Course Description

The objective of this seminar is to provide a critical survey of the field of comparative politics, exposing the student to different methodological approaches and to substantive areas of research. The first half of the course traces the intellectual history of the field with a focus on the bifurcation between theories that emphasize the “universal” (the homogenizing effects of specific processes or variables) and the “particular” (the persistence of distinctive historical legacies and trajectories). It then examines the recent debates between rational-choice, cultural, and structuralist scholars, and discusses the major methodological issues in comparative politics, considering the trade-offs between varieties of formal, quantitative, and qualitative methods. In the second half of the course, the focus shifts to substantive areas of research in the field of comparative politics, including the complex relations among nationalism, nation-states and societies; the origins, consolidation, and patterns of democratic governance; the dynamics behind revolutions and other forms of “contentious politics”; the political economy of development and the emergence of varieties of capitalism; and the relationship between international/global economy and domestic politics and policies. Overall, the course is designed to introduce important issues and debates that comparatists have regularly engaged in, and to provide a broad intellectual map of an extremely heterogeneous field so that the relationships between different kinds of problematiques and approaches can be better understood.

Course Requirements

The seminar depends heavily on students’ participation as it will rely both on lectures, student presentations, and class discussions. The expectation is that you will spend at least five or six hours in preparing for the seminar, and that you will come to class with at least some sense of the diverse arguments and approaches represented by the assigned readings. Bear in mind that this is a survey class and, as such, our focus will be less on the empirics of specific pieces and more on the relations among, and differences between, the conceptual frameworks, substantive theories, and methodological perspectives represented by the assigned pieces. For this purpose, it would be better to distribute your preparation time over the entire set of readings each week, presumably taking notes and jotting down questions and remarks. Our class discussions will address how the readings relate to each other, but this requires that you first make your own attempt to grasp the significance of the various pieces.

Each student will be required to make several presentations, the exact number of which will depend on the number of students enrolled in the seminar. The written assignments will include a mid-term take-home exam and a double-spaced 15-20 page final field paper.
surveying and assessing the relative merits of different research traditions and theoretical approaches in the study of a particular topic. You need to go beyond the assigned readings for your selected topic as you generate a wide-ranging critical survey of books and articles that represent competing theoretical arguments and research traditions as these have evolved in the study of that topic. Students are encouraged to meet with the instructor in April to make sure that his or her topic and outline are suitable for this review paper, which is due on May 8 in my mailbox before 3 pm. Grades will be assessed as follows: class participation (20%); mid-term exam (30%); and field paper (50%).

There are no books required for purchase as we will read only portions of several works. All the required readings will be included in a course pack available at Mary Jane Books on Western Avenue at Quail Street. Those marked with “available on-line” can be retrieved by clicking on “Journals - Print and Online” from the Libraries web page and typing in the title of the journal in the search box.

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January 29: Overview

- Course syllabus

PART ONE: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS AND RESEARCH TRADITIONS

February 5: The Modernization Paradigm, 1950s-70s

- Andrew Janos, Politics and Paradigms (Stanford University Press, 1986), 36-64
- Talcott Parsons and Edward Shils, Toward a General Theory of Action (Free Press, 1951), 76-91
- Alex Inkeles and David Smith, Becoming Modern: Individual Change in Six Countries (Harvard University Press, 1974), 154-175

February 12: Challenges to the Modernization Paradigm

- Alexander Gerschenkron, Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective (Harvard University Press, 1962), 5-30
- Samuel Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies (Yale University Press, 1968), 32-92

**February 26: Return of Universalism: “Post-Industrialism” and “Globalization”**

- Martin Albrow, *The Global Age* (Stanford University Press, 1997), 119-139

**March 4: Rationality, Institutions, and Culture**

- George Tsebelis, *Nested Games: Rational Choice in Comparative Politics* (University of California Press, 1990), 18-47


March 11: Methodological Issues in Comparative Political Analysis


**PART TWO: SUBSTANTIVE AREAS OF RESEARCH**

March 18: Nations, States, and Societies I: Nationalism and National Identity

Karl Deutsch, *Nationalism and Social Communication* (MIT Press, 1953), 60-80


Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities* (Verso, 1983), 11-49


- Michael Hechter, *Containing Nationalism* (Oxford University Press, 2000), 5-34

**April 1: Nations, States and Societies II: State-Formation and State-Society Relations**

- Crawford Young, *The African Colonial State in Comparative Perspective* (Yale University Press, 1994), 43-76

**April 8: Political Regimes I: Democracy, Democratization, and Democratic Stability**

- Seymour Martin Lipset, *Political Man* (Doubleday, 1959), 27-53, 64-70

**April 15: Political Regimes II: Variation and Consequences of Democratic Institutions**

• Sven Steinmo, “Political Institutions and Tax Policy in the United States, Sweden, and Britain,” World Politics 41:4 (July 1989): 198-228

April 22: Challenging Political Order: Perspectives on “Contentious Politics”

• Ted Gurr, Why Men Rebel (Princeton University Press, 1970), 92-122
• Charles Tilly, From Mobilization to Revolution (McGraw-Hill, 1978), 1-11
• Theda Skocpol, States and Social Revolutions (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979), 3-43
• James Scott, Weapons of the Weak (Yale University Press, 1987), 28-48
• Sidney Tarrow, “States and Opportunities: The Political Structuring of Social Movements,” in D. McAdam, J. D. McCarthy, and M. N. Zald, eds. Comparative Perspectives on Social Movements (Cambridge University Press, 1996), 41-61
• Mark Lichbach, The Rebel’s Dilemma (University of Michigan Press, 1995), 3-32
• Meyer N. Zald, “Culture, Ideology, and Strategic Framing,” in D. McAdam et al., eds. Comparative Perspectives on Social Movements (Cambridge University Press, 1996), 261-274

April 29: Political Economy I: The State and Economic Development

• Karl Polany, The Great Transformation (Beacon, 1944), 56-76
• Albert Hirschman, The Strategy of Development (Yale University Press, 1958), 7-28
• Charles Lindblom, Politics and Markets (Basic, 1977), 3-13
• Peter Evans, “Predatory, Developmental and Other Apparatuses: A Comparative Political Economy Perspective on the Third World State,” in A. D. Kincaid and A.
Portes, eds. *Comparative National Development* (University of North Carolina Press, 1994), 84-111


**May 6: Political Economy II: The International Economy and National Politics**


**Reading Day: Political Economy III: The Politics of Economic Reforms**

(No class; please read on your own)