform

2. Economic Change

China's (relatively) economic growth

Deng Xiaoping: reformer

political reformer/activist

Modern China - Political Change



China's political system

1978: economic liberalization (Deng Xiaoping)

1989: Tiananmen Square protests

1989: collapse of political system

1990s: Political Reform

China's (relatively) economic growth

Deng Xiaoping: reformer

political reformer/activist

Deng's Iron Fist



During Deng's economic reforms, his fist was held ready to crush any threats to the 1979 Communist Constitution

In Deng's final five years, virtually all of China's dissidents were imprisoned or exiled abroad

Modern China – One Party Rule

State Owned Press/TV/Entertainment industry

State owned press, TV, entertainment industry

Internet – posters still common.

Lack of Transparency (SARS)

Censorship of Internet

China's internet censorship

Crackdowns on Protests/Dissent

Tiananmen 1989

Tiananmen 1989

Tiananmen 1989



China – results of economic change

Market forces = economic boom & unequal wealth

Privatization = no guaranteed "iron rice bowl"

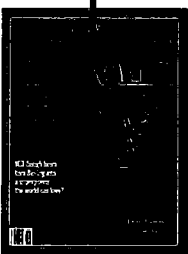
Fewer working in *danwei* and unraveling of *hukou*; many migrant workers flock to cities

"Guanxi" capitalism

- Environmental consequences

Economic Reforms under Deng Xiaoping (1980s)

Same man who sent tanks out to squash Tiananmen Sq. protesters!!



1) Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

2) Privatization (private companies, competition, joint State Owned Enterprises (SOEs))

3) Entrepreneurial reform (formal private business)

4) Private property rights codified in the constitution

5) Agricultural Reform



The Influence of Communism

Which countries in the world were communist?

Which countries are currently communist?

Introductory Terms

•authoritarian system –

a system of government in which power is concentrated in the hands of one political party or small group of leaders.

•Communism –

a system of government in which only one party, the communist party, governs. The party's stated ideological goals are "Marxism" (economic egalitarianism) and strives to achieve this through a command economy. The only way to advance in society is through the party (nomenklatura), and party membership is strictly limited to the elite (top 5%).

Introductory Terms (part 2)

•Karl Marx-

a German philosopher who predicted that, after industrialization, countries would go through a wrenching change (the dialectic). Workers would not accept low wages and would demand a share of profits, overthrowing wealthy business owners and creating a classless society (historical materialism).

•Democratic Centralism-

Governing principle of communist systems of government. Literally means "democracy at the center" allowing debate among party elites. After policy decisions are made, no dissent is tolerated.

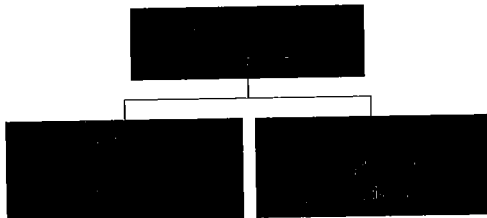
Economic System - Comparison

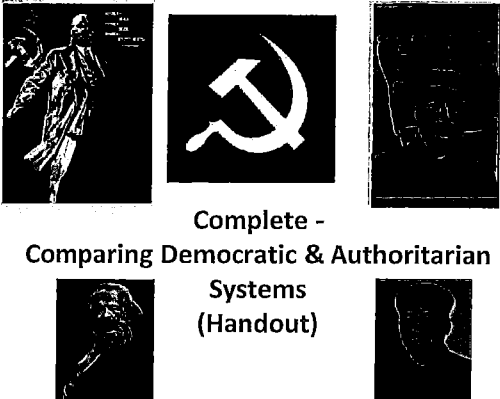
- **Command economy** –
• an economic system in which the central government plans the amount of goods to be produced (usually in a five year plan) and sets wages for workers and prices for goods. The state employs workers and controls all means of producing goods (private entrepreneurs are not allowed).
- **Market economy** –
• an economic system in which prices of goods and means a production are decided by the principles of supply and demand. Businesses are motivated by profit incentives and businesses are free to compete within a market.

COMMUNIST SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

- Party Control** –
Political party controls all aspects of political, economic and social life. This includes all leadership positions, school curriculum, all retail sales, books, press, movement, professions, child rearing and all goods are communal. The communist party provides an "iron rice bowl" (meaning government benefits) and a sense of stability.
- Cult of Personality** –
In most communist systems, citizens develop an extraordinary idolization of their leader which is exhibited through large statues/monuments/photos of the leader.
- Top down political participation** –
Top down political participation is defined as participation which is orchestrated from the top. Political leaders require citizens to demonstrate in favor of leadership or may require citizens to vote.

Nomenklatura





**Complete -
Comparing Democratic & Authoritarian
Systems
(Handout)**

Let's Compare
What are the similarities? What are the differences.

Democracy	Authoritarian
Functions of Political Parties <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Act as linkage institutions• Pick candidates• Run campaigns• Give cues to voters• Articulate policies• Coordinate policymaking• Staff government• Mobilize the public• Act as loyal opposition	Functions of Political Parties

Let's Compare

Democracy	Authoritarian
Forms of Political Participation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Voting• Protesting• Joining a party• Joining an interest group• Contacting a congressperson• Writing a letter to the editor• Running for office• Assisting in a campaign• Strikes/boycotts	Forms of Political Participation

Let's Compare

Democracy

Market Economy
Principles of supply and demand set prices for goods
Profit motive provides incentive for production
Is likely to result in unequal distribution of wealth
Government regulates some aspects of the economy

Authoritarian

Command Economy
