I. Untitled introduction: political movement
   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. Various types
      1. Sudden & spontaneous v. longer-term
      2. (Underground, secret, covert) v. (open, direct, overt)
      3. Direct action: passive resistance or civil disobedience v. violent demonstration & armed rebellion
   C. Examples
      1. Underground, pro-democracy movement in 18th c. England
      2. Spontaneous demonstration of over one million Berliners in support of the Weimar Republic after the assassination of its Jewish foreign minister, Walter Rathenau, in 1922
      3. Mahatma Gandhi’s civil disobedience movements in South Africa (1893-1914) and India (1916-45)
      4. Montgomery bus boycott (1955-56)
      5. Much of the Islamic fundamentalist movements in Europe, Mideast, Africa, & Asia
      6. The largely non-violent third wave of democratization (a phrase coined by Samuel Huntington) that occurred in dozens of countries worldwide during and after the 1970s
         a. First wave: 1826-1926
         b. Reverse wave: 1926-45
         c. Second wave: 1945-60
         d. Reverse wave: 1960-74
         e. Third wave: 1974-
   D. Root cause: contentious politics – confrontations between ordinary people and government or other elites

II. Why now?
   A. Frequency
      1. Political movements have always existed
      2. But Shively argues, they are more widespread and influential today
   B. General contributing factors
      1. Technological advances in communication (printing press, telegraph, telephones/cell phones, radio/television, photocopierners/facsimile machines, communications satellites, Internet)
      2. Waves of democratization marked by the expansion of Robert Dahl’s prerequisites of democracy
         a. Competition: frequent, fair, & competitive elections
         b. Inclusiveness: expansion of suffrage
         c. Civil liberties guarantees: expression (speech, press, assembly/petition) & legal due process
      3. Rise of post-material (the culture-war) issues (sex & gender, immigration) offsetting the old class-war issues of the industrial revolution – [however, since the global economic crisis that erupted in September 2008, class-war issues have reemerged to rival or displace culture-war issues]
      4. Decline of political parties
         a. Party leadership & organization
         b. Parties in the electorate
         c. Parties in government
      5. Opportunity structures within the political environment
         a. Allies within the country
         b. Sympathetic international organizations
         c. Shortcomings of opposition
      6. Mobilizing structures: strengths of movement members (e.g., group consciousness & solidarity, political/communication skills, financial resources)
III. Advantages (and disadvantages) of informal organization (in political movements)
   A. Goals can be the same as
      1. Political parties: replace current government leadership
      2. Political interest groups: influence government policy making and administration
   B. What distinguishes political movements is not their goals but their lack of formal organization
   C. Disadvantages
      1. Without leadership, it is difficult to
         a. Amass resources – money, expertise
         b. Mobilize membership
      2. As movements are typically short-lived phenomena, opposing governments & elites often know that
         they can outlast the movement
   D. Advantages – without entrenched leaders & rigid organizational bureaucracy, political movements can
      be more flexible in
      1. Defining & framing their grievances
      2. Choosing tactics
      3. Recruiting allies inside and outside their native country

IV. Examples
   A. The rubber tappers of Acre
      1. Flexible goals & tactics since late 19th c.
      2. Opponents: first, rubber barons and later, lumber & cattle barons
      3. Recent allies: human-rights & environmental organizations (e.g., Oxfam), liberation theologists in
         the Roman Catholic Church, and agricultural labor unions, and now, the President of Brazil, Luiz
         Inácio da Silva (a.k.a., Lula)
   B. The Orange Revolution in the Ukraine
      1. Post-Soviet independence marred by corruption and manipulation of former Communist officials
         (1991-2004) with support of ethnic Russians in eastern provinces
      2. A crooked-election defeat & poisoning of reform leader, Victor Yushchenko, sparked a massive and
         spontaneous uprising in Kiev that eventually led the secret police and army siding with the
         reformers; a resulting new election was won by Yushchenko