

How Social Movements Die Repression And De Lization Of The R Lic Of New Africa Cambridge Studies In Contentious Politics

"Why do social movements take the forms they do? How do activists' efforts and beliefs interact with the cultural and political contexts in which they work? Why do activists take particular strategic paths, and how do their strategies affect the course and impact of the movement? Representing a new generation of social movement theory, the contributors to this volume build bridges between political opportunities and collective identity paradigms, between analyses of movements' internal dynamics and their external contexts, between approaches that emphasize structure and those that emphasize culture. Case studies range from civil rights and religious movements in North American and Western Europe to revolutionary movements in Burma, the Philippines, and Indonesia; labor campaigns in England and South Africa; and feminist movements in India. Combining a variety of perspectives on a wide range of topics, the contributors' synthetic approach shifts the field of social movements forward in important new directions."--Back cover.

This landmark volume brings together some of the titans of social movement theory in a grand reassessment of its status. For some time, the field has been divided between a dominant structural approach and a cultural or constructivist tradition. The gaps and misunderstandings between the two sides—as well as the efforts to bridge them—closely parallel those in the discipline of sociology at large. This book aims to further the dialogue between these two distinct approaches to social movements and to show the broader implications for sociology as a whole as it struggles with issues including culture, emotion, and agency.

Kurdistan is currently divided between four countries: Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey. In each of the parts of Kurdistan, Kurdish identities and cultures have been repressed for generations. This book, by Eliza Egret and Tom Anderson, gathers together first-hand accounts of the struggles for a new society taking place in Bakur and Rojava the parts of Kurdistan within the borders of Turkey and Syria. The setting up of local assemblies and co-operatives, as well as radical women's and ecological movements, are rapidly gathering momentum in Kurdistan. The book gives a simple introduction to democratic confederalism, the idea that has inspired many of those involved in these movements. The book also compiles accounts from Kurdish people who are oppressed by the state of Turkey and profiles some of the companies that are complicit in their repression. The interviews give suggestions of how people outside of Kurdistan can act in solidarity."

Some social movements bring in quick, radical political and social changes while others get incorporated into existing systems or subjected to harsh repression. This book examines why social movements elicit different policy responses and their varying impact on the societies in which they occur. It also seeks to understand why seemingly inconsequential movements can nonetheless have enduring effects. These issues are explored through the comparative historical analysis of four labor movements, in the UK and the U.S. in the late 1800s -early 1900s, in Japan from 1945 to 1960, and in Turkey during the mid to late 1900s, which is the

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book's primary case study. Turkey's labor movement, although often seen as a failure, greatly influenced state-society relations and contemporary Turkish politics. This significant study offers a new framework of analysis by focusing on social movement impacts rather than successes or failures. This leads to having to reconsider the enduring effects of repressed or failed movements. By doing so, it will help researchers study the likely impact of social movements in today's politics.

The updated and expanded third edition of Tilly's widely acclaimed book brings this analytical history of social movements fully up to date. Tilly and Wood cover such recent topics as the economic crisis and related protest actions around the globe while maintaining their attention to perennially important issues such as immigrants' rights, new media technologies, and the role of bloggers and Facebook in social movement activities. With new coverage of colonialism and its impact on movement formation as well as coverage and analysis of the 2011 Arab Spring, this new edition of *Social Movements* adds more historical depth while capturing a new cycle of contention today. New to the Third Edition Expanded discussion of the Facebook revolution-and the significance of new technologies for social movements Analysis of current struggles-including the Arab Spring and pro-democracy movements in Egypt and Tunisia, Arizona's pro- and anti-immigration movements, the Tea Party, and the movement inspired by Occupy Wall Street Expanded discussion of the way the emergence of capitalism affected the emergence of the social movement This special issue is a key text in the current study of social movements. It introduces new analytical concepts for understanding visuals in social movements and examines case studies from across the globe; such as analysis of the symbols used in the Egyptian uprising, and contested images from anti-surveillance protests in Europe.

