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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNISA990002323220203316                                       |
| Autore                  | RODANO, Franco  |
| Titolo                  | Questione democristiana e compromesso storico / Franco Rodano |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Roma : Editori Riuniti, 1977                                  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 362 p. ; 20 cm  |
| Collana                 | Politica ; 3  |
| Collocazione            | XXX.A. Coll. 179/ 2 (Coll. AZK 3)                             |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
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| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910974873803321   |
| Titolo                  | The elections in Israel, 1996 / / edited by Asher Arian and Michal Shamir   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Albany, NY, : State University of New York Press, 1999  |
| ISBN                    | 9780791495223<br>0791495221   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (viii, 318 pages) : illustrations   |
| Collana                 | SUNY series in Israeli Studies<br>SUNY series in Israeli studies  |
| Altri autori (Persone)  | ArianAlan<br>ShamirMichal <1951->   |
| Disciplina              | 324.95694/054   |
| Soggetti                | Elections - Israel<br>Israel Politics and government 1993-  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
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| Nota di contenuto       | ""Front Matter""; ""Half Title Page""; ""Title Page""; ""Copyright Page""; ""Dedication Page""; ""Table of Contents""; ""Introduction""; ""Content""; |

""PART ONE: Politics of Identity""; ""Elections as a Battleground over Collective Identity""; ""Collective Identity in the 1996 Election""; ""Religion and the Politics of Inclusion: The Success of the Ultra-Orthodox Parties""; ""The Odd Group Out: The Arab-Palestinian Vote in the 1996 Elections""; ""Determining Factors of the Vote among Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union""; ""Old"" versus ""New"" Politics in the 1996 Elections""  
""PART TWO: Political Reform, Parties, Candidates"" ""The Electoral Consequences of Political Reform In Search of the Center of the Israeli Party System""; ""The Likud's Double Campaign Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea""; ""Peres the Leader, Peres the Politician""; ""The 1996 Party Primaries and Their Political Consequences""; ""The Bias of Pluralism The Redistributive Effects of the New Electoral Law""; ""Balance in Election Coverage""; ""Back Matter""; ""Index""; ""Back Cover""

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## Sommario/riassunto

Leading American and Israeli social scientists discuss the precedent-setting events of Israel's 1996 elections. Leading social scientists from Israeli and American universities, using different methods and representing diverse intellectual traditions, address the precedent-setting events of Israel's 1996 elections. The contributors discuss the meaning of collective identity, the role of religion and nationalism in modern Israel, the political behavior of Israeli Arabs, the secrets of success of the immigrant party. Also discussed are issues such as the impact of the direct election law on party organization, primaries and coalition-formation calculations, the repeated electoral failure of Shimon Peres, and the role of the media in the election campaign. The 1996 elections in Israel represented a "first" in Israeli politics in many ways. For the first time Israelis directly elected their prime minister and, in simultaneous but separate elections, they elected their 120-member Knesset (parliament). Also, it was the first time that elections were held after the mutual recognition of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization following the Oslo accords and it was the first election held after the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rubin. The political parties made widespread use of primaries in 1996, and hundreds of thousands of new immigrants from the former Soviet Union cast their first ballots. The large support for a party supported by former-Soviet immigrants highlighted the emergence of sectarian interests. This was also expressed in the surge for the two Arab parties from five seats in 1992 to nine seats in 1996, and for the three Jewish religious parties whose combined representation grew from 16 to 23 seats.

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