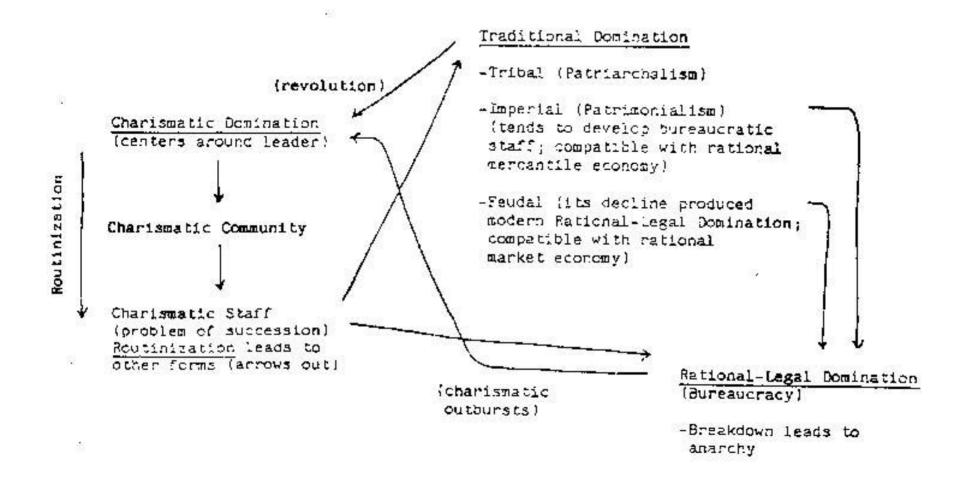
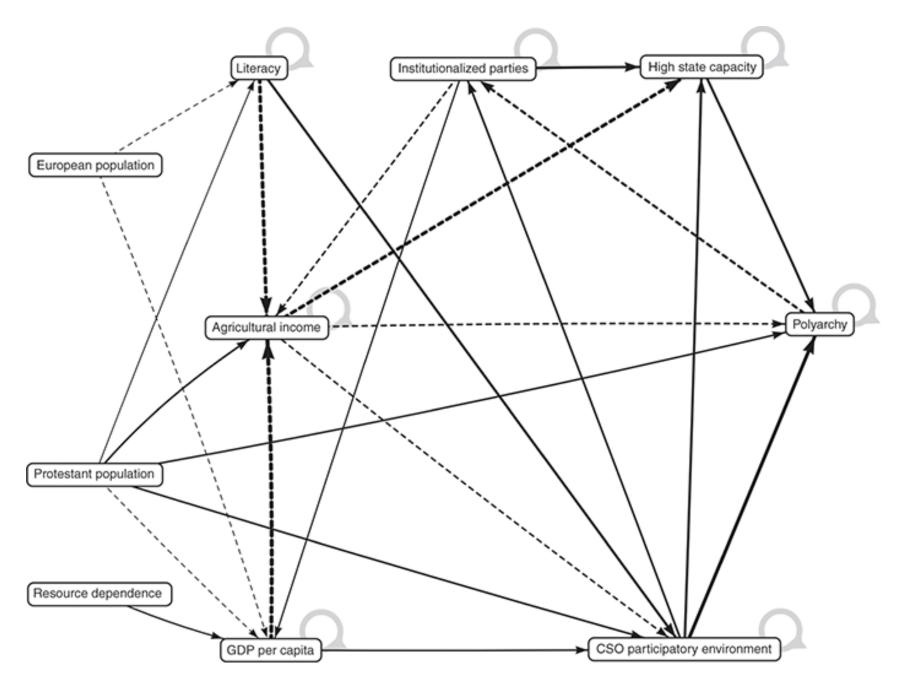


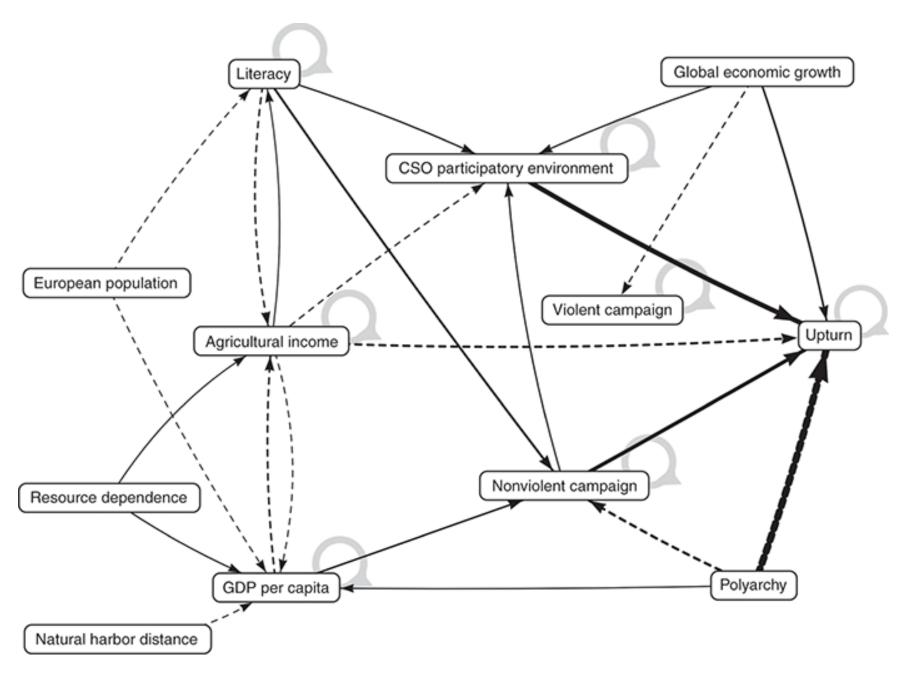
WEBER'S DEVELOPMENTAL THEORY

(ALSO : NOWM SMITH, CHARLES TILLY)