A new account of modern Iraqi politics that overturns the conventional wisdom about its sectarian divisions How did Iraq become one of the most repressive dictatorships of the late twentieth century? The conventional wisdom about Iraq's modern political history is that the country was doomed by its diverse social fabric. But in *State of Repression*, Lisa Blaydes challenges this belief by showing that the country's breakdown was far from inevitable. At the same time, she offers a new way of understanding the behavior of other authoritarian regimes and their populations. Drawing on archival material captured from the headquarters of Saddam Hussein's ruling Ba'th Party in the wake of the 2003 US invasion, Blaydes illuminates the complexities of political life in Iraq, including why certain Iraqis chose to collaborate with the regime while others worked to undermine it. She demonstrates that, despite the Ba'thist regime's pretensions to political hegemony, its frequent reliance on collective punishment of various groups reinforced and cemented identity divisions. At the same time, a series of costly external shocks to the economy—resulting from fluctuations in oil prices and Iraq's war with Iran—weakened the capacity of the regime to monitor, co-opt, coerce, and control factions of Iraqi society. In addition to calling into question the common story of modern Iraqi politics, *State of Repression* offers a new explanation of why and how dictators repress their people in ways that can inadvertently strengthen regime opponents. This volume, first published in 1996, examines various social movements from a comparative perspective.

In the last ten years, there has been a resurgence of interest in repression and violence within states. *Paths to State Repression* improves our understanding of why states use political repression, highlighting its relationship to dissent and

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mass protest. The authors draw upon a wide variety of political-economic contexts, methodological approaches, and geographic locales, including Cuba, Nicaragua, Peru, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Israel, Eastern Europe, and Africa. This volume presents an authoritative, comparative examination of the structure, processes, and behaviour of social movements.

How Social Movements Die Cambridge University Press

The Social Movements Reader, Second Edition, provides the most important and readable articles and book selections on recent social movements from around the world. With selected readings and editorial material this book combines the strengths of a reader and a textbook. Reflects new developments in the study of social movements, both empirical and theoretical. Provides original texts, many of them classics in the field of social movements, which have been edited for the non-technical reader. Sidebars offer concise definitions of key terms as well as biographies of famous activists and chronologies of several key movements. Requires no prior knowledge about social movements or theories of social movements.

Sample Text

How does the use of social media by radical and non-radical social movements differ, and what are the implications of externally focused national security anti-terrorist strategies upon domestic reformist movements? This thesis uses a comparative case study to examine the use of social media by ISIS and Black Lives Matter to explore how organizational and political objectives shape social media objectives, social media strategies, and the ways in which movements interact with civil society. Both movements use social media to communicate with governments, populations, and news organizations, but their purposes differ; while one seeks recruits to overthrow or significantly alter existing institutional structures, the other is seeking sympathizers within institutional structures. This thesis also examines U.S. surveillance policy to determine whether or not policy designed for radical groups puts reformist movements at risk. Current policy does not pose a threat to domestic, reformist movements as it did in the past. However, government agencies are consumers of unregulated private sector surveillance services that groups within the domestic population may perceive as repressive or unlawful. The state risks inhibiting social progress and, paradoxically, radicalizing reformist groups through surveillance as it may be perceived as a form of repression.

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This dissertation investigates the conditions under which alliances form between social movement organizations (SMOs). Although the positive role of cross-movement alliances has been highlighted during democratic transitions around the globe, the factors that increase alliances have not been clarified. I address this issue by examining the changing political and organizational environments in the Korean case. After an introductory chapter, Chapters 2 through 4 compare single, intra-movement, and inter-movement protests, with a particular focus on why collaborative protests (i.e., intra- and inter-movement protests) exhibit different patterns from single protests. My main argument is that both the external political environment represented by reform, repression, and elites' division and the internal organizational environment such as organizational structure and culture affect the likelihood of collaboration between SMOs. In Chapter 2, I show that single protests prevailed in both a relatively free political atmosphere (January - May 1980) and an extremely repressive context (May 1980 - 1983). The political freedom in early 1980 led to a larger protest wave than in the repressive period, but both periods seldom saw collaborative protests. In the former period, a lack of organizational capacity hampered collaborative protests. In the latter period, while underground activism based on an isolated network structure protected movements from repression, it hindered interorganizational collaboration and accelerated the radicalization of movements. Nonetheless, I argue in Chapter 3 that the onset of liberalization within an authoritarian regime revitalized the creation of above-ground SMOs, which increased collaborative protests between multiple SMOs. The reduction of authoritarian rule (1984 - 1987) provided more political opportunities for SMOs to protest. SMOs also sought alliances with opposition elites. These links tended to be temporary, but they increased the movements' public legitimacy and supplied material resources. Based on an increase of coalitions and organizational diversity, SMOs formed centralized networks that

