**Chapter 1**

**Interest group**—a category of people or organizations that share policy-related concerns, or an organization that aims to represent such a category, without running candidates for office under its own label.

**Political party**—an organization that runs candidates for office under its own banner.

**Politics**—the interplay of contention and cooperation among individuals and groups to affect decision making in authoritative organizational frameworks.

**Power**—The causal impact of the preferences of one individual or group on the actions of others.

**Authority**—Formal power, in which people comply, fairly systematically, with a power-holder’s preferences as a matter of formal or legal obligation.

**Policy—**an organization’s practical approach to solving a problem or achieving a goal.

**Government**—The leading organizational units with the authority to make policy and carry it out for a territorial community.

**The state**—The entire array of governmental structures possessing supreme authority over the national territory, referred to collectively.

**Representative democracy**—a form of government in which the people, in free and fair elections, choose the officials who set the main outlines of the government’s key laws and programs.

**Autonomy**—Independence in decision making.

**Political accountability**—The capacity of the citizens to hold leading public officials responsible for their performance in office.

**Formal political equality**—Having each person’s vote count equally, and allowing virtually every citizen to aspire to office.

**Majority rule**—Requiring the support of more than half of the members (50 percent plus 1) to make a decision.

**Presidential**—A form of representative democracy in which the chief executive is elected directly by the people and serves a fixed term of office, with no one serving in both the legislative and executive branches at the same time.

**Parliamentary**—A form of representative democracy in which the chief executive is chosen by a majority vote in the main legislative assembly and serves only as long as (s)he retains the support of a parliamentary majority, and the leading executive officials also serve in the legislative branch.

**Two-party**—A party system in which political contention is dominated by two main parties, normally with one or the other holding the majority in any given legislative assembly.

**Multiparty**—A party system with a number of significant parties, usually five or more.

**Authoritarian government—**a form of government in which the officials who set the main outlines of the government’s key laws and programs are not chosen by the people in free and fair election.

**Totalitarian**—A nondemocratic government that imposes an official ideology on social life, the media, and education, requires organizational leaders to be members of the ruling party, monitors society, and infringes the human rights of anyone about whom it has suspicions.

**Sociocultural policy—**Policy concerning the bounds of acceptable personal freedom, in self-expression, individual and group autonomy, and politics.

**Economic policy**—Policies that affect the economy, including domestic spending (e.g., in such areas as welfare, transportation, and education), taxation, and regulation.

**Social welfare**—Services that aim to assure minimal well-being to the disadvantaged, including the elderly, the unemployed, the ill, or the poor.

**Regulate**—Impose rules on.

**Subsidy**—A grant, low-interest loan, or special tax break, usually for a private organization or activity that is viewed as serving the public interest in some way.

**Public Values**—Particular forms of such broad value categories as order, justice, freedom, well-being, and equality, pursued for the whole community.

**Chapter 2**

**Power**—The causal impact of the preferences of an individual or group on the actions of others.

**Directive power—**Power that is aimed at getting people to take specific actions.

**Limit-setting power—**Power that sets boundaries and leaves people free to act within those limits.

**Authority—**Power that is widely accepted as a matter of formal obligation.

**Scope of authority**—The particular field that the authority covers, and who is subject to it.

**Political legitimacy—**The public’s sense that their system of government is rightful and just for them.

**Influence—**Informal power that is typically less intense than coercion, and may work through positive as well as negative inducements.

**Exchange** **relationship—**A relationship between two people who are inclined to help each other, governed only by the customary norm that if possible, favors should be returned.

**Patron-client** **relationship—**An exchange relationship in which one of the two parties (the “patron”) has much more to offer than the other (the “client”).

**Anticipated reaction—**influence due to a client thinking ahead to what the patron’s reaction would be to a choice the client might make, and acting accordingly.

**Coercion—**influence that involves compelling an individual to obey by threatening or using force or other extremely harsh penalties.

**State terror—**The systematic threat and use of violence by government officials, or by others with the backing of government officials, to compel obedience.

**Model—**A simplified impression or picture that aims to represent what is really happening on a larger and more complicated stage.

**Majority preference model—**The view that policymaking by a group carries out the preferences of the majority of its members.

**Elite model—**The view that the preferences of some dominant minority within a group are the main influence over the group’s policymaking.

**Personal leadership model—**The view that policymaking follows from decisions and interactions of individual leaders.

The **pluralist model—**The view that influence over policymaking is dispersed among a wide range of interest groups that contend and bargain with one another.

