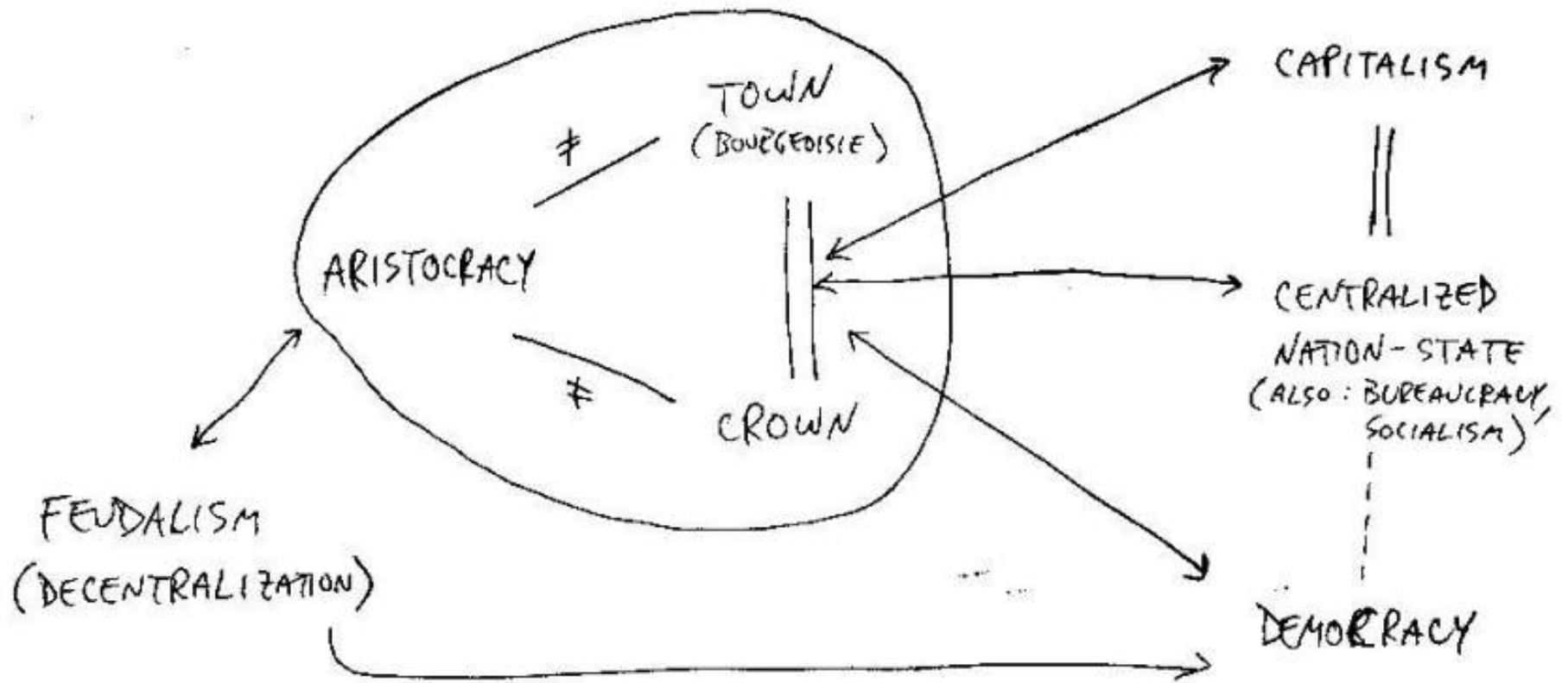


PRE-MODERN STARTING POINT

EARLY-MODERN ALLIANCES + CONFLICTS

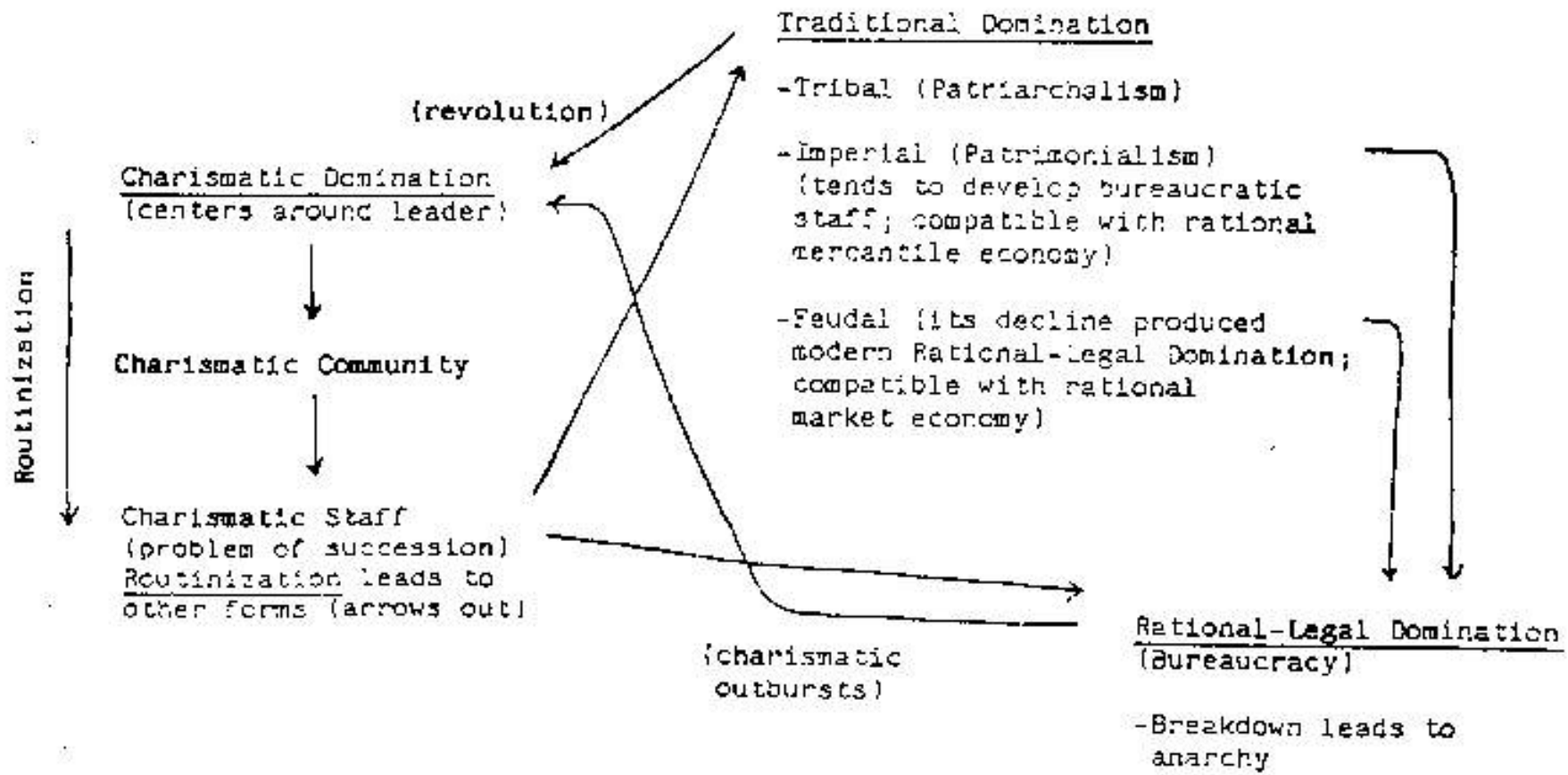
MODERN OUTCOMES



WEBER'S DEVELOPMENTAL THEORY

(ALSO: ADAM SMITH, CHARLES TILLY)

Historical Tendencies of the Ideal Types of Legitimate Domination



## Party System Change - New or Different

Socioeconomic  
Changes



Attitude/Value  
Changes

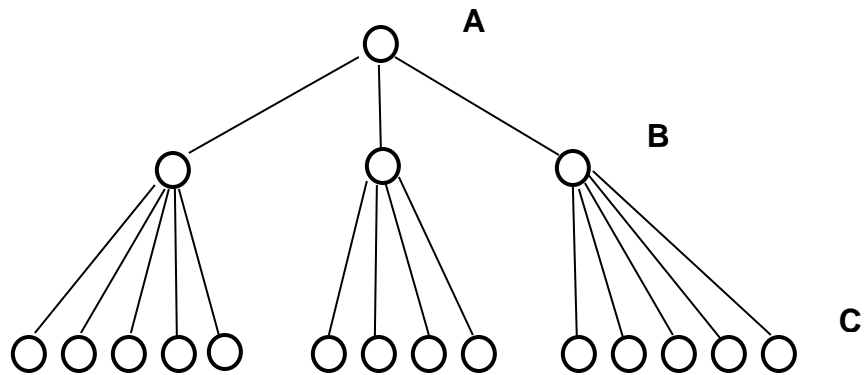


Party System  
Structure "Holes"  
+ Electoral Rules

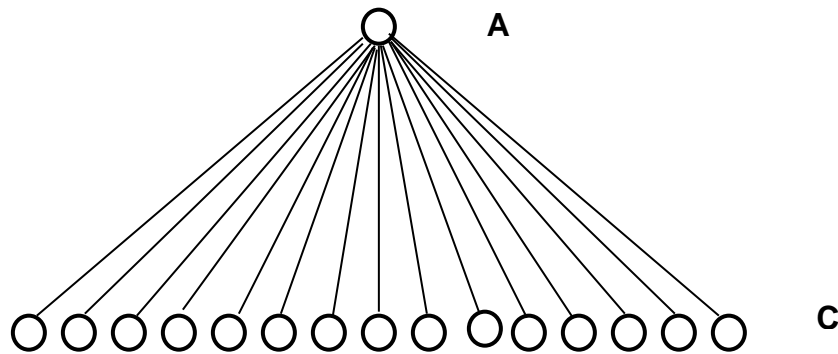


Party  
Realignment:  
New or Different

## 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 (Unequal)	Democratic (Equal)
Liberty (Participation)	France – 17 <sup>th</sup> C Britain	USA
Despotism (Centralized)	France – 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	France – 19 <sup>th</sup> Century