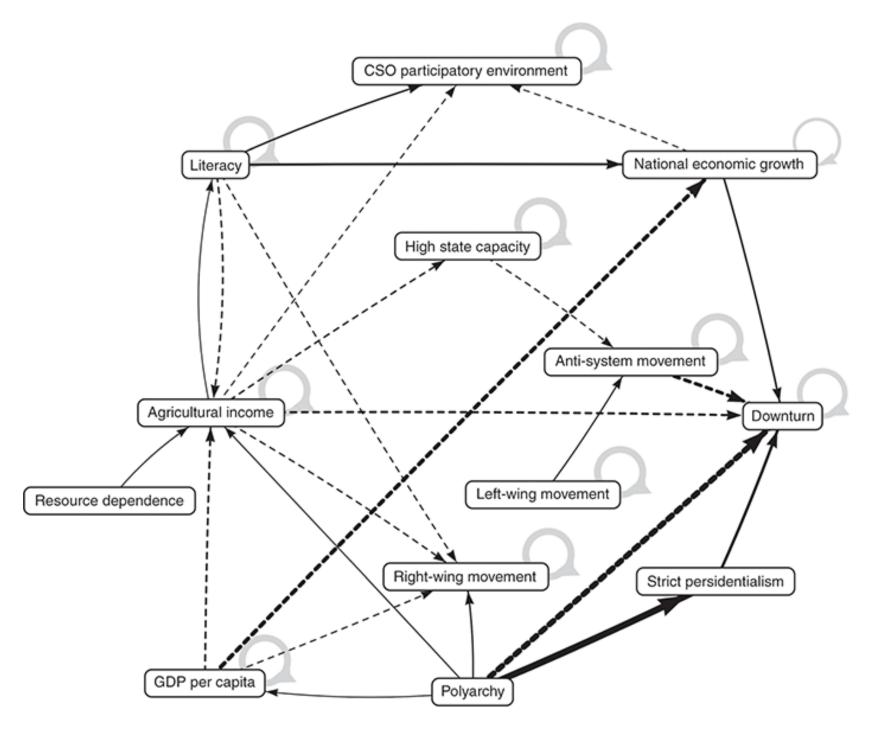




V-Dem, Why Democracies Develop and Decline – Polyarchy



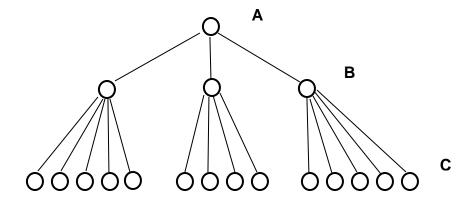
V-Dem, Why Democracies Develop and Decline – Upturn



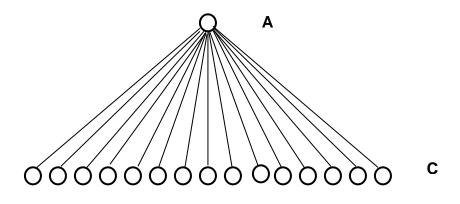
Party System Change - New or Different

Socioeconomic Changes > Attitude/Value Structure "Holes" > Realignment: + Electoral Rules New or Different

Decentralized and Centralized Societies



Decentralized Society



Centralized Society

Tocqueville -

Feudal Societies were decentralized. **A** was the king, **B** the aristocrats, **C** the commoners. Britain still had this model for him. America also followed this model, but **A** was the federal government, **B** were voluntary associations, and **C** the citizens. Decentralized society is the structure of liberty.

Tocqueville's Model of Liberty & Participation

	Aristocratic	Democratic	
	(Unequal)	(Equal)	
Liberty		USA	
(Participation	Britain		
Despotism	France – 18 th	France — 19 th	
(Centralized)	Century	Century	

	Aristocratic	Democratic
	(Unequal)	(Equal)
Liberty	France – 17 th C	USA
(Participation	Britain	USA
Despotism	France – 18 th	France – 19 th
(Centralized)	Century	Century

Barrington Moore's Model of Democracy

	Pre-Industrial	Industrial
Linnar Class	Α	В
Upper Class	Aristocracy	Capitalists
Lower Class	С	D
	Peasants	Workers

