This examination of al-Qaeda's decline since the 9/11 attacks focuses on the terror organization's mutation and fragmentation. It looks at its partnership with the local and regional jihadist networks that played a pivotal role in the Madrid, London, and Fort Hood attacks, arguing that, although initially successful, such alliances actually unraveled following both anti-terror policies and a growing rejection of violent jihadism in the Muslim world. Challenging conventional theories about al-Qaeda and homegrown terrorism, the book claims that jihadist attacks are now organized by overlapping international and regional networks that have become frustrated in their inability to enforce regime change and their
ideological goals. The discussion spans the war on terror, analyzing major post 9/11 attacks, the failed jihadist struggle in Iraq, al-Qaeda's affiliates, and the organization's future prospects after the death of Osama Bin Laden and the Arab Spring. This assessment of the future of the jihadist struggle against Muslim governments and homegrown Islamic terrorism in the West will be an invaluable resource to anyone studying terrorism and Islamic extremism.

The last decade has seen radical changes in the way we are governed. Reforms such as the Human Rights Act and devolution have led to the replacement of one constitutional order by another. This book is the first to describe and analyse Britain's new constitution, asking why it was that the old system, seemingly hallowed by time, came under challenge, and why it is being replaced. The Human Rights Act and the devolution legislation have the character of fundamental law. They in practice limit the rights of Westminster as a sovereign parliament, and establish a constitution which is quasi-federal in nature. The old constitution emphasised the sovereignty of Parliament. The new constitution, by contrast, emphasises the separation of powers, both territorially and at the centre of government. The aim of constitutional reformers has been to improve the quality of government. But the main weakness of the new constitution is that it does little to secure more popular involvement in politics. We are in the process of becoming a constitutional state, but not a popular constitutional state. The next phase of constitutional reform, therefore, is likely to involve the creation of new forms of democratic engagement, so that our constitutional forms come to be more congruent with the social and political forces of the age. The end-point of this piecemeal process might well be a fully codified or written constitution which declares that power stems not from the Queen-in-Parliament, but, instead, as in so many constitutions, from `We, the People'. The old British constitution was analysed by Bagehot and Dicey. In this book Vernon Bogdanor charts the significance of what is coming to replace it. The expenses scandal shows up grave defects in the British constitution. Vernon Bogdanor shows how the constitution can be reformed and the political system opened up in 'The New British Constitution'. This book offers new
insights into the close relationship between political discourses and conflict resolution through critical analysis of the role of discursive change in a peace process. Just as a peace process has many dimensions and stakeholders, so the discourses considered here come from a wide range of sources and actors. The book contains in-depth analyses of official discourses used to present the peace process, the discourses of political party leaders engaging (or otherwise) with it, the discourses of community-level activists responding to it, and the discourses of the media and the academy commenting on it. These discourses reflect varying levels of support for the peace process from obstruction to promotion and the role of language in moving across this spectrum according to issue and occasion. Common to all these analyses is the conviction that the language used by political protagonists and cultural stakeholders has a profound effect on progression towards peace. Bringing together leading experts on Northern Ireland’s peace process from a range of academic disciplines, including political science, sociology, linguistics, history, geography, law, and peace studies, this book offers new insights into the discursive dynamics of violent political conflict and its resolution.

Vernon Bogdanor once told The Guardian that he made ‘a living of something that doesn’t exist’. He also quipped that the British Constitution can be summed up in eight words: ‘Whatever the Queen in Parliament decides is law.’ That may still be the case, yet in many ways the once elusive British Constitution has now become much more grounded, much more tangible and much more based on written sources than was previously the case. It now exists in a way in which it previously did not. However, though the changes may seem revolutionary, much of the underlying structure remains unchanged; there are limits to the changes. Where does all this leave the Constitution? Here constitutional experts, political scientists and legal practitioners present up-to-date and in-depth commentaries on their respective areas of expertise. While also a Festschrift in honour of Vernon Bogdanor, this book is above all a comprehensive compendium on the present state of the British Constitution. ‘The new constitutional politics has spawned a new constitutional scholarship. This stimulating
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[45x527]collection, skilfully put together by Matt Qvortrup, works both as a

[45x514]welcome snapshot of where we are now and as an expert audit,

[45x500]from specialists in law, history and political science, of the deeper

[45x486]issues and of the complex dynamics of continuity and change in

[45x472]the ongoing refashioning of Britain's constitutional architecture.'

