**1. Analyze the relationship between economic development and democracy. What does the evidence tell us? Explain at least three mechanisms that link economic development to democracy. How can oil complicate this relationship? Provide examples.**

**Lipset Development and Democracy**

**Fish Encountering Culture**

**Fish Democ Derailed**

**Wright Rock the Cabash (Saudi Arabia and Japan)**

**I. Mechanisms that link economic development and democracy:**

**A. Wealth**

**i. measured by per capita income (Lipset article)**

**ii. more wealthier nations have a stronger government with less corruption**

**i. U.S. and Canada - two of the most wealthy nations - have never had**

**strong or noticeable communist or socialist parties**

**B. Industrialization**

**i. measured by percentage of employed males in agriculture and the per capita**

**commercially produced “energy” being used in country (Lipset article)**

**C. Urbanization**

**i. percentage of population, communities, and residing in standard**

**metropolitarian areas (Lipset article)**

**D. Education**

**i. literacy rates**

**ii. arguably the most important factor that links economic development with**

**democracy**

**iii. Higher edu= more tolerance towards opposition, attitudes towards ethnic minorities, multi party systems**

**II. Oil does not complicate all mechanisms, but does complicate most.**

**A. Rentier Effect**

**i.**

**2. Which matters more for regime openness, political culture or economic conditions? Drawing on the course readings, identify at least two cultural factors and at least two economic factors. Explain how these factors may influence democratic development. Are economic or cultural factors more important? Why? Use specific country examples from the readings throughout your answer.**

**3. Imagine that you are an expert constitutional consultant who is called in to help countries with their transition to democracy. Your latest case is a fictions country called Panem, a highly diverse country with a history of brutal dictatorship. You must advise the leaders of Panem on two key decisions: 1. Will the country have a presidential or parliamentary system? 2. Will a PR or SMD electoral system be adopted? For each decision, present the costs and benefits. Then make your ultimate recommendation to the leaders of Panem’s transition.**

**what tunisa did right**

**lecture**

**4. Sometimes international actors play a role in transitions to democracy. First, discuss the conditions that affect a country’s openness to democracy promotion from abroad. Do you regard efforts to promote democracy in developing countries by established democracies as legitimate and/or potentially effective? Why or why not?**

**5. Among the Arab countries, there was considerable variation in terms of how the coercive apparatus responded to the mobilizations staged by pro-democratic forces. Why did the armed forces respond in different ways across countries? In your view, which type of military response is most conducive to a transition to democracy? When answering the question, provide evidence from three Arab countries.**

* **Why did military forces respond differently**
  + How armed forces relate to the state and civil society
    - Get along smoothly or are divided, do military or security services have civilian blood on their hands
  + How regime treats them
    - Paid well, satisfying political and socioeconomic demands, services that cooperate rather than distrust more likely to throw in lot with established order
  + External variables
    - Foreign intervention
    - Which side will foreign powers take
  + Revolutionary diffusion
    - Revolutionary fervor that demonstrators possess may have affected them also
* **Siding with the Rebels (Tunisia)**
  + Soldiers had been kept out of politics, banned from joining ruling party (army kept on political sidelines)
  + Tunisia never attempted a coup
  + Was a police state, more emphasis on security agencies (larger, more funded, more politically influential)
  + Officers were trained in the US, civil military relations, very professional
  + Disadvantaged status, officers disdain for pres corruption, military had no special stake in regime constituency
* **Divided Loyalties (Libya)**
  + Depended more on security forces
  + Had family members and tribesman as key military command and positions
  + Purged officers who hesitated to fire, bribery, officers families hostage
  + Lied to army (said were fighting foreign terrorist not rebels)
  + Many military personnel defected to rebels
  + Foreign intervention
* **Sticking with Regime (Syria)**
  + Syrian officer corp same Alwite sect as Assad
  + Has not had to accept second place status
  + Degree of economic involvement
  + Politicized, ranking not on merit or skill but loyalty
  + Top military brass enjoys special privileges, and opposition regime would not improve their lot
  + Been involved in past brutalities, could face justice
* **Which type of response was a most conducive**