**Direct** **democracy—**The citizens themselves making the policy decisions.

**Plural elites**—A model of multiple elites dominating politics and policymaking in areas affecting them.

**Chapter 3**

**Political Science**—The systematic investigation and explanation of what happens, why things happen, and the consequences of what happens, in politics and government.

**Behavioral pluralism**—Scientific study of observable political phenomena that emphasizes the contention, bargaining, and often compromise among interest groups.

**Empirical**—An approach to understanding something that focuses on the observed facts and looks for patterns that shed light on why the phenomenon occurs.

**Operationalize**—To put a term into practical operation in referring to clearly identifiable behavior.

**Independent variable**—A factor that has a causal impact on something else.

**Dependent variable—**The result, or outcome, of the impact of one or more factors on something else.

**Hypothesis—**A prediction about how one or more variables are likely to affect something else.

**Electoral system**—A country’s system of voting.

**Sufficient condition**—A factor that always produces a certain outcome.

**Necessary condition**—A factor that must always be present for a certain outcome to occur, but does not always produce it.

**Intervening variable**—A factor that affects how an independent variable affects a dependent variable.

**Public values**—Values pursued for the whole community, rather than only for oneself or one’s group.

**Empirical political theory**—Explanatory hypotheses regarding patterns of cause and effect that are presented as permeating much of politics.

**Normative—**Inquiry, explanation, or discussion that concerns what someone believes ought to be the case, or that evaluates phenomena, positively or negatively.

**Normative political theory**—Theory that suggests, examines, and justifies one or more values as the key consequences of politics, and explores what are the most effective means to pursue them, as paths that ought to be followed (alternatively, “political philosophy”).

**Chapter 4**

**Penetration by state authority**—The extension of state authority throughout the country.

**The state**—All units of a country’s government considered as a single entity with comprehensive and sovereign authority over a territorial community.

**State capacity**—Sufficient government strength to enforce laws and implement programs.

**Weak states**—States those with poor state capacity.

**Failed states**—States with hardly any state capacity, with anarchy prevailing over much of the territory.

**National identity**—Widespread self-classification by people as citizens of their nation state.

**Political cleavage**—Any enduring division within a population that can contribute to political disputes.

**Coinciding cleavages**—a situation in which two or more lines of political cleavage are superimposed on one another, dividing one group from another over multiple sources of difference at once and serving to intensify group attachment and the intensity of intergroup contention.

**Cross-cutting cleavages**—a situation wherein each group is internally sectioned by other lines of cleavage that cut across the group, making members of a given group opponents on some issues, and members of different groups allies on some issues, serving to soften the intensity of intergroup political contention.

**Federalism**—The inclusion in governmental structure of a regional level of government, to which some responsibilities are delegated (such as education, roads, and criminal justice).

Unitary state--A governmental system which does not grant a regional level of government independent responsibility for any policy areas.

**Legitimacy**—a widespread sense among the public that the system of government is rightful and just for them.

Rule of law--A government's consistent application of rules that apply equally to everyone.

**Constitution**—A set of explicit, formal rules for governmental decision making, including the basic structures, procedures, powers, and limitations of government.

**Challenge of participation**—Citizen contention with the government to allow more people to safely participate in politics.

**Civil liberties—**Individual freedoms such as those of expression, association, religion, and the press.

**Proportional representation—**A voting system in which large election districts each send a number of representatives to the key legislative assembly, and these seats are allocated to the parties in proportion to their shares of the vote in the district.

**Chapter 5**

**Strand (current)**—A group of normative political thinkers who broadly agree on what are the main problems that should be addressed regarding contention and cooperation, which primary values government should pursue, and at least some aspects of their practical solutions.

**Anarchy**—The absence of government.

**Monarchy**—Established, institutionalized rule by one person.

**Power concentration—**A strand in political thought (epitomized by Thomas Hobbes of the mid-seventeenth century) that sought order and physical security through political unity under an all-powerful single leader or assembly.

**Aristocratic traditionalism**—A strand in political thought that suggested that harmony could be best provided by sharing rule among an elite possessed of wisdom and justice of character.

**Aristocracy**—For the classical Greek and Roman political philosophers, the public-spirited rule

of the few best citizens, aimed at the common good.

**Oligarchy—**Self-interested rule by a propertied and wealth-oriented elite.

**Humanitarian law**—A strand in political thought that accepts contending interests, but pursues their reconciliation around wise law and a political psychology of mutual benevolence aimed at addressing the needs, and gaining the consent, of all citizens.

**Natural law**—A body of principles of conduct that the Stoics had observed to be common to the practices of harmonious and flourishing societies (e.g., “no harming”).

