



Durham
University

School of Government
and International Affairs

SGIA48030

CORE CONCEPTS IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE

2017-2018

Module Convenor:

Dr Mona Morgan-Collins

Email: mona.morgan-collins@durham.ac.uk

CONTENT OF THE BOOKLET

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE MODULE

II. CONTENT & STRUCTURE OF THE SEMINARS

III. OVERVIEW OF WEEKLY SEMINARS

IV. READING LIST

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE MODULE

AIMS

- This module provides a critical survey of major research in comparative politics and political science, providing an advanced understanding of major approaches and the principal debates within the field.
- This module will cover research, which uses institutionalist, sociological, behaviouralist, and political economy approaches to study political phenomena.

CONTENT

- The module will cover topics including: state formation, political development, political institutions both in democratic and non-democratic regimes, political economy, electoral rules, representation, legislative political behavior, voter behavior, and campaigns and elections.
- The content of the module will cover both contemporary research within each field as well as classic works. This will give students a background in how the literature in the field has developed over time.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Subject-specific Knowledge:

- Advanced knowledge of a range of contemporary comparative politics research agendas.
- Critical understanding of theoretical debates within different comparative politics subfields.

Subject-specific Skills:

- Advanced comparative analytical skills in the assessment of the merits of different theoretical perspectives on comparative politics.
- Critical engagement, assessment and evaluation of different forms of research in comparative political science.
- Advanced understanding of central theoretical debates within comparative politics, and how these relate to empirical approaches.

Key Skills:

- Effective presentation of scholarly analysis.
- Independent research skills to augment initial guidance on suitable sources.
- Effective assessment of the quality and suitability of scholarly sources.
- Demonstrate skills of independent learning through reaching and defending personal intellectual judgments on complex issues.

MODES OF TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT AND HOW THESE CONTRIBUTE TO THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE MODULE

Overview of Structure: Following an initial introductory seminar setting out the aims, learning outcomes and teaching, assessment models, and student expectations, the module will be principally taught through 18 two-hour seminars, with each seminar focusing on a specific topic within comparative politics. After a brief introduction of the topic of the week, the seminar will focus on discussion and critical engagement with the literature, focusing specifically on the theoretical development of the subfield, what informs the research agenda of the subfield, and specific critiques with regards to the contemporary readings provided. Seminars will be instructor directed but will focus on discussion of the week's readings, specifically with regard to the theories and research designs of each individual work.

Contact Time: Students will also be able to access members of academic staff through their routine 'office hours', typically two hours per week when academic staff are available to meet with students to address individual queries and concerns. Participation in these activities is voluntary, reflecting the different levels of prior knowledge of the subject possessed by the diverse student community involved with the degree programs and also in recognition of the level of individual responsibility for learning that postgraduate students can be expected to take.

Formative assessment will come in the form of one 1,000 word essay. Students will be given a series of possible questions, each of which relates to the theories, concepts, and research covered during the first half of the module, and will be asked to answer one of these. Students will be expected to critically analyze with relevant literatures, and will be evaluated on the quality of the understanding and engagement with the literature. **This assignment is due on Friday 15 December, 2017 at 12 noon, submitted to Dr Mona Morgan-Collins's pigeon hole.**

Summative Assessment will come in the form of two 2,000 word essays. Students will be given a series of possible questions, which will relate to the theories, concepts, and research covered during the entirety of the module. Students will be expected to answer two of these possible questions. **This assignment is due on Friday 4 May 2018 at 12 noon, submitted to the School Office.**

II. CONTENT & STRUCTURE OF THE SEMINARS

After an introductory seminar to the module, the course is divided in four 'thematic' blocks, each block consisting of four seminars. The module ends with a concluding seminar which reflects on the key topics of the module and provides exam guidance to students.

The first block of seminars explores the central concerns in comparative politics: the foundations of modern nation states and democratization processes. Why and how do states form? Why do weak states persist and when do they break-down? Why do revolutions and civil wars erupt? Under what conditions do countries democratize and what promotes their survival? Why do some autocrats survive for decades, while others are rapidly replaced with public uprisings or coups?

The second block of seminars addresses how political demands are processed in both democracies and dictatorships. It seeks to explore the origins of institutions and the consequences of institutions on political and economic outcomes. Who supports the adoption of various institutions and why? Who benefits from institutional reforms, how and why? How do new institutions affect the functioning of the economy and politics?

The third block of seminars examines mass political behavior from a comparative perspective. It seeks to explain causes and effects of various types of mass political mobilization. Who becomes involved in politics, what are the various channels of political mobilization and how do these channels and behaviors influence political outcomes? To what extent do these processes depend on institutional, cultural and historical settings?

The fourth block of seminars explores governance in comparative perspective. It seeks to explain why some countries deliver policies in the best interest of its citizens, while others fail to do so. Why do some countries provide better social protection than others and what is the role of institutions in public good provision? Do politicians behave in the best interest of their citizens and can regular elections ensure representation of people's interests? And do institutions affect economic development and what are the origins of these institutions?

III. OVERVIEW OF WEEKLY SEMINARS

WEEK 1: INTRODUCTION

What is comparative politics and is the science of comparative politics possible? This introductory week to the course will set the agenda, outline the aims and goals of the module and provide a brief overview to the key topics. We will also define comparative politics, and discuss whether the science of comparative politics is possible.

PART ONE: THE MODERN STATE, DEMOCRACIES AND DICTATORSHIPS

WEEK 2. ORIGIN OF DEMOCRACIES

Why do countries democratize? This week explores key theories of democratization in political science and seeks to answer why and under which conditions some countries democratize. Specifically, we will address key questions in the literature which explore whether economic wealth promotes democracy, what is the role of values and culture in democratization, what is the relationship between inequality and democratization and when do strategic politicians decide to democratize.

WEEK 3. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF DICTATORSHIPS

Why are some dictatorships more successful than others in regime survival? This week explores why some autocrats survive for decades, while others are rapidly replaced with public uprisings or coups. In answering this question, we will explore what is the role and purpose of elections in dictatorships, the role of power-sharing institutions that help dictators to maintain power and address why would individual politicians seek office and serve their constituents in dictatorships.

