

I. The Transition to Democracy

A. Transitions Require Sufficient Demand (Approaching 52% of Population) In Order To Put Democratization On The State Policy Agenda

B. However, This Transition Can Lead To Stable Or Unstable Democratic Outcomes.

C. The Greater The Extent And Intensity of Demand For Democracy, The Greater The Promised Benefits Through Lin

D But the Greater the
Linkage, the Greater the likely
Survival Threat To key
Interests in the States Quo

4. Example - Middle
Classes, Taxation, Regulation,
Property Rights

E. The Greater the Threat, the
More likely Anti-Democratic
Coalitions will form around
Anti-Democratic Institutions

1 Do, the Anti-NAK Europe
For Communists And the Anti-Democratic
Left (Support For Democracy Is Contingent)
G. Radical/Redistribution, Distributive Reform

II. This Generates A Tendency
For the Formation of
Anti-Democratic Coalitions
And the Transformation of the
Movement Into An Anti-
Democratic Party
Committed To Overthrowing
Weimar as Well as a
Anti-Democratic Left
(Communists)
A Poor Destabilizer The
Republic and Leads To
Breakdown of Violence, and
Authoritarian Rule - Could Have
Occurred Regardless of Great
Depression. - The Nazis

* Path Analysis - Democratization

A The Greater The Differential
Between the Benefits And Costs
of Democratization For A
Maximum Winning Coalition (SWE)
The Greater The Likelihood of
Democracy Entering the State's Policy
Agenda.

1 This Is A Function of
Leverage - (Like Aristocratic Power)
B Democratization Triggers The
Formation of Anti-Democratic Coalitions
1 Leading To Polarization
C Outcomes Will Be Stable / Unstable
Depending On Bargaining, Compromise, And Institutions

I. Two Paths to Democracy:

Incremental & Discontinuous

A. Incremental - Democratic Voting Rights Are Introduced gradually (incrementally) over a period of years, typically leading to a stable democratic order.

Example: Gt. Britain 1832-1920

a. 1832 - Enfranchisement of Middle class

b. 1847 - Property Owning Middle Class

c. 1884 - Unskilled workers

B Discontinuous - Democratic Voting Rights Are Imposed on the State By A Democratic Coalition leading to Polarization and Instability

B. 1 examples: France, Germany
in the 1800's; Europe I + II
Inter. War Period - 1919-1939

C. The Imposition of Democracy
Entails Linkage To A Program
of Radical Redistribution. This Causes
A Social Survival Threat To Key
Groups Who Benefit From The Status Quo/
(Benefits > Costs). These Groups
Have The Wealth, Status & Power
To Destabilize Democracy And
Impose An Authoritarian Regime
(Coups; Civil War; Anti-Democratic
Elections)

D. Hypothesis. Stable Democracy
(Incremental) Requires Bargains Between
Supporters And Opponents of Democracy. Instability
may result from failed or bad bargaining

I The Conditions of Instability

A. All Democratic Transitions Threaten Some Key Interests

2 The Ambiguous Middle Class

B. Threatened Groups Will Form

Anti-Democratic Coalitions

C. Supporters of Democracy Will

Form Coalitions Around The

Linkage of State Democratization

And Are Not Represented In

New Democratic Regimes

1 Radical Redistribution -

a. labor rights b. redistribution of property rights c. aristocratic states

2. This Triggers Anti-Democratic Coalitions & Polarization leading To Breakdown

D. Breakdown:

1. Military Coups - Overthrow

2. Constitutional Civil War

a. Europe - 1848 revolutions

b. Spain - 1936-39

c. Chile - 1980s

3. Anti-Democratic Elections

a. Italy 1919-22

b. Germany 1928-32

4. "Fascist" Movements

Are Movements of Ideology

And Interest But Typically

Gain Mass Support (49-50%)

From Middle Class Provided By

Democratization

E. Stable Democratic Transitions

Reform Movements - Redistributive Policies