**Power checking**—A strand in political thought that had no confidence in idealistic political psychology, and focused instead on institutional means of dividing and checking power.

**Free market** (strand)—A strand in political thought that pursues entrepreneurial freedom as the key to public well-being,

**Capital**—Privately owned productive resources.

**Marxism**—A strand in political thought that sees the capitalist market as leading to class conflict and a socialist revolution that would bring equality and well-being.

**Capitalism**—A market system in which productive property is predominantly privately owned.

**Socialism**—Public or state ownership of the bulk of a country’s productive property.

**Free self-development**—A strand in political thought that pursues the free development of the potential of each citizen.

**Negative freedom—**The protection of the individual thought and action from inappropriate barriers presented by society or government.

**Positive freedom**—Society providing, through government action, positive benefits that expand individual choice, such as minimal health care, public education, work-day limits, and laws against child labor and unhealthy work conditions.

**Liberal** democracy—the combination of free market-leaning capitalism, representative

democracy, and protection of civil liberties and group autonomy.

**Chapter 6**

**Ideology**—A general outlook and prescriptive strategy for dealing with society and its problems, linked to particular values and empirical perspectives that support the strategy.

**Left of center**—Policies that generally favor government intervention in the economy to solve problems (e.g., spending, regulation, or taxation), while opposing significant government intervention to restrict personal freedoms or to enlarge national defense.

**Right of center—**Policies that generally oppose government intervention in the economy to solve problems (e.g., spending, regulation, or taxation), while favoring government intervention in restricting personal freedom and in enlarging national defense.

**Marxism-Leninism—**The ideology of “Communism,” which borrowed from Marxian class conflict theory but emphasized seizing state power and using it to control the economy and sociocultural life.

**Democratic socialism**—Having a socialist economy governed by democracy, established by peaceful change through the democratic process.

**Socialism**—State ownership of the bulk of the productive economy.

Moderate left of center ideology--An ideological stance that is left of center in favoring government intervention in the economy (in taxes, spending for well-being, and regulation)--but moderately and selectively--and strong protection of civil liberties.

**Green ideology**—An ideology that seeks to rally the people concerned about the environment, focusing especially on selective government intervention to protect environmental health.

**Classical liberalism**—Ideological thought that focuses on individual freedom in both economic and sociocultural policy, free market oriented economically but on sociocultural issues, moderately left of center and personal freedom oriented.

**Conservative**—An ideological stance that is right of center on economic issues (free market oriented), sociocultural intervention (favoring it), and military strength.

**Communitarian**—thought that stresses that conceptions of justice and the common good originate with—and depend on—society, rather than on the rationality of isolated individuals (as in classical liberalism, for example) or on state intervention.

**Neoconservative**—Conservative thinking that stresses nationalism, vigorous foreign efforts against opposing ideologies (e.g., Communism or radical Islamism), and foreign military intervention in the service of the national interest.

**Ethnic ultranationalism**—An ideology that centers policy on the dignity, flourishing, and power of an ethnic group, usually one that comprises the majority in its society.

**Fascism**—An ideology that stresses intense ethnic identification, control of the state by the leaders of the dominant ethnic group in the country, and extreme nationalism.

**Militant Islamism—**A worldview portraying sharp contention between Islam and western values, with the goal of an authoritarian government dominated by the Muslim clergy (theocracy), enforcing strict Sharia law on the people as the country’s criminal justice system.

**Theocracy—** government by a religion’s clerics.

**Salafism**—Support for state imposition of strict Sharia law—based on a literal reading of the Koran and the Sunni hadith—on the citizenries of nations.

**Jihad**—In Islam, struggle against injustice, evil, or any perceived enemy of Allah or the prophet Mohammed, most often (in the Koran) violent holy war but also including spiritual struggle with sin or injustice within oneself.

**Chapter 7**

**Bubble**—An unrealistically large increase in the price of something (e.g., property or crude oil) due to speculative investment.

**Tariffs**—Taxes on imports.

**Import substitution industrialization** **(ISI)**—A government policy strategy in a developing nation to support domestic industries in producing goods that were at first imported, through subsidies for domestic producers, state-owned startups, and high taxes on imports (tariffs) to give domestic producers a price advantage.

**Inflation**—Prices rising faster than production.

**Redistribution**—Transferring resources from the economically better-off to the less advantaged of a society.

**Public goods**—Goods that serve the whole population and tend to be impractical for the private market to provide profitably.

