

# politics in the 2000s

**politics in the 2000s** was a dynamic and transformative era marked by significant global events, shifting power structures, and evolving political ideologies. This decade witnessed the impact of terrorism, wars, economic crises, and the rise of new political actors on the world stage. The 2000s shaped contemporary governance, international relations, and domestic policies in many countries. Key issues such as the War on Terror, globalization, and political polarization came to the forefront, influencing both developed and developing nations. This article explores the major political developments, trends, and challenges that defined politics in the 2000s. The following sections provide an in-depth analysis of global political shifts, regional dynamics, major political figures, and the legacy of this pivotal decade.

- Global Political Landscape in the 2000s
- Regional Political Dynamics
- Major Political Events and Movements
- Influential Political Leaders of the 2000s
- Impact of Technology and Media on Politics
- Legacy and Long-Term Effects of Politics in the 2000s

## Global Political Landscape in the 2000s

The global political landscape in the 2000s was characterized by significant realignments and challenges. The decade began with the contentious 2000 U.S. presidential election, setting a tone of political division. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks dramatically altered international relations and security policies worldwide. The resulting War on Terror, including the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, dominated global politics. Additionally, economic globalization intensified, leading to increased interdependence but also sparking debates over trade, labor rights, and sovereignty.

## The War on Terror

The War on Terror became the defining foreign policy agenda for the United States and its allies. Following the 9/11 attacks, the U.S. launched military operations in Afghanistan in 2001 to dismantle Al-Qaeda and remove the Taliban from power. In 2003, the Iraq War began with the U.S.-led invasion

aimed at toppling Saddam Hussein's regime, justified by claims of weapons of mass destruction. These conflicts had profound implications for international law, regional stability, and global security frameworks.

## **Economic Globalization and Political Impact**

Economic globalization accelerated during the 2000s, driven by technological advancements and trade liberalization. Institutions like the World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank played crucial roles in shaping economic policies. Yet, globalization also provoked political backlash, with increased awareness of income inequality, labor exploitation, and loss of national autonomy. These tensions influenced elections and policy debates worldwide.

## **Rise of Multipolarity**

The 2000s saw the gradual emergence of a multipolar world, challenging the post-Cold War unipolar dominance of the United States. Countries like China, Russia, and the European Union expanded their influence economically and politically. China's rapid economic growth positioned it as a key global player, while Russia sought to reassert its regional power. This shift complicated international diplomacy and contributed to new geopolitical rivalries.

## **Regional Political Dynamics**

Politics in the 2000s varied significantly across different regions, reflecting diverse historical contexts, conflicts, and development trajectories. Key regions such as the Middle East, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas experienced unique political transformations that shaped the global order.

## **Middle East Turmoil and Transformation**

The Middle East was a focal point of political upheaval in the 2000s, driven largely by the War on Terror and regional conflicts. The U.S. invasion of Iraq destabilized the country, leading to sectarian violence and the eventual rise of extremist groups like ISIS. Political reforms in countries like Iran and Saudi Arabia remained limited, while the Israeli-Palestinian conflict persisted without resolution. The decade ended with growing calls for reform that would later culminate in the Arab Spring.

## **European Integration and Challenges**

Europe made significant strides in political integration during the 2000s, with the expansion of the European Union to include Eastern European countries. The introduction of the euro as a common currency facilitated economic cohesion. However, the decade also revealed challenges, including rising nationalism, debates over immigration, and the initial strains that would lead to the Eurozone crisis. Additionally, relations with Russia became more complex amid energy politics and security concerns.

## **Asian Political Developments**

Asia experienced rapid economic growth and political shifts throughout the 2000s. China's rise as a global economic powerhouse was accompanied by increased assertiveness in international affairs. India strengthened its democratic institutions and economic reforms, becoming a major regional player. Southeast Asia pursued greater regional cooperation through ASEAN, while North Korea's nuclear ambitions heightened tensions. These dynamics contributed to shifting balances of power in the Asia-Pacific region.