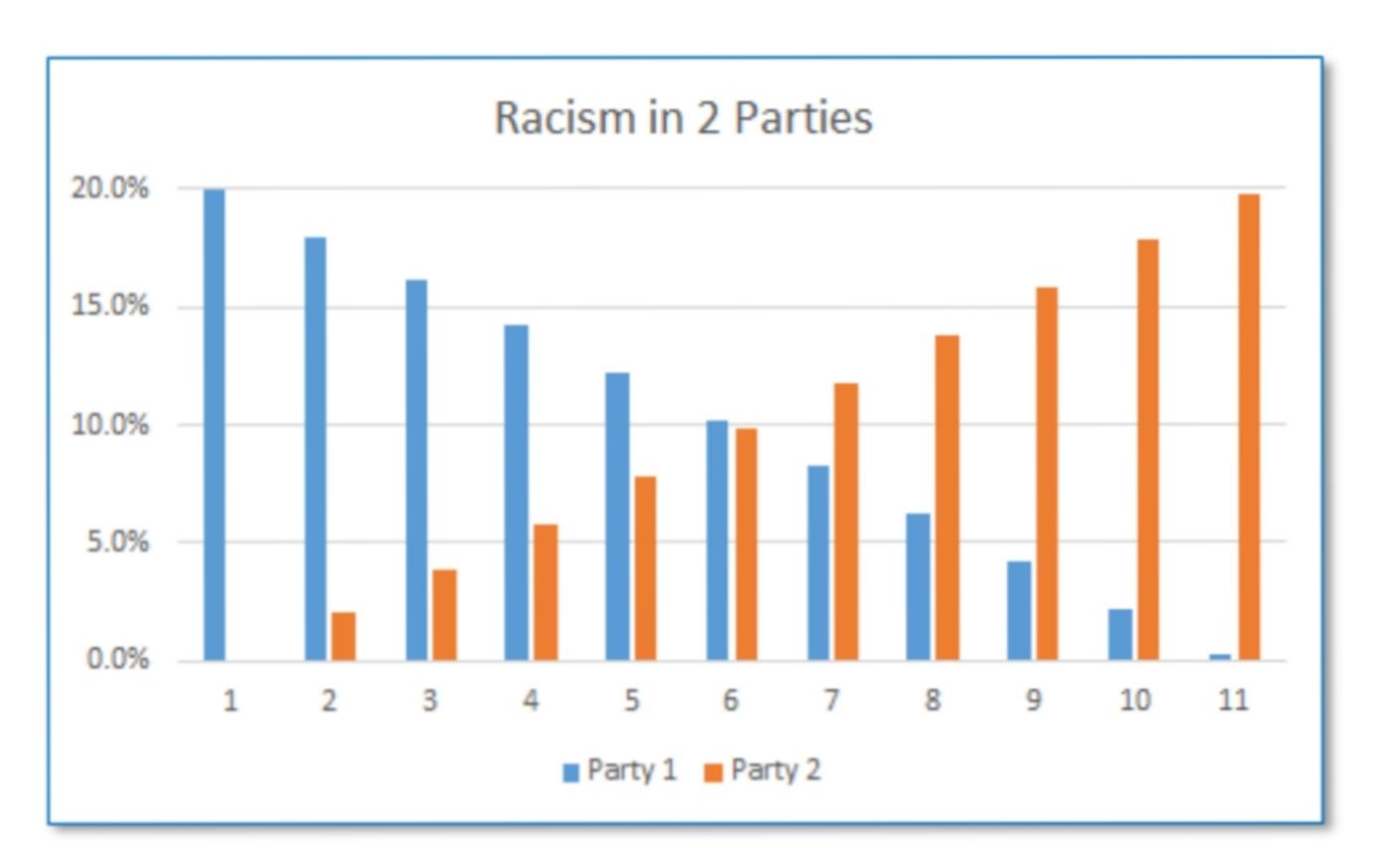
B + **D** = Democracy

A + B = Fascism

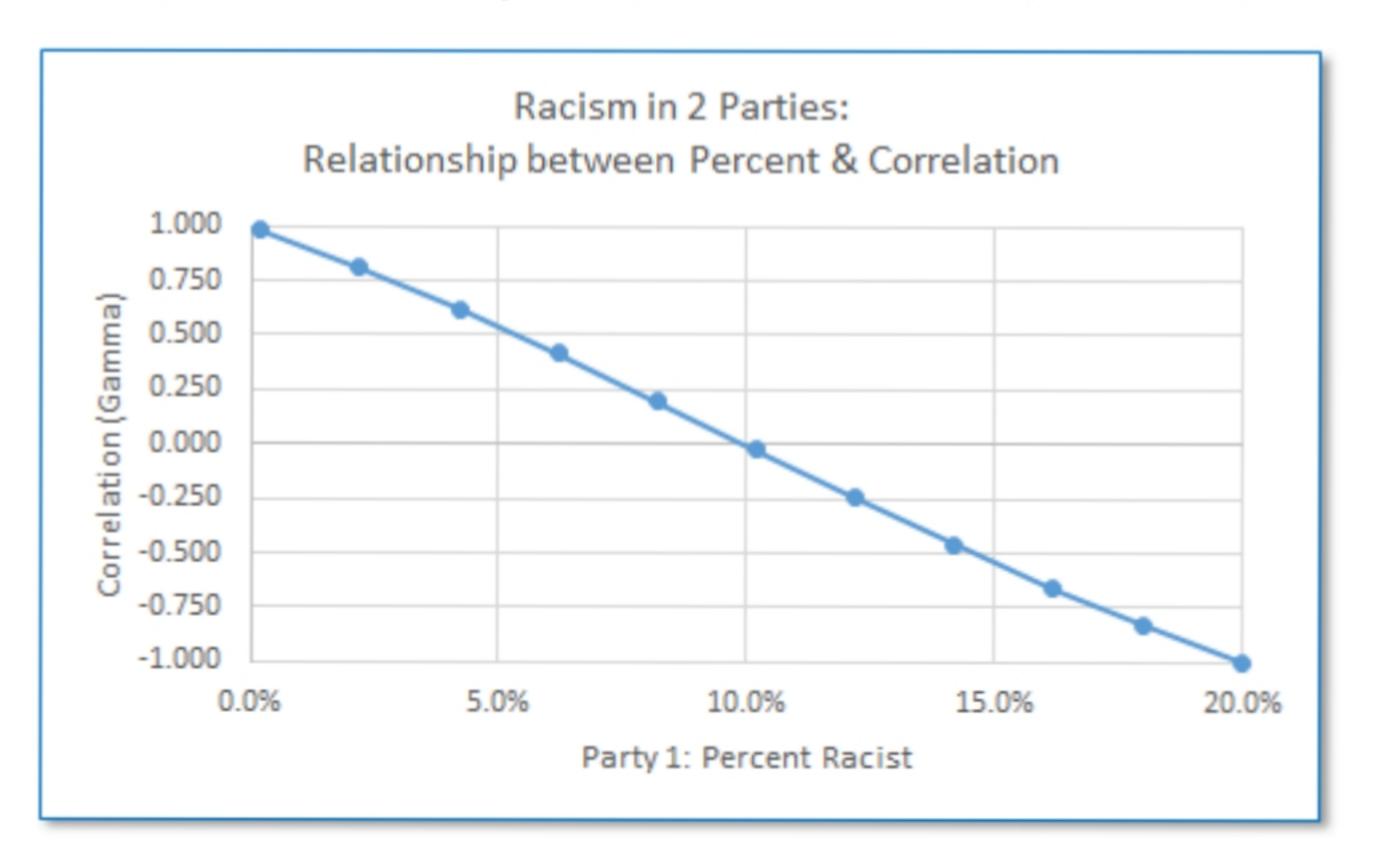
C + D = Communism

A + C = Stalled Development

If there is 10% racism in a society, what does this look like, in a 2-party vote?



What is the relationship between Percent Racist and the Correlation?



Econ

Like Cons Cons Social Lib

- Seymour Martin Lipset & Stein Rokkan combines Parsonsian and Weberian theory. Four sets of relevant cleavages in Western societies correspond to historical lines of conflict:
 - a. Reformation: Center (Catholicism) vs. Periphery (Protestantism)
 - National Revolution: National (Established) Church vs. Dissenting Churches and Secularism; secondarily, between national core populations and ethnic minorities
 - c. Industrial Revolution: Traditional agrarian elites vs. Modern urban/industrial elites
 - d. Proletarian Revolution: classical Marxist split between employers and workers in the industrial sector

West German Party System ca. 1950s - 1970s

	Working	Middle
	Class	Class
Catholic/Religious	Cross- Pressured	Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU)
Protestant/Secular	Social Democrats (SPD)	Free Democrats (FDP)

++++++++++++++

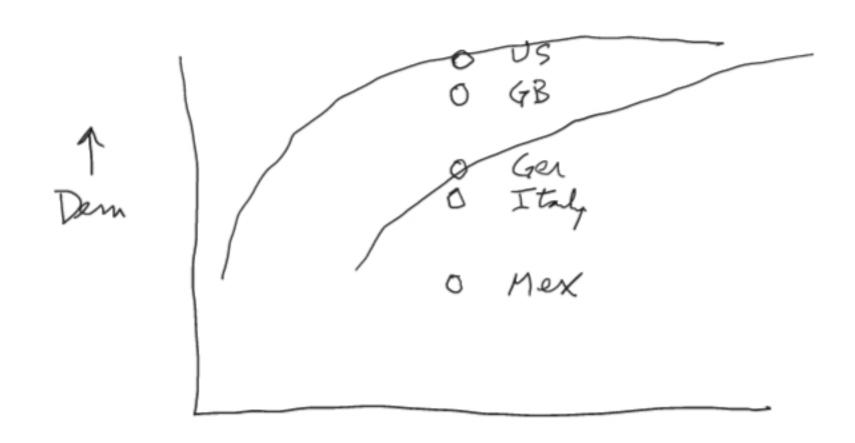
Additions after the 1980s: The "New Politics" Dimension