**Monopoly**—Having only one producer of something, who can dictate prices and quality to consumers.

**Privatization**—Governments selling off their state-owned enterprise to the private sector.

**Subsidy**—A government grant, low-cost loan, or special tax break for an organization or activity that serves the national interest in some way.

**Regulatory policy**—Applying rules to the economy.

**Value-added tax**—A tax applied to commercial transactions between businesses.

**Sales tax**—A tax paid by consumers when they purchase a good or service.

**Progressive taxation**—Taxing higher incomes at higher rates.

**Flat tax**—A tax at the same rate for everyone, regardless of income.

**Keynesian policy**—An approach that focuses on economic downturns and slumps, and to address them argues especially for increasing government spending to reduce unemployment and stimulate more consumer spending.

**Consumer demand**—Consumer spending on goods and services.

**Multiplier**—Regarding the consequences of a change in government spending or taxation, the ratio of (a) the resulting change in GDP for the local or national economy to (b) the amount of money in the preceding government policy change.

**Budget deficit**—The excess of government spending going out over tax money coming in.

**Fiscal policy**—Policy on government spending and taxes, referred to collectively.

**Central bank**—A nation’s independent governmental “bank for the banks.”

**Deflation**—Dropping prices for goods and services, due to insufficient consumer demand.

**Monetary policy**—Central bank adjustments to the overall supply of money potentially available to a country’s banks for lending (usually by buying or selling government bonds or adjusting short-term interest rates paid by banks when they borrow from the central bank itself).

**Austerity**—An economic policy approach that focuses on balancing the government budget, primarily by cutting government spending.

**Monetarism**—An austerity-minded strategy focused on monetary policy, contending that downturns and slumps can be addressed by the central bank adding to the supply of money for bank lending (reducing interest rates), and that overheated economies can be reined in by contracting the supply of money for bank lending.

**Chapter 8**

**Political attitudes**—Values, beliefs, and preferences related to politics.

**Political culture**—Widespread and long-held values, beliefs, and related customs concerning what citizens expect from their government and how they relate to it.

**Coinciding cleavages**—Society being divided into two or more groups with multiple sources of difference between them, such as over religion, ethnicity, language, region, or economic stratum.

**Cross-cutting cleavages**—Lines of difference between members of the same group, or of alliance of members of different groups.

**Civic culture**—A society in which a significant portion of the population is inclined to participate in politics.

**Social capital**—A fund of good will, mutual confidence, and trust in a community, which helps people work together.

**Post-materialism**—Concern about sociocultural issues such as minority rights, the environment, peace, and gender equality, rather than traditional economic issues.

**Political socialization**—People conveying to others their values, norms, and view concerning politics and policies.

**Peers**—People sharing a characteristic, such as neighborhood or age cohort.

**Propaganda**—Intentional bias or distortion in representing reality, for political purposes.

**Public opinion**—The public’s views and preferences concerning the issues, leaders, and parties of the day.

**Representative sample**—A portion of the population that fairly accurately represents the array of opinions in the whole.

**Random selection**—Identifying respondents for polling purposes without any source of steering or bias.

**Preference intensity**—The strength of someone’s attachment to their views.

**Normal distribution**—A range of views that are concentrated at moderate levels of intensity or support for a view, with fewer at the extremes.

**Bimodal distribution**—A range of views which cluster at each extreme, with few in the middle.

**Tracking poll**—A survey over an extended period that samples a new batch of respondents each day, and on a daily basis releases the results only for the most recent three or four days.

**Exit poll**—A sample survey of those leaving representative polling places after voting, asking the voters about themselves and why they voted the way they did.

**Chapter 9**

**Interest group**—Any group of people or organizations with shared concerns relevant to politics, or any association representing such a group, that tries to influence policymaking without running candidates for office under its own banner.

**Categoric interest**—A category (classification) of people or organizations that is affected by government policy.

**Social movement**—A categoric interest with many of its members aware of their shared concerns, that is especially large and important in a nation.

**Membership**—People who are formally enrolled in an organization.

**Free rider**—An individual or organization in a category who doesn’t join its association, but nonetheless does receive the benefits that the organization gains from influencing public policy.

**Officials**—People who work in formal positions in an interest group organization.

**Peak association**—An umbrella association representing other associations.

**Lobbyist**—An interest group representative who interacts with government officials on its behalf.

**Multi-issue group**—An interest group based on a defined population that deals with any issues that affect it.

**Single-issue group**—A group that arises around only one issue or a cluster of closely related issues.

**Material stake group**—A group for whom tangible consequences are the main focus, whether in economic or other physical forms.

