

- I. CHAPTER 13 Introduction: Politics
- II. Power and Authority
 - a. Definition of politics: the getting and using of power to make decisions that are binding on others.
 - b. Political system: the institution that regulates the use of and access to power that is essential to articulating and realizing individual, local, regional, national, or international interests.
 - c. Power
 - i. Legitimate power
 - ii. Illegitimate power
 - d. Authority: legitimate power exercised in a public or official capacity.
 - e. Weber's "Types of Authority"
 - i. Traditional authority
 - ii. Legal-Rational authority
 - iii. Charismatic authority
- III. The State
 - a. State
 - b. Nation-states
 - c. Sovereignty
 - d. Citizenship
 - e. Nationalism
 - f. Citizenship Rights
 - i. Civil rights
 - ii. Political rights
 - iii. Social rights
 - iv. Welfare state
- IV. Forms of Government/Political Systems
 - a. Monarchy
 - b. Democracy
 - i. Participatory democracy
 - ii. Representative Democracy
 - iii. Spread of liberal democracy
 - 1. Impact of the Internet
 - iv. Democracy in the US
 - 1. Political parties
 - 2. Politics and voting
 - 3. Participation

4. Pluralistic model
5. special interest group and PACs (political action committees)
6. Women's participation
- v. Theories of Democracy
 1. Democratic elitism
 2. Pluralism
 3. Mills' "Power Elite"
- vi. Problems facing democracy
 1. Criticism of the welfare state
 2. The "military-industrial complex"
 3. State overload
 4. Legitimation crisis
- c. Authoritarian Government
- d. Totalitarian Government
- e. Theocracy
- V. Political and Social Change
 - a. Revolution
 - b. Social movements and their causes
 - i. Economic deprivation
 - ii. Resource mobilization
 - iii. Collective action
 - iv. Structural strain
 - c. Feminist movements
 - d. Global social movements
 - e. Technology and social movements
 - f. Nationalist movements
- VI. Politics of War and Terrorism
 - a. Terrorism: A form of warfare in which violence is directed at civilians rather than the military or police
 - b. War
 - i. Lethal conflict in which one group seeks to impose its will on others through the use of armed force.
 - ii. Reasons for going to war:
 1. territory
 2. domination
 3. revenge
 4. preserve balance of power

5. misperceptions about an adversary's strength or intentions

VI. Summary and Conclusions