## **African Political Landscape**

Africa's politics in the 2000s were marked by efforts to overcome conflict, promote democratization, and spur economic development. Some countries, such as South Africa, consolidated democratic governance, while others faced ongoing civil wars and political instability. International organizations and regional bodies like the African Union played active roles in peacekeeping and conflict resolution. Economic growth was uneven, with many nations grappling with poverty and governance challenges.

## **Political Trends in the Americas**

The Americas witnessed diverse political trends in the 2000s, including the continuation of U.S. dominance in global affairs and significant shifts in Latin America. Many Latin American countries experienced leftist political movements and leaders advocating for social justice and economic reform. Meanwhile, the U.S. engaged in active foreign policy interventions, particularly in the Middle East, while facing domestic political polarization. Canada and Mexico also navigated economic and security issues within the context of NAFTA.

## **Major Political Events and Movements**

Politics in the 2000s was shaped by numerous critical events and movements that influenced national and international development. These occurrences often reflected broader social, economic, and ideological trends.

## **9/11 Terrorist Attacks**

The September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States were a pivotal moment that reshaped global security policies. The events led to sweeping counterterrorism legislation, increased intelligence cooperation, and new military engagements. The attacks also intensified debates on civil liberties, immigration, and international law.

## **Global Financial Crisis of 2008**

The financial crisis of 2008 originated in the United States but rapidly spread worldwide, triggering the Great Recession. The collapse of major financial institutions exposed weaknesses in regulatory frameworks and risk management. Governments responded with stimulus packages, bailouts, and reforms aimed at stabilizing economies. The crisis had lasting political consequences, including increased skepticism toward globalization and financial elites.

## **Rise of Political Polarization**

The 2000s saw growing political polarization in many democracies, often fueled by ideological divides, media fragmentation, and cultural conflicts. This polarization affected legislative gridlock, public discourse, and electoral strategies. In the United States, for example, partisanship intensified, impacting governance and social cohesion.

## **Environmental and Climate Politics**

Environmental issues gained prominence in political agendas during the 2000s. International agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol sought to address climate change, though implementation faced challenges. Public awareness and activism around environmental sustainability increased, influencing elections and policy debates worldwide.

## **Social Movements and Advocacy**

Various social movements emerged or gained momentum during the 2000s, addressing issues such as human rights, gender equality, and anti-globalization. These movements utilized new communication technologies to organize and amplify their messages, affecting political platforms and policy considerations.

# Influential Political Leaders of the 2000s

The politics of the 2000s were shaped by numerous influential leaders who left indelible marks on their countries and the world. Their policies and decisions reflected and influenced the era's complex challenges.

## George W. Bush

As the President of the United States from 2001 to 2009, George W. Bush played a central role in defining the politics of the decade. His administration's response to 9/11, including the War on Terror and domestic security measures, set the tone for U.S. foreign and domestic policy. Bush's tenure also included efforts on education reform and economic policy.

## Tony Blair

British Prime Minister Tony Blair was a key ally of the U.S. in the War on Terror, supporting military interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq. Domestically, Blair pursued modernization of public services and social policies under the New Labour banner. His leadership reflected the challenges of balancing security concerns with civil liberties.

## Vladimir Putin

Russia's Vladimir Putin consolidated power in the 2000s, restoring state authority and pursuing an assertive foreign policy. His leadership emphasized economic stabilization, nationalism, and opposition to Western influence. Putin's era marked a significant shift in Russia's post-Soviet trajectory.

## Angela Merkel

Angela Merkel emerged as a dominant figure in European and global politics during the 2000s, becoming Germany's Chancellor in 2005. Her pragmatic leadership style and commitment to European integration helped navigate multiple crises and shape the European Union's direction.

## Other Notable Leaders

- Jacques Chirac (France)
- Hu Jintao (China)
- Hugo Chávez (Venezuela)

- Manmohan Singh (India)
- Barack Obama (elected in 2008, influential into the next decade)

## **Impact of Technology and Media on Politics**

The 2000s witnessed profound changes in the relationship between technology, media, and politics. The rise of the internet, social media platforms, and mobile communication transformed political campaigning, information dissemination, and public engagement.