	Aristocratic (Unequal)	Democratic (Equal)
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## Barrington Moore's Model of Democracy

	Pre-Industrial	Industrial
Upper Class	<b>A</b> Aristocracy	<b>B</b> Capitalists
Lower Class	<b>C</b> Peasants	<b>D</b> Workers

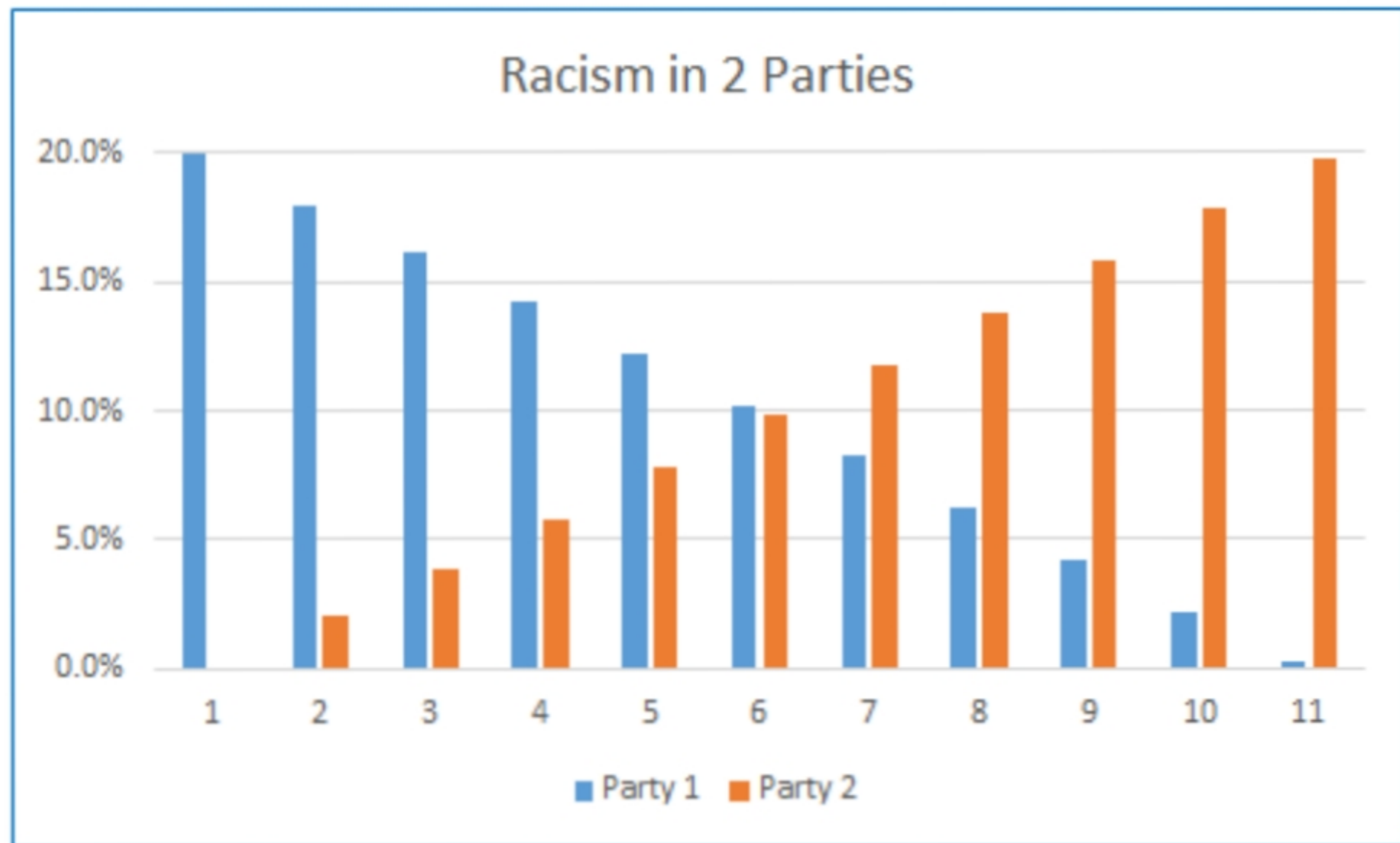
**B + D** = Democracy

**A + B** = Fascism

**C + D** = Communism

**A + C** = Stalled Development

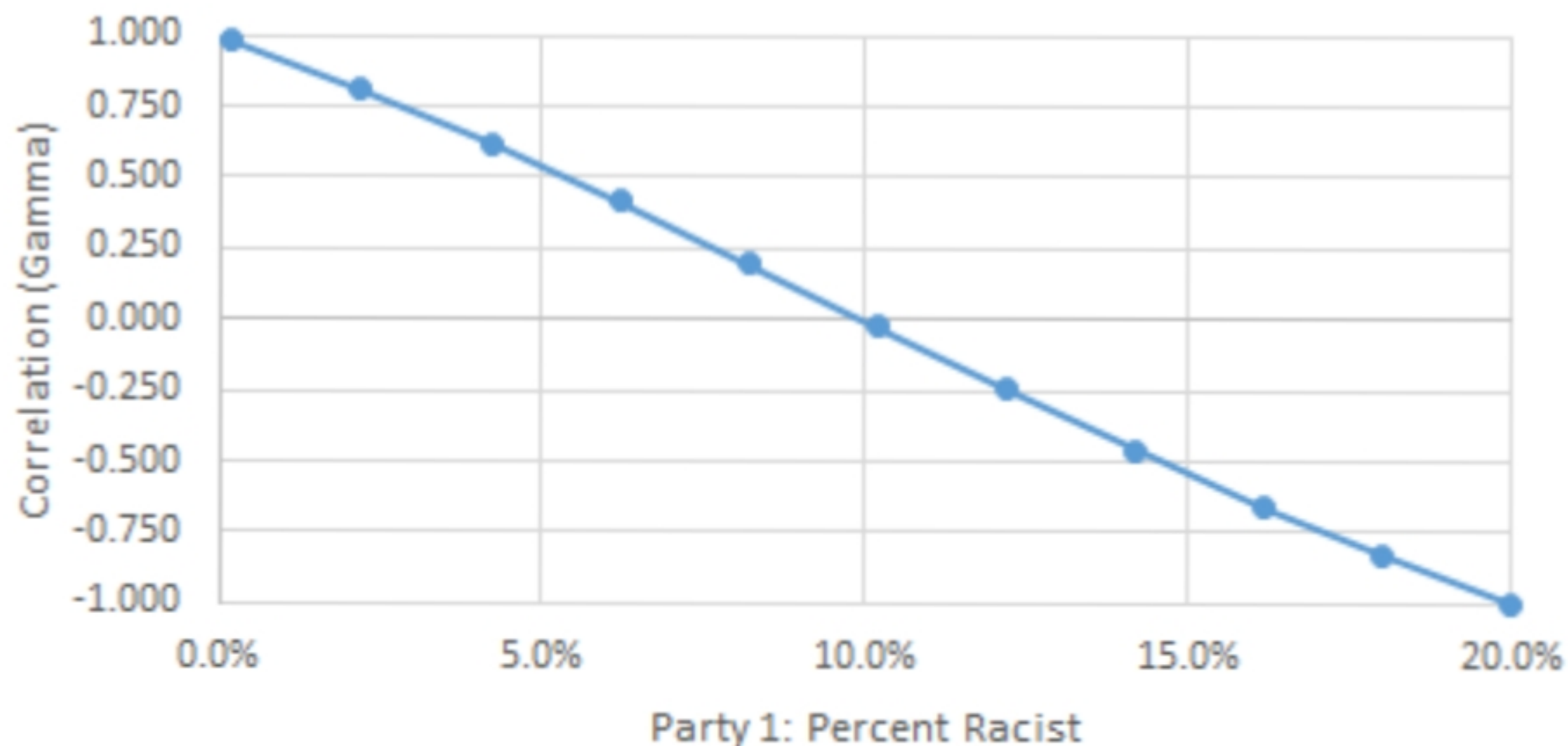
If there is 10% racism in a society, what does this look like, in a 2-party vote?





What is the relationship between Percent Racist and the Correlation?

Racism in 2 Parties:  
Relationship between Percent & Correlation



Econ

Cons

Lib

Cons

GOP

?

Social

Lib

?

Dem

	Cons	Lib
Cons	GOP	?
Lib	?	Dem

1. 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)
  - b. 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 Class	Middle Class
Catholic/Religious	Cross-Pressured	Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU)
Protestant/Secular	Social Democrats (SPD)	Free Democrats (FDP)