[45x459]Kevin Theakston, Professor of British Government, University of

[45x445]Leeds 'The highly distinguished team of scholars assembled by

[45x431]Matt Qvortrup has produced a deeply thought-provoking collection

[45x417]on the profound constitutional changes that have occurred in the

[45x404]UK over the last twenty years. A book worthy of reaching a very

[45x390]wide readership.' Roger Scully, Professor of Political Science,

[45x376]Cardiff University 'Vernon Bogdanor understands like few others

[45x362]the connections between history, politics and institutions - and that

[45x349]is what makes him such an authority on the British system of

[45x335]government.' The Rt Hon David Cameron MP, Prime Minister 'I

[45x321]think Vernon's guiding principle at Brasenose was to treat all his

[45x307]students as if they might one day be Prime Minister. At the time, I

[45x294]thought this was a bit over the top, but then a boy studying PPE at

[45x280]Brasenose two years beneath me became Prime Minister.' Toby

[45x266]Young, The Spectator

At the turn of the twenty-first century Britain is in a state of change. It is being transformed by the ongoing

process of devolution as well as by its increasing multi-ethnicity. At

the same time the relationship with the European Union remains

controversial. This book charts these transformations in the context

of the changes Britain experienced a century ago, at the turn of the

twentieth century. Focusing on British politics, culture and literature

the articles examine a range of topics, including models of utopian

and apocalyptic thought, the contemporary celebrity cult, the state

of literary theory in Britain and the recent boom in lyrical poetry

and the drama of blood and sperm. Most of the expansive

literature on social citizenship follows its leading thinker, T. H.

Marshall, and talks only about the British state, often referring only

to England. But social citizenship rights require taxation, spending,
effective public services and politics committed to them. They can

only be as strong as politics makes them. That means that the

distinctive territorial politics of the UK are reshaping citizenship

rights as they reshape policies, obligations and finance across the

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This timely book explores how changing territorial politics are impacting on social citizenship rights across the UK. The contributors contend that whilst territorial politics have always been major influences in the meaning and scope of social citizenship rights, devolved politics are now increasingly producing different social citizenship rights in different parts of the UK. Moreover, they are doing it in ways that few scholars or policymakers expect or can trace. Drawing on extensive research over the last 10 years, the book brings together leading scholars of devolution and citizenship to chart the connection between the politics of devolution and the meaning of social citizenship in the UK. The first part of the book connects the large, and largely distinct, literatures on citizenship, devolution and the welfare state. The empirical second part identifies the different issues that will shape the future territorial politics of citizenship in the UK: intergovernmental relations and finance; policy divergence; bureaucratic politics; public opinion; and the European Union. It will be welcomed by academics and students in social policy, public policy, citizenship studies, politics and political science. This volume explores some of the major transitions, opportunities and false dawns of modern British political history. It engages with the scholarly legacy of Professor Duncan Tanner (1958-2010) whose work was focused on the political process and on politics in government. Chronologically its span runs from the first general election to be conducted under the terms of the Third Reform Act through to the 1997 referenda in favour of devolved assemblies in Scotland and Wales. This was the period in which British politicians most obviously addressed a mass, British-wide electorate, seeking national approval for policies and programmes to be enacted on a UK-wide basis. Aimed at scholars and students of modern British history this volume will also interest the general reader who wishes to get to grips with some of the latest thinking about British politics.
University Suitable above all because it covers so many areas of contemporary institutions a useful reference work. Patrick Leech, University of Bologna
Strikes a balance between providing up-to-date information and being a source of general reference. Anne K. Bjørge, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration
An excellent presentation of the British economic and political/institutional system. J. Condriou, Université de Provence
A perfect tool and source for class activities. Borek Sousedik, Tobos ELTR, Czech Republic
The seventh edition of this highly-praised textbook has been substantially updated and revised to provide students of British studies with the perfect introduction to Britain, its country and people, politics and government, education, economy, media, arts and religion. It includes: discussion of recent developments and areas of topical interest in British society such as immigration, the recession, devolution and Britain’s relationships with the US and the EU, and coverage of the 2010 election new full colour illustrations exercises and questions to stimulate class discussion insights into the attitudes of British people today towards important issues updated suggestions for further reading and useful websites a fully updated companion website featuring further exercises, links to relevant articles and videos online, and quiz questions. British Civilization is a vital introduction to the crucial and complex identities of Britain. For supplementary exercises, questions and tutor guidance, go to www.routledge.com/textbooks/oakland