## **Digital Campaigning and Political Communication**

Political campaigns increasingly utilized digital tools to target voters, raise funds, and organize supporters. Websites, email, and emerging social networks allowed for direct communication between politicians and constituents. These technologies also enabled rapid response to political events and opposition attacks.

## **Media Fragmentation and Information Access**

The proliferation of cable news channels and online news sources contributed to a fragmented media environment. Audiences could select from a wide range of perspectives, often reinforcing ideological preferences. This fragmentation impacted political discourse and public opinion formation.

## **Challenges of Misinformation**

The 2000s saw the early emergence of misinformation and disinformation in political contexts. The ease of sharing unverified information posed challenges for media credibility and democratic processes. Governments and organizations began seeking strategies to address these concerns.

## **Legacy and Long-Term Effects of Politics in the 2000s**

The political developments of the 2000s have had enduring impacts that continue to influence contemporary governance and international relations. The decade's conflicts, policies, and political transformations set the stage for subsequent challenges and opportunities.

## **Enduring Security Paradigms**

The War on Terror established new norms in security policy, surveillance, and military engagement. These paradigms have shaped national security strategies and international cooperation frameworks in the years since.

## **Economic and Political Realignments**

The global financial crisis prompted reevaluation of economic policies and regulatory systems, influencing political discourse about inequality and economic justice. The rise of new economic powers altered geopolitical balances, contributing to a more complex international system.

## **Political Polarization and Democratic Challenges**

The political polarization that deepened in the 2000s has persisted, affecting governance, electoral dynamics, and social cohesion in many countries. Efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and promote dialogue remain central concerns.

## **Technological Influence on Politics**

The technological innovations of the 2000s laid the groundwork for the digital age of politics, transforming campaign practices, media consumption, and citizen engagement. While offering new opportunities, these changes also pose challenges related to misinformation and political manipulation.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What were the major political events of the 2000 U.S. presidential election?**

The 2000 U.S. presidential election was highly contested, featuring George W. Bush and Al Gore. The election outcome hinged on Florida's votes, leading to a Supreme Court decision in *Bush v. Gore* that ultimately awarded the presidency to George W. Bush.

### **How did the 9/11 attacks in 2001 impact global politics?**

The 9/11 attacks dramatically shifted global politics, leading to the U.S.-led War on Terror, including invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, increased security measures worldwide, and heightened tensions between Western and Middle Eastern countries.

## **What was the significance of the Iraq War in the 2000s?**

The Iraq War, initiated in 2003 by the U.S. and allies, aimed to dismantle Saddam Hussein's regime citing weapons of mass destruction. It significantly affected regional stability, led to prolonged conflict, and shaped international debates on intervention and sovereignty.

## **How did the European Union evolve politically during the 2000s?**

During the 2000s, the European Union expanded to include Eastern European countries, adopted the Euro as a common currency by many members, and implemented the Lisbon Treaty to streamline decision-making and increase political integration.

## **What role did political polarization play in the United States during the 2000s?**

Political polarization deepened in the U.S. during the 2000s, exacerbated by contentious elections, the Iraq War, and cultural issues, leading to increased partisan divisions in Congress and among the public.

## **How did China's political influence change in the 2000s?**

China's political influence grew significantly in the 2000s due to its rapid economic expansion, increased participation in global institutions, and assertive foreign policy moves, marking it as a major global power.

## **What were the key political developments in Latin America in the 2000s?**

The 2000s in Latin America saw the rise of leftist governments in countries like Venezuela, Bolivia, and Ecuador, focusing on social reforms and challenging U.S. influence, alongside ongoing struggles with corruption and economic inequality.

## **How did social media affect politics in the 2000s?**

Social media emerged as a powerful political tool in the 2000s, transforming communication, mobilization, and campaigning, allowing politicians to engage directly with citizens and enabling grassroots movements to gain momentum rapidly.