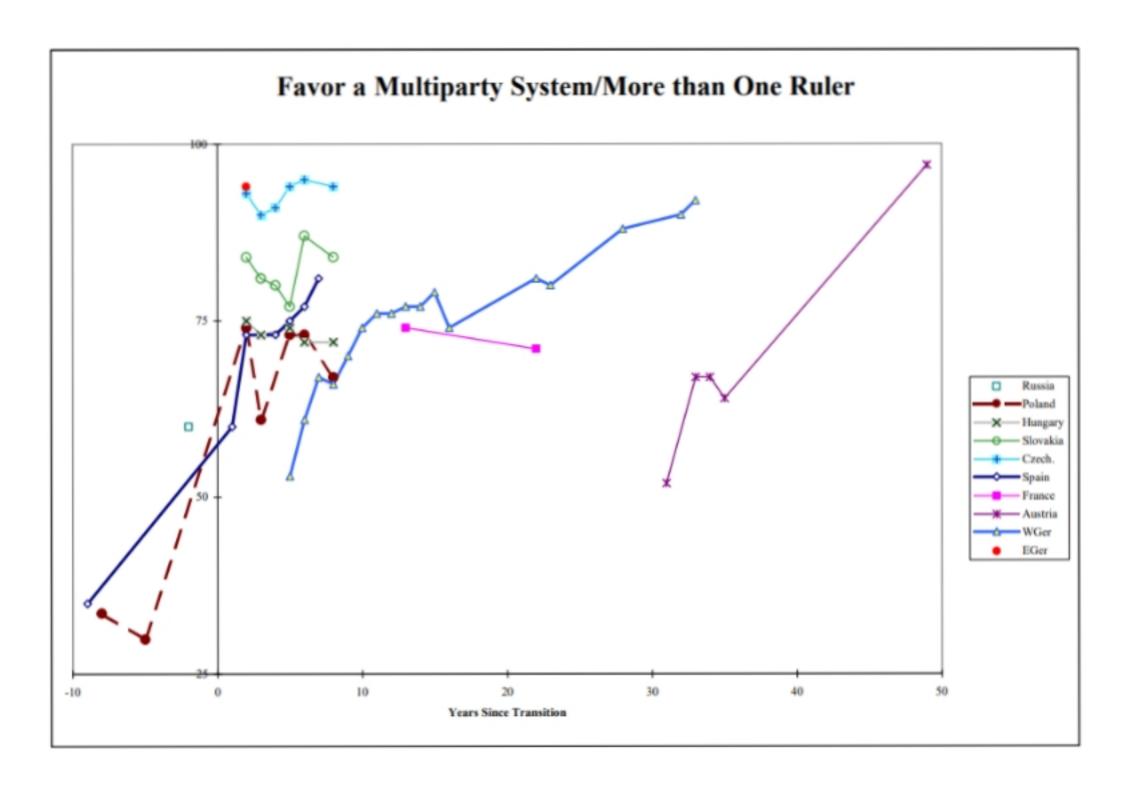
- Greens: New Left

- Left Party: Far Left (earlier, Communist Party)

- AfD: Extreme Right

Almond & Verba Civic Culture Results

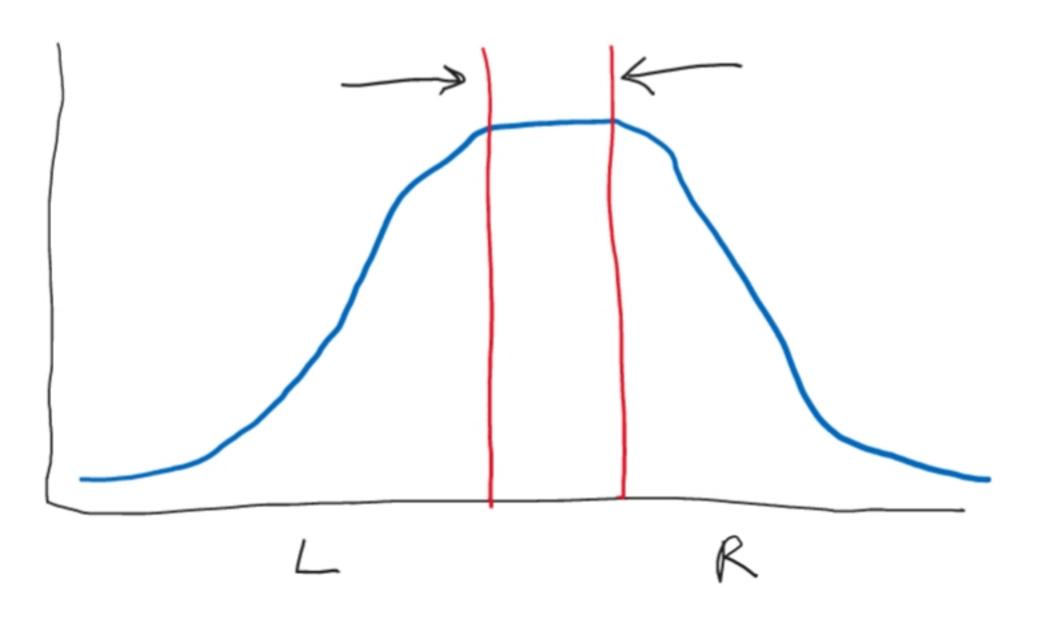




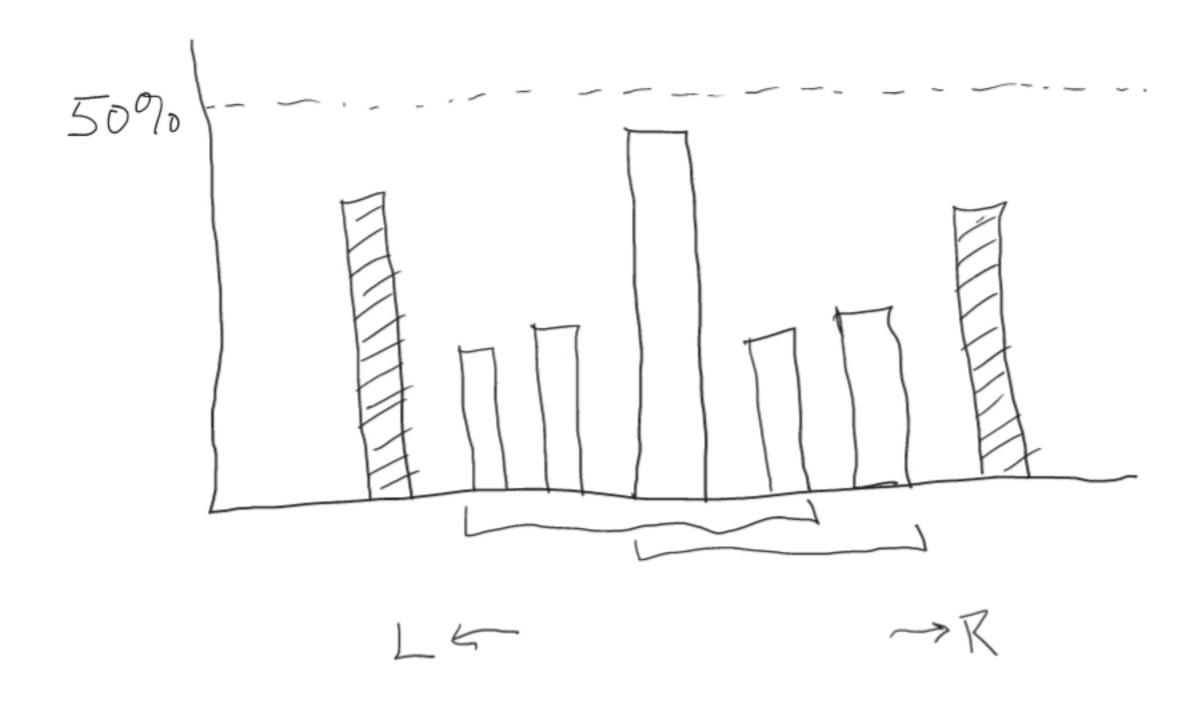
Education and Tolerance Strength of Correlation

