

## LIBERAL

**Classical Liberalism:** a **government** whose **powers are limited** through a social contract and/or constitution that respects personal freedoms and rights

**Economic Liberalism:** an **economic system** based on a belief in private property and the promotion of a free-market driven by supply and demand

# DEMOCRACY

Republic (Indirect Democracy): Parliamentary, Presidential, Hybrid

**Pluralism:** interests (business and labor primarily) **freely compete** to influence state public policy.

**Corporatism:** a system of social compromise between **government**, **business**, **and labor** facilitated through state institutional arrangements.

# LIBERAL DEMOCRACY

A liberal democracy is a society that believes in majority rule, minority rights, free market economics, and limits on the power of government.

#### **CHARACTERISTICS:**

- Stable Government - Free, Fair, Competitive Elections

- Post-Industrial (Service-Based) - Vibrant Civil Society

- High Quality of Life - Independent Judiciary

- Global Infuence - Free Media

Source: The Economist's Democracy Index (2008)

Region	Democracies	Contenders	
Europe	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands	Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Turkey	
The Americas	Canada, Costa Rica, Uruguay, USA	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Most Carribean Islands	
Asia & Pacific Islands	Australia, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand	India, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan	
Africa	_	Benin, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa	
Middle East		Israel	



	Countries	Percentage of Countries	Percentage of World Pop
Full Democracies	25 USA, UK	15%	11%
Flawed Democracies	53 Mexico	31%	37%
Hybrid	37	22%	14%
horitarian	<b>52</b> Russia, China, Iran, Nigeria	31%	38%

Source: The Economist's Democracy Index (2011)



# What is a Liberal Democracy?

you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes: What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy? ss. 23-28

What are the origins of the Democratic State? pgs. 29-

ease bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!



## What is a Liberal Democracy?

you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes:

What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy?
rs. 23-28

Define and describe competitive elections and Rule of w. pgs. 26-28

ease bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!



### What is a Liberal Democracy?

As you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes:

- What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy? ogs. 23-28
- 2. What were the four great transformations? pgs. 31-32. Please bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!



### What is a Liberal Democracy?

As you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes:

- What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy?
   23-28
- How does Civic Culture lead to the success or failure of Democracy? pgs. 32-33
- Please bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!



# What is a Liberal Democracy?

As you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes:

- 1. What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy? pgs. 23-28
- 2. What are the different kinds of political parties in a Democracy? pgs. 34-36

Please bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!



#### What is a Liberal Democracy?

As you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes:

- I. What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy? pgs. 23-28
- 2. What are the "New Divisions" in a Democracy? pgs. 36-39

Please bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!



### What is a Liberal Democracy?

As you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes:

- 1. What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy? pgs. 23-28
- 2. What is the difference between Presidential and Parliamentary systems? pgs. 39-41.

Please bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!



### What is a Liberal Democracy?

As you read Ch. 2 answer the following in your notes:

- 1. What are the common features of a Liberal Democracy? pgs. 23-28
- 2. What is the Interventionist State? Why does it exist in a Democracy? pgs. 43-45

Please bring your book/Hauss packet to class tomorrow!