## Additional Resources

### 1. *The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream*

Written by Barack Obama in 2006, this book explores the political and personal beliefs that shaped his vision for America. Obama discusses the challenges and hopes for the country, emphasizing unity, faith, and the importance of civic engagement. It provides insight into the political landscape of the 2000s and the ideals that propelled him to the presidency.

### 2. *The Looming Tower: Al-Qaeda and the Road to 9/11*

By Lawrence Wright, this Pulitzer Prize-winning book details the rise of Al-Qaeda and the events leading up to the September 11 attacks. It offers a comprehensive look at the political and intelligence failures of the 1990s and early 2000s. The book is a critical examination of terrorism and U.S. foreign policy during a pivotal decade.

### 3. *No Logo: Taking Aim at the Brand Bullies*

Naomi Klein's influential 2000 book critiques corporate globalization and its impact on politics, culture, and society. It highlights the resistance movements against multinational corporations and the growing power of brands in political discourse. The book became a manifesto for anti-globalization activists in the early 2000s.

### 4. *The Post-American World*

Fareed Zakaria's 2008 book analyzes the shifting global power dynamics as the United States faces new challenges from emerging nations. It explores the political and economic rise of countries like China and India, questioning America's unilateral dominance. The book is a thoughtful reflection on the future of international relations in the 21st century.

### 5. *What Happened*

Hillary Rodham Clinton's 2017 memoir provides an insider's perspective on the 2016 U.S. presidential election. Though published after the 2000s, it reflects on the political changes and challenges that began during that decade, including the evolving role of women in politics and the rise of populism. The book offers a detailed account of contemporary American political struggles.

### 6. *The Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism*

Naomi Klein examines how governments and corporations exploit crises to push controversial free-market policies. Focusing on events from the late 20th century through the 2000s, the book critiques political strategies in countries like the U.S., Iraq, and Chile. It is a compelling analysis of economic policy and its political consequences during the decade.

### 7. *Freakonomics: A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything*

Steven D. Levitt and Stephen J. Dubner's 2005 book uses economic theory to explore various social and political phenomena. While not purely political, it sheds light on incentives, corruption, and decision-making processes relevant to public policy. The book influenced how politics and economics are discussed in the 2000s.

### 8. *The Audacity to Win: The Inside Story and Lessons of Barack Obama's Historic Victory*

David Plouffe, Obama's campaign manager, narrates the strategies and political innovations behind the 2008 presidential campaign. The book offers a detailed look at grassroots organizing, media use, and political messaging in the 2000s. It serves as a case study of modern electoral politics and campaign management.

### 9. *The Dark Side: The Inside Story of How the War on Terror Turned into a War on American Ideals*

By Jane Mayer, this 2008 investigative book examines the political decisions and policies implemented after 9/11 that challenged civil liberties. It exposes the use of torture, surveillance, and legal manipulations by the Bush administration. The book provides a critical perspective on the balance between security and freedom in post-9/11 America.

## **Politics In The 2000s**

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**politics in the 2000s: Press Portrayals of Women Politicians, 1870s-2000s** , Teri Finneman, 2015-11-25 Recent history suggests the United States is within reach of its first woman president. This book examines the media experiences of women political pioneers who helped pave the way to the breaking of the glass ceiling. It analyzes newspaper treatment of four pioneering politicians between the 1870s and 2000s and explores how media discourse of women politicians has and hasn't changed over 150 years. The women featured are Victoria Woodhull, the first woman to run for president; Jeannette Rankin, the first woman elected to Congress; Margaret Chase Smith, the first woman to receive a presidential nomination at a major party's convention; and Sarah Palin, the first Republican woman vice presidential candidate. The social, political, and journalistic cultures of each woman's era are also explored to provide context for the women's media coverage. The findings illustrate that the press has used a variety of discursive strategies to delegitimize the candidacies of women politicians throughout history, which might have contributed to negative voter attitudes toward women in politics. Gendered stereotypes, gendered news frames, and double binds utilized in news coverage served to protect a male-dominated status quo. Yet a significant finding in Palin's coverage indicates that gender bias in news coverage is increasingly facing criticism, suggesting the tide may finally be turning in favor of more equalized discourse.