coordinated large-scale protests. SMOs enjoyed temporary ideological integration when radicals adopted mass-oriented strategies and agreed to seek a broad consensus around the goal of a direct presidential election. Chapter 4 discusses the complexities of post-transitional changes (1987 - 1991). Institutionalization of movements by elites' increasing cooptation caused conflicts within coalitions, and the state blended reforms with repression as it retained authoritarian legacies. Despite these structural constraints, collaboration continued between SMOs. SMOs became realigned around the goal of reunification, which sustained the level of pre-transition protests but now based their appeal on nationalism. Formal coalitions and high organizational diversity contributed to this trend. However, the weakening of inter-movement coalitions coupled with increasing autonomy of other coalitions decentralized movement leadership. Furthermore, the end of the Cold War precipitated ideological differentiation among Korean activists and spurred the rise of new moderate movements. Chapter 5 deepens my analysis by further investigating the difference between single/intra-movement and inter-movement protests in terms of goal structure, and evaluating the role of organizational environments in protest types. Statistical results show that, reform and repression are more likely to affect inter-movement protests than single or intra-movement protests, while the division of elites fails to have an effect. Coalitions and organizational diversity positively affect all types of protests. The establishment of a strong alliance structure broadly empowers movements by providing a locus of organizational interactions and supports. My findings illustrate the particular sensitivity of inter-movement protests to broad reform-repression dynamics as well as the importance of forging coalitions and diversifying SMOs in the progress of the democracy movement. This dissertation contributes to theorizing the intersection of social movements and democratization by uncovering the time-variant trajectories of alliance formation in pre- and post-democratic transition periods. Adding to the importance of political environment, I stress the role of organizational environment in terms of organizational structure and culture. My focus on interorganizational collaboration in a transitional society improves the understanding of the longitudinal dynamics of protests in periods of contentious politics. Does democracy decrease state repression in line with the expectations of governments, international organizations, NGOs, social movements, academics and ordinary citizens around the world? Most believe that a 'domestic democratic peace' exists, rivalling that found in the realm of interstate conflict. Investigating 137 countries from 1976 to 1996, this book seeks to shed light on this question. Specifically, three results emerge. First, while different aspects of democracy decrease repressive behaviour, not all do so to the same degree. Human rights violations are especially responsive to electoral participation and competition. Second, while different types of repression are reduced, not all are limited at comparable levels. Personal integrity violations are decreased more than civil liberties restrictions. Third, the domestic democratic peace is not bulletproof; the negative influence of democracy on repression can be overwhelmed by political

conflict. This research alters our conception of repression, its analysis and its resolution.

"Met any American communists lately? Between 1919 and the late 1950s, the Communist Party of the United States of America (CP-USA) engaged in a wide variety of challenges directed against the U.S. government and its economic system. Because of this, many aspects of the organization became well known to the American public. Indeed, in their day, the names of the organizational leadership (i.e., William Foster, Earl Browder and Eugene Dennis) were as popular as any at the time. Bent on dramatically transforming US political-economic relations, the Party attempted to raise awareness regarding the evils of the American political-economic system and engage in numerous struggles against it. The activities put forth toward these ends were as numerous as they were varied, from editorials to unionization to political campaigns to mass protests"--

The last 30 years witnessed the consolidation of the Human Rights Regime as the regulating mechanism for human rights norms in the domestic and international spheres. In my dissertation, I examine the Human Rights Regime efficacy when dealing with complex situations that involved high cost for participating states. Particularly, I examine how the Human Rights Regime's agents of change—nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and social movements—lowering state repression in conflict areas. I argue that the presence and actions of NGOs have the potential of mitigating state repression, even within the harshest setting of operation of war torn areas. My research is informed by literature on third party intervention, social movements outcomes, and the global civil society and human rights. I use a mixed-methods approach, including quantitative analyses, interviews, and a spatial analysis. The first chapter presents a wide perspective on the correlation between the nongovernmental sector and state repression as measured by two types of human right indexes, the Political Terror Scale and Freedom House, focusing on a sample of 1670 organizations across 138 countries. The second and third chapters explore the mechanism of this impact by focusing on two particular cases in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, using interviews and a spatial analysis. The first examines the effect of a women Israeli movement that monitors the Israeli roadblocks on movement restrictions. The analysis takes into account both the movements and the soldiers' outlooks by analyzing the activists' daily reports from 2005 to 2015 in a textual analysis format and interviews with 29 soldiers that were stationed in roadblocks during that period to complement it. The second episode examines events during the 2014 Gaza War, using a Geo-spatial UN data damage report of the conflict, including 22,745 data points. Counting damage reports, the analysis compares the relative safety of UN facilities in relation to other sensitive facilities during the conflict. Results underscore the mitigating effect of the nongovernmental sector and social movements over state repression.

