Parties and party systems differ widely across contemporary democracies and authoritarian regimes. In this course we will study political parties and party systems in established and transitional democracies as well as non-democracies. We will examine how political parties arise and develop, the goals that they pursue, and the relationships among voters, activists, and politicians in their pursuit of votes and power. We will explore the reasons party systems differ, both in the number of major parties, and in the ways in which they represent citizens and serve office-holders. We will draw our cases from many countries, including the United States, Western and Eastern Europe, Russia, Iran, Malaysia, Egypt and the Philippines.

We will have a mid-term exam and a final exam, each in blue-book format combining identification questions with essays, and each worth about 30% of the final grade. In addition, each student will write a research paper. It will be weighted about 35% of the course grade. (See the end of this syllabus for the guidelines for the paper.) The quality of participation in class discussion will also be taken into account in determining the final grade.

Texts:
Alan Ware, *Political Parties and Party Systems* (Oxford University Press, 1996)

Other assigned readings will be available on Reserves Direct and on the course Blackboard site.
Outline of topics and readings:

Jan. 13. Introduction to course

Ware, ch. 1, “Parties and Ideology”, pp. 17-62

Jan. 20. The multiple faces of parties.
Ware, chs. 2 - 3, pp. 63-123.

Jan. 25. Positive theories of parties

Jan. 27. The case for parties

Feb. 1. Classifying party systems.
Ware, ch. 5-6

Feb. 3. Counting parties
Arend Lijphart, *Patterns of Democracy*, ch. 5, “Two-Party and Multi-party Patterns”

Feb. 8. Stability of party systems.
Ware, ch. 213

Feb. 10. Recruitment and campaigning.
Ware, chs. 9-10.

Feb. 15. Elections and government formation.
Ware, chs. 11-12

Feb. 17. Partisan alignment and dealignment in democracies
Russell Dalton and Martin Wattenberg, *Parties without Partisans*,
ch. 1, Dalton & Wattenberg, "Unthinkable Democracy"
ch. 2, "the decline of party identifications"

Feb 22. Ideological re-alignments in the US

Feb. 24. Polarization and the Republican Party
call no. JK2261 .S49 2006

Mar. 1. midterm review
March 3. midterm exam

Mar. 15. Parties and linkage strategies

March 17. Party systems in emerging democracies: Latin America

Mar. 22. Party systems in emerging democracies: Brazil
ch. 1: introduction. pp. 3-20
ch. 2: "Reexamining Party Systems Theory in the Third Wave of Democratization." pp. 21-60

Mar. 24. Party systems in emerging democracies: Eastern Europe

Mar. 29. Parties in Non-Democracies
Ware, ch. 4.

Mar. 3. Ruling parties in authoritarian regimes
Brownlee, Intro + ch. 1, pp. 1-43

Apr. 5 Ruling parties in authoritarian regimes
Brownlee, chs. 2-3, pp. 44-121

Apr. 7. Ruling parties in authoritarian regimes
Brownlee, ch. 4 (Egypt and Malaysia), pp. 122-157

Apr. 12. Ruling parties in authoritarian regimes
Brownlee, ch. 5 (Iran), pp. 157-181
Apr. 14. Ruling parties in authoritarian regimes
Brownlee, ch. 6 (Philippines) and conclusion, pp. 182-222.

Apr. 19. Ruling parties in authoritarian regimes: Russia


Apr. 21. Final exam review
On writing the research paper.

There are two options for writing the research paper. You may either study the party system in a particular country—the party system, not just a particular party--or select two cases that are similar or different in some important respect, and compare their party systems. You can choose present-day cases or cases from the more distant past. If you choose to analyze the party system of of particular country, examine it over a period of time at least long enough to cover two successive national elections. If you compare two countries' party systems, identify what you think is the important similarity or difference between them that you intend to explain. Your paper should answer the following questions:

a. What were the main outlines of the party system in the country or countries you have studied. That is, were the main parties in the party system, what was the "effective number of parties," and what were the parties' main goals?

b. How did the parties use their available resources to achieve their goals? For example, what were their electoral strategies?

c. How did the rules of competition affect the parties’ strategies in the elections?

d. How successful or unsuccessful were the parties in achieving their goals, and why?

e. What accounts for the similarities and differences you have observed across the elections or across the two countries with respect to their party systems?

Be sure to select cases for study where you can answer these questions by using available sources (newspapers, official documents, websites, scholarly articles, and so on).

You must clear your topic with me. Come in if you have a few ideas about possible topics but aren’t sure which will be best. Or, if you have settled on a particular topic, come in and discuss it with me. Do not write your paper without my approval of your choice of topic.

The paper is due on the last day of class, April 21.

The paper reflects your own analysis. You will need to study both the scholarly literature on the topic as well as to gather some factual information about it. Scholarly writing is published in academic journals and books. There are a number of hard-copy and on-line reference sources to scholarly literature that you should use. You will also need to do some digging for empirical data. Here you may find it useful to use indexes to newspapers (such as the New York Times) or reference materials to news sources, such as Lexis-Nexis. There are many on-line reference tools, including indexes to scholarly literature available through the “information gateway” of Woodruff Library’s Euclid system. There are also many websites that store data on parties and elections. Dr. Chris Palazzolo, reference librarian for political science at Woodruff, can help you find secondary and primary sources (cpalazz@emory.edu). Dr. Robert O'Reilly, Coordinator of Digital Data Services at Woodruff Library, can assist you in finding data sources for
your project (roreill@emory.edu). Make an appointment early with both of them to help
you gather material for your papers.

Keep in mind that some news sources, including websites, combine reporting of events
with journalistic interpretation. Sometimes such material is useful, but it cannot
substitute for your own research. By the same token, remember that the opinion of
observers, politicians and scholars is opinion all the same--it can be clouded by
misinformation, incomplete knowledge, self-interest, or bull-headedness. In other words,
treat your sources critically. Always remember that simply because something appears in
print or on the internet, it is not necessarily true. Compare and evaluate your sources of
both information and interpretation. Seek your factual evidence from sources considered
to be objective and reliable.

Be careful with the mechanics of writing and presentation. Follow the standard rules of
citation. You may use end-notes, footnotes, or in-text references. Whichever system you
use, be consistent and correct in using it. Supply full references to the sources you cite.
Supply a complete bibliography at the end. Pay attention to sentence construction,
paragraph organization, headings for topics and sub-topics. Check spelling, syntax and
grammar (and remember that spell-checkers will not catch all spelling mistakes). I will
penalize papers for carelessness in these matters, just as I will for a shoddy or superficial
research effort. Feel free to get assistance from the Writing Center. Plagiarism will not
be tolerated and will be referred to the College Honor Council.

At any point, if you have a question, please get in touch with me; come in during office
hours, or send me an e-mail message. Feel free to raise a question in class to get the
advice of other students. You may ask me to read a rough draft of the paper to get my
comments before you write the final version.

A useful starting point for political science research through Emory's libraries is:
http://guides.main.library.emory.edu/searchtags.php?iid=206&tag=political_science

A valuable listing of on-line resources for political scientists working on comparative and
international topics is Richard Kimber’s website at the University of Keele, England is:
http://www.psr.keele.ac.uk/