**politics in the 2000s: The Politics of the Dead in Zimbabwe, 2000-2020** Joost Fontein, 2022 Innovative and challenging study that provides fresh insights on the anthropology of death and postcolonial politics. In 1898, just before she was hanged for rebelling against colonial rule, Charwe Nyakasikana, spirit medium of the legendary ancestor Ambuya Nehanda, famously prophesised that my bones will rise again. A century later bones, bodies and human remains have come to occupy an increasingly complex place in Zimbabwe's postcolonial milieu. From ancestral bones rising again in the struggle for independence, and later land, to resurfacing bones of unsettled wardead; and from the troubling decaying remains of post-independence gukurahundi massacres to the leaky, tortured

bodies of recent election violence, human materials are intertwined in postcolonial politics in ways that go far beyond, yet necessarily implicate, contests over memory, commemoration and the representation of the past. In this book Joost Fontein examines the complexities of human remains in Zimbabwe's 'politics of the dead'. Challenging and innovative, he takes us beyond current scholarship on memory, commemoration and the changing significance of 'traditional' death practices, to examine the political implications of human remains as material substances, as duplicitous rumours, and as returning spirits. Linking the indeterminacy of human substances to the productive but precarious uncertainties of rumours and spirits, the book points to how the incompleteness of death is politically productive and ultimately derives from the problematic, entangled excessivities of human material and immaterial existence, and is deeply intertwined with the stylistics of postcolonial power and politics. Joost Fontein is Professor of Anthropology, University of Johannesburg. He was previously Director of the British Institute in Eastern Africa and Lecturer in Social Anthropology at the University of Edinburgh. His books include *Remaking Mutirikwi: Landscape, Water and Belonging* (James Currey, 2015), shortlisted for the African Studies Association 2016 Herskovits Prize. Southern Africa (South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana): University of Johannesburg Press

**politics in the 2000s:** Class, Politics, and the Decline of Deference in England, 1968-2000 Florence Sutcliffe-Braithwaite, 2018-02-23 In late twentieth-century England, inequality was rocketing, yet some have suggested that the politics of class was declining in significance, while others argue that class identities lost little power. Neither interpretation is satisfactory: class remained important to 'ordinary' people's narratives about social change and their own identities throughout the period 1968-2000, but in changing ways. Using self-narratives drawn from a wide range of sources - the raw materials of sociological studies, transcripts from oral history projects, Mass Observation, and autobiography - the book examines class identities and narratives of social change between 1968 and 2000, showing that by the end of the period, class was often seen as an historical identity, related to background and heritage, and that many felt strict class boundaries had blurred quite profoundly since 1945. Class snobberies 'went underground', as many people from all backgrounds began to assert that what was important was authenticity, individuality, and ordinariness. In fact, Sutcliffe-Braithwaite argues that it is more useful to understand the cultural changes of these years through the lens of the decline of deference, which transformed people's attitudes towards class, and towards politics. The study also examines the claim that Thatcher and New Labour wrote class out of politics, arguing that this simple - and highly political - narrative misses important points. Thatcher was driven by political ideology and necessity to try to dismiss the importance of class, while the New Labour project was good at listening to voters - particularly swing voters in marginal seats - and echoing back what they were increasingly saying about the blurring of class lines and the importance of ordinariness. But this did not add up to an abandonment of a majoritarian project, as New Labour reoriented their political project to emphasize using the state to empower the individual.