Beginning in 2005 as a small electoral reform initiative, the Coalition for Clean and Fair Elections, known as Bersih, became the most prominent social movement in Malaysia. Based on participant observation approach and first-hand interviews with key actors, this book examines how Bersih became a movement that aggregated the collective grievance of Malaysians and brought Malaysian sociopolitical activism to a new level. This book makes a major contribution to the scholarly work on social movement theories in the Southeast Asian context and to the growing literature on social movements and democratization.

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Introduction: repression and mobilization : insights from political science and sociology / Christian Davenport -- Protest mobilization, protest repression, and their interaction / Clark McPhail and John D. McCarthy -- Precarious regimes and matchup problems in the explanation of repressive policy / Vince Boudreau -- The dictator's dilemma / Ronald A. Francisco -- When activists ask for trouble : state-dissident interactions and the New Left cycle of resistance in the United States and Japan / Gilda Zwerman and Patricia Steinhoff -- Talking the walk : speech acts and resistance in authoritarian regimes / Hank Johnston -- Soft repression : ridicule, stigma, and silencing in gender-based movements / Myra Marx Ferree -- Repression and the public sphere : discursive opportunities for repression against the extreme right in Germany in the 1990s / Ruud Koopmans -- On the quantification of horror : notes from the field / Patrick Ball -- Repression, mobilization, and explanation / Charles Tilly -- How to organize your mechanisms : research programs, stylized facts, and historical narratives / Mark Lichbach.

Social movements have an elusive power but one that is altogether real. From the French and American revolutions to the post-Soviet, ethnic and terrorist movements of today, contentious politics exercises a fleeting but powerful influence on politics, society and international relations. This study surveys the modern history of the modern social movements in the West and their diffusion to the global South through war, colonialism and diffusion, and it puts forward a theory to explain its cyclical surges and declines. It offers an interpretation of the power of movements that emphasizes effects on the lives of militants, policy reforms, political institutions and cultural change. The book focuses on the rise and fall of social movements as part of contentious politics in general and as the outcome of changes in political opportunities and constraints, state strategy, the new media of communication and transnational diffusion.

Since the late eighteenth century, politics, protest, and the state have evolved together, each shaping the other in significant ways. This engaging and succinct treatment of protest-state interaction shows how the modern national state developed in tandem with social movement mobilization, arguing that to understand the state fully, you cannot ignore the role of political protest. Today, social movements are an integral part of politics: modern democratic states are, in reality, social movement societies, and protest mobilization permeates how politics is regularly accomplished. *States and Social Movements* presents a balanced and comprehensive assessment of various theories of social movements, engaging both state-centered approaches, and cultural and agency-based perspectives. Hank Johnston takes a broad view, analyzing democratic transitions and revolutions, how protest occurs in repressive states, and concluding with an exploration of the emerging repertoire of global social movements, where these movements come from, and if they spell the end of the modern state as we know it. *States and Social Movements* cuts to the core of how social movements interact with all types of state system to produce variable outcomes such as democracy, policy reform, repression, insurrection, and revolution. As such, it is essential reading for students and scholars of sociology and political science interested in the important research area of contentious politics.

This book presents empirical research on the nature and structure of political violence. While most studies of social movements focus on single-nation studies, Donatella della Porta uses a comparative research design to analyze movements in two

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countries--Italy and Germany--from the 1960s to the 1990s. Through extensive use of official documents and in-depth interviews, della Porta is able to explain the actors' construction of external political reality, and to build a theory on political violence that synthesizes the various interactions among political actors.