**Value-related group**—A group that exists to pursue a public value.

**Public interest group**—A group pursuing the interests of the public generally.

**Communal group**—A group based on a shared identity and a sense of solidarity around it.

**Associational group**—A group that exists for social and/or political purposes, with the association lobbying to gain benefits for the larger categoric interest that the association represents.

**Institutional group**—An organization formed for purposes other than social and political ones, with benefits from lobbying flowing to or through the organization itself.

**Governmental** **institutional group**—An institutional group comprised by a sector of the executive branch of government.

**Primary group**—A group with ongoing face-to-face interaction, such as a fraternal organization, office, or economic enterprise.

**Societal institutional group**—A nongovernmental institutional group.

**Value-related group**—A group that exists to pursue a public value.

**Neo-corporatism**—The incorporation of representatives of important interest groups in formal government bodies or executive functions.

**Interest aggregation**—Attending to the views of contending but supportive interests, and sometimes moderating them for consistency with each other, to bring their cooperation around a party’s election platform.

**Chapter 10**

**Organizational density**—The extent of organization at the national, regional, and local levels.

**Party branch—**In Europe, the members of a given political party in a local area (town, urban borough, county).

**Party fraction**—The members of a given party who are serving in a legislative assembly.

**Clientelist party**--A party that is based on patron-client relationships to particular groups.

**Policy-significant party**—A political party whose legislators’ support, either now or in a plausible future, might prove necessary to maintain an ongoing legislative majority.

**Interest aggregation**--Moderating and merging the aims of like-minded interests into broad policy proposals.

**Broad party**—A party that tries to reach out to a range of interests with an eye to winning elections, while retaining a moderate ideological identity.

**Veto player**—Any group that is a supporting part of a larger entity, and whose support is necessary for the latter to maintain its position, enabling the group to get its demands met by the leadership of the larger entity.

**Personalistic party**—A party that is held together to a substantial degree by the charismatic appeal of the party’s leader.

**Focus party**—A party with a narrow appeal.

**Ideological focus party**—A party that is focused more on persuading people to its ideological outlook than on winning numerous votes in elections.

**Interest-based focus party**—A party that is focused on representing a group interest or a cluster of closely related interest groups.

**Centralized decision making**—A pattern in which key decisions originate at the party center, among top members of its leadership and organizational hierarchy.

**Decentralized decision making**—Aa pattern in which key decisions are dispersed to various groups or lower levels within the party.

**Party discipline**: a party’s legislators actually following its leadership and remaining unified in legislative voting.

**Primary election**—Having all party members or supporters vote to elect the party’s nominees for elective office.

**Open list proportional representation**—An unusual form of PR voting in which the voters pick the candidates that they favor from the party’s list on the ballot, giving the seats to those with the most votes.

**Government party**—A party that controls the government and is held together mainly by its desire to stay in power.

**Chapter 11**

**Oppositional voting**—Voting driven mainly by opposition to a party or candidate.

**Voter turnout**—The percentage of eligible voters who actually vote on election day.

**Referendum**—A vote by citizens directly on whether a policy proposal will become law.

**Recall**—Remove from office.

**Affective voting**—Voter choice due to personal feelings about one or more candidates or parties.

**Candidate orientation** **voting**—Affective voting by individual candidate.

**Retrospective voting**—Voting for or against a candidate or party due to positive or negative consequences of government policymaking while the candidate or party was in office, without much reference to the policies themselves.

**Policy direction voting**—Voter choice due to support for, or opposition to, the directions that the candidates and parties seem to want the government to take on policy issues.

**Party identification**—Considering oneself a member of a party.

**Independent voter**—A voter who not only fails to identify as a member of a party, but also does not regularly lean toward support for one party or another as a voter.

**Independent leaner**—A voter who fairly regularly votes for a party’s candidates but does not identify with the party as a member.

**Realignment**—An election that yields long-term change in patterns of party support among groups in society.

**Reapportionment**—Periodic adjustment of the boundaries of legislative districts, usually to adjust to changes in the distribution of the population.

**Meaningful voter choice**—Voting whose results make a difference to subsequent policymaking, in directions favored by the voters who supported the most successful candidates and parties.

**Electoral College**—In the United States, a special assembly of slates of representatives, chosen by the voters, which on the ballot were pledged to vote for one presidential candidate or another, and which formally choose the president by majority vote.

**Runoff election**—A second election, usually a few weeks after the first round of voting, in which the top vote-getters (usually two) from the first stage contend for the final selection by the voters.