WEEK 4: STATE, STATE FORMATION & WEAK STATES

What is the origin of modern states? In the first, introductory week to the first block of seminars on modern states, we explore the origins, developments, and types of modern states. How did strong states form and what do they do? And why do weak states persist? In answering these questions, we will mainly draw on comparisons between the origins and developments of European and African states.

WEEK 5: REVOLUTION, REBELLION & POLITICAL VIOLENCE

When and why does political violence erupt? This week, we explore the various causes of state break-down and political violence. We will focus on civil wars and revolutions, but also consider other forms of political violence. When does civil conflict occur, and what determines its emergence? Why and when do revolutions erupt and why do they have dramatically different outcomes? What can explain the use of sexual violence in conflict and what are the causes of terrorism?

PART TWO: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

WEEK 6: ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

What are the origins and consequences of electoral systems? This week explores the origins and consequences of the adoption of various types of electoral systems. Why do countries adopt different types of electoral systems? And how does the choice of electoral system affect political outcomes? In answering these questions, we will identify strategic considerations of parties and politicians in the choice of electoral systems. We will also explore the well-documented consequences of electoral systems on the number of parties, minority representation and proportionality, turnout and corruption.

WEEK 7: EXECUTIVES & LEGISLATURES

Who governs and how? This week explores the functioning, policy-making and survival of governing bodies in presidential and parliamentary regimes. First, we will address whether the type of political regime affects regime survival in democracies and autocracies. Second, we will explore why some governments and ministers survive longer than others in both presidential and parliamentary regimes. Finally, we will explore how policies are made in either regime. In answering these questions, we will draw mostly on cross-country evidence.

WEEK 8: FEDERALISM

What are the origins and consequences of federalism? This seminar explores two key topics in comparative federalism. First, we will address political and economic factors that determine decentralisation in general. Why would national politicians choose or agree to give power away? Second, we will explore the political and economic consequences of federalism. Is fiscal and political decentralisation a panacea to all illnesses or is it a peril to governance? Under what conditions does federalism succeed or fail? How does federalism affect the quality of democracy?

WEEK 9: COURTS & JUDGES

How institutions affect judicial decision-making? This week explores the role of institutions in judicial decision-making. Why are some courts independent while others are not? And is judicial independence essential for establishing the rule of law? How does judicial selection affect court decisions? In answering these questions, we will draw on several cases studies of the United States and other democracies as well as dictatorships.

PART THREE: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

WEEK 10: PROTEST POLITICS & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

When do protest and social movements succeed or fail? This week explores the causes and effects of popular mobilization in social and protest movements. When can collective action be achieved? Who mobilizes and when? Who is targeted and why? Which movements are successful and which ultimately fail? In answering these questions, we will discuss the role of resources, technologies, opportunity structures and various strategies. We will explore several case studies: civil right movement, women's movement, the anti-nuclear movement and labour movement across regime types and continents.

WEEK 11: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES

When do political parties emerge and why? This week explores the role and emergence of political parties. Why and when do political parties form? Which groups will political parties represent and why? In answering these questions, we will explore the role of institutions, but also socio-economic factors and political cleavages. We will draw on several case studies of party formation in the West and contrast these studies with party formation after regime change.

WEEK 12: ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

Why and when do we vote? This week surveys literature that explores why people vote. We will start with the paradox of voting in rational choice theory. Why people 'bother' to vote when the cost of voting exceeds the benefits? We will also identify a number of individual, social and institutional factors that affect citizens' decision to participate in elections.

WEEK 13: VOTING BEHAVIOUR

Why do people vote the way they do? This week surveys literature that explores how people vote. Specifically, we will focus on voter decision-making and discuss core theories in political science that aim to explain why do people choose to vote the way they do. To what extent does vote choice depend on institutional, economic, cultural and historical factors?

PART FOUR: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ECONOMY

WEEK 14: WELFARE STATES

Why do some countries redistribute more than others? This week surveys the literature on the politics of social protection. What are the causes of different levels and types of welfare spending in developed and developing countries? In answering these questions, we will explore the role of various institutions, including regime type, political parties and electoral systems. We will draw on cross-national comparisons as well as several case studies in both developed and developing countries.

WEEK 15: ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPRESENTATION

Do citizens use elections to hold governments accountable? This week explores how institutions may affect one of the key mechanisms that ensure that representatives act in the best interest of citizens in representative democracy: elections. Regular elections allow citizens to sanction elected officials for bad performance, and select the good officials. But do citizens indeed hold elected representative accountable? And how do institutions facilitate or inhibit such processes?

WEEK 16: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Does democracy foster economic development? This week explores one of the key topics in comparative political economy of development and seeks to address the relationship between institutions and economic growth. If economic development fosters democratization, as discussed in Week 2, does democracy also foster economic growth? How do institutions evolve and what are their effects on economic development?

WEEK 17: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GENDER

How does women's participation in the labour force affect women's representation in politics? This week, we will explore the role of women's employment on women's participation in politics, the formation of women's preferences, women's vote choice and the adoption of redistributive policies and gender equality. We will contrast this political economy approach with competing sociological and institutional explanations for the representation of women in politics.

WEEK 18: REFLECTIONS ON COMPARATIVE POLITICS & EXAM PREPARATION

In the final week of the course, we will reflect on the key debates in comparative politics. What have we learned and what we have yet to learn? In the second part of the seminar, we will discuss the requirements and expectations for the summative essays.

IV. READING LIST

WEEK 1: INTRODUCTION

What is comparative politics and is the science of comparative politics possible?

This introductory week to the course will set the agenda, outline the aims and goals of the module and provide a brief overview to the key topics. We will also define comparative politics, and discuss whether the science of comparative politics is possible.

Readings:

Przeworski, Adam. "Is the science of comparative politics possible?" *The Oxford handbook of comparative politics* (2009): 147-171.

Mair, Peter (1996). "Comparative politics: An introduction to Comparative Politics". In Goodin, Robert E.; Klingemann, Hans-Dieter. *A New Handbook of Political Science* Oxford: Oxford University Press. pp. 309–335.

Lijphart, Arend. "Comparative politics and the comparative method." *American political science review* 65.3 (1971): 682-693.