**politics in the 2000s:** The Dynamics of Southern Politics Seth C. McKee, 2018-07-17 I cannot praise the author enough for rising to the challenge of providing students with an accessible trip through time to show the emergence of the one-party South and how the South evolved over time. —Keith Lee, Georgia College Taking a hard look at the changing demographics in the American South, *The Dynamics of Southern Politics* discusses how this region remains exceptional while also addressing how that exceptionalism is eroding. Author Seth McKee tells a historically rich story going back to the end of the Civil War, tracks electoral changes to the present, and explores some of the most significant components contributing to partisan change. Supported by a host of detailed tables and figures, this book pairs a strong historical foundation with an in-depth analysis of the contemporary region.

**politics in the 2000s:** The Oxford Handbook of Modern British Political History, 1800-2000 David Brown, Robert Crawcroft, Gordon Pentland, 2018 The two centuries after 1800 witnessed a series of sweeping changes in the way in which Britain was governed, the duties of the

state, and its role in the wider world. Powerful processes--from the development of democracy, the changing nature of the social contract, war, and economic dislocation--have challenged, and at times threatened to overwhelm, both governors and governed. Such shifts have also presented challenges to the historians who have researched and written about Britain's past politics. This Handbook shows the ways in which political historians have responded to these challenges, providing a snapshot of a field which has long been at the forefront of conceptual and methodological innovation within historical studies. It comprises thirty-three thematic essays by leading and emerging scholars in the field. Collectively, these essays assess and rethink the nature of modern British political history itself and suggest avenues and questions for future research. The Oxford Handbook of Modern British Political History thus provides a unique resource for those who wish to understand Britain's political past and a thought-provoking 'long view' for those interested in current political challenges.

**politics in the 2000s:** *Reexamining Economic and Political Reforms in Russia, 1985-2000*

Vladimir Gel'man, Dmitry Travin, Otar Marganiya, 2014-06-25 *Reexamining Economic and Political Reforms in Russia, 1985-2000: Generations, Ideas, and Changes* analyzes the impact of generational changes and ideational changes on major political and economic reforms conducted in Russia during the late twentieth century. This book examines how the policy agenda was shaped by the ideas of the generations' representatives for the "sixtiers" and "seventiers." Representatives of the generation of "sixtiers" conducted reforms from 1985 to 1991 and invested major efforts in political liberalization but did not pay enough attention to economic reforms. On the other hand, the reformers from the generation of "seventiers," who were in charge of policy making from 1991 to 1998, were genuinely oriented toward market building but rather insensitive to the democratization of the political regime. This book explores how these differences in ideational agendas produced inconsistent and controversial outcomes from both stages of reforms.

**politics in the 2000s:** *Politics of Representation* Sudha Pai, Sukhadeo Thorat, 2022-10-13

The book presents debates around the concept of representation and how these ideas apply to representation for selected disadvantaged groups in India. It discusses empirical concerns and examines political representation of these disadvantaged groups in post-independence India. The experience of political representation of SCs, STs: the method of election, role of political parties in providing representation, role played by these groups in parliamentary institutions, and the extent of their participation. A second, significant area the volume attempts to cover is representation of the Muslim minority in parliament and state assemblies and understanding the reasons for their under-representation since independence, and more particularly in recent years.

**politics in the 2000s:** *The Routledge Companion to Cinema and Politics* Yannis

Tzioumakis, Claire Molloy, 2016-07-01 *The Routledge Companion to Cinema and Politics* brings together forty essays by leading film scholars and filmmakers in order to discuss the complex relationship between cinema and politics. Organised into eight sections - Approaches to Film and Politics; Film, Activism and Opposition; Film, Propaganda, Ideology and the State; The Politics of Mobility; Political Hollywood; Alternative and Independent Film and Politics; The Politics of Cine-geographies and The Politics of Documentary - this collection covers a broad range of topics, including: third cinema, cinema after 9/11, eco-activism, human rights, independent Chinese documentary, film festivals, manifestoes, film policies, film as a response to the post-2008 financial crisis, Soviet propaganda, the impact of neoliberalism on cinema, and many others. It foregrounds the key debates, concepts, approaches and case studies that critique and explain the complex relationship between politics and cinema, discussing films from around the world and including examples from film history as well as contemporary cinema. It also explores the wider relationship between politics and entertainment, examines cinema's response to political and social transformations and questions the extent to which filmmaking, itself, is a political act.

