

## **Chapter 1: Games Politicians play**

**Players**-opponents competing for particular goals in government

**Stakes**-goals gained in victory or defeat

**Rules**-procedures to be followed in order for the game to keep its identity

**Strategies/tactics**-attack and defensive schemes

### **Game types include:**

Wipeout: genocide & ethnic cleansing

Cambodian genocide

Rwandan genocide

Ethnic cleansing in Darfur & Balkan

Ancient examples include: Athens & Melos

Modern examples include: dictatorships & Khmer Rouge

The lion & the fox:

Machiavelli's: "The end justifies the means"

Modern ex: FDR, Watergate Scandal, Iran-Contra Scandal

Civil Disobedience:

David Thoreau: "On civil disobedience"

Challenged unfair statutes

Refused to pay taxes to gov't

Martin Luther King & the civil rights movement

Peaceful protests

## **Chapter 2: Politics & Choice**

### **James Madison's struggle for creative breakthrough**

**Problem:** the reconciliation of liberty & authority

Madison believed that large nations should have authority and grant human freedoms

**Solution:** extensive republic

States were permitted to have control over local affairs but had to give central gov't authority when concerning the nation as a whole

### **The Nazi Regime:**

After WWII, Germany faced economic depression

The Great Depression of 1928 caused a decline in industries, small business, labor, agriculture, & civil service

6-8 million Germans were unemployed

### **The Cuban Missile Crisis:**

President Kennedy was faced with a conflicting issue that could possibly trigger nuclear war

Kennedy had six alternatives: (1) do nothing, (2) engage in diplomacy, (3) secretly approach Fidel Castro, (4) blockade Cuba, (5) launch surgical attack or (6) invade Cuba

~Kennedy initially decided to go w/ alternative (4) which was to blockade Cuba

### **The decision to invade Iraq:**

The Bush Administration received false info about the creation of nuclear weapons

Al-Qaeda group hijacks two planes and crashes them into Twin Towers

Bush decides to respond by taking military action in Afghanistan against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban

### **Chapter 3: Components, Tasks, and Controversies**

#### **Basic structure of political science:**

##### **American Politics**

Institutional & behavioral

##### **International relations**

how countries and major political figures interact w/ one another

##### **Comparative politics**

Focusing on the gov't of different countries

##### **Political theory**

##### **Public Policy**

#### **Three key factors:**

Ethical-values that structure what's right & wrong

Political scientist are concerned w/ what ought to be in politics

Empirical- things you can observe in politics

Political scientist are concerned w/ what has been, what is , & what will be

Prudential- prescriptive policy judgments

Political scientist are concerned w/ what can be

### **Chapter 4: The Physical, Social, and Cultural environment of politics**

#### **Politics are influenced by:**

Physical world we live in

Calls attention to limits, capabilities, dangers, & opportunities

Key physical factors:

Major population influx

Earth's population could possibly reach 9 billion by 2050

Environmental degradation= pollution, global warming

Biological, physiological, psychological, and social creatures we are

Human needs that include: belonging, love, affection, acceptance

Struggles w/ racism and sexism

Social communities we have built

Key social factors:

Socio-psychological setting

Economic environment of politics-wealth/poverty

Scientific-technological environment

Historical setting-civil wars, periods of freedom  
Cultural universe we have created  
Culture of the enlightenment  
Cultural balance