	Long	Short
	Democracy	Democracy
High	US	Germany
Diversity	Strong	Medium
Low	France	Austria
Diversity	Medium	Weak

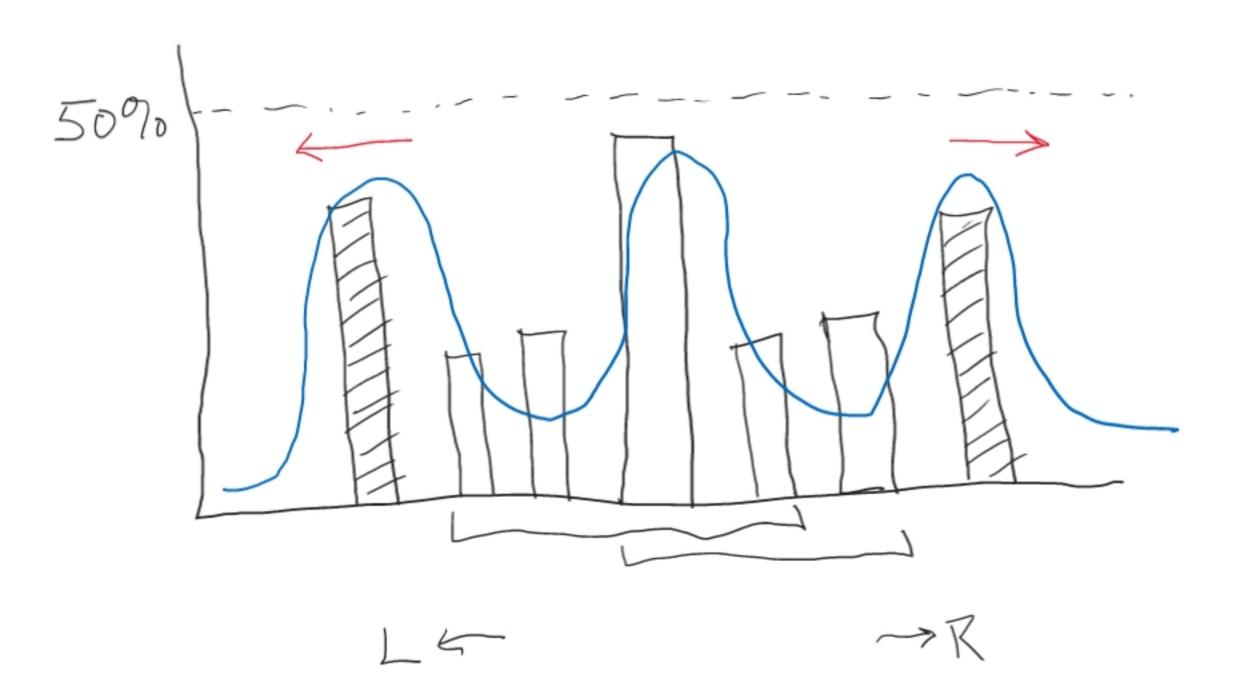
The Downsian Model of "Centripital" Party Competition



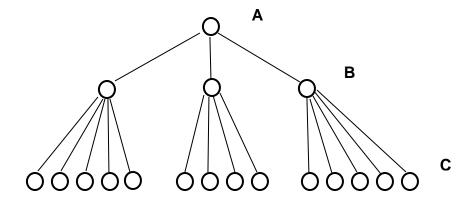
Sartori's Model of Polarized Pluralism



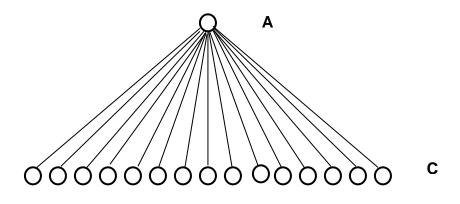
"Centrifugal" Tendencies



Decentralized and Centralized Societies



Decentralized Society



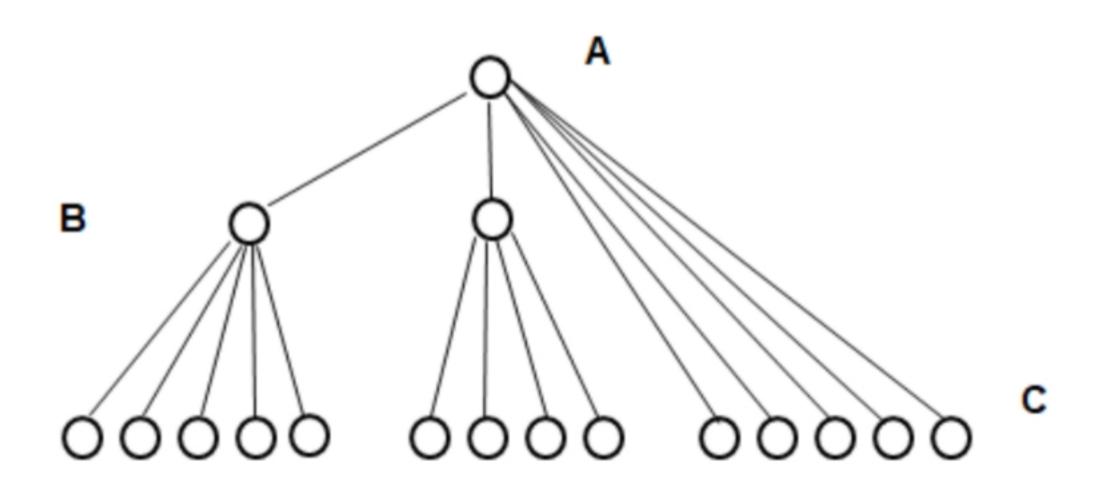
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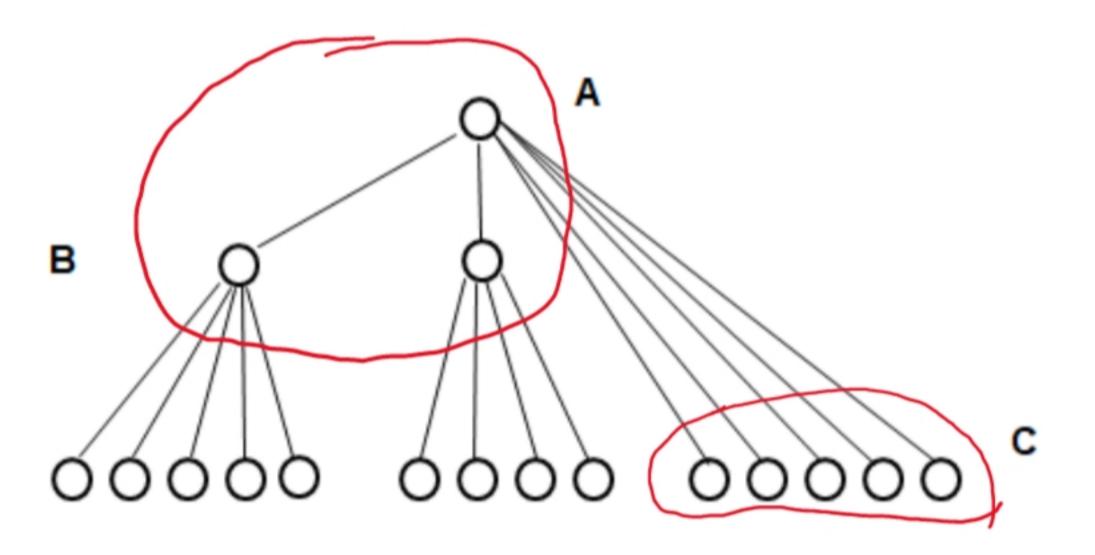
Structure of Neo-Corporatism