Samuels, D. J. 2013. Chapter 1. Doing Comparative Politics (Why study comparative politics?) In Samuels, D.J. , *Comparative Politics*, Pearson.

Villegas, Celso M. "Historical Enquiry and Comparative Politics." *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics* (2009).

Hall, P, A. 2003. Adapting Methodology to Ontology in Comparative Politics. In Mahoney, J. and D. Rueschemeyer (eds). *Comparative Historical Analysis in the Social Sciences*, Cambridge University Press.

PART ONE: THE MODERN STATE: DEMOCRACIES AND DICTATORSHIPS

WEEK 2. ORIGIN OF DEMOCRACIES

Why do countries democratize? This week explores key theories of democratization in political science and seeks to answer why and under which conditions some countries democratize. Specifically, we will address key questions in the literature which explore whether economic wealth promotes democracy, what is the role of values and culture in democratization, what is the relationship between inequality and democratization and when do strategic politicians decide to democratize.

Essential Readings:

Geddes, B. 2009. What Causes Democratization? In Boix, C. & Stokes, S. (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*.

Ansell, Ben & David Samuels. 2014. *Inequality and Democratization: An Elite-Competition Approach*. New York: Cambridge University Press. (*Read Introduction*)

Haggard, Stephan & Robert R. Kaufman. 2012. "Inequality and Regime Change: Democratic Transitions and the Stability of Democratic Rule." *American Political Science Review* 106: 495- 516 (*This reading is also useful for the week on economic development*).

Carles Boix and Susan Stokes, "Endogenous Democratization," *World Politics*, 58, 4 (July 2003): 517-549. (*This reading is also useful for the week on economic development*).

Pop-Eleches, G. 2016. *Communist Development and the Post-Communist Democratic Deficit*. Working paper.

Further Readings:

Carles Boix, *Democracy and Redistribution*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003. (*Read Introduction*)

Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson. 2006. *Economic origins of dictatorship and democracy*: Cambridge Univ Press. (*Read Ch.2: Our argument*)

Ardanaz, Martin, and Isabela Mares. "Labor shortages, rural inequality, and democratization." *Comparative Political Studies* 47.12 (2014): 1639-1669.

Kasara, Kimuli, and Isabela Mares. "Unfinished business: The democratization of electoral practices in Britain and Germany." *Comparative Political Studies* 50.5 (2017): 636-664.

Inglehart, Ronald, and Christian Welzel. "Changing mass priorities: The link between modernization and democracy." *Perspectives on Politics* 8.2 (2010): 551-567.

Engerman, Stanley L., and Kenneth L. Sokoloff. "The evolution of suffrage institutions in the New World." *The Journal of Economic History* 65.4 (2005): 891-921.

WEEK 3. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF DICTATORSHIPS

Why are some dictatorships more successful than others in regime survival? This week explores why some autocrats survive for decades, while others are rapidly replaced with public uprisings or coups. In answering this question, we will explore what is the role and purpose of elections in dictatorships, the role of power-sharing institutions that help dictators to maintain power and address why would individual politicians seek office and serve their constituents in dictatorships.

Essential Readings:

Gandhi, Jennifer & Lust-Okar, Ellen. (2009). "Elections under Authoritarianism." *Annual Review of Political Science*, 12, 403-422.

Bueno de Mesquita, Bruce, Alastair Smith, Randolph M. Siverson & James D. Morrow. 2003. *The Logic of Political Survival*. Cambridge: MIT Press. (*Read Chapters 1,2, & 7.*)

Boix, Carles, and Milan W. Svolik. "The foundations of limited authoritarian government: Institutions, commitment, and power-sharing in dictatorships." *The Journal of Politics* 75.2 (2013): 300-316.

Tansey, Oisín, Kevin Koehler, and Alexander Schmotz. "Ties to the Rest: Autocratic Linkages and Regime Survival." *Comparative Political Studies* 50.9 (2017): 1221-1254.

Distelhorst, Greg, and Yue Hou. "Constituency service under nondemocratic rule: evidence from China." *The Journal of Politics* 79.3 (2017).

Further Readings:

Gandhi, Jennifer, and Adam Przeworski. "Authoritarian institutions and the survival of autocrats." *Comparative political studies* 40.11 (2007): 1279-1301.

Magaloni, Beatriz. "Credible power-sharing and the longevity of authoritarian rule." *Comparative Political Studies* 41.4-5 (2008): 715-741.

Ellen Lust-Okar (2006) Elections under authoritarianism: Preliminary lessons from Jordan, *Democratization*, 13:3, 456-471

De Mesquita, Bruce Bueno, and Alastair Smith. "Leader survival, revolutions, and the nature of government finance." *American Journal of Political Science* 54.4 (2010): 936-950.

Hou, Y. 2017. Participating for Protection: Legislatures, Private Entrepreneurs, and Property Security in China. Working Paper.

Baturo, Alexander. "Democracy, development, and career trajectories of former political leaders." *Comparative Political Studies* (2016):

WEEK 4: STATE, STATE FORMATION & WEAK STATES

What is the origin of modern states? In the first, introductory week to the first block of seminars on modern states, we explore the origins, developments, and types of modern states. How did strong states form and what do they do? And why do weak states persist? In answering these questions, we will mainly draw on comparisons between the origins and developments of European and African states.

Essential Readings:

Spruyt, H. 2007. War, trade, and state formation." In Boix, C. & Stokes, S. (Eds.) The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics.

Humpreys, M, J. D. Sachs, and J.E. Stiglitz. 2007. Introduction: What is the Problem with Natural Resource Wealth? In Humpreys, M, J. D. Sachs, and J.E. Stiglitz (Eds.) Escaping the Resource Curse, Columbia University Press. (*This reading is also useful for week on democratization*)

Levi, Margaret. 1988. Of Rule and Revenue. Berkeley: University of California Press. (*Read Ch.1 Introduction and Ch.6 on Income tax in the UK*)

Ardant, Gabriel, Social Science Research Council. Committee on Comparative Politics, and Charles Tilly. The formation of national states in Western Europe. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1975. (*Read Chapter 9, Chapters 1&8 also recommended*)

Bates, R. (1983). The centralization of African societies. In Essays on the Political Economy of Rural Africa (African Studies, pp. 21-58). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Further Readings:

Michael Ross, "Does Oil Hinder Democracy?" World Politics, April 2001. (*This reading is also useful for on democratization*)

Krasner, Stephen D. "Approaches to the state: Alternative conceptions and historical dynamics." (1984): 223-246.

