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**The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Politics (3 ed.)** [a](#)

**Iain McLean and Alistair McMillan**

This best-selling dictionary contains over 1,700 entries on all aspects of politics. Written by a leading team of political scientists, it embraces the whole multi-disciplinary spectrum of political theory including political thinkers, history, institutions, and concepts, as well as notable current affairs that have shaped attitudes to politics.

Fully revised and updated for the 3rd edition, the dictionary includes a wealth of new material in areas such as international relations, political science, political economy, and methodologies, as well as a chronology of key political theorists. It ... [More](#)

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

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**Iain McLean** is an Official Fellow in Politics at Sturges College, Oxford, and Professor of Politics at the University of Oxford. He has held visiting appointments at Stanford and Yale. His books include *Public Choice* (1987) and *Rational Choice and British Politics* (2000). [More](#)

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Politics - Dictionary

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## Brief History

First edition was published in 1996 as *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Politics*. The second edition came in 2003 and the third edition published in 2009. It was published online in 2009 and current online version is 2016. Print ISBN-13: 9780199207800 and eISBN: 978019172719.

## Scope and Coverage

This dictionary includes over 1,700 entries regarding all aspects of politics. It covers the whole various terms of political theory including political thinkers, history, institutions, and concepts, as well as notable current affairs that related to politics. It is fully revised and updated edition (3<sup>rd</sup>). This dictionary covers new areas such as international relations, political science, political economy, and methodologies, as well as a chronology of key political theorists.

### ***Kind of Information***

The meaning of the terms, description and short notes on those terms are available here. See and see also references are also available here. Some terms within the meaning of a particular entry are cross referenced. Related contents of a particular entry are also given in hyper link form. Some examples are given below for clear understanding.

#### **“anarchy”**

Lack of centralized authority. Within polities social relations are hierarchically ordered by the state or other social institutions. Between polities unilateral power or co-operation may provide order, but there is no generally accepted supreme authority or world government to settle disputes and enforce law. This is why many writers on international relations routinely refer to the international system as an anarchy even though they know very well that it is not anarchic in the vulgar sense of being disorderly.

**See also** [anarchism](#).

#### **“Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty”**

**See** [disarmament](#).

#### **“extreme-right parties”**

Contemporary extreme-right, or radical-right, parties in Western Europe are variously characterized as [populist](#), [nationalist](#), [fascist](#), anti-system, anti-party, anti-Eu and/or anti-immigrant. While none of these are essential, anti-immigrant policy is common to the vast majority. Major examples include the Freedom Party (Austria), [National Front](#) (France), Vlaams Belang (previously Vlaams Blok) (Belgium), Republikaner (Germany), the Danish and Norwegian Progress parties, Alleanza Nazionale (previously MSI) and Lega Nord (Italy), and in the UK the British National Party and [National Front](#). Many of these parties saw a marked increase in their vote share in the 1980s and 1990s so that among others, the French, Italian, Austrian, and Flemish extreme-right have all frequently achieved more than 10 per cent of the vote although some have received setbacks since 2000. While survey research shows that anti-immigrant sentiment is the main factor influencing individual citizen decisions to vote for the extreme-right, it is not the case that the varying fortunes of extreme-right parties can be accounted for by differences between countries in the hostility to immigrants. Instead it appears that the success of extreme-right parties are affected by the electoral system, the reactions of other parties and their own history prior to the immigration issue becoming prominent.

There are some short biography of politician and political theorist also present. e.g.:

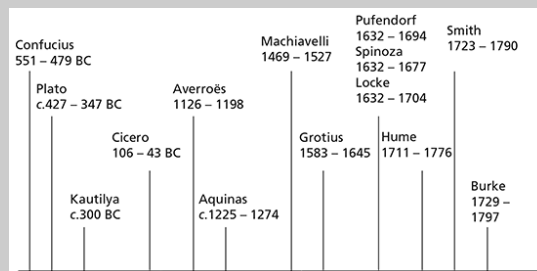
**“Adams, John (1735–1826) American revolutionary politician and political**

theorist.”

Trained as a lawyer in Massachusetts, he helped formulate the argument that the US colonies had never legitimately been subject to the jurisdiction of the British parliament. After independence he was the intellectual leader of the conservative wing of the revolution, arguing in his *Defence of the Constitutions... of the USA* (1787) that the Senate ought to be chosen from among the rich and the intelligent. Until 1796 he nevertheless retained a friendship with the much more radical Jefferson, perhaps because of their common exposure to the French Enlightenment when they had been diplomats in the 1780s. The friendship was broken by Adams's partisan Presidency (1797–1801), although Adams was less extreme in his partisanship of urban, commercial policies than the fiery Hamilton. It was resumed in 1812 and led to a warm and wise exchange of letters which ended with the death of both men on the same day—4 July 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

### Special Features

- ❖ Subject wise arrangement of various Oxford reference tools is available in this site.
- ❖ Links to Gmail, Yahoo mail and various social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Google plus etc. are available.
- ❖ If one types a particular term in the search bar the list of books published from Oxford, on that specific topic is found.
- ❖ Timeline of political philosophers and theorists are present. An example ( small part) is given below:



- ❖ From the Dictionary homepage, under the heading Reference type, links to Overview pages of books, subject reference, historical timeline, quotations, bilingual dictionaries and other English dictionaries are provided.
- ❖ The site provides a platform for Authors community.

- ❖ Link to news related to the domain of Oxford publication.
- ❖ For fast search one can directly get the word by writing the starting alphabets of a word at the arrangement page.

### ***Arrangement Pattern***

Entries are arranged alphabetically. Under an alphabet the entries which start with that particular alphabet are also arranged alphabetically. For an example mention may be made of categorical variable, catholic parties, caucus, caudillismo, Central Bank, central committee etc. which come under the alphabet “C”. e.g.:

categorical variable
catholic parties
caucus
caudillismo
Central Bank
central committee

### ***Remarks***

This dictionary is a valuable tool for students and other academic people studying politics and related disciplines, as well as politicians, journalists, and the general reader seeking clarification of political terms.

### ***Comparable Tools***

- Glossary of Political Terms (<http://democracy.org.au/glossary.html>)
- Political Dictionary ([http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military\\_Law/Lieber\\_Collection/pdf/PoliticalDictionary\\_Vol-I.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/Lieber_Collection/pdf/PoliticalDictionary_Vol-I.pdf))
- Dictionary of Politics and Government ([http://www.untag-smd.ac.id/files/Perpustakaan\\_Digital\\_2/POLITICS%20AND%20GOVERNMENT%20Dictionary%20of%20politics%20and%20government.pdf](http://www.untag-smd.ac.id/files/Perpustakaan_Digital_2/POLITICS%20AND%20GOVERNMENT%20Dictionary%20of%20politics%20and%20government.pdf))

### ***Date of Access***

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