

I. **Political movements:**

- A. *Definition*: an unorganized (or only loosely or informally organized) group of individuals who share a common set of interests or grievances and who use collective action to further their interests
- B. *Examples*: class, race, ethnicity, gender, region, etc.
- C. Political movements get organized as:
 - 1. **Political interest group**: an organized group of people who seek to advance shared political interests by influencing government policies from the *outside* through lobbying, litigating, electioneering, etc.
 - 2. **Political party**: an organized group (*the party organization*) of individual voters (*the party in the electorate*) that seek to further their common political interests by influencing government from the inside (*the party in government*)

II. **Political parties**

- A. **Origins**: <http://arts.bev.net/roperldavid/politics/congress.htm>
 - 1. Spread of democracy in 18th c.
 - 2. Periods of two-party competition in the U.S. (the dominant party is in *italics*)

a. Federalists/National-republicans v. <i>Anti-federalists/Democratic-republicans</i>	1800-1824
<i>Federalists</i> were dominant from 1788-1799	
b. National-republicans/Whig Party v. Democratic Party (neither dominant)	1824-1856
c. <i>Republican Party</i> v. Democratic Party	1860-1896
d. <i>Republican Party</i> v. Democratic Party	1896-1932
e. Republican Party v. <i>Democratic Party</i>	1932-1968
f. Republican Party v. Democratic Party (neither dominant)	1968-
- B. **Functions**
 - 1. *Mobilize mass support*
 - a. For the party's candidates at election time
 - b. For the regime at crisis times
 - c. Against a regime
 - (1) Colonial authority
 - (2) Occupying power
 - 2. *Recruit leaders & socialize* (inculcate values)
 - a. Typically through the ranks in *more disciplined party systems* (e.g., U.K.)
 - b. More commonly from the outside in *less disciplined party systems* (e.g., U.S. – business, education, military, sports, entertainment)
 - 3. *Provide a source of long-term political identity or community* in a fluid political world of short-term forces Figures 11.1 & 11.2
 - 4. *Provide a channel of control*
 - a. Over party professionals & activists
 - b. Over rank-and-file party members
 - c. Over other elites (the armed forces, religions, universities, mass media, business & professions) in one-party states
- C. **Party structure**
 - 1. *Party organization*: discipline tools
 - a. Control over nominations & money in elections
 - b. As well as patronage & preferments between elections
 - 2. *Party in the electorate*
 - 3. *Party in government*

- D. **Party finance**
1. Public funding
 2. Member dues
 3. Bribes & kickbacks
 4. Donations from individuals & interest groups
 5. Profits from business enterprises (e.g., newspapers & banks)
 6. Subsidies from foreign countries
- E. **Party systems** (the set of all parties in a state)
1. **Non-competitive**
 - a. **One-party**
 - (1) Found in autocratic states of the right or left
 - (2) Major examples
 - (a) Nazi Party in Germany, 1933-45
 - (b) Communist Party in U.S.S.R., 1917-91
 - b. **Dominant-party**
 - (1) Often evolve from independence movements
 - (a) *PRI* in Mexico, 1920-97
 - (b) *Congress Party* in India, 1947-77
 - (c) *Labour Party* in Israel, 1948-77
 - (d) *African National Congress Party* in South Africa, 1990-
 - (2) Sometimes fall due to corruption (e.g., the conservative *Liberal Democratic Party* in Japan, 1955-2007)
 2. **Competitive** (Maurice Duverger, the French political sociologist, 1st explained what caused each to evolve)
 - a. **Two-party**
 - (1) *Cause*: single-member, winner-take-all electoral
 - (2) *Result*: two large umbrella or brokerage parties that are internally heterogeneous & therefore less ideologically & programmatically distinct
 - (3) *Examples*: U.S., U.K., Austria
 - (4) *Exception*: regionally based parties, e.g., Canada
 - (a) *Liberal Party*, base in Ontario
 - (b) *Conservative Party*, base in Alberta
 - (c) *Bloc Québécois Party*, operates only in Quebec
 - (d) *New Democratic Party*, least regional in support with the most distinctive policy platform
 - b. **Multi-party**
 - (1) *Cause*: multi-member, proportional-representation electoral systems
 - (2) *Result*: more than two & typically smaller parties that are more internally homogeneous & therefore more ideologically & programmatically distinct
 - (3) *Examples*: most democracies around the world
- F. The German political sociologist **Robert Michels' Iron Law of Oligarchy**
1. *Prediction*: all forms of organization, regardless of how democratic or autocratic they may be at the start, will eventually and inevitably develop into oligarchies with powerful bureaucracies.
 2. *Examples*:
 - a. Democratic parties: Labour & Greens in European democracies
 - b. Autocratic parties: Nazi & Communist Parties in Germany, USSR, & China