Tilly, Charles. 1985. "War Making and State Making as Organized Crime." In Peter B. Evans, Dietrich Rueschmeyer, & Theda Skocpol (ed.) Bringing the State Back In. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Migdal, Joel. State in Society: Studying How States and Societies Transform and Constitute One Another, Cambridge U. Press, 2001. (*Read Chapter 1*)

Robert Rotberg, "The Failure and Collapse of Nation-States: Breakdown, Prevention, and Repair" in When States Fail: Causes and Consequences (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2004) (*Read Chapter 1*)

Robert Jackman and Carl Rosberg, "Why Africa's Weak States Persist: The Empirical and the Juridical in Statehood," World Politics, 1982: 1-24.

WEEK 5: REVOLUTION, REBELLION & POLITICAL VIOLENCE

When and why does political violence erupt? This week, we explore the various causes of state break-down and political violence. We will focus on civil wars and revolutions, but also consider other forms of political violence. When does civil conflict occur, and what determines its emergence? Why and when do revolutions erupt and why do they have dramatically different outcomes? What can explain the use of sexual violence in conflict and what are the causes of terrorism?

Essential Readings:

Kalyvas, S. N. 2009. Civil Wars. In Boix, C. & Stokes, S. (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*.

Wood, Elisabeth Jean. *Insurgent collective action and civil war in El Salvador*. Cambridge University Press, 2003. (*Read Chapter 1*)

Carles Boix. 2008. "Economic Roots of Civil Wars and Revolutions in the Contemporary World," *World Politics* 60 (April): 390-437. (*Focus on pages 390-393 & 401-433*)

Macartan Humphreys, "Natural Resources, Conflict, and Conflict Resolution: Uncovering the Mechanisms," *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 49, 4 (2005): 508-537 (*This reading is also useful for week on State formation*).

Theda Skocpol. *States and Social Revolutions*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1979. (*Read Ch.1, also Ch.4 if interested*)

Further Readings:

Fearon, James D., and David D. Laitin. "Ethnicity, insurgency, and civil war." *American political science review* 97.1 (2003): 75-90.

Cohen, Dara Kay. "Explaining rape during civil war: Cross-national evidence (1980–2009)." *American Political Science Review* 107.3 (2013): 461-477.

Piazza, James A. "A supply-side view of suicide terrorism: A cross-national study." *The Journal of Politics* 70.1 (2008): 28-39.

Goldstone, Jack Andrew. "Revolution." *The SAGE Handbook of Comparative Politics*. 2007.

Pierskalla, Jan H., and Florian M. Hollenbach. "Technology and collective action: The effect of cell phone coverage on political violence in Africa." *American Political Science Review* 107.2 (2013): 207-224.

Kuran, Timur. "Now out of never: The element of surprise in the East European revolution of 1989." *World politics* 44.1 (1991): 7-48.

PART TWO: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

WEEK 6: ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

What are the origins and consequences of electoral systems? This week explores the origins and consequences of the adoption of various types of electoral systems. Why do countries adopt different types of electoral systems? And how does the choice of electoral system affect political outcomes? In answering these questions, we will identify strategic considerations of parties and politicians in the choice of electoral systems. We will also explore the well-documented consequences of electoral systems on the number of parties, minority representation and proportionality, turnout and corruption.

Essential Readings:

Grofman, Bernard. "Perspectives on the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems." *Annual Review of Political Science* 19 (2016): 523-540.

Cox, Gary W. 1997. *Making Votes Count: Strategic Coordination in the World's Electoral Systems*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press (*Read Chapter 4*).

Leemann, Lucas, and Isabela Mares. "The adoption of proportional representation." *The Journal of Politics* 76.2 (2014): 461-478.

Cox, Gary W., Jon H. Fiva, and Daniel M. Smith. "The contraction effect: How proportional representation affects mobilization and turnout." *The Journal of Politics* 78.4 (2016): 1249-1263. (*This reading is also useful for week on turnout*)

Fiva, Jon H., and Olle Folke. 2016. "Mechanical and Psychological Effects of Electoral Reform." *British Journal of Political Science* 46 (2): 265–80.

Further Readings:

Boix, Carles. 1999. "Setting the Rules of the Game: The Choice of Electoral Systems in Advanced Democracies." *American Political Science Review* 93: 609-624.

Cusack, Thomas R., Torben Iversen, and David Soskice. "Economic interests and the origins of electoral systems." *American Political Science Review* 101.3 (2007): 373-391.

Cox, G.W. , J. F. Fiva & D. M. Smith. 2017. *Parties, Legislators, and the Origins of Proportional Representation*. Working paper, presented at the Council of European Studies, July 2017.

Carey, John M. & Simon Hix. 2011. "The Electoral Sweet Spot: Low-Magnitude Proportional Electoral Systems." *American Journal of Political Science* 55: 383-397.

Eric C. C. Chang and Miriam A. Golden. 2007. "Electoral Systems, District Magnitude and Corruption." *British Journal of Political Science* 37: 115-137.

Trounstine, Jessica, and Melody E. Valdini. "The Context Matters: The Effects of Single- Member versus At- Large Districts on City Council Diversity." *American Journal of Political Science* 52.3 (2008): 554-569.

WEEK 7: EXECUTIVES & LEGISLATURES

Who governs and how? This week explores the functioning, policy-making and survival of governing bodies in presidential and parliamentary regimes. First, we will address whether the type of political regime affects regime survival in democracies and autocracies. Second, we will explore why some governments and ministers survive longer than others in both presidential and parliamentary regimes. Finally, we will explore how policies are made in either regime. In answering these questions, we will draw mostly on cross-country evidence.

Essential Readings:

Cheibub, José Antonio & Fernando Limongi. 2002. "Democratic Institutions and Regime Survival: Parliamentarism and Presidentialism Reconsidered." *Annual Review of Political Science* 5: 151-179.

