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**:
      1. Spread of democracy in 18th c.
      2. Periods of two-party competition in the U.S. (the dominant party is in *italics*):
            Federalists were dominant from 1788-1799
         d. Republican Party v. Democratic Party 1896-1932
         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, first 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