Model of Neo-Corporatism

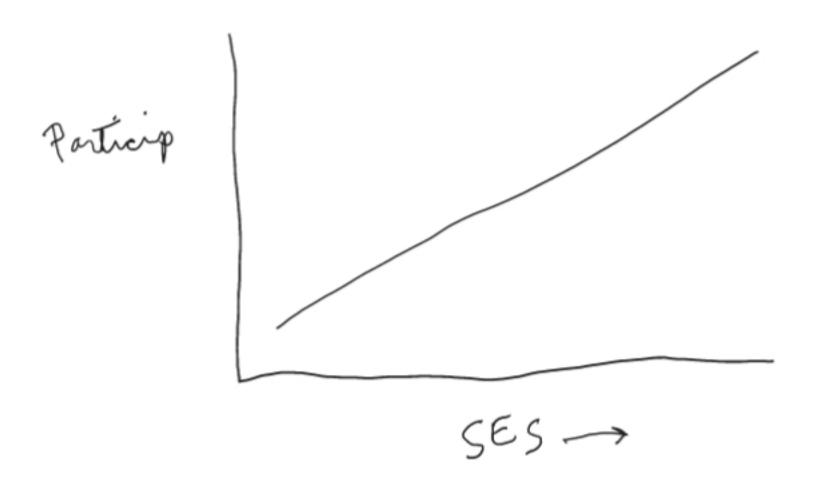


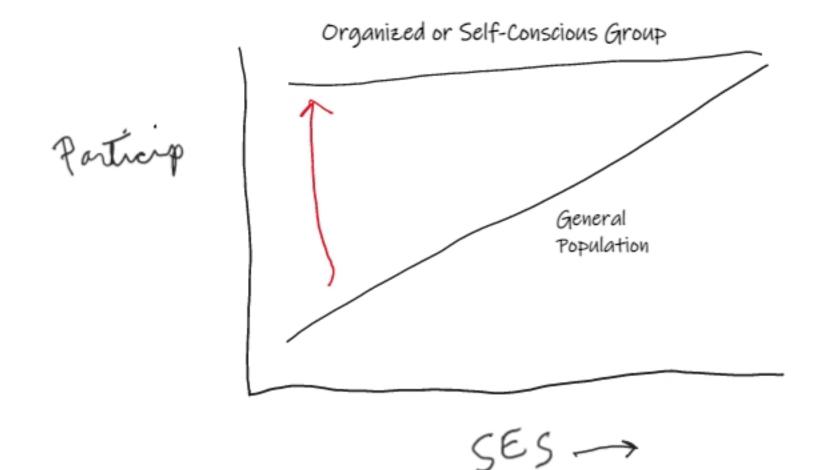
Tri-Partite Panels and exclusion of unorganized populations