George Tsebelis, "Decision Making in Political Systems: Veto Players in Presidentialism, Parliamentarism, Multicameralism and Multipartism," *British Journal of Political Science* 25, 3 (July 1995), 289-325.

Martin, Lanny W., and Georg Vanberg. "Coalition policymaking and legislative review." *American Political Science Review* 99.1 (2005): 93-106.

Grotz, Florian, and Till Weber. "Party systems and government stability in Central and Eastern Europe." *World Politics* 64.4 (2012): 699-740.

Carroll, Royce, and Gary W. Cox. "Shadowing ministers: Monitoring partners in coalition governments." *Comparative Political Studies* 45.2 (2012): 220-236.

Further Readings:

Maoz, Zeev, and Zeynep Somer-Topcu. "Political polarization and cabinet stability in multiparty systems: A social networks analysis of European parliaments, 1945–98." *British Journal of Political Science* 40.4 (2010): 805-833.

Roberts, Tyson L. "The durability of presidential and parliament-based dictatorships." *Comparative Political Studies* 48.7 (2015): 915-948.

Cheibub, José Antonio, Zachary Elkins, & Tom Ginsburg. 2013. "Beyond Presidentialism and Parliamentarism." *British Journal of Political Science* 44: 515-544.

Martínez-Gallardo, Cecilia. 2012. "Out of the Cabinet: What Drives Defections from the Government in Presidential Systems?" *Comparative Political Studies* 45: 62-90.

Huber, John D., and Cecilia Martinez-Gallardo. "Replacing cabinet ministers: Patterns of ministerial stability in parliamentary democracies." *American Political Science Review* 102.2 (2008): 169-180.

Camerlo, Marcelo, and Aníbal Pérez-Liñán. "The politics of minister retention in presidential systems: Technocrats, partisans, and government approval." *Comparative Politics* 47.3 (2015): 315-333.

WEEK 8: FEDERALISM

What are the origins and consequences of federalism? This seminar explores two key topics in comparative federalism. First, we will address political and economic factors that determine decentralisation in general. Why would national politicians choose or agree to give power away? Second, we will explore the political and economic consequences of federalism. Is fiscal and political decentralisation a panacea to all illnesses or is it a peril to governance? Under what conditions does federalism succeed or fail? How does federalism affect the quality of democracy?

Essential Readings:

Beramendi, P. 2009. Federalism. In Boix, C. & Stokes, S. (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*.

Rodden, Jonathan. 2006. *Hamilton's Paradox: The Promise and Peril of Fiscal Federalism*. Cambridge. (*Read Introduction and Overview*)

Brancati, Dawn. 2006. "Decentralization: Fueling the Fire or Dampening the Flames of Ethnic Conflict and Secessionism?" *International Organization* 60: 651-685.

Lustick, Ian S., Dan Miodownik, and Roy J. Eidelson. 2004. "Secession in Multicultural States: Does Sharing Power Prevent or Encourage It?" *American Political Science Review* 98(2): 209–29.

Monogan, James E., David M. Konisky, and Neal D. Woods. "Gone with the Wind: Federalism and the Strategic Location of Air Polluters." *American Journal of Political Science* 61.2 (2017): 257-270.

Further Readings:

Jonathan Rodden and Erik Wibbels. "Beyond the Fiction of Federalism: Macroeconomic Management in Multitiered Systems," *World Politics*, 54, 4 (2002).

Kogan, Vladimir, Stéphane Lavertu, and Zachary Peskowitz. "Performance federalism and local democracy: Theory and evidence from school tax referenda." *American Journal of Political Science* 60.2 (2016): 418-435.

Forrest, Joshua. 2004. *Subnationalism in Africa. Ethnicity, Alliances, and Politics*. Boulder, CO. Lynne Rienner. (*Read Introduction*)

Escobar-Lemmon, Maria. "Political support for decentralization: An analysis of the Colombian and Venezuelan legislatures." *American Journal of Political Science* 47.4 (2003): 683-697.

Shipan, Charles S., and Craig Volden. 2006. "Bottom-Up Federalism: The Diffusion of Antismoking Policies from U.S. Cities to States." *American Journal of Political Science* 50(4): 825–43.

Fisman, Raymond, and Roberta Gatti. 2002. "Decentralization and Corruption: Evidence across Countries." *Journal of Public Economics* 83(3): 325–45.

WEEK 9: COURTS & JUDGES

How institutions affect judicial decision-making? This week explores the role of institutions in judicial decision-making. Why are some courts independent while others are not? And is judicial independence essential for establishing the rule of law? How does judicial selection affect court decisions? In answering these questions, we will draw on several cases studies of the United States and other democracies as well as dictatorships.

Essential Readings:

Helmke, Gretchen, and Frances Rosenbluth. "Regimes and the rule of law: Judicial independence in comparative perspective." *Annual Review of Political Science* 12 (2009): 345-366.

Ginsburg T, Moustafa T. 2008. Introduction: the functions of courts in authoritarian politics. In *Rule by Law: The Politics of Courts in Authoritarian Regimes*. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press

Bonica, Adam, and Maya Sen. "The politics of selecting the bench from the bar: the legal profession and partisan incentives to politicize the judiciary." (2015).

Canes-Wrone, Brandice, Tom S. Clark, and Jason P. Kelly. "Judicial selection and death penalty decisions." *American Political Science Review* 108.1 (2014): 23-39.

Frymer, Paul. "Acting When Elected Officials Won't: Federal Courts and Civil Rights Enforcement in US Labor Unions, 1935–85." *American political science review* 97.3 (2003): 483-499.

Further Readings:

Gretchen Helmke. 2002. "The Logic of Strategic Defection: Court-Executive Relations in Argentina Under Dictatorship and Democracy." *American Political Science Review* 96 (02):291-303.

Mark Ramseyer and Eric Rasmusen. "Why are Japanese Judges So Conservative in Politically Charged Cases?" *American Political Science Review*, 95, 2 (June 2001): 331-44.

Ferejohn J, Pasquino P. 2004. Constitutional adjudication: lessons from Europe. *Texas Law Rev. Iss.* 7:1671–704

Harvey, Anna, and Barry Friedman. "Pulling punches: congressional constraints on the Supreme Court's constitutional rulings, 1987–2000." *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 31.4 (2006): 533-562.