+++++

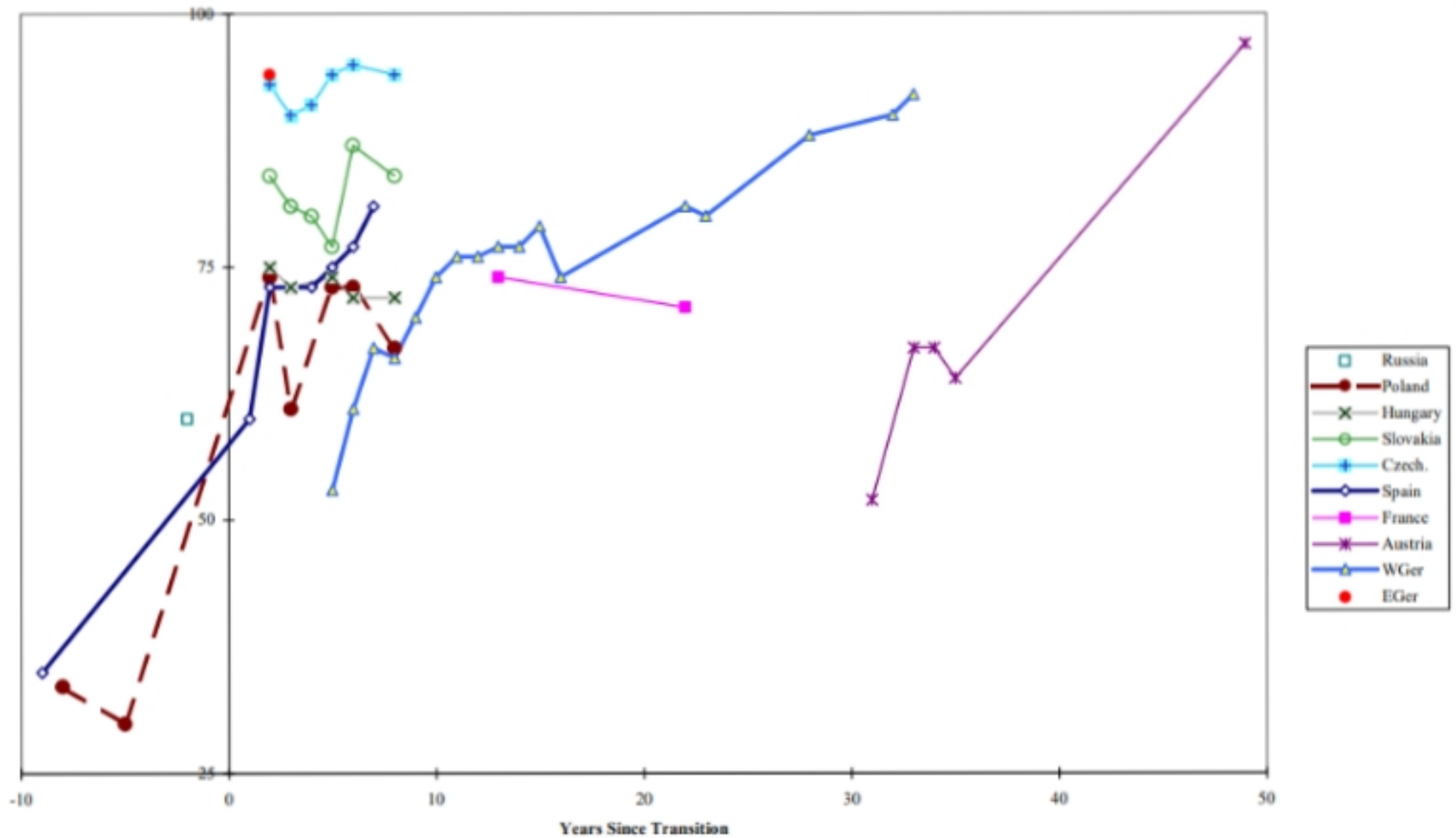
**Additions after the 1980s:  
The "New Politics" Dimension**

- Greens: New Left
- Left Party: Far Left (earlier, Communist Party)
- AfD: Extreme Right

# Almond & Verba Civic Culture Results



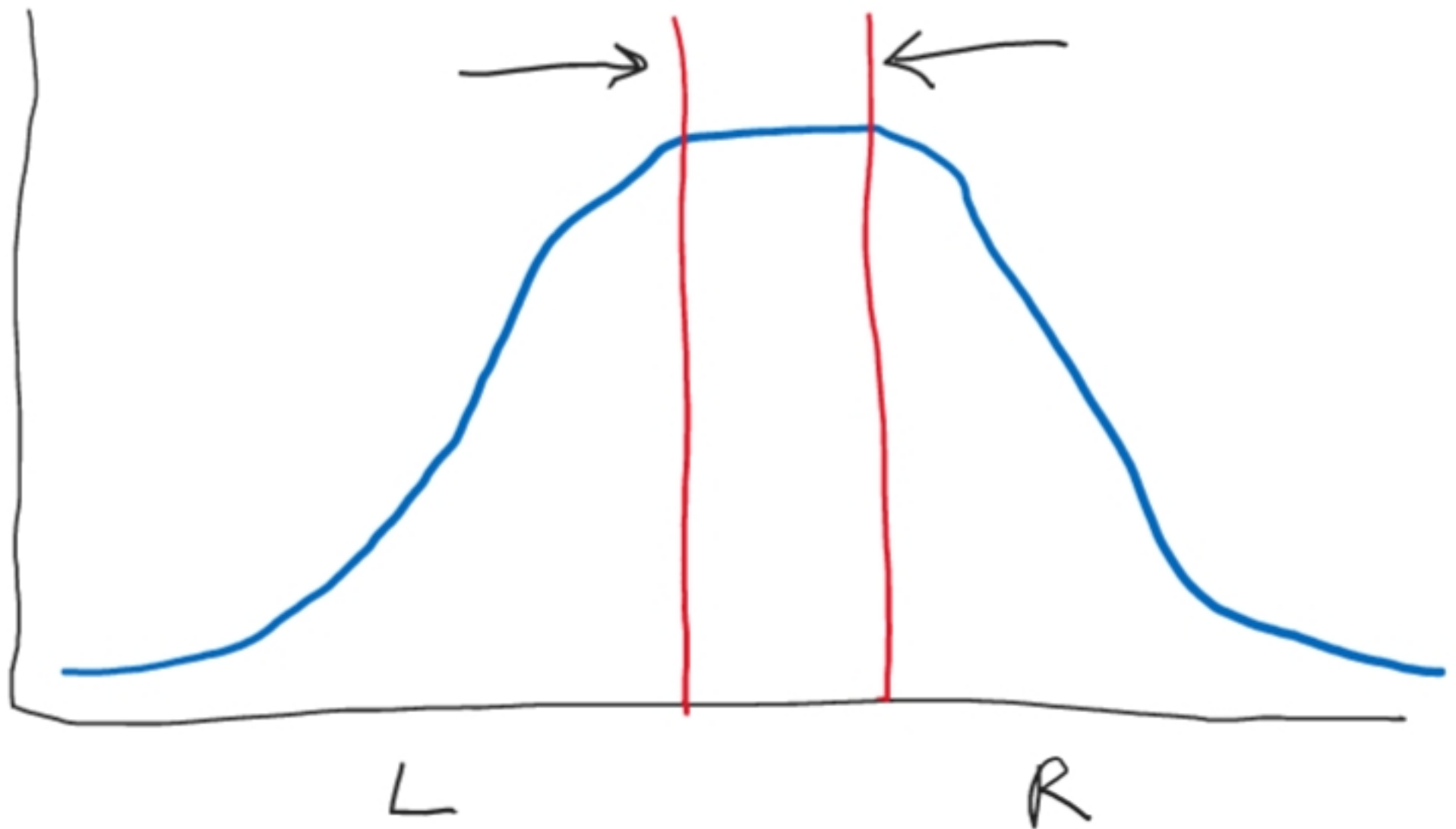
## Favor a Multiparty System/More than One Ruler



## Education and Tolerance Strength of Correlation

	Long Democracy	Short Democracy
High Diversity	<b>US</b> Strong	<b>Germany</b> Medium
Low Diversity	<b>France</b> Medium	<b>Austria</b> Weak