In the study of civil society and social movements, most cases are based in Western Europe and North America. These two areas of the world have similar histories and political ideals and structures in common which in turn, affect the structure of its civil society. In studying civil society in Asia, a different understanding of history, politics, and society is needed. The region's long traditions of centralized, authoritarian states buttressed by Confucian and in some cases Communist ideologies may render this concept irrelevant. The chapters in this international volume cover most of the areas and countries traditionally defined as belonging to East Asia: Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and China. The case studies included in this volume confront the utility of using the Western concept of civil society, represented in its most active form – social movements – to think about East Asia popular politics. Along with providing an array of important case studies of social movements in East Asia, the introduction, chapters and conclusion in the book take up three major theoretical questions: the effect of the East Asian cultural, social and institutional context upon the mobilization, activities and outcomes of social movements in that region, the role of social movements in larger transformative processes, utility of Western social movement concepts in explaining social movements in East Asia. This book will be of interest to two major groups of readers, those who study East Asia and those who pursue social movements and civil society, as well as politics more generally.

The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements is a compilation of original, state-of-the-art essays by internationally recognized scholars on an array of topics in the field of social movement studies. Contains original, state-of-the-art essays by internationally recognized scholars Covers a wide array of topics in the field of social movement studies Features a valuable introduction by the editors which maps the field, and helps situate the study of social movements within other disciplines Includes coverage of historical, political, and cultural contexts; leadership; organizational dynamics; social networks and participation; consequences and outcomes; and case studies of major social movements Offers the most comprehensive discussion of social movements available

From torture to fake news, this book lays out how the Bahrain regime has used political repression and violence to fight social movements.

In the mid-1970s, a wave of contentious radicalism swept through Italy. Groups and movements such as "Proletarian youth," "metropolitan Indian" and "the area of Autonomy" practiced new forms of activism, confrontational and often violent. Creative and brutal, intransigent and playful, the movements flourished briefly before being suppressed through heavy policing and political exclusion. This is the first full-length study in English of these movements. Building on Sidney Tarrow's "cycle of contention" model and drawing on a wide range of Italian materials, Phil Edwards tells the story of a unique and fascinating group of political movements, and of their disastrous engagement with the mainstream Left. As well as shedding light on a neglected period of

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twentieth century history, this book offers lessons for understanding today's contentious movements ("No Global," "Black Bloc") and today's "armed struggle" groups. This book will be of great interest to scholars in the fields of Italian politics and society; the sociology of social movements; and terrorism and political violence.

This book aims to revisit the interdisciplinary roots of social movement studies. Each discipline raises its own questions and approaches the subject from a different angle or perspective. The chapters of this handbook are written by internationally renowned scholars representing the various disciplines involved. They each review the approach their sector has developed and discuss their disciplines' contributions and insights to the knowledge of social movements. Furthermore, each chapter addresses the "unanswered questions" and discusses the overlaps with other fields as well as reviewing the interdisciplinary advances so far. "Smith and Johnston bring together essays that assess the implications of globalization of political mobilization and explore the way that social movement actors are able to affect change in global political processes. Most of the material focuses on how global forces impact particular organizations or campaigns, but two chapters explore the building of transnational networks by environmental and other groups. Specific topics include Irish transnational social movements, the shaping of protected area systems in less developed countries, the anti-dam movement in Brazil, and the U.S.-Central American peace movement." -- BookNews.

This dissertation examines how social-movements' strategy develops as social-movement organizations (SMOs) interact with shifting political contexts. I define strategy as an interactive, purposive, and adaptable process through which SMOs define themselves and other groups, develop grievances, attribute blame (diagnoses), and devise plans of action to enact the change they want to see in society (prognoses). Using archival research, interviews, primary and secondary literature, I present an in-depth case analysis of women's and squatters' strategies in Portugal across three different political opportunity structures (POS). I investigate three dimensions of POS: 1) constitutional arrangements and laws on mobilization; 2) elite alignments and elite alliances with social movements; and 3) repression/facilitation by police forces. These dimensions are examined across three periods of political change in Portugal: revolution (1974-1976), democracy (1976-1986), European Union membership (1986-2008). Most studies of social movements in Portugal have focused on either repression and protest during the dictatorial regime, or on class-based struggles during the revolution (1974-1976). Little attention has been paid to the dynamics between these social movements and the evolving state and elite actors. Portugal offers a rich case for studying such contextual variation. I find that, when mobilizing at the same time, the women's and squatters' strategies did not respond to the same changes in POS. Yet, for both movements, changes in elite alignments were the most consistent predictors of changes in strategy. For women, strategies tended to converge in the post-EU period.