Glynn, Adam N., and Maya Sen. "Identifying Judicial Empathy: Does Having Daughters Cause Judges to Rule for Women's Issues?." *American Journal of Political Science* 59.1 (2015): 37-54.

Kastellec, Jonathan P. "Racial diversity and judicial influence on appellate courts." *American Journal of Political Science* 57.1 (2013): 167-183.

PART THREE: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

WEEK 10: PROTEST POLITICS & SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

When do protest and social movements succeed or fail? This week explores the causes and effects of popular mobilization in social and protest movements. When can collective action be achieved? Who mobilizes and when? Who is targeted and why? Which movements are successful and which ultimately fail? In answering these questions, we will discuss the role of resources, technologies, opportunity structures and various strategies. We will explore several case studies: civil right movement, women's movement, the anti-nuclear movement and labour movement across regime types and continents.

Essential Readings:

Koopmans, R. 2010. "Social Movements." *The Oxford handbook of American elections and political behavior*.

Dennis Chong. *Collective Action and the Civil Rights Movement*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991. (*Reach Chapter 1, chapters 4&5 recommended, but not required*)

Frymer, Paul. *Black and blue: African Americans, the labor movement, and the decline of the Democratic party*. Princeton University Press, 2008. (*Read Chapter 1*).

Morgan-Collins, Mona. 2017. *The Electoral Impact of Newly Enfranchised Groups: The Case of Women's Suffrage in the United States*. Working paper.

Steinert-Threlkeld, Zachary C. "Spontaneous collective action: Peripheral mobilization during the Arab Spring." *American Political Science Review* 111.2 (2017): 379-403.

Further Readings:

Norris, Pippa. *Democratic phoenix: Reinventing political activism*. Cambridge University Press, 2002. (*Read Chapter 10, but chapters 1&2 also useful*)

Ostrom, Elinor. "Collective action theory." *The Oxford handbook of comparative politics*. 2007.

Piven, Frances Fox, and Richard A. Cloward. *Poor people's movements: Why they succeed, how they fail*. Vol. 697. Vintage, 1979 (*Read Chapter 1*)

Banaszak, Lee Ann. *Why movements succeed or fail: Opportunity, culture, and the struggle for woman suffrage*. Princeton University Press, 1996. (*Read Chapter 2*)

Herbert Kitschelt. "Political Opportunity Structure and Political Protest," *British Journal of Political Science*, 16 (1986): 57-85.

Robertson, Graeme B., and Emmanuel Teitelbaum. "Foreign direct investment, regime type, and labor protest in developing countries." *American Journal of Political Science* 55.3 (2011): 665-677.

WEEK 11: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES

When do political parties emerge and why? This week explores the role and emergence of political parties. Why and when do political parties form? Which groups will political parties represent and why? In answering these questions, we will explore the role of institutions, but also socio-economic factors and political cleavages. We will draw on several case studies of party formation in the West and contrast these studies with party formation after regime change.

Essential Readings:

Boix, Carles. "The emergence of parties and party systems." *The Oxford handbook of comparative politics*. 2007.

Lipset, S. M and S. Rokkan. 1990. Cleavage Structures, Party Systems and Vote Alignments. In Peter Mair, ed., *The West European Party System*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp.91-139

Aldrich, John H. *Why Parties?: a second look*. University of Chicago Press, 2011. (*Read Part 1 that consists of Chapter 1&2; focus on the theory in Chapter 2. If interested, have a look at Chapters 3&4*).

Cox, Gary. 1987. *The Efficient Secret: The Cabinet and the Development of Political parties in Victorian England*. Cambridge University Press. (*Read Chapter 10, Chapter 9, 4 and 5 also recommended, but not required*)

Jusko, K. L. 2016. *The Swedish Social Democratic Party and the Importance of Electoral Geography*. Working Paper, 29 August, 2016.

Further Readings:

Deegan-Krause, Kevin. "New dimensions of political cleavage." *Oxford handbook of political behaviour* (2007): 538-556.

Flanagan, S.C., and R.J. Dalton. 1990. Models of Change. In Peter Mair, ed., *The West European Party System*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp.232-247

Roberts, Kenneth M. "Social inequalities without class cleavages in Latin America's neoliberal era." *Studies in Comparative international development* 36.4 (2002): 3-33.

Darden, Keith, and Anna Grzymala-Busse. "The great divide: precommunist schooling and postcommunist trajectories." *World Politics* 59.1 (2006): 83-115.

Capoccia, G. & G. Pop-Eleches. 2017. *Shaping Competition: Allies' Party Licensing and the Evolution of Support for the Extreme Right in Germany*. Working paper.

Kitschelt, Herbert. (1992). "The Formation of Party Systems in East Central Europe." *Politics and Society*, 20, 7-50.

WEEK 12: ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

Why and when do we vote? This week surveys literature that explores why people vote. We will start with the paradox of voting in rational choice theory. Why people 'bother' to vote when the cost of voting exceeds the benefits? We will also identify a number of individual, social and institutional factors that affect citizens' decision to participate in elections.

Essential Readings:

Blais, A. 2009. Turnout in Elections. In Boix, C. & Stokes, S. (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*.

Blais, André. To vote or not to vote?: The merits and limits of rational choice theory. University of Pittsburgh Press, 2000. (*Read Ch.1*)

Gerber, Alan S., Donald P. Green, and Christopher W. Larimer. "Social pressure and voter turnout: Evidence from a large-scale field experiment." *American Political Science Review* 102.1 (2008): 33-48.

Bateson, Regina. "Crime victimization and political participation." *American Political Science Review* 106.3 (2012): 570-587.

Cho, Wendy K. Tam, James G. Gimpel, and Joshua J. Dyck. "Residential concentration, political socialization, and voter turnout." *Journal of Politics* 68.1 (2006): 156-167.

Further Readings:

Franklin, Mark. 2004. *Voter Turnout and the Dynamics of Electoral Competition in Established Democracies Since 1945*. Cambridge, UK ; New York: Cambridge University Press. (*Read Chapter 1*).