Understanding American government and Politics covers the subject in a clear, accessible, and easy-to-understand style. After setting American politics in its social and economic context, the book provides an introduction to and analysis of the American Constitution and the distribution of power within the federal system. It considers the Executive Branch, the legislature, and the judiciary. It evaluates the role of American political parties and lobbyist groups, and the nature of elections, electioneering, and voting behavior. Coverage is given to the Clinton presidency, the 2000 election and its complicated aftermath, the early days of the Bush administration and the terrorist attacks of 9/11/01. For over two centuries, the ‘Irish Question’ has dogged British politics in one form or another
Northern Ireland's 'Troubles' being perhaps the bloodiest manifestation. And although the past twenty years have seen intensive efforts to secure a devolved local settlement via the Good Friday Agreement, its principle of consent - which holds that the country cannot leave the UK without a majority vote - has meant that the constitutional status of Northern Ireland remains moot. Remote from the UK mainland in terms of its politics, economy and societal attitudes, Northern Ireland is placed, in effect, in an antechamber - subject to shifting demographic trends which are eroding the once-dominant Protestant Unionist majority, making a future referendum on the province's status a racing certainty.

Indeed, in the light of Brexit and a highly probable second independence referendum in Scotland, the reunification of Ireland is not a question of 'if', but 'when' and 'how'. In *A United Ireland*, Kevin Meagher argues that a reasoned, pragmatic discussion about Britain's relationship with its nearest neighbour is now long overdue, and questions that have remained unasked (and perhaps unthought) must now be answered.

Henrik Larsen presents discourse analysis as an alternative approach to foreign policy analysis. Through an extensive empirical study of British and French policies towards Europe in the 1980s, he demonstrates the importance of political discourse in shaping foreign policy. The author discusses key theoretical problems within traditional belief system approaches and proposes an alternative one: political discourse analysis. The theory is illustrated through detailed analyses of British and French discourses on Europe, nation/state security and the nature of international relations.


*Understanding US/UK Government and Politics* is a further volume in the *Understanding Politics* series. Clear and accessible in style, it offers invaluable insights into the similarities and differences between British and American politics. These are summarized in useful boxes at the end of each chapter, where there are also details of relevant websites and likely examination questions. The book begins by examining the setting against which government and politics operates in Britain and the United States, noting aspects of the history and social structure of each country.
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before exploring the concept of political culture. The underlying ideas and values of British and American people are compared, and the book goes on to analyse the constitution and the protection of rights, before considering the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government in detail. First published in 2003.