Model of Neo-Corporatism

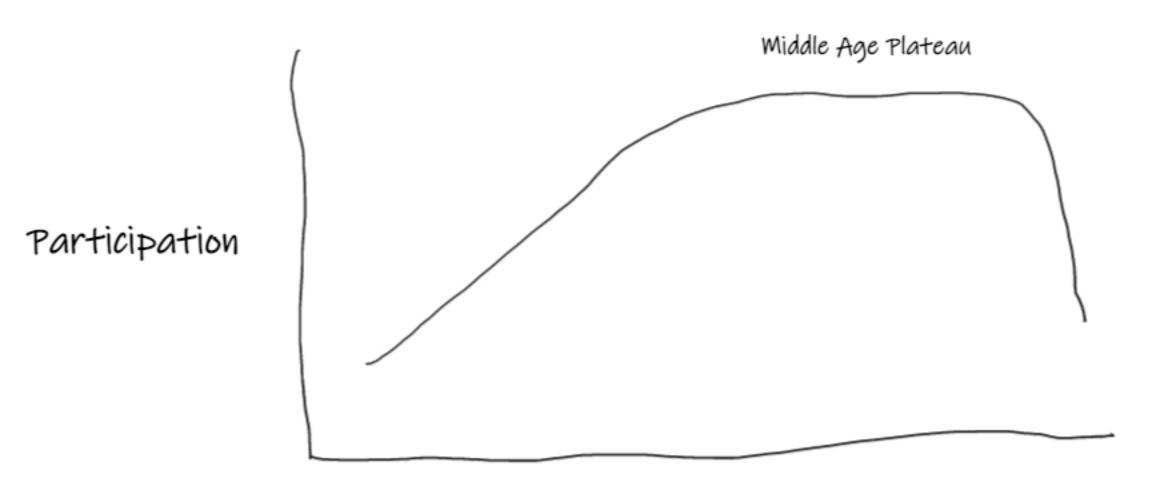


SES and Countervailing Forces



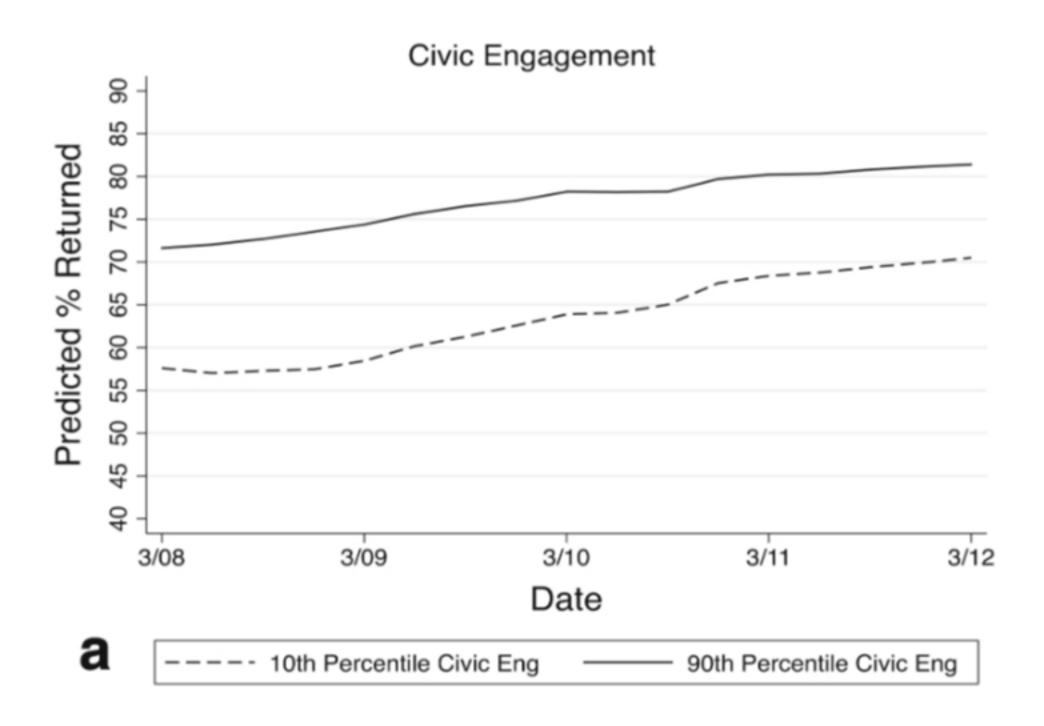


Participation Across the Life Span



Age ---->

Participation and Katrina Repopulation



Participation, Organization and Katrina Repopulation

Participation

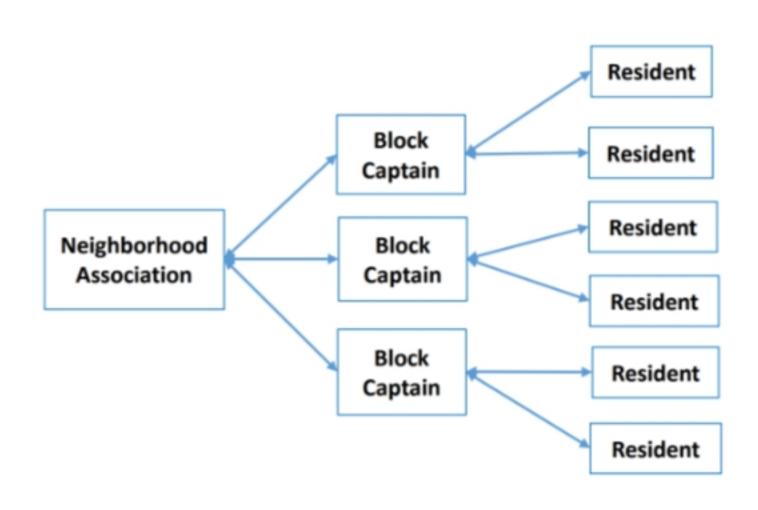
Participation

Neighborhood meetings, website, committees.

Block Captains

- Use block captains for: assistance in rebuilding, applying for grants; case management; newsletter, website, emails, texting; contact information; lists of property & business owners; planning; track dues; etc.
- Block captains program success
- Block captains committee active

Neighborhood Association Recovery Strategies: How a Block Captain System Works

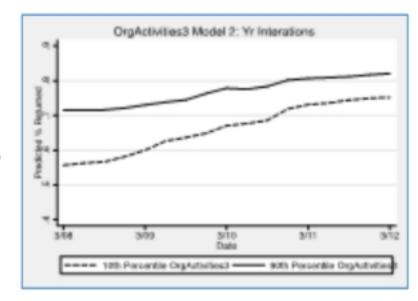


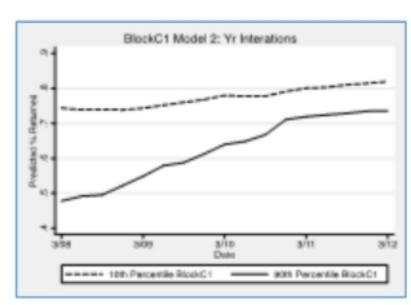
Neighborhood Association Strategies and Repopulation: Two Kinds of Citizen Engagement Strategies

