**Why politics Matter/examples:** Politics matter because of two reasons who should govern, and the end towards which they should work. We want to know who should govern because we believe that those who rule - their personalities and beliefs, their virtues and vices will affect what they do for us. We want to know the ends toward which they should work because it tells us how the gov. affects our lives.

**Politics: self/class interests**: Most people holding office our white protestant males who are middle class and aged and we cannot assume that the government will only adopt policies for those who are male white protestants. If we did we wouldn't understand why the rich are taxed more than the poor and why the war on poverty was declared. Women and blacks were given rights.

**Power:** the ability of one person to get another person to act in accordance with the first persons intentions.

**Fed. Government power/ Influence:** In the 1950s the federal government would have displayed no interest in a factory closing its doors, a university refusing an applicant, or a profession not accrediting a member but now the government actions can and do affect all of these.

**Authority:** The right to use power.

**Formal Authority:** that the right to exercise power is vested in a governmental office. A president senator have formal authority so does a federal judge.

**Legitimacy:** Political authority conferred by law or by state or national constitution.

**Changes in perceptions of legitimacy:** The civil war was a bloody struggle over the legitimacy of the federal union. The new deal by f.d.r. was debated by those who thought it was wrong of the fed gov to intervene in economy. Gay marriage was argued over if it was legitimate to argue about it over an amendment or through state. No exercise of political power by government is legitimate if it is not in some sense democratic.

**Direct Democracy:** A government in which all or most citizens participate directly. Everyone votes on democracy.

**Polis:** was quite small and within its citizenship was extended to all free adult male property holders.

**Aristotle:** Definition of democracy is the rule of the many. he believed that the state is natural and never came into existence; it was always there

**New England Town Meeting:** In such a meeting the adult citizens of a community gather once or twice a year to vote directly on all major issues and expenditures of the town.

**Justification of the state:** s that the state is justified to command and anarchists would answer that the state is not justified

**State of Nature:** and state of nature is when there would be no government

**Social Contract:** I give up our rights as long as you do and we give power to a third party to enforce agreement.

**John Locke:** Life would not be the best but not a state of war. Morality would still exist but it wouldn't be ideal. Social contract made him believe You only give up parts of your rights.

**Hobbes:** Life would be short nasty and brutish. No morality or civilization. War of all against all. Social contact made him believe you had to give up all your rights even to state including right to rebel.

**Hume:** Analogy of the ship at the sea. Can one get off if one doesn't like the rules. No consent where there is no real choice. State justified alternative is worse.

**Representative Democracy:** A government in which leaders make decisions by winning a competitive struggle for the popular vote.

**European Democracy V. American:** Europe very few offices often just those in the national or local legislature are elective and most of their money for campaigning for these offices comes from the government. IN ht U.S. many offices executive and judicial as well as legislative are elective and most of their money comes from industry labor unions and private individuals.

**Framers and Democracy:** the framers of the constitution would have chosen representative democracy over direct democracy and they believed that govt. should mediate popular views and that elected officials should represent the popular choice.

**Direct V. Representative Democracy:** direct made people vote based on emotion and that representative was better because the elected officials vote

**Majoritarian Politics:** when leaders follow the citizens very sharply on what they want. Can't be how decisions are mad but sometimes happens.

**Political Elites:** persons who possess a disproportionate share of some valued resource, like money or power.

**Marxist View:** view that the government is dominated by capitalists. Found by karl Marx and it argues that the gov is merely a reflection of means of production and that the gov. is controlled by the dominant social class capitalist.

**Power Elite Theory:** founded by C. Wright Mills argues that a power elite, composed of key corporate leaders military leaders political leaders control and are served by the government ; the power includes media chief and labor unions.

**Bureaucratic Theory:** founded by Max Weber argues that power is mainly in the hands of appointed officials who are able to exercise vast power when deciding how public laws are to be turned into administration actions.

**Pluralist theory:** Has no single parent; argues that no sole elite has monopoly on power hence all elites must bargain and compromise while being responsive to followers.

**Hyper Pluralism:** Elites and interest groups are so divided that the system becomes frozen. Nothing gets done.

**Egoism:** everyone acts in their own self interest.

**Descriptive Egoism:** Everyone always acts to advance their own self interest.

**Normative Egoism:** Everyone ought to act to advance their own self interest.

**Political science can deliver:** can deliver demographics but nothing concrete

**Political Egoism:**