De Miguel, Carolina, Amaney A. Jamal, and Mark Tessler. "Elections in the Arab World: Why Do Citizens Turn Out?." *Comparative Political Studies* 48.11 (2015): 1355-1388.

Fowler, James H., and Cindy D. Kam. "Beyond the self: Social identity, altruism, and political participation." *Journal of Politics* 69.3 (2007): 813-827.

Gerber, Alan S., and Donald P. Green. "The effects of canvassing, telephone calls, and direct mail on voter turnout: A field experiment." *American political science review* 94.3 (2000): 653-663.

Nickerson, David W. "Is voting contagious? Evidence from two field experiments." *American Political Science Review* 102.1 (2008): 49-57.

Gerber, Alan S., Donald P. Green, and Ron Shachar. "Voting may be habit-forming: evidence from a randomized field experiment." *American Journal of Political Science* 47.3 (2003): 540-550.

WEEK 13: VOTING BEHAVIOUR

Why do people vote the way they do? This week surveys literature that explores how people vote. Specifically, we will focus on voter decision-making and discuss core theories in political science that aim to explain why do people choose to vote the way they do. To what extent does vote choice depend on institutional, economic, cultural and historical factors?

Essential Readings:

Bartels, Larry M. "The study of electoral behavior." *The Oxford handbook of American elections and political behavior* (2010): 239-261.

Duch, Raymond, and Randy Stevenson. 2005. "Context and the Economic Vote: A Multi-Level Analysis." *Political Analysis* 13 (4).

Box-Steffensmeier, Janet M., et al. "The effects of political representation on the electoral advantages of House incumbents." *Political Research Quarterly* 56.3 (2003): 259-270.

Leonard Wantchekon, "Clientelism and Voting Behavior: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Benin," *World Politics* 55, 3 (2003): 399-422.

Acharya, Avidit, Matthew Blackwell, and Maya Sen. 2015. "A culture of disenfranchisement: How American slavery continues to affect voting behavior." *The Journal of Politics*.

Further Readings

Alvarez, R. Michael, and Jonathan Nagler. "A new approach for modelling strategic voting in multiparty elections." *British Journal of Political Science* 30.1 (2000): 57-75.

Bruce Cain, John Ferejohn, and Morris Fiorina. *The Personal Vote: Constituency Service and Electoral Independence*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997 (*Read Ch.7, this reading is also useful for Week on accountability*).

Dalton, R. J. 1996. Cleavage politics, issues and electoral change. Pp. 319–342 in *Comparing Democracies: Elections and Voting in Comparative Perspective*, ed. L. LeDuc, R. G. Niemi, and P. Norris. London: Sage. (*This reading is also useful for Week on parties*).

DellaVigna, Stefano, and Ethan Kaplan. "The Fox News effect: Media bias and voting." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 122.3 (2007): 1187-1234.

Hainmueller, Jens, and Dominik Hangartner. "Who gets a Swiss passport? A natural experiment in immigrant discrimination." *American Political Science Review* 107.1 (2013): 159-187.

Charnysh, Volha. "Historical Legacies of Interethnic Competition: Anti-Semitism and the EU Referendum in Poland." *Comparative Political Studies* 48.13 (2015): 1711-1745.

PART FOUR: COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ECONOMY

WEEK 14: WELFARE STATES

Why do some countries redistribute more than others? This week surveys the literature on the politics of social protection. What are the causes of different levels and types of welfare spending in developed and developing countries? In answering these questions, we will explore the role of various institutions, including regime type, political parties and electoral systems. We will draw on cross-national comparisons as well as several case studies in both developed and developing countries.

Essential Readings:

Carnes, M. E. and I. Mares. 2009. The Welfare State in Global Perspective. In Boix, C. & Stokes, S. (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*.

Huber, Evelyne, Charles Ragin, and John D. Stephens. "Social democracy, Christian democracy, constitutional structure, and the welfare state." *American journal of Sociology* 99.3 (1993): 711-749.

Iversen, Torben & David Soskice. 2006. "Electoral Institutions and the Politics of Coalitions: Why Some Democracies Redistribute More than Others." *American Political Science Review* 100: 165-181.

Mares, Isabela, and Didac Queralt. "The non-democratic origins of income taxation." *Comparative Political Studies* 48.14 (2015): 1974-2009.

Bawn, Kathleen, and Frances Rosenbluth. "Short versus long coalitions: electoral accountability and the size of the public sector." *American Journal of Political Science* 50.2 (2006): 251-265.

Further Readings:

Jusko, Karen L. "Electoral geography and redistributive politics." *Journal of Theoretical Politics* 27.2 (2015): 269-287.

Harding, Robin, and David Stasavage. "What democracy does (and doesn't do) for basic services: School fees, school inputs, and African elections." *The Journal of Politics* 76.1 (2013): 229-245.

Habyarimana, James, Macartan Humphreys, Daniel Posner and Jeremy Weinstein (2007). "Why Does Ethnic Diversity Undermine Public Goods Provision." *American Political Science Review* 101 (4): 709-725.

Chhibber, Pradeep, and Irfan Nooruddin. "Do party systems count? The number of parties and government performance in the Indian states." *Comparative Political Studies* 37.2 (2004): 152-187.

Tavits, Margit, and Natalia Letki. "When left is right: Party ideology and policy in post-communist Europe." *American Political Science Review* 103.4 (2009): 555-569.

Rueda, David. "Insider–outsider politics in industrialized democracies: the challenge to social democratic parties." *American Political Science Review* 99.1 (2005): 61-74.

WEEK 15: ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPRESENTATION

Do citizens use elections to hold governments accountable? This week explores how institutions may affect one of the key mechanisms that ensure that representatives act in the best interest of citizens in representative democracy: elections. Regular elections allow citizens to sanction elected officials for bad performance, and select the good officials. But do citizens indeed hold elected representative accountable? And how do institutions facilitate or inhibit such processes?

Essential Readings:

Ansolabehere, S., P. E. Jones. 2011. Dyadic Representation. In Edwards, G. C., F. E. Lee and E. Schickler (Eds). *The Oxford Handbook of the American Congress*.