**Chapter 12**

**Legislative assembly**—A governmental body that is made up of many members who are equal in voting power, and approves laws by majority vote

**Delegate model**—A model of representation suggesting that the representatives’ main duty in the assembly should be to support policies that are favored by the majority of the voters back home in their districts (sometimes called the “mandate model”).

**Trustee model**—A model of representation suggesting that a territorial representative should act on her or his own judgment on behalf of the nation, rather than trying to follow opinions in the district.

**Constituent service—**Helping citizens who live in the representative’s district with particular problems that they may have with government.

**Unicameral legislature**—A legislative branch with only one house.

**Bicameral legislature—**A legislative branch with two assemblies, or “houses”; common among large nations with federal forms of government.

**Indirect election**—Having a government official elected by other elected officials, not by the voters directly.

**Standing committee**—A regular, specialized committee for handling bills or examining the work of an executive branch ministry or department.

**Ad hoc committee**—A special committee, not permanently established, to handle a particular issue or problem that has arisen in a ministry or department of the executive branch.

**Conference committee**—Where different versions of a bill have been passed by two houses, a Committee formed from leading members of both houses’ relevant committees, to iron out the differences.

**Supermajority**—A vote of more than 50 percent plus one, required to pass legislation.

**Party fraction**—All of a party’s legislators in an assembly.

**Backbencher**—An ordinary member of parliament, not part of her or his party leadership in the body.

**Caucus**—A meeting of the full-party fraction.

**Minority government—A** cabinet composed of leaders of a party or coalition that does not hold a majority of the parliamentary seats.

**Support party**—A party outside a minority cabinet that is willing to approve its proposals in one or more policy areas.

**Caretaker government**—A minority cabinet that lacks a support party in the parliament, and thus cannot pass new legislation and is limited to administering the executive departments under existing law until a new majority coalition or support party emerges.

**Grand coalition**—An alliance between the largest parties on the left and the right, in a center-spanning majority coalition and cabinet.

**Fractionalization**—The presence of a very large number of parties in parliament, requiring several parties to form a majority coalition.

**Concurrent**—Occurring at the same time, as in legislative and presidential elections happening on the same day.

**Chapter 13**

**Political executive**—The top stratum of offices in the executive branch of government, chosen through a political process of some sort, that gives overall direction to the professional civil service.

**Separation of personnel**—The rule that no one may serve in both the legislative and executive branches of government at once.

**Line item veto**—a president’s power to veto only one part of a bill.

**Signing statement**—a declaration by a president upon signing a bill that some part of it will not be carried out, due to the president’s concerns that it may not be consistent with the constitution.

**Executive office**—in the American political executive, a cluster of agencies (established by law) that help coordinate governmental functions that cut across departmental boundaries, whose chiefs must be confirmed by the Senate.

**Bureaucratic politics** **model—**an approach to explaining executive branch politics that focuses on contention among actors representing different units within the executive, jockeying for influence and making recommendations related to the missions, and other concerns of the structures that they head.

**Charisma**—an individual’s personal appeal on camera that can be a source of popularity.

**Insistence powers**—a president’s formal powers to force assemblies to vote on legislation within a certain time period or without amendment.

**Collective responsibility—**the customary rule under parliamentary government that if you are a minister in the cabinet, you must publicly support all bills proposed by the cabinet to parliament.

**Head of state**—A nation’s chief ceremonial figure, symbolically representing the nation for some formal purposes (may or may not coincide with the position of chief executive).

**Office seeking**—an approach to explaining coalition formation and maintenance in multiparty cabinets that assumes that the main motivation of parties is to share in the influence and status that accompanies holding positions in the political executive.

**Minimum winning coalition—**the predictive model that suggests that multiparty parliamentary cabinets will represent no more parties and seats than are necessary to assure a bare majority of votes for the cabinet’s bills in parliament (fits office-seeking motivation).

**Policy seeking—**an approach to explaining coalition formation and maintenance in multiparty cabinets that suggests that parties primarily pursue policy directions—whether related to their values, ideological identity, interest group ties, or particular favored policies.

**Surplus majority cabinet**—a multiparty cabinet that includes the leaders of more parties than are necessary to comprise a parliamentary majority.

**Semi-presidential government—**a type of representative democracy that has a popularly elected president with significant powers that include appointing a prime minister, alongside a parliament that must approve the president’s choice for PM.

**Chapter 14**

**Bureaucracy**—The body of professional, career functionaries (also called the civil service) who carry out a government’s laws and programs without regard to party partisanship.

**Permanent secretary**—In the British civil service, the chief among the senior civil servants of a ministry (called “department” in Great Britain).