The book analyses how political parties compete and strategise on the issue of territorial reform using case-studies that include countries from both Western (Belgium, Germany, Italy and Spain) and Central-Eastern Europe (Poland, Slovakia and Romania). Each case-study in the volume considers the different drivers of decentralization, such as territorial identities and the demands of regionalist parties for territorial autonomy or independence, efficiency concerns related to issues of uneven economic development and economic competitiveness, the pressure from supra-national organizations (especially the EU), as well as different combinations of these drivers. They also consider how the ideology and organisation of state-wide parties and the institutional context in which they compete shape their responses to these drivers and their strategy towards the question of territorial reform. This collection investigates the logic of the actions that guide political parties' strategy to highlights trends that are apparent across the case-studies. This book was originally published as a special issue of West European Politics.

How might Scotland achieve independence? And what would be the consequences, for Scotland and the rest of the UK? Independence is ever-present on the Scottish political agenda. This book is the first serious study of the likely road to independence, and the consequences for the Scottish people and the Scottish economy. Scottish Independence starts with a detailed guide to the stages along the route to independence and goes on to analyse the legal, political and economic consequences. It asks key questions: *If Scots vote for an SNP government in Edinburgh, how will that government deliver its manifesto promise of achieving independence in Scotland? *If the Scots attain independence, what will change? What will Scotland's place be in the world? Can Scotland remain in the EU? *What are the economics of...
Would there be a flight of capital and a stock-market fall? How much economic freedom would an independent Scotland have? How much would change in the daily lives of Scots as a result of independence? How much autonomy would Scotland have as a small independent state in Europe?

Scottish Independence will have an impact on public policy and on academic thinking, and is of key interest to politicians, civil servants, academics, journalists and anyone interested in Scotland's future. For more than 40 years the Historic Documents series has made primary source research easy by presenting full primary documents and excerpts from documents on the important events of each year for the United States and the world. Each volume includes approximately 70 events with well over 100 documents from the previous year, from official or other influential reports and surveys, to speeches from leaders and opinion makers, to court cases, legislation, testimony, and much more. Historic Documents is renowned for the well-written and informative background, history, and context it provides for each document. Each volume begins with an insightful essay that sets the year's events in context, and each document or group of documents is preceded by a comprehensive introduction that provides background information on the event. Full-source citations are provided. Readers have easy access to material through a detailed, thematic table of contents and a cumulative five-year index that directs them to related material in earlier volumes.