Przeworski, Adam, Susan C. Stokes, and Bernard Manin, eds. *Democracy, accountability, and representation*. Vol. 2. Cambridge University Press, 1999. (*Read chapter 1*)

Klašnja, Marko, and Rocio Titiunik. "The incumbency curse: weak parties, term limits, and unfulfilled accountability." *American Political Science Review* 111.1 (2017): 129-148.

Eggers, Andrew C. "Partisanship and electoral accountability: Evidence from the UK expenses scandal." *Quarterly Journal of Political Science* 9.4 (2014): 441-472.

Butler, Daniel M., and David E. Broockman. "Do politicians racially discriminate against constituents? A field experiment on state legislators." *American Journal of Political Science* 55.3 (2011): 463-477.

Further Readings

Achen, Christopher H., and Larry M. Bartels. "Blind retrospection: Electoral responses to drought, flu, and shark attacks." (2004).

De Ferrari, Ignazio. "The successor factor: Electoral accountability in presidential democracies." *Comparative Political Studies* 48.2 (2015): 193-230.

Ansolabehere, S., & Jones, P. E. (2010). Constituents Responses to Congressional Roll - Call Voting. *American Journal of Political Science*, 54(3), 583-597.

Ansolabehere, Stephen, James M. Snyder Jr, and Charles Stewart III. "Old voters, new voters, and the personal vote: Using redistricting to measure the incumbency advantage." *American Journal of Political Science* (2000): 17-34.

Fenno, Richard F. "US House members in their constituencies: An exploration." *American Political Science Review* 71.3 (1977): 883-917.

Keefer, Philip. "Clientelism, Credibility, and the Policy Choices of Young Democracies." *American Journal of Political Science*, vol. 51, no. 4, 2007, pp. 804–821.

WEEK 15: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Does democracy foster economic development? This week explores one of the key topics in comparative political economy of development and seeks to address the relationship between institutions and economic growth. If economic development fosters democratization, as discussed earlier, does democracy also foster economic growth? How do institutions evolve and what are their effects on economic development?

Essential Readings:

Keefer P. 2009. The Poor Performance of Poor Democracies. In Boix, C. & Stokes, S. (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics*.

Sokoloff, Kenneth L., and Stanley L. Engerman. "History lessons: Institutions, factors endowments, and paths of development in the new world." *The Journal of Economic Perspectives* 14.3 (2000): 217-232.

Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. (2001). The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation. *The American Economic Review*, 91(5), 1369-1401.

Hall, Peter and David Soskice, "An Introduction to Varieties of Capitalism," in Hall & Soskice, eds., *Varieties of Capitalism: The Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage*, Oxford University Press, 2001, pp. 1-68.

Thelen, Kathleen. "How institutions evolve." (2004). (*Reach Chapter 1*)

Further Readings:

David Stasavage. 2002. "Credible Commitment in Early Modern Europe: North and Weingast Revisited," *Journal of Law, Economics and Organization* 18(1): 155- 186.

North, Douglass C., and Barry R. Weingast. "Constitutions and commitment: the evolution of institutions governing public choice in seventeenth-century England." *The journal of economic history* 49.4 (1989): 803-832.

Acemoglu, Daron, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson. "The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation: Reply." *The American Economic Review* 102.6 (2012): 3077-3110.

Keefer, Philip, and Stephen Knack. "Why don't poor countries catch up? A cross-national test of an institutional explanation." *Economic inquiry* 35.3 (1997): 590-602.

Hall, Peter A., and David Soskice. "Varieties of capitalism and institutional change: A response to three critics." *Comparative European Politics* 1.2 (2003): 241-250.

Jones, Benjamin F. and Olken, Benjamin A. 2006. "Do leaders matter? National leadership and growth since World War II," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 120(3): 835–864.

WEEK 17: POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GENDER

How does women's participation in the labour force affect women's representation in politics? This week, we will explore the role of women's employment on women's participation in politics, the formation of women's preferences, women's vote choice and the adoption of redistributive policies and gender equality. We will contrast this political economy approach with competing sociological and institutional explanations for the representation of women in politics.

Essential Readings:

Iversen, Torben, and Frances Rosenbluth. "Work and power: The connection between female labor force participation and female political representation." *Annu. Rev. Polit. Sci.* 11 (2008): 479-495.

Rosenbluth, F. & T. Iversen. *Women, Work, and Politics: The Comparative Political Economy of Gender Inequality*. 2010. New Haven: Yale University Press. (*Read Chapter 1; Ch.3 is recommended but not required*).

Huber, Evelyne, and John D. Stephens. "Partisan governance, women's employment, and the social democratic service state." *American Sociological Review* (2000): 323-342.

Morgan-Collins, M. and D. L. Teele. 2016. *Revisiting the Gender Voting Gap in the Era of Women's Suffrage*. Working paper.

Ross, Michael L. "Oil, Islam, and women." *American political science review* 102.1 (2008): 107-123.

Further Readings

Iversen, T. and Rosenbluth, F., 2006. *The Political Economy of Gender: Explaining Cross-National Variation in the Gender Division of Labor and the Gender Voting Gap*. *American Journal of Political Science*, 50(1), pp.1-19.

Schlozman, Kay Lehman, Nancy Burns, and Sidney Verba. "'What Happened at Work Today?': A Multistage Model of Gender, Employment, and Political Participation." *The Journal of Politics* 61.1 (1999): 29-53.

Rindfuss, Ronald R., Karin L. Brewster, and Andrew L. Kavee. "Women, work, and children: Behavioral and attitudinal change in the United States." *Population and Development Review* (1996): 457-482.

Miller, Grant. "Women's suffrage, political responsiveness, and child survival in American history." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 123.3 (2008): 1287-1327.

Tripp, Aili Mari, and Alice Kang. "The global impact of quotas: On the fast track to increased female legislative representation." *Comparative Political Studies* 41.3 (2008): 338-361.

Sanbonmatsu, Kira. "Gender stereotypes and vote choice." *American Journal of Political Science* (2002): 20-34.

WEEK 18: REFLECTIONS ON COMPARATIVE POLITICS & EXAM PREPARATION

In the final week of the course, we will reflect on the key debates in comparative politics. What have we learned and what we have yet to learn? In the second part of the seminar, we will discuss the requirements and expectations for the summative essays.