**politics in the 2000s:** *Pockets of Effectiveness and the Politics of State-building and*

**Development in Africa** Sam Hickey, 2023-07-03 This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-BC-ND 4.0 International License. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online

and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. Why do certain parts of the state in Africa work so effectively despite operating in difficult governance contexts? How do 'pockets of bureaucratic effectiveness' emerge and become sustained over time? And what does this tell us about the prospects for state-building and development in Africa? Repeated economic and social crises have demanded that development thinkers and policy actors have had to engage with the critical role that states play in delivering development. *Pockets of Effectiveness and the Politics of State-building and Development in Africa* shows that politics is the driving factor that shapes how well state agencies perform their roles. It deploys a new conceptual framework – the power domains approach – to explore the shifting fortunes of key state agencies in five countries – Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia – over the past three decades. Our original research reveals when, how and why political rulers decide to build effective state agencies and enable them to deliver certain forms of economic development – often through forming strategic coalitions with senior bureaucrats and with international support – and also when this support falters and gives way to a politics of survival. Comparative analysis identifies two potential trajectories towards state-building in Africa, each shaped by different configurations of social and political power. The book critiques the role that international development agencies have played in (mis)shaping the state in Africa and suggests a new strategic agenda for building the state capacities required to deliver sustained development at the current juncture. The book closes with critical commentaries from two leading scholars in the field, to help place our work in context and establish the next steps for research and strategy in this increasingly important area of development theory and practice.

**politics in the 2000s: Routledge Handbook of Russian Politics and Society** Graeme Gill, 2022-12-23 This second edition of the highly respected Routledge Handbook of Russian Politics and Society both provides a broad overview of the area and highlights cutting-edge research into the country. Through balanced theoretical and empirical investigation, each chapter examines both the Russian experience and the existing literature, identifies and exemplifies research trends, and highlights the richness of experience, history, and continued challenges inherent to this enduringly fascinating and shifting polity. Politically, economically, and socially, Russia has one of the most interesting development trajectories of any major country. This Handbook answers questions about democratic transition, the relationship between the market and democracy, stability and authoritarian politics, the development of civil society, the role of crime and corruption, the development of a market economy, and Russia's likely place in the emerging new world order. Providing a comprehensive resource for scholars, students, and policy makers alike, this book is an essential contribution to the study of Russian studies/politics, Eastern European studies/politics, and International Relations.

**politics in the 2000s: *The Politics of Coercion*** Neil Loughlin, 2024-09-15 In *The Politics of Coercion*, Neil Loughlin explains the persistence of Cambodia's authoritarian regime for more than four decades. It provides a historically grounded investigation of the country's ruling coalition: political elites, many drawn from within the state's coercive apparatus, who, in coordination with state-dependent tycoons, have come to control Cambodia's politics and its economy. Loughlin presents new empirical data foregrounding the coercive underpinnings of the modern Cambodian state and its party, the Cambodian People's Party (CPP). The focus on coercion reflects the regime's conflict and postconflict evolution and extractive political economy as the ruling coalition failed to channel popular interests through its political institutions, thus resorting either to low-intensity forms of coercion such as intimidation and surveillance or to high-intensity coercion such as violent crackdowns and extrajudicial killings. Through a critical reevaluation of the regime's origins and evolution in its relationship with citizens, *The Politics of Coercion* reconceptualizes the CPP to emphasize the obstacles—structural, institutional, and distributional—to building a mass-based clientelist or developmentally legitimate authoritarian party.

