

AP Comparative Government
Key Terms & Concepts

Directions (1) Define each key concept. (2) Give one country specific example for each concept. Note: some of these concepts are not in your textbook! For definitions of these please refer to your classroom notes. I can edit this!

1. authority: The ability to exert control over a country. In the UK, Parliament has a high degree of authority over passing or repealing laws.
2. austerity: Economic restructuring, usually cutting social programs or privatizing parastatals, in response to heavy debt or deficit burdens. Mexico had to implement austerity measures in the 80s and 90s due to a drop in oil prices and overspending due to ISI.
3. authoritarian rule: A non-democratic society where most positions with any significant influence are unelected (such as Iran and the supreme leader).
4. **bonyads: A non-oil sector in the Iranian economy that distributes revenue to supporters of the Islamic regime.**
5. bureaucracy: A chain of command that performs some function in the government. In the UK, the bureaucracy assists in drafting and implementing legislation
6. camarilla: The series of patron-client networks in Mexico's government (usually loyalty in exchange for job security or promotions.)
7. catch all party: A political party that accommodates the beliefs of a wide group of people such as the PRI in Mexico.
8. cleavages - factors that divide a population

- (a) ethnic cleavages: Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa-Fauni in Nigeria
 - (b) religious cleavages
 - (c) social cleavage
 - (d) coinciding cleavages
 - (e) crosscutting cleavages
9. civil service
 10. civil society
 11. (a) code law
 - (b) common law
 12. (a) Corporatism-
 - (b) pluralism -
 13. charismatic authority
 14. coalition government -
 15. coup d'etat
 16. command economy
 17. communism
 18. comparative method
 - (a) empirical questions
 - (b) normative questions
 - (c) correlation –
 - (d) causation -
 19. constitution
 20. democracy-
 - (a) procedural democracy

- (b) substantive democracy
- (c) consolidated democracy
- (d) illiberal democracy
- 21. democratic deficit
- 22. democratization
- 23. development
- 24. devolution
- 25. efficacy
- 26. electoral system
 - (a) proportional representation
 - (b) single member district
 - (c) first past the post
 - (d) two ballot
 - (e) minimum winning threshold
- 27. elite recruitment
- 28. failed state
- 29. (a) federal-
 - (b) unitary
- 30. fragmentation
- 31. fusion of power
- 32. separation of power
- 33. GDP
- 34. gini index
- 35. glasnost

- 36. globalization
- 37. (a) head of government
(b) head of state
- 38. hybrid regime
- 39. interest group system
 - (a) pluralism
 - (b) corporatism
- 40. industrialized democracy
- 41. iron triangle**
- 42. judicial review
- 43. Khordad movement**
- 44. legitimacy
- 45. Marxism
- 46. mass line
- 47. military rule
- 48. micro credit
- 49. mixed presidential parliamentary system
- 50. modernization
- 51. Multinational corporation (MNC) –
- 52. Party system -
 - (a) multi party system -
 - (b) two party system-
 - (c) one party system –
 - (d) one party dominant system-
- 53. (a) nation
 - (b) state
 - (c) government

- (d) regime
- 54. newly industrializing countries
 - 55. nomenklatura
 - 56. non governmental organization (NGO)
 - 57. oligarchy
 - 58. parastatals
 - 59. parliamentary system
 - 60. patron client politics
 - 61. perestroika
 - 62. pluralism
 - 63. plurality
 - 64. politburo
 - 65. political culture
 - 66. political participation
 - 67. political socialization
 - 68. postmaterialism**
 - 69. presidential system
 - 70. proportional representation
 - 71. privatization
 - 72. referendum
 - 73. rentier state
 - 74. revolution
 - 75. rule of law
 - 76. shock therapy

- 77. social movement
- 78. sovereignty
- 79. (a) structural adjustment
 - a. import substitution
- 80. supranational organization
 - (a) European Union
 - (b) ECOWAS
 - (c) OPEC
 - (d) NAFTA
 - (e) World Bank
 - (f) IMF
 - (g) WTO
- 81. theocracy
- 82. third world
- 83. totalitarian
- 84. transparency
- 85. vote of confidence
- 86. vote of no confidence
- 87. welfare state
- 88. political ideology
- 89. neoliberalism