**Spoils system**—An American bureaucratic practice dating from the 1830s (during Andrew Jackson’s presidency) whereby each new chief executive would sweep out most of the administrative employees and fill their positions with his followers.

**Nomenklatura**—In the old Soviet systems, the ruling Communist party’s list of all of the significant managerial positions in government, the economy, and society, to which the party could review and veto appointments.

**Line** **authority**—The central operational hierarchy of managerial authority in an organization.

**Staff**—Positions and/or structures that are attached to key decision makers in the line of authority in an organization to provide advice, planning, services, or specialized information to line decision makers.

**Regulatory strings**—Minimum requirements and standards set for the use of subsidy money.

**Standard operating procedures** (SOPs)—Specific, detailed rules employed by bureaucratic units for handling particular situations.

**New public management—**A recent approach in public administration favoring greater autonomy, flexibility, and entrepreneurship for lower-level administrative units to achieve greater efficiency and cost control.

**State capacity**—Effective programs and impartial rule enforcement.

**Plaintiff**—The party in a civil law case that believes it has been wronged and is suing for damages.

**Constitutional law—**Law pertaining to the constitution and the powers of units of government in relation to each other and to the rights of citizens under the constitution.

**Appellate court**—A panel of judges who take a second look if the lower-level judgment is appealed by a party to the case.

**Common law**—Principles and practices that emerged from specific judicial decisions arrived at by higher-level courts in classic cases.

**Precedent**—A key judicial decision made by a higher-level court in an important case that serves as an example for lower courts to follow.

**Case law**—The precedents of a legal system, referred to collectively.

**Habeas corpus**—Protection against being detained without being charged with a crime, and the right to face one’s accusers.

**Code law**—Legal systems that apply an elaborate written code of laws and rules directly to cases, associated with traditional continental European judicial practice.

**Judicial review**—Court judgments on the consistency of legislation, rules, and decisions with the constitution, which can nullify the law or rule if it is considered unconstitutional.

**Judicial activism**—A high court stepping in to resolve key issues where the regular democratic process has been unwilling to do so.

**Abstract review**—Judicial review of bills at the point of their passage.

**Concrete review**—Judicial review after a case concerning the law has arisen in the courts.

**Administrative law**—Law specific to an administrative unit and its practice, applied by special courts separate from the regular justice system.

**Sharia law**—An Islamic system of law derived from the Koran and the hadith (reports of Mohammed’s life and actions and commentaries on them) that some areas use in their courts.

**Chapter 15**

**Personal autocracy**—a form of rule in which the chief executive is also the chief lawmaker, and there is no explicit role for other institutions or organizations.

**Traditional monarchy—**a personal autocracy that exists as a long-standing, formalized system witha degree of legitimacy available due to traditional familiarity.

**Personal dictatorship**—a form of personal autocracy that lacks both institutions and traditional legitimacy, relying only on force and personal loyalty.

**Politburo**—in a Marxist-Leninist single party regime, the ruling party’s central board of directors, in which the top party secretaries (e.g., one each for the economy, ideology, and party organization) meet with the most important cabinet ministers.

**Cooptation**—incorporating opposition leaders into the regime’s structure by offering positions and other attractive inducements in return for cooperation.

**Military coup**—a takeover of the government by military officers.

**Junta**—in a military regime, the supreme military council or the top group within that council.

**Bureaucratic authoritarian**—authoritarian rule that relies heavily on an institutionalized bureaucracy to make many policy decisions.

**Single party dominant electoral authoritarian Rule—**authoritarian rule in which the dominant party permits multiparty elections, but aggressively disadvantages other contending parties to the point that they are not really competitive in those elections.

**Theocracy**—rule by a religious order of some sort.

**Revolution**—a decisive, forcible, and thorough replacement of the prior regime, over a limited timeframe, that is spurred partly by unconventional political participation by some sort of mass movement, and has a major and enduring impact on politics and society.

**Civil war**—war between contending forces within a single country.

**Chapter 16**

**Consolidation**—Representative democracy taking hold and persisting

**Rupture**—A model of democratic transition in which the authoritarian regime is confronted by mass demonstrations and is quickly forced to yield, retaining little influence over what comes next.

**Pacts**—In democratic transitions, formal or informal agreements between traditional elite groups and democracy supporters, which often serve to protect the prior elites somewhat as democratization proceeds.

**Agency theory**—An explanatory approach that emphasizes the strategies, policy preferences, and decisions of leaders of elite groups and parties seeking to protect or further their interests in democratic transitions.

**Softliners**—In a democratic transition, individuals or groups from the prior authoritarian elite who are flexible and willing to make pacts with pro-democracy reformers.