The year 2006 was by all means an "election" year: a significant proportion of voters were called to the polls three times. In at least two - the parliamentary elections of 9-10 April and the 25-26 June constitutional referendum - the voters' choices had extraordinary consequences. The parliamentary elections awarded victory to the center-left by the slimmest of margins, yet ushered in a radical change in government, whereas the referendum saw the rejection of the substantial revision of the Constitution that had been promoted by the previous center-right government. This volume deals with these elections and their effects, namely the changes in the government majority and the Presidency of the Republic, as well as the center-right's unsuccessful attempt at revenge in local
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Consequences offers a broad study of the basic and universal issues in ethics and politics, the issues of what the human good is and how to attain it and avoid its opposite. These questions have long been debated and are no less debated today. However, according to author Peter Phillips Simpson, within the mainstream of Anglo-American modern philosophy they have been debated too narrowly. This narrowness is one of our modern vices, and it does much to encourage other vices, in particular that of despair of universal and objective reason. The essays in this collection not only attack these vices, but also attempt to replace them with the contrary virtues. The volume begins with an overview of modern Anglo-American moral philosophy and critiques the work of contemporary thinkers—specifically Alasdair MacIntyre and John Rawls—and the work of historical thinkers such as Machiavelli, Kant, and Hobbes. The author then explores ancient and medieval sources, and applies their concepts to discussions of modern problems. The book closes with chapters that discuss the direct consequences of contemporary vices in both thought and action, in particular the vice of failing to educate the morals of citizens. Simpson rejects the contemporary liberal dogma that political authority should not be involved in the moral education of citizens. Violence in Northern Ireland and the crime of abortion are among the issues discussed. Peter Phillips Simpson is professor of philosophy and classics at the Graduate Center and the College of Staten Island, City University of New York. He is the author of numerous articles and books including The Politics of Aristotle, A Philosophical Commentary on the Politics of Aristotle, and Karol Wojtyla. "An important and significant contribution to the field. Simpson presents classical sources with a freshness and thoroughness not often seen."—Prof. John Hittinger, U.S. Air Force Academy "Simpson's application of his view to the current crisis in liberal culture is clear, consistent, and timely."—Prof. Nicholas Capaldi, University of Tulsa "It is a rare pleasure to read a book that combines the elegance and rigour of the best of analytic philosophy with the imaginative breadth and radical seriousness of some of its rivals."—Margaret Atkins, Heythrop Journal
philosopher as well as its foremost historian of Chinese philosophy. He is best known in the West for his two-volume History of Chinese Philosophy, which remains the standard general history of the subject. He is also known for a series of books in which he developed a philosophical system combining elements of Chinese philosophy, particularly Neo-Confucianism, with Western thinking. In his preface to The Hall of Three Pines, Feng likens his autobiography to accounts written by "authors of ancient times, [who] on completing their major works, often wrote a separate piece to recount their origins and experiences, giving the overall plan of their work, and declaring their aims." The Hall of Three Pines begins in the 1890s, during the Chinese empire, and extends to the 1980s. According to Feng, "No age before was swept up in such a maelstrom of convoluted change." The son of a district magistrate, Feng left his home in 1910 at the age of fifteen to study in the provincial capital of Kaifeng and later at the China Academy in Shanghai. During the warlord and Kuomintang years, he graduated from Peking University, obtained a Ph.D. in philosophy under John Dewey at Columbia University, and became a professor of philosophy at several of China's most prestigious universities. Fleeing the Japanese invasion, Feng, along with many of his university colleagues, moved south to Changsha and Kunming. After Japan's surrender, he returned to teaching in Beijing and there witnessed the chaos of the Kuomintang-Communist civil war. Feng suffered the fate of many prominent intellectuals during the Cultural Revolution and was rehabilitated after Mao's death. His remaining years were spent in Beijing, at his long-time residence, The Hall of Three Pines, where he continued to work despite the gradual loss of his eyesight. Feng completed The Hall of Three Pines shortly before returning to the U.S. to receive an honorary degree from Columbia in 1982. The book is divided into three parts: The first is entitled "Society," which Feng describes as a record of his environment. "Philosophy" concerns Feng's work as an original philosopher and historian of Chinese philosophy and includes extensive excerpts from his own writings and discussions of these by himself and others. The final section, "Universities," is a discussion of education and delves into details of Chinese
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[45x527]academic affairs. The Hall of Three Pines is a monumental work of personal and intellectual history spanning nearly nine decades in the life of modern China's one great philosopher. This book provides a clear conceptual framework for the understanding of British politics, influenced in broad terms by a systems approach to public policy. It considers the bodies responsible for scrutinizing and legitimizing the policies of the U.K. government: Parliament and the monarchy. Offering a snapshot of life in Britain at the beginning of the 21st century, this is a wide-ranging collection of sources concerning every important aspect of life in Britain today, from national identity to moral panics. This book explains devolution today in terms of the evolution of past structures of government in the component parts of the United Kingdom. Available in paperback for the first time, it highlights the importance of the English dimension and the role that England's territorial politics played in constitutional debates. Similarities and differences between how the components of the UK were governed are described. It argues that the UK should be understood now, even more than pre-devolution, as a state of distinct unions, each with its own deeply rooted past and trajectory. Using previously unpublished primary material, as well as a wealth of secondary work, the book offers a comprehensive account of the territorial constitution of the UK from the early twentieth century through to the operation of the new devolved system of government. Six specialists on northern Canadian issues examine the transfer of power from the federal government to the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Land claims, aboriginal self-government, division of the NWT, the territorial governments' pursuit of fuller recognition in Canadian federalism and devolution all interact in confusing ways. This book makes the best sense of the complex processes underway in the Canadian north. Copyright code: 9c93a2a3490522ddc7d3be919d8a644