

Key Terms

Authority - the power of a political figure to be obeyed

Power - political power, is the ability to make and carry out decisions

Legitimacy - a belief by powerful groups and the broad citizenry that a state exercises rightful authority

Political Culture - values and attitudes of citizens in regard to politics and society

Parochial cultures - low awareness, expectations, and participation

Subject culture - higher levels of awareness and expectation, but low participation

Participant culture - high level of awareness, expectation and participation

Political Socialization - the learning of political values and factual assumptions about politics

Supranational governance - those who have been given some sovereignty because nations have shifted their powers upwards to them

Traditional authority - some people accept the power and rule of others because there is a long standing tradition of things being like that

Charismatic authority - People consent to be ruled by people with special human qualities. Such qualities inspire loyalty and obedience.

Legal rational authority - In modern societies, authority is made legitimate by the acceptance of an established set of sensible rules, laws and procedures by the majority of the population.

Legitimacy by results - providing the basic needs of the people such as security, welfare and respect for human rights

Legitimacy by habit - People, through time, become accustomed to obeying the laws of the government.

Legitimacy by historical, religious, ethnic identity - Legitimacy may come from various historical, religious or ethnic sources (emotional ties).

Legitimacy by procedures - Procedures can also promote and provide legitimacy. (Democratic elections)

Legitimacy by fear - fearing undesired alternative can enhance the government's legitimacy.

Legitimacy by belief systems - Sources of legitimacy, such as ideology are a set of ideas that constitutes one's goals, expectations and actions.

Regimes - are the fundamental rules and norms of politics. Regimes embody the long-term goals about individual freedoms, where power should reside, and how it should be given.

Traditional economy - The work that people do, the goods and services they provide, how they use and exchange resources ... all tend to follow long-established patterns.

Command/Planned - The government controls the economy.

Market - Economic decisions are made by individuals.

Mixed - combines elements of the market and command economy

Co-optation- members of the public are brought into a beneficial relationship with the state and government.

Coercion- public obedience is enforced through violence and surveillance.

Personality Cult - the public is encouraged to obey the leader based on his or her extraordinary qualities and compelling ideas.

Clientelism - whereby the state co-opts members of the public by providing specific benefits or favors to a single person or small group in return for public support

Liberalism- places emphasis on individual political and economic freedom

Communism- generally values equality over freedom; all resources by the state that in turn will insure that true economic equality exists for the community as a whole

Socialism- shares the value of equality with communism, but is also influenced by the liberal value of freedom

Fascism - also rejects the value of equality and accepts the idea that people and groups exist in degrees of inferiority and superiority

Religions -non secularized; religious leaders are also political leaders

Devolution - process by which political power is devolved, or sent downward to lower levels of government

Supranational Governance -an organization with its own sovereign powers over member states

Integration - pooling sovereignty and surrendering some individual powers in order to gain political, economic, or societal benefits

Patrimonialism - The ruler depends on a collection of supporters with the state who gain direct benefits in return for enforcing the ruler's will.