Democracy without democrats?
- lack of feasible ideological alternatives
  o communism had lost appeal
  o no coherent rightist ideology
  o economic and political success of LRCD in 1980s
- democracy as institutionalized uncertainty (Przeworski, 1991)
- uncertainty over who will win exists: “know what is possible and likely but not what will happen”
- democracy offers all political actors the potential to win future elections
- so long as the possibility of future victory is valued more highly than subversion, losers will comply will outcomes
- expectations about what others will do (comply or subvert) matters
- Does ideology* matter? Do liberal democracies need a democratic “political culture”?
Democratization and Liberalization

Liberalization: increase in civil liberties and reduction in state repression
- wider freedom of expression
- elements of civil society can associate more freely
- e.g., glasnost in Soviet Union
- no improved ability to change government

Democratization: change of the regime from authoritarianism toward democracy
- parties can form
- elections are held
- “transition to democracy” occurs when government changes hands peacefully via elections
- democracy is still “unconsolidated”

Consolidation: democracy is consolidated when …
  o “it is the only game in town” (Przeworski)
  o popular support for democratic institutions
  o absence of major anti-democratic opposition
  o “deep, unquestioned, routinized commitment to democracy and its procedures at the elite and mass levels” (Diamond)
  - consequence of consolidation is stable and persistent democracy
Liberal representative capitalist democracy
- liberal in that civil liberties are protected
- representative because direct participation is limited
- capitalist because markets and private property exist
- democracy because most people elect elites to represent them (accountability)
- e.g., US, Canada, W. Europe, Japan

Democracy can be limited and illiberal
- “Democracy with Adjectives” or Prefixes
  o illiberal democracy or semi-democracy
  o electoral democracy (electoralism)
    o elections are held but they are not free or fair

- political actors are excluded (e.g., Iran’s Guardian Council limits who runs and what policies are legal (and limits who can elect GC))

- Fear of military intervention can limit real contestation (Turkey, Argentina)

- Civil liberties can be restricted (Singapore, Malaysia)