# The Downsian Model of "Centripital" Party Competition

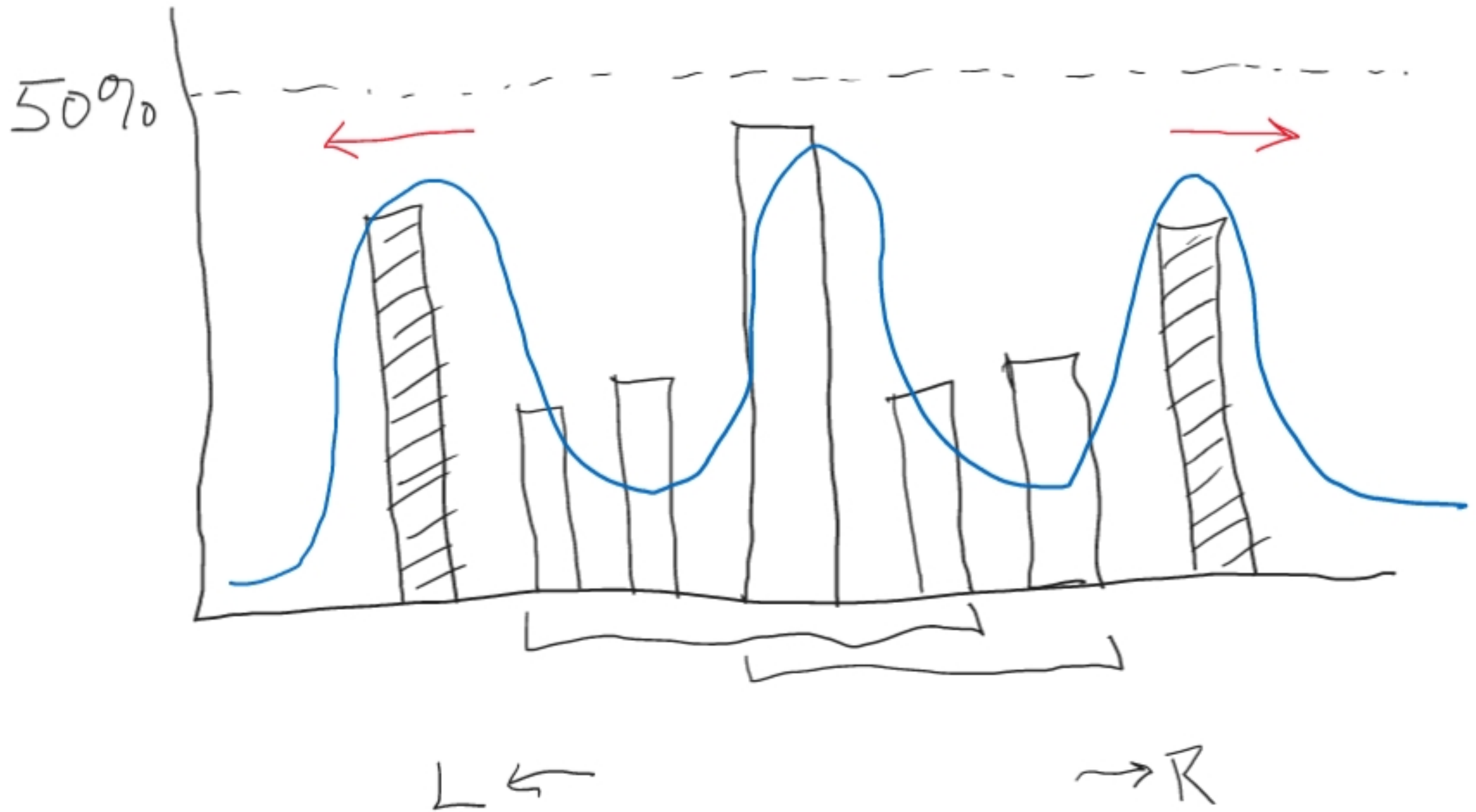




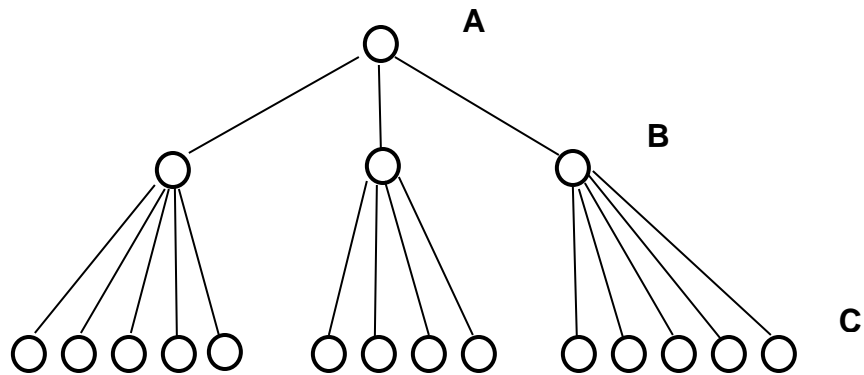
# Sartori's Model of Polarized Pluralism



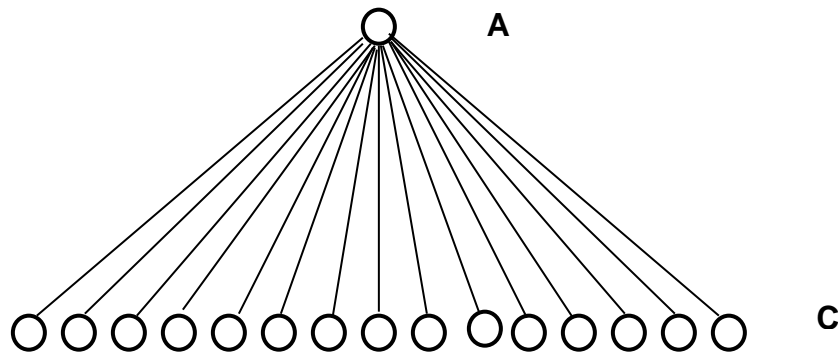
# "Centrifugal" Tendencies



## Decentralized and Centralized Societies



**Decentralized Society**



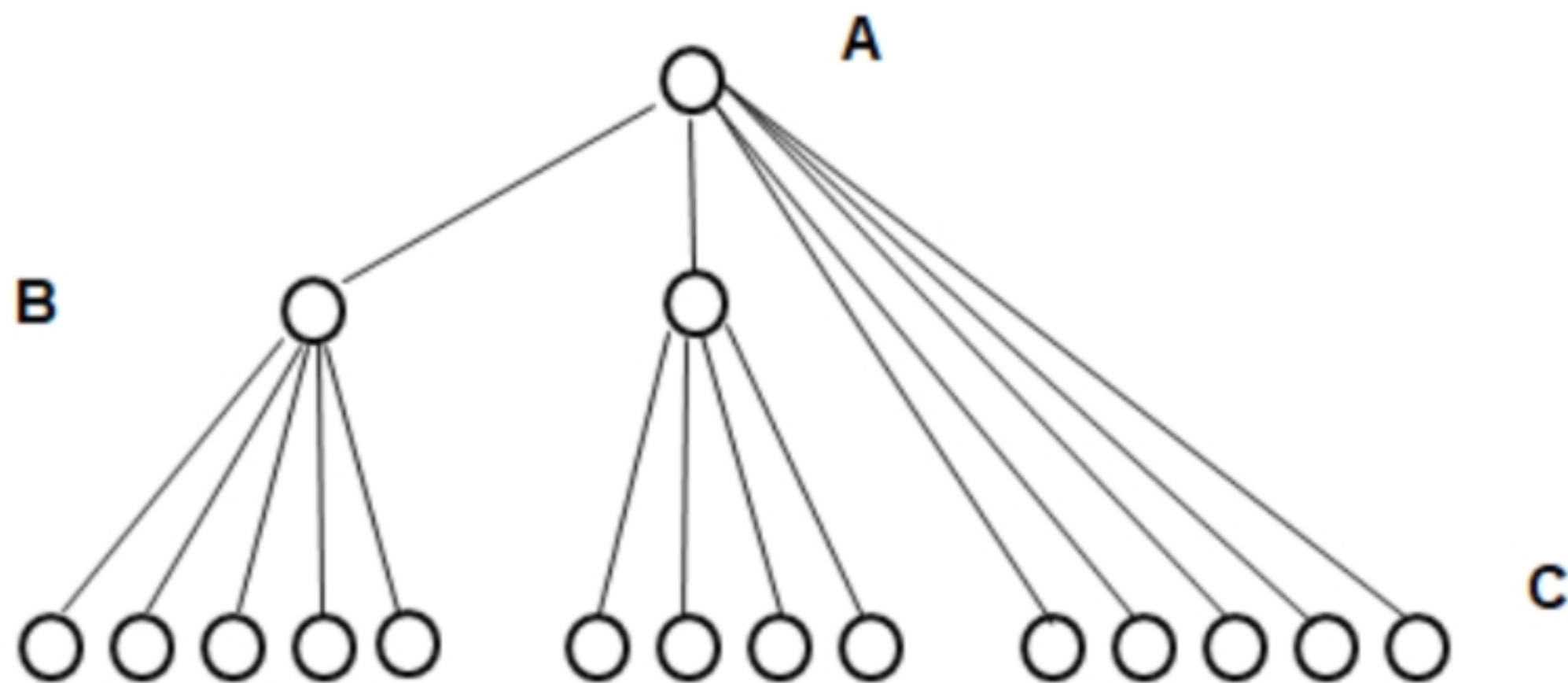
**Centralized Society**

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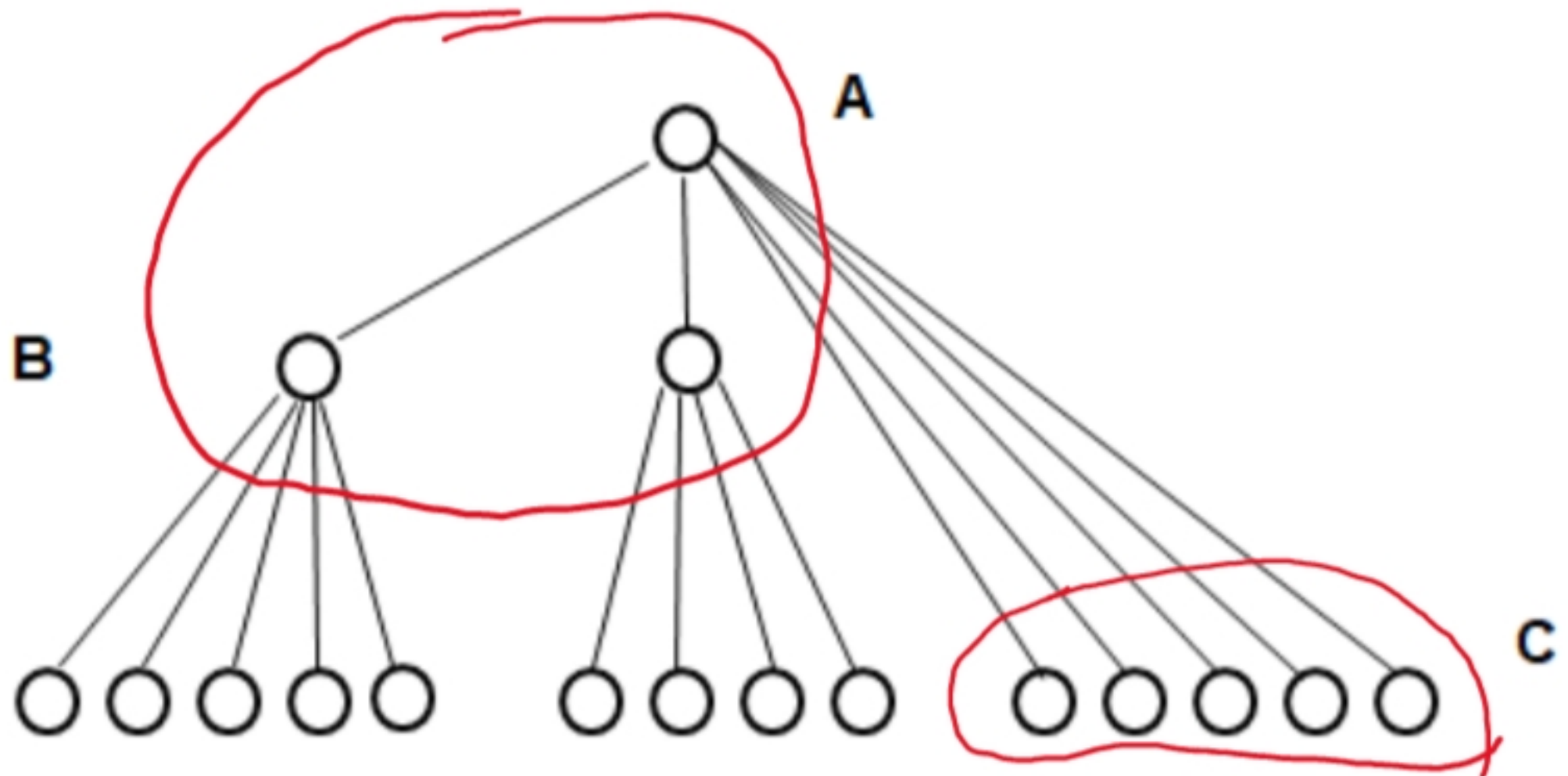
# Structure of Neo-Corporatism

