The list is divided into eight sub areas:

1. Power and the Political [22 units]
2. State Formation [19 units]
3. Nationalism [26 units]
4. Social Cleavages, Parties and Voting [19 units]
5. Comparative Political Economy and the Welfare State [27 units]
6. Civil Society, Democracy and Citizenship [22 units]
7. Social Movements [36 units]
8. Globalization [28 units]
1. POWER AND THE POLITICAL

This section focuses on the primary concepts used in the field of political sociology. The readings are designed to encourage students to explore different ways of understanding the political realm and the meanings of power.


- Volume 1:
  - “Types of Social Action” (pp. 24-26)
  - “Social Categories of Economic Action” (pp. 63-75)

- Volume 2:
  - “Domination and Legitimacy” (pp. 941-953)
  - “Bureaucracy” (pp. 956-1002)
  - “Charisma and its Transformations” (pp. 1111-1155)

2. STATE FORMATION

This section deals with how states are developed and maintained.


3. NATIONALISM

The nature, origins, varieties, and effects of nationalism.


4. SOCIAL CLEAVAGES, PARTIES AND VOTING

Political parties were once thought to reflect the class composition of society, and individual party preference was thought to be determined largely by class position. In recent decades, however, the class bases of parties and voting patterns have been called into question. More emphasis has been placed on changing values as determinants of party choice and on the role that parties themselves play in shaping political life.


(Introduction and Conclusion) (1)


5. COMPARATIVE POLITICAL ECONOMY

a) Origin and Theories of Welfare States


Karl Polanyi. The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of Our Time, chapters 6 and 11. (2)

b) Characterizing and conceptualizing welfare states in the West


c) Characterizing and conceptualizing non-Western welfare states


d) Welfare State Responses to the End of Golden Age


e) The New Institutionalism and Varieties of Capitalism


6. CIVIL SOCIETY, DEMOCRACY AND CITIZENSHIP

a) Civil society and Democracy

of Global Civil Society.”  World Politics, 51(1):1-35.  (1)


b) Citizenship


7. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Much recent controversy in the study of social movements centres on (1) the relationships among structure, culture and agency and (2) the causal weight that should be accorded each domain in the mobilization of social movements, the crystallization of social movement strategy and the level of success of social movements.


Castells, Manuel. 2015 [2012]. Networks of Outrage and Hope: Social Movements in the Internet Age, second ed. Cambridge UK: Polity (5)

Della Porta, Donatella. 2016. Chapters 1 and 2 in Where Did the Revolution Go? Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (2)


### 8. GLOBALIZATION

The readings in this module encourage investigation into how social life, the state, the economy, and social dissent have changed in the globalization period (roughly dated from the late 1970s onwards). At the same time students investigate new features of this period (e.g., neoliberalism, transnational social movements), they are encouraged to simultaneously examine historical continuity, and be wary of tendencies to abandon analyses of traditional political actors like the state and social classes. Key concepts: neoliberalism, cosmopolitanism, risk society, transnational social movements/activist networks, global civil society, state and world economy