**Hardliners**—Groups within an authoritarian regime in transition who are very reluctant to yield power.

**Civil society**—Groups and their organizations that are thought to be close to the ground or the grass roots, such as labor unions, community organizations, professional associations, women’s groups, student groups, ethnic-cultural minority groups, etc.

**Social pact**—A broad agreement, drawn up by a large conference representing all key groups in society, to structure a new democracy.

**Anti-system party**—A party that is critical of the democratic system itself.

**War**—the application of physical force to defeat an enemy and gain control over territory.

**Civil war**—War between contending forces within a single country.

**Separatist war**—A war fought over whether a part of a country will be allowed to separate and form its own nation.

**Chapter 17**

**Realism**—Nations’ independent pursuit of their self-interest and national influence in security, political, and economic matters.

**International institutionalism**—Foreign policy that emphasizes diplomacy, negotiation, and rule following in international interactions, structured by international institutions and customary cooperative practices, in pursuit of peace, mutually guaranteed security, and economic progress.

**Collective security**—The pursuit of national security through cooperation with other nations in international institutions.

**Embassy**—A special office in a country that officially represents the government of another country to facilitate relations between the nations and their citizens.

**Diplomatic immunity**—The international custom of protection for diplomatic personnel from detention and trial for actions taken in performance of their duties.

**Consul—**The leading diplomatic representative of a foreign country in a local area within a nation.

**Envoy**—A special representative of a state designated to deal with one or more other nations' diplomats regarding a particular issue.

**Conditionality**—Requiring certain human rights improvements as a prerequisite for giving foreign aid.

**Nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs)—Organizations that are not part of any government and that aim to represent interests, usually international value-related concerns.

**Path dependency**—The tendency of policymakers facing new situations to stick to the working methods and structures that they are accustomed to.

**National interest**—A value (e.g., some form of well-being) pursued on behalf of a particular country.

**Offensive realism**—The idea that to assure its safety, any large power must seek to keep growing in power.

**Defensive realism**—The strategy of non-hegemonic nations of cooperating and combining their forces to “balance” and check a rising aggressive power.

**Balance of power**—A rough balance in the military power and political influence between leading powers and their alliances.

**Hegemony**—The dominance of one nation globally or in a region of the world.

**Containment**—The strategy by the U.S.-led capitalist countries of making every effort to prevent any other countries, such as Greece, Turkey, South Korea, or Malaysia, from falling to Communism.

**War**—The application of physical force to defeat an enemy and gain control over a territory or some other strategic advantage.

**Semi-periphery**—developing nations who have carved out niches of success in the international economy.

**Security dilemma**—Mutual suspicion between powers and their alliances concerning the possibly aggressive intentions behind those alliances and military capacities, inviting arms races and preemptive aggression.

**Chapter 18**

**Constructivism**—The idea that international interactions issue from “discourse” (communication) within and among communities that are themselves the products of such phenomena as “stories” (historical narratives) and symbols, rather than straightforward empirical facts.

**Social identity**—Shared identification and solidarity with a group or community of some sort, such as an ethnic or religious category, a social movement with shared values and a world view, or nationalism itself.

**Détente**—The 1970s and 1980s’ policy of generally reducing contention and increasing peaceful cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

**Soft power**—One country exercising international influence through efforts to promote its values in other countries.

**Nationalism**—Social identification focused on the nation itself.

**Economic nationalism**—Intensified national identity in support of national economic interests in international economic and financial policymaking.

**Global warming**—The gradual rise in air and sea temperatures that results from emissions of greenhouse gases—principally carbon dioxide from burning coal, oil, and natural gas, and methane—that trap the sun’s energy in the atmosphere.

**Feedback effect**—Any consequence of a change that serves in some way to further intensify the original change.

**Cap-and-trade**—A strategy of setting carbon emission limits on types of enterprises and allowing those under their limit to sell their unused “cap space” to those over their limits.

**Minimum threshold approach**—A development aid strategy that targets certain core needs areas such as food, health, and employment first to assure minimal levels of them that can bring recipients to the threshold of a more self-reliant, bottom-up momentum toward self-provision of other benefits and higher levels of provision of these core benefits.

**Biofuels—**Taking grains out of the world’s food supply (e.g., corn), and land out of food production (e.g., to produce palm oil for diesel), to be transformed, at substantial cost in money and energy, into fuel for cars and trucks.

**State terror—**Terror that is conducted or fostered by elements of the state toward people within its borders.

**Sectarian—**Pertaining to religious differences.