## Model of Neo-Corporatism

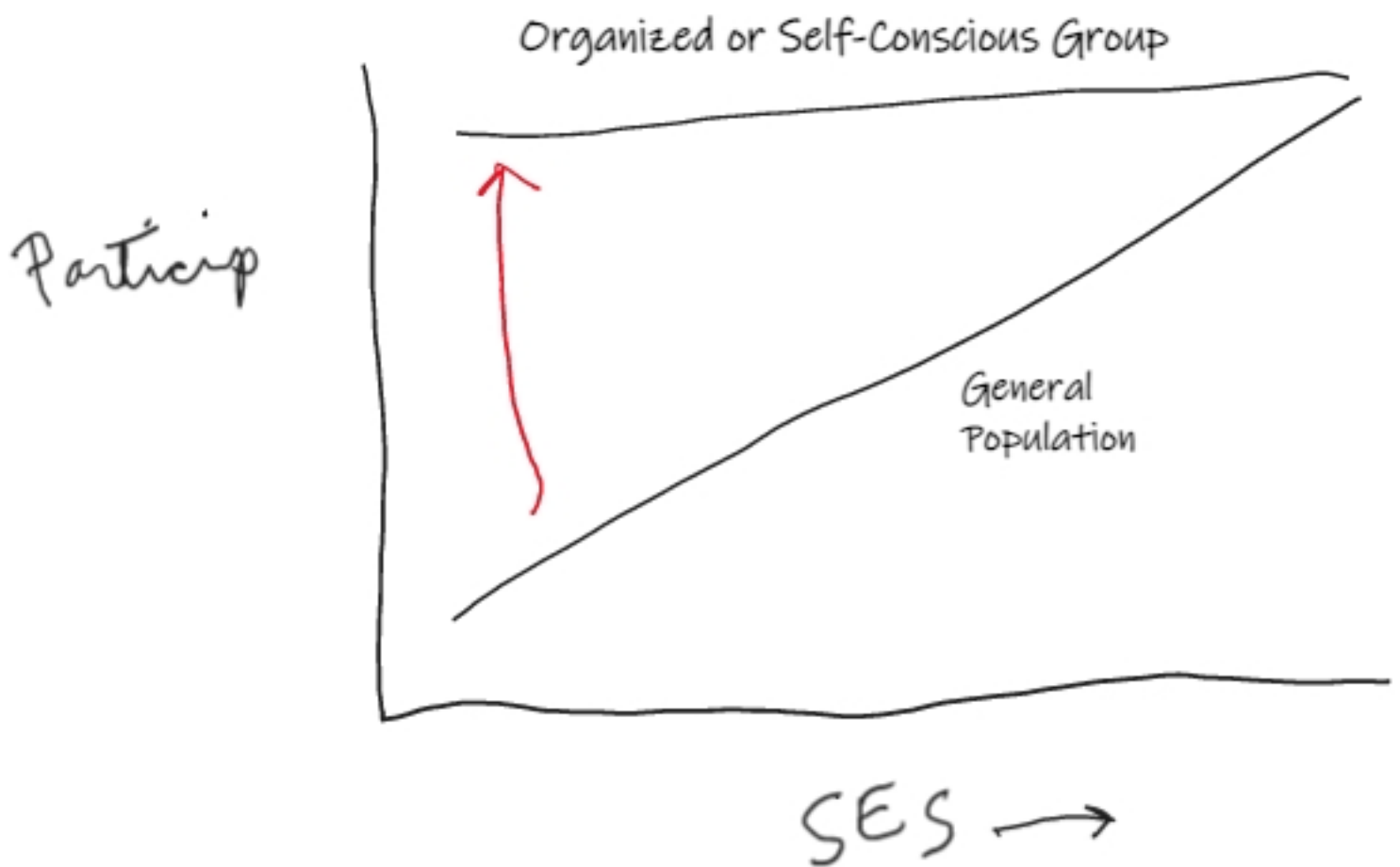
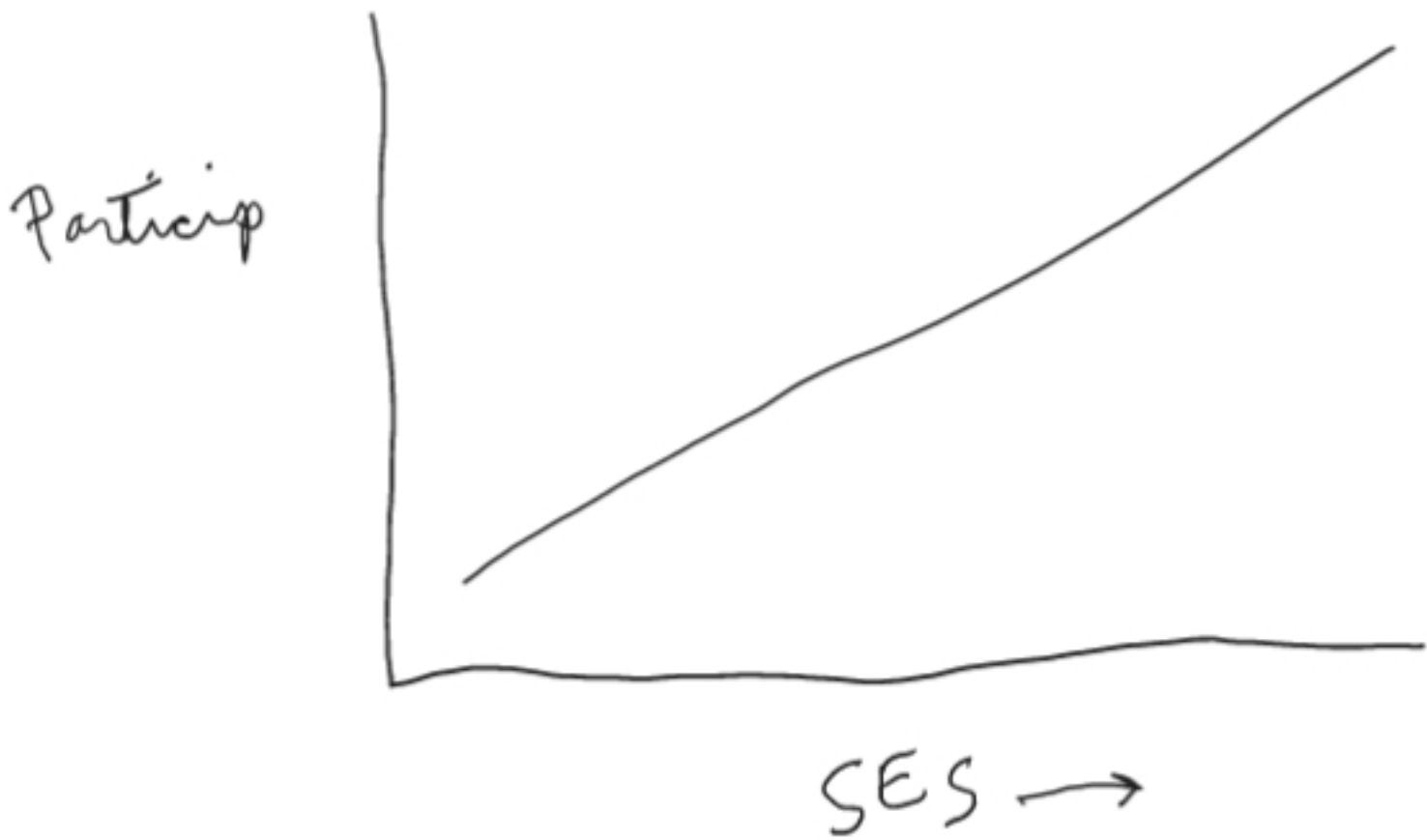