**politics in the 2000s: *The Rise of the 'New Right' in Europe from the 2000s onwards: The Case of the Dutch "Party for Freedom"*** Can Esen, 2012-06-12 Essay from the year 2011 in the subject Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: A, Saint Mary's University, course: Politics of

the EU, language: English, abstract: From the beginning of the current century, many European countries have witnessed the resurgence of extreme right political ideologies in their social and political arenas. Political entities such as the Freedom Party of Austria, Swiss People's Party, the Dutch Party for Freedom, the Hungarian Jobbik Party, the Swedish Democrats and the German National Democrat Party all share two or more of the following ideologies and characteristics: Euroscepticism, cultural conservatism, anti-globalism, national liberalism, anti-immigration, anti-Islamism, anti-Semitism and right-wing populism. Most of these parties gather under the umbrellas of several right wing formations, particularly as Non-Inscrits, in the European Parliament opposing the process of European integration. Their political success in the period after 2000, underlines the current trend towards right wing politics in Europe.

**politics in the 2000s:** *Ups and Downs in Global Green Politics and India's Part in It* V. Basil Hans, 2025-02-14 The 21st century has witnessed an unprecedented global discourse on environmental sustainability and green politics. From the corridors of power in developed nations to the grassroots movements in emerging economies, the urgency of climate action has shaped policies, economies, and international relations. However, the journey toward a greener world has been far from linear—marked by breakthroughs, setbacks, and geopolitical struggles. This book, *Ups and Downs in Global Green Politics and India's Part in It*, delves into the shifting landscape of environmental politics worldwide, examining the factors that have influenced global commitments, the role of major international agreements, and the impact of economic and political changes on sustainability efforts. While many nations have led the charge toward carbon neutrality, others have hesitated or backtracked due to economic and political pressures. A significant part of this discourse is India's evolving stance in global green politics. As a rapidly developing economy with a growing energy demand, India faces the dual challenge of sustaining economic progress while fulfilling its environmental responsibilities. This book explores India's policies, achievements, and challenges in balancing these priorities. From its leadership in the International Solar Alliance to the debates surrounding its coal dependency, India's environmental journey offers valuable insights into the complexities of green politics in the Global South. By analyzing the historical and contemporary trends of environmental politics, this book aims to provide readers with a nuanced understanding of where the world stands today in its fight against climate change and what the future might hold. It is intended for policymakers, academics, students, and anyone keen to understand the intricate interplay between politics, economy, and environmental sustainability. I hope this book encourages reflection and meaningful discussions on the way forward in creating a greener, more sustainable world.

**politics in the 2000s:** *Routledge Handbook on Women in the Middle East* Suad Joseph, Zeina Zaatari, 2022-12-30 The Routledge Handbook on Women in the Middle East provides an overview of the key historical, social, economic, political, religious, and cultural issues which have shaped the conditions and status of women in the region. The book is divided into eleven thematic sections, providing a comprehensive guide to understanding the current and historical contexts of women in the Middle East, each giving ground-breaking insights into various aspects of women's movements: The importance of historical context, including pre-Islamic through post-colonial histories The importance of politics and the state in understanding women in the ME Women's roles in political and social movements The impacts of the formal and informal economies and education on women of the region Women's spaces and the creation of publics and counterpublics The effects of war, displacement, and other forms of gendered violence Women, family, and the state Discourses and practices of religion Women and health practices Bodies and sexualities Women and sites of cultural production A unique overview of cutting-edge research in the key arenas of pre-Islamic to post-colonial histories, this Handbook will affect the way future generations of scholars engage with and add to the vast repository of socio-political studies of the Middle East. It will thus be of interest to researchers in gender studies, women's studies, pre-Islamic and post-colonial studies, feminist studies, and socio-political and socio-economic studies.

**politics in the 2000s:** *Political Consumerism* Dietlind Stolle, Michele Micheletti, 2013-08-26

Political Consumerism captures the creative ways in which consumers and citizens turn to the market as their arena for politics. This book theorizes, describes, analyzes, compares, and evaluates how political consumers target corporations to solve globalized problems. It demonstrates the reconfiguration of civic engagement, political participation, and citizenship. Unlike other studies, this book also evaluates if and how consumer actions are or can become effective mechanisms of global change.

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