Participation

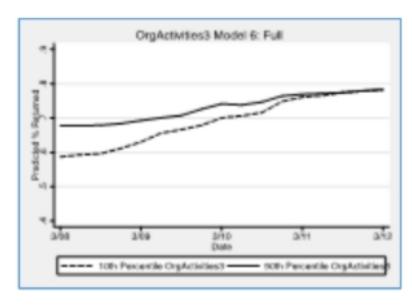
Block Captains

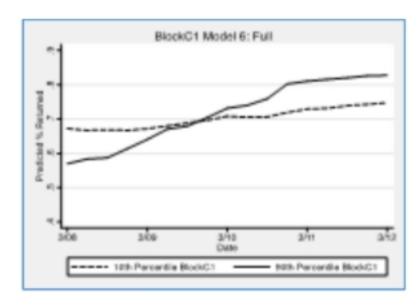
No Controls Varies over Time



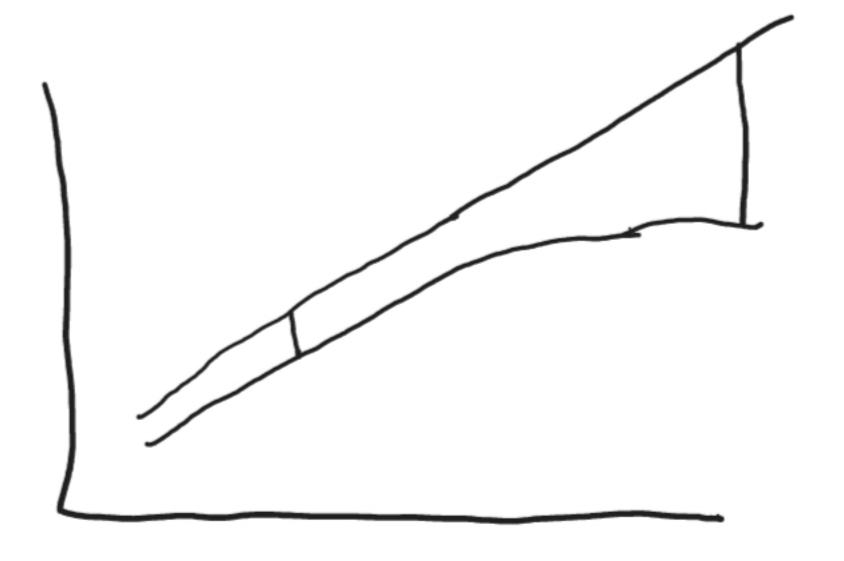


Controls for all Vars Varies over Time





Tocqueville's J-Curve

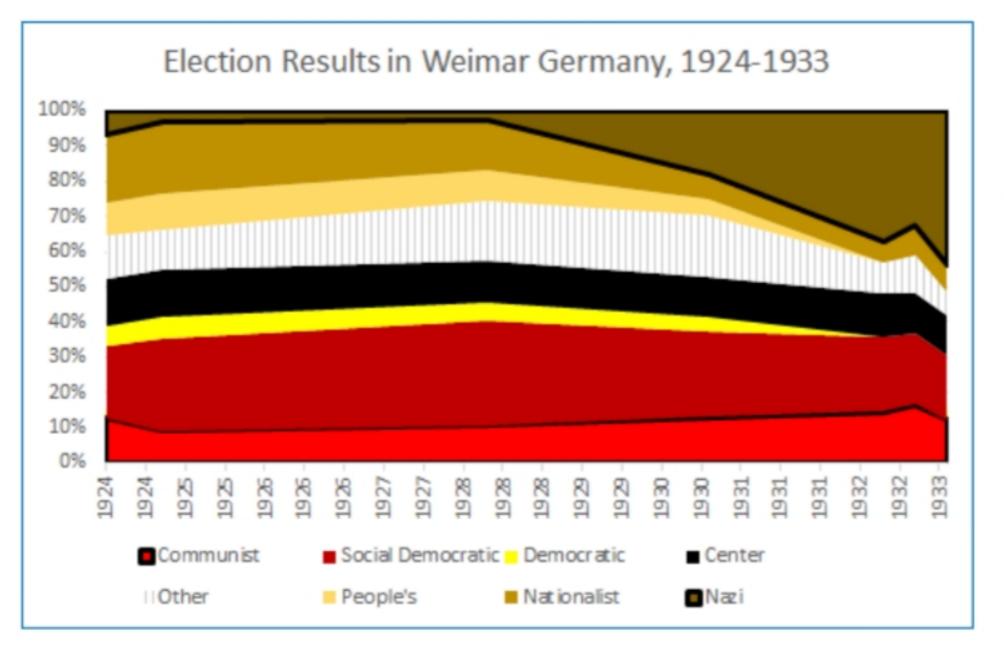


Takes into account Theory Grievances (incl. structure of grievances: relative Social Psychological deprivation, rising expectations) Resource Mobilization; Resources (incl. organizational resources) Organizational; Rational Choice Opposition to Movement Structural models Considers structure of opportunity for protest Exogenous Factors (incl. those that affect established Structural models actors and opposition movement: e.g., foreign relations)

Table 1. Outcomes of different combinations of social-class patterns and citizenship rights before World War I

Economic citizenship	Political citizenship	Nonrigid	Rigid
Early	Early	Low political consciousness, weak interest-group unions (U.S.)	Low political consciousness, strong reformist unions (Britain)
Early	Late	Strong reformist parties and unions (Low countries)	Radical parties, strong pragmatic unions (Germany)
Late	Early	Weak reformist parties, radical unions (Switzerland)	Strong reformist parties, radical unions (France)
Late	Late		Revolutionary movements (Russia, Finland)

Elections and Coalitions in Weimar Germany



Anti-Democratic Right

Shrinking Democratic Portion

Anti-Democratic Left

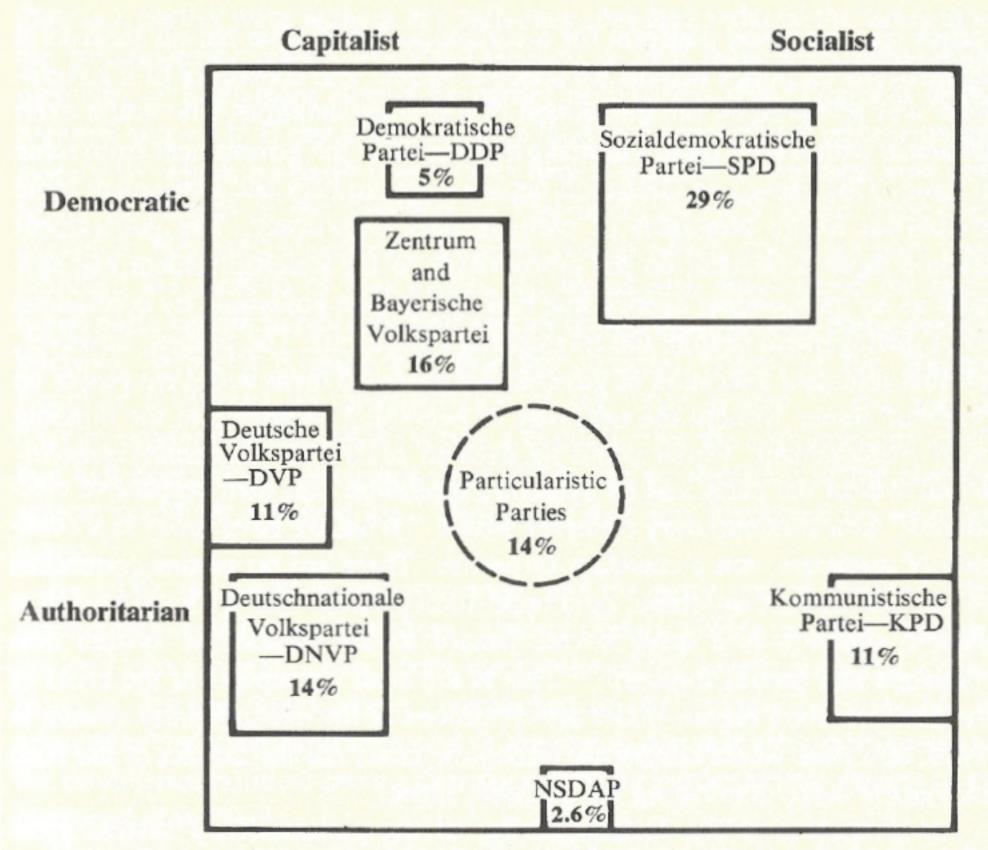


Figure 1. Germany Party Structure in 1928

Lipset, Radicalism or Reformism, Sources of Working-Class Politics

3 Variables:

- 1. Timing of Economic Citizenship (Industrialization)
- 2. Timing of Political Citizenship (Democratization)
- 3. Rigidity/Resistance of Elites

Outcomes of Different Combinations of Social-Class Patterns and Citizenship
Rights before World War I

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