# Tri-Partite Panels and exclusion of unorganized populations

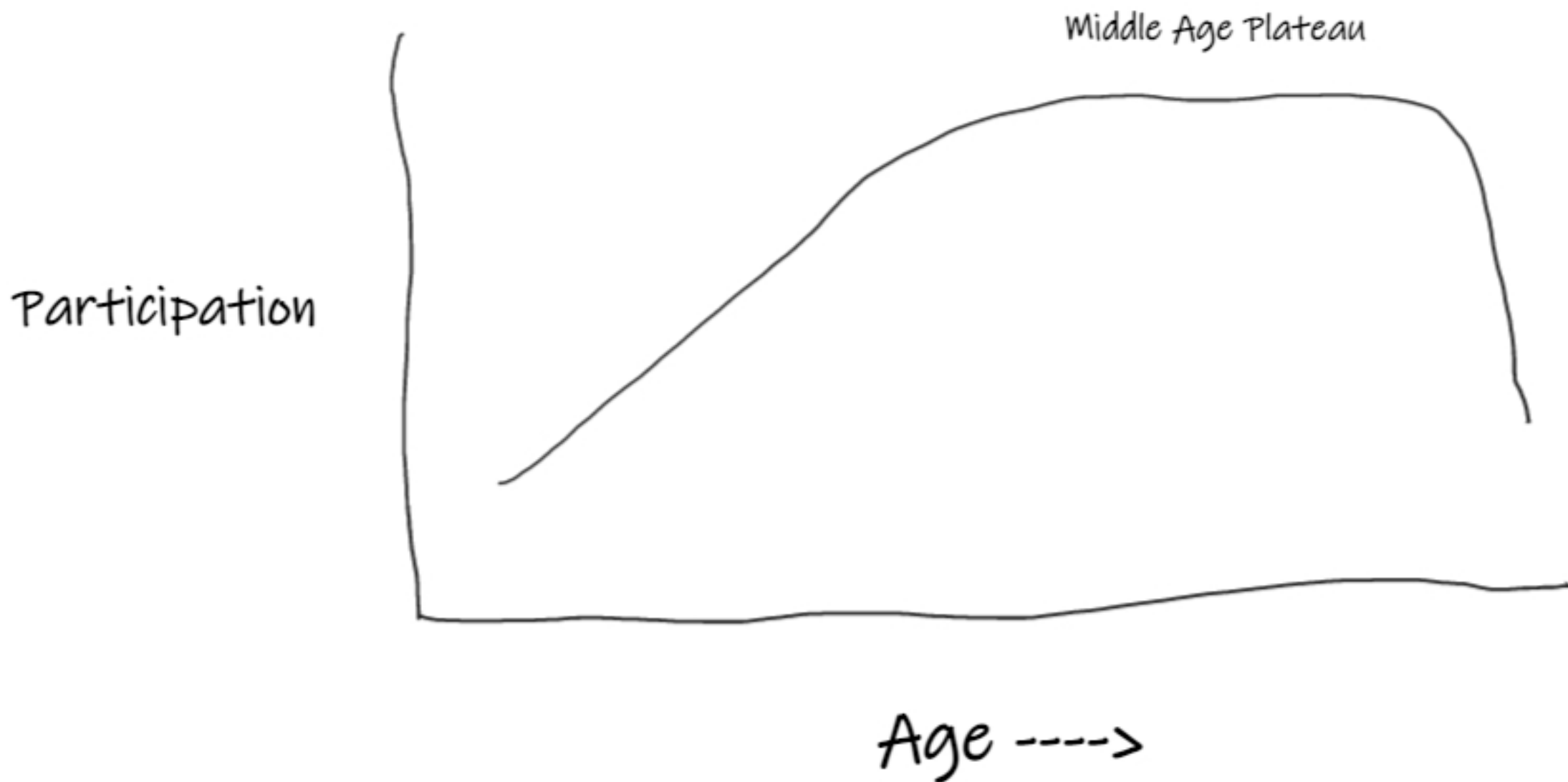
## Model of Neo-Corporatism



# SES and Countervailing Forces

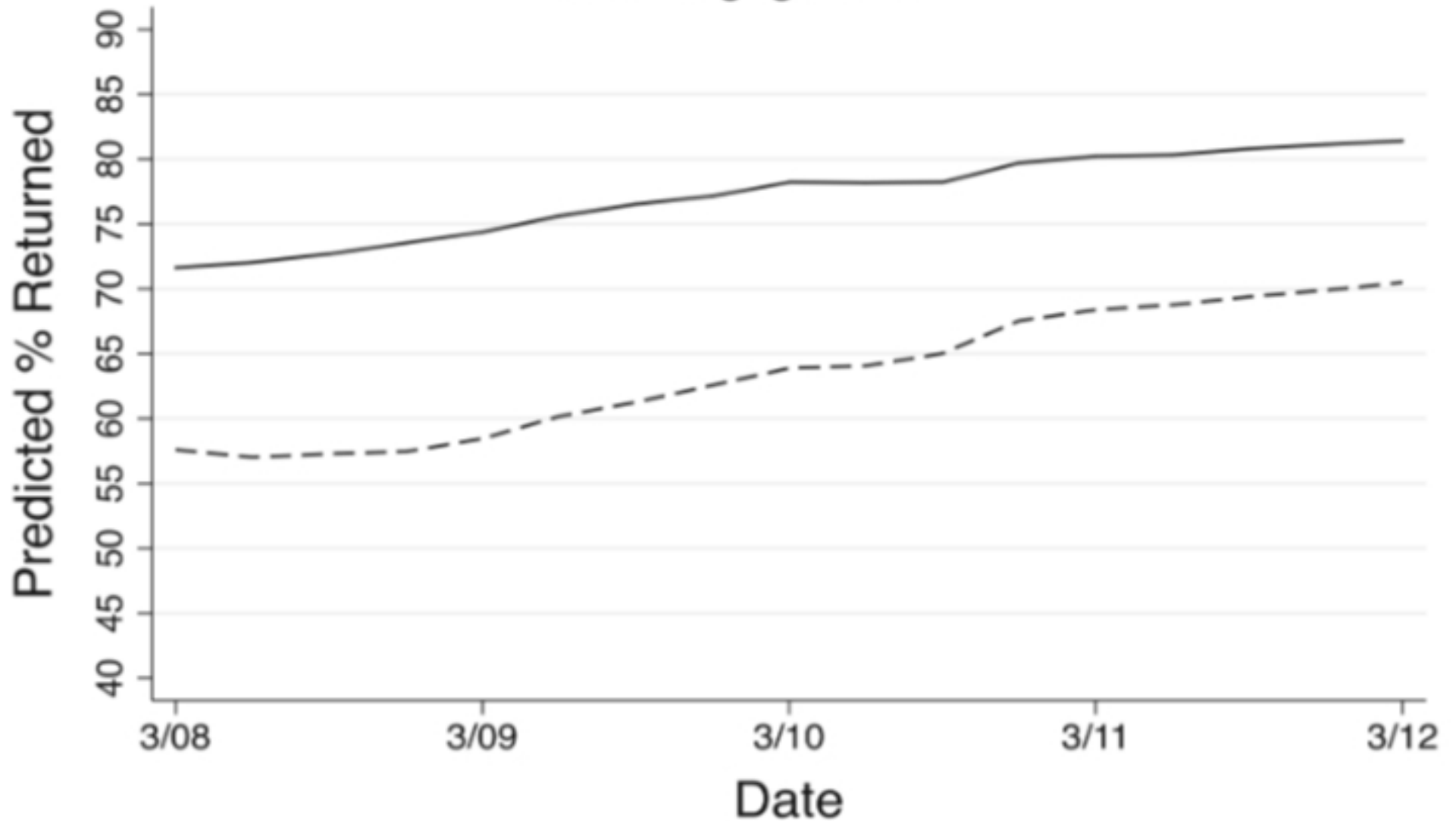


# Participation Across the Life Span



# Participation and Katrina Repopulation

## Civic Engagement



**a**



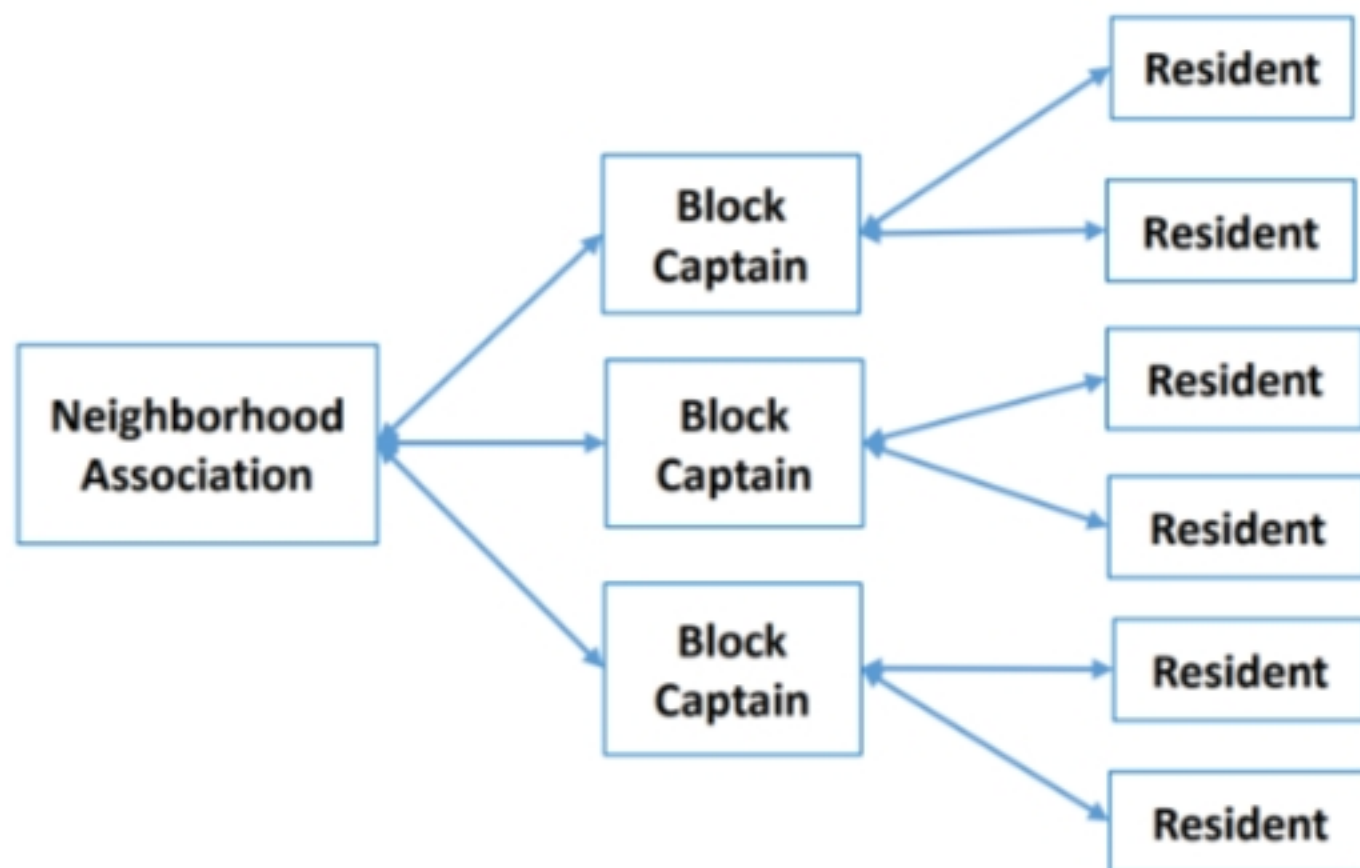


# Participation, Organization and Katrina Repopulation

## 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

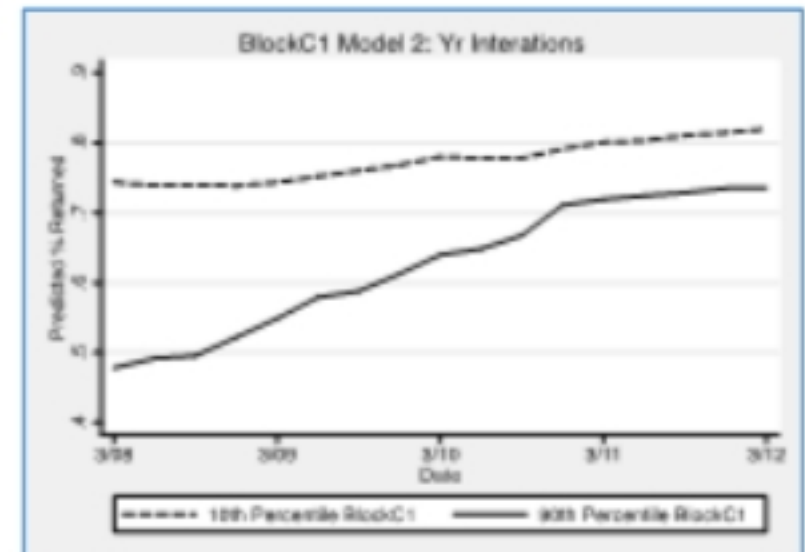