Protest, Activism, and Social Movements is a thematic overview of the study of social movements in Canada, covering key topics such as framing, identity, tactics, repression, digital media, and globalization. With an engaging narrative style, case studies, and empirical examples from Canadian and global movements that are solidly grounded in theory, this text brings the passion and

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potential of social movements to life for Canadian students.

Social Movements cleverly translates the art of collective action and mobilization by excluded groups to facilitate understanding social change from below. Students learn the core components of social movements, the theory and methods used to study them, and the conditions under which they can lead to political and social transformation. This fully class-tested book is the first to be organized along the lines of the major subfields of social movement scholarship—framing, movement emergence, recruitment, and outcomes—to provide comprehensive coverage in a single core text. Features include: use of real data collected in the U.S. and around the world; the emphasis on student learning outcomes; case studies that bring social movements to life; examples of cultural repertoires used by movements (flyers, pamphlets, event data on activist websites, illustrations by activist musicians) to mobilize a group; topics such as immigrant rights, transnational movement for climate justice, Women's Marches, Fight for \$15, Occupy Wall Street, Gun Violence, Black Lives Matter, and the mobilization of popular movements in the global South on issues of authoritarian rule and neoliberalism. With this book, students deepen their understanding of movement dynamics, methods of investigation, and dominant theoretical perspectives, all while being challenged to consider their own place in relation to social movements.

Bringing together leading scholars of social movements and protest, this volume offers an up-to-date overview of several of the key ethnic and racial movements in the contemporary United States. The organizations, strategies, and challenges of the Black Lives movement, mainstream Black organizations, the Mexican-American Dreamer groups, immigrant-rights mobilizations, Arab-American resistance, and White nationalism are all examined by situating them in a rapidly evolving and—in many ways—increasingly unfavorable state context. With empirical studies linked by their dialogue with theories of social movement and protest, and, in particular, recent trends that emphasize the dynamic relations among social movement groups and organizations, *Racialized Protest and the State* also considers the multiplicity of state players and the roles of hostile civic actors who oppose the movements' challenges. A cutting-edge analysis of an increasingly important dimension of contentious politics in complex and diverse Western societies, this book will appeal to scholars of sociology and politics with interests in social movements, nonviolent resistance, protest campaigns, and ethnic mobilization.

Moss presents a new theoretical framework for explaining when anti-authoritarian diaspora movements emerge and become transnational agents of change.

How differing forms of repression shape the outcomes of democratic transitions In the wake of the Arab Spring, newly empowered factions in Tunisia and Egypt vowed to work together to establish democracy. In Tunisia, political elites passed a new constitution, held parliamentary elections, and demonstrated the strength of their democracy with a peaceful transfer of power. Yet in Egypt, unity crumbled due to polarization among elites. Presenting a new theory of polarization under authoritarianism, *After Repression* reveals how polarization and the legacies of repression led to these substantially divergent political outcomes. Drawing on original interviews and a wealth of new historical data, Elizabeth Nugent documents polarization among the opposition in Tunisia and Egypt prior to the Arab Spring, tracing how different kinds of repression influenced the bonds between opposition groups. She demonstrates how widespread repression created shared political identities and decreased polarization—such as in Tunisia—while targeted repression like that carried out against the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt led opposition groups to build distinct identities that increased polarization among them. This helps explain why elites in Tunisia were able to compromise, cooperate, and continue on the path to democratic consolidation while deeply polarized elites in Egypt contributed to the

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rapid reentrenchment of authoritarianism. Providing vital new insights into the ways repression shapes polarization, *After Repression* helps to explain what happened in the turbulent days following the Arab Spring and illuminates the obstacles to democratic transitions around the world.

Does democracy decrease state repression in line with the expectations of governments, international organizations, NGOs, social movements, academics, and ordinary citizens around the world? At present, most believe that a 'domestic democratic peace' exists, rivalling that found in the realm of interstate conflict. Investigating 137 countries from 1976 to 1996, this book seeks to shed light on this question. Specifically, three results emerge. First, while different aspects of democracy decrease repressive behaviour, not all do so to the same degree. Human rights violations are especially responsive to electoral participation and competition. Second, while different types of repression are reduced, not all are limited at comparable levels. Personal integrity violations are decreased more than civil liberties restrictions. Third, the domestic democratic peace is not bulletproof; the negative influence of democracy on repression can be overwhelmed by political conflict. This research alters our conception of repression, its analysis and its resolution.

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