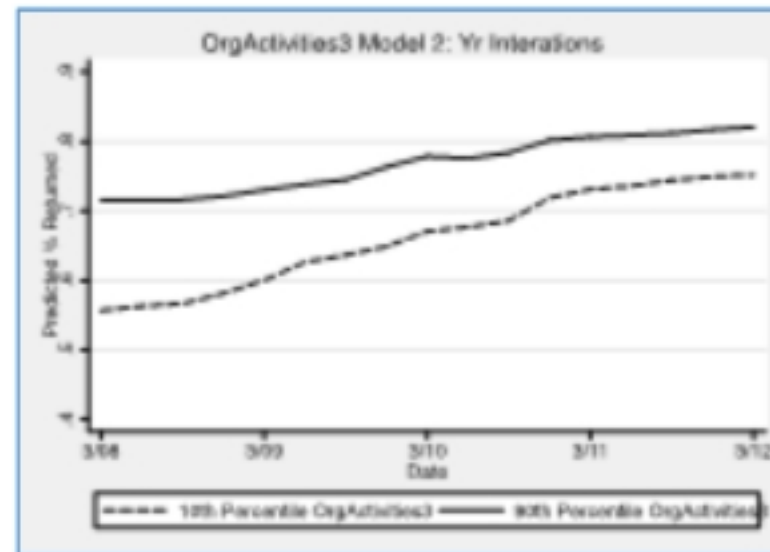


# Neighborhood Association Strategies and Repopulation: Two Kinds of Citizen Engagement Strategies

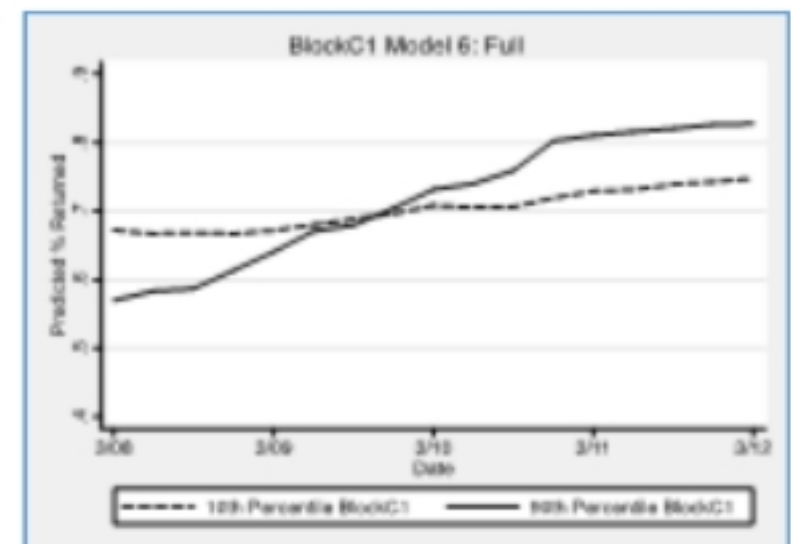
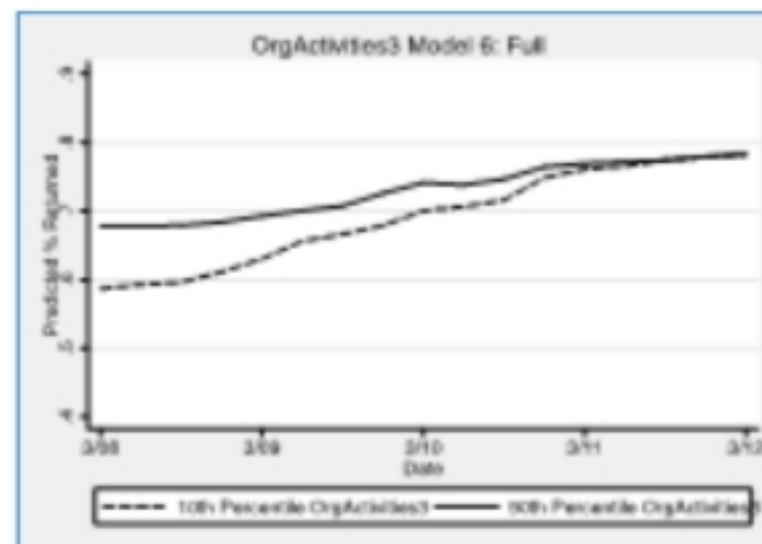
## Participation

## Block Captains

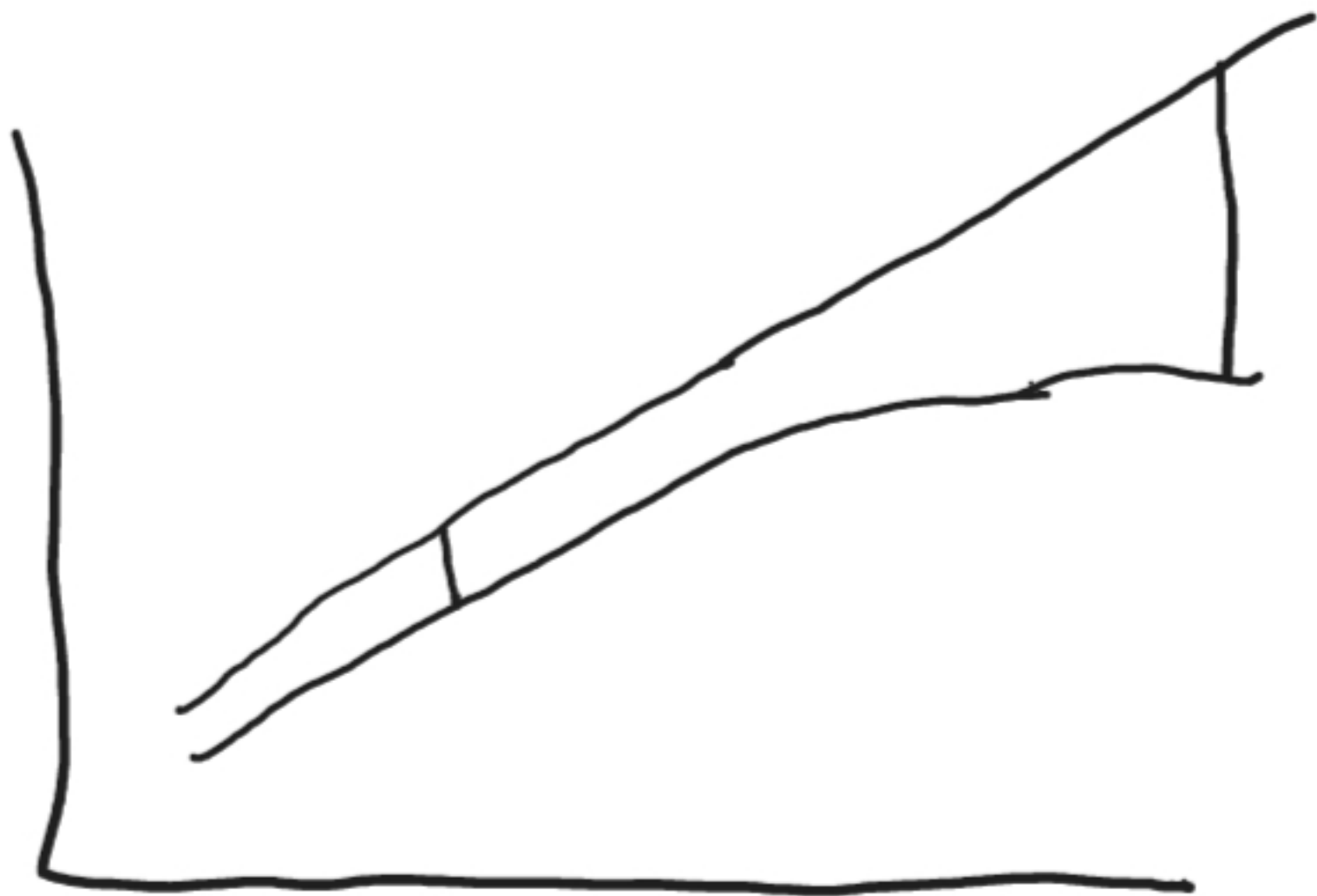
No Controls  
Varies over Time



Controls for all Vars  
Varies over Time



# Tocqueville's J-Curve



Takes into account

Theory

Grievances

(incl. structure of grievances: relative deprivation, rising expectations)

Resources

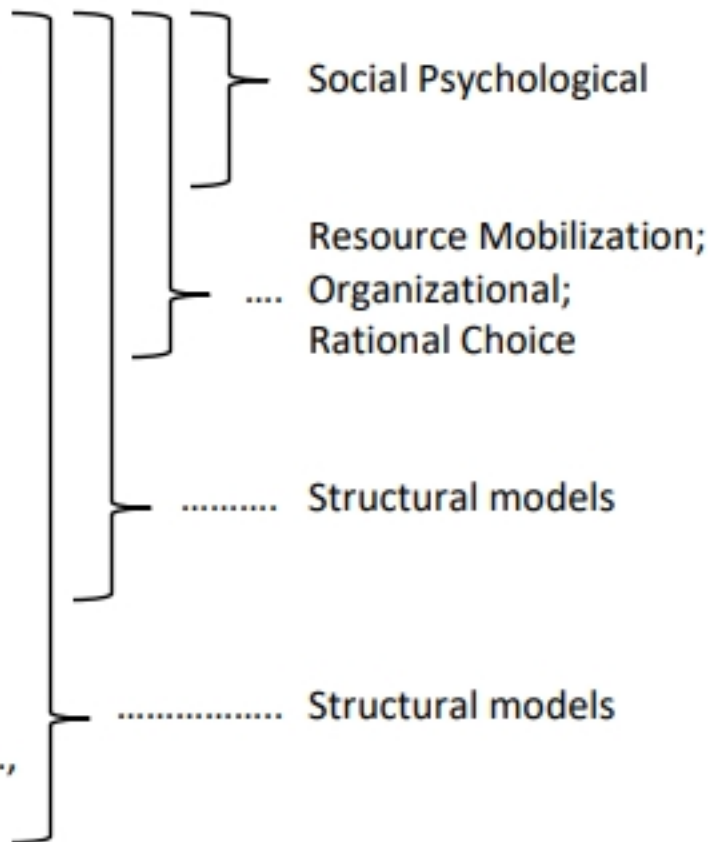
(incl. organizational resources)

Opposition to Movement

Considers structure of opportunity for protest

Exogenous Factors

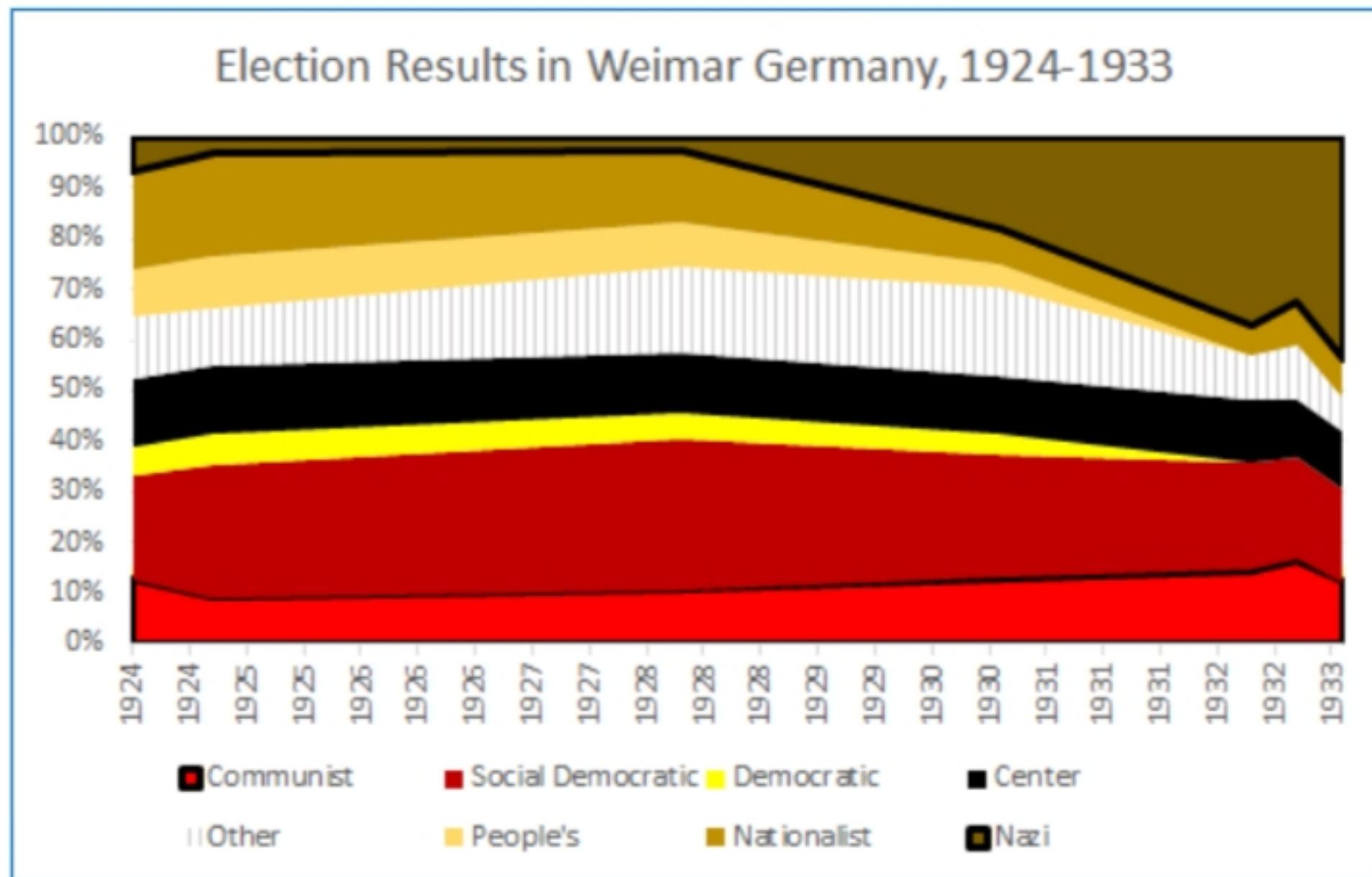
(incl. those that affect established actors and opposition movement: e.g., foreign relations)



**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

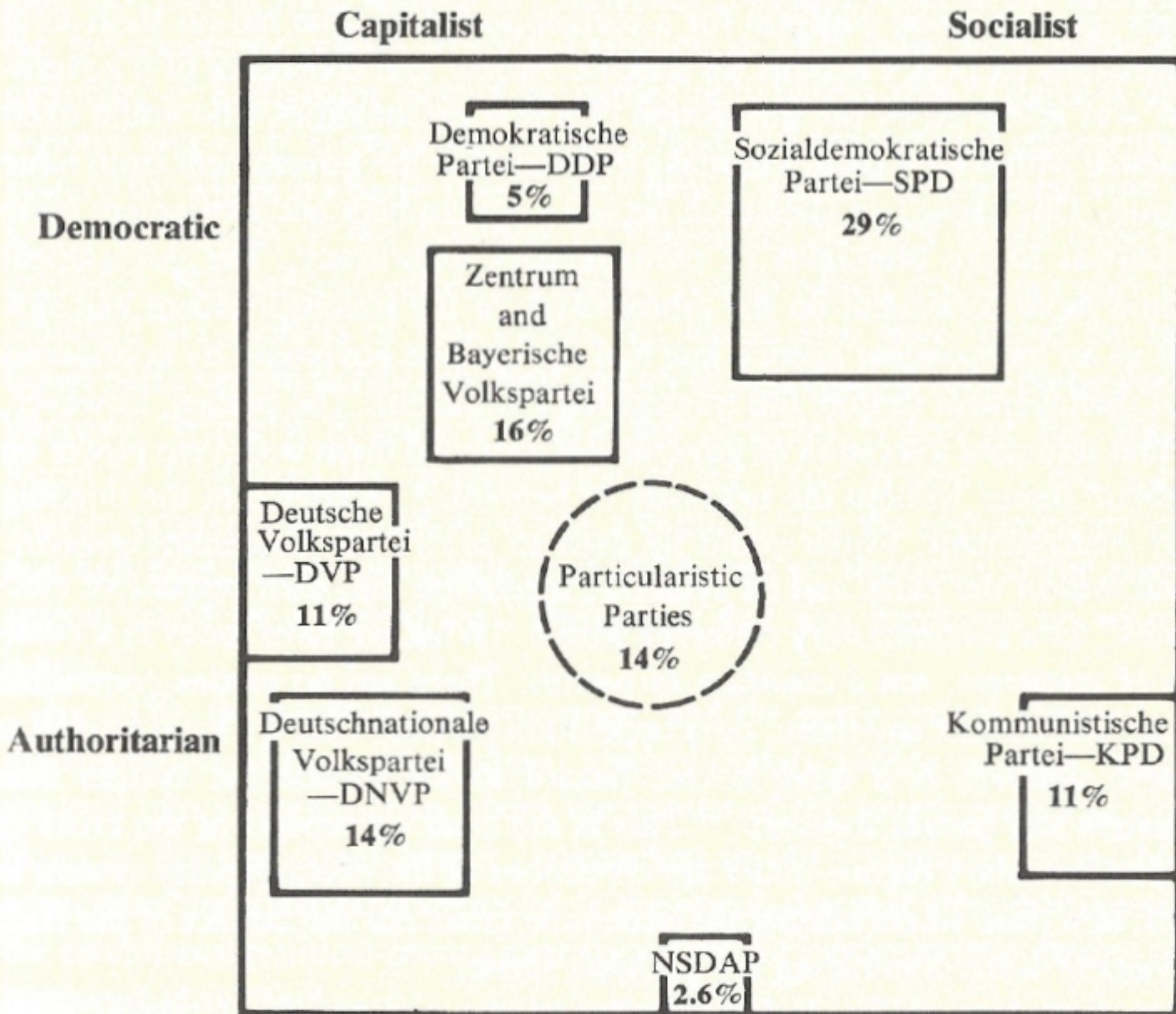


Figure 1. Germany Party Structure in 1928



# 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

**TABLE 6.1**  
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