

## Key terms + ideas

- positive vs. negative conditionality
- hegemonic shocks
- clientelism
- anti-system parties
- Loyal, disloyal, and semi-loyal opposition
- The Sharpeville Massacre (1960) and Soweto Rebellion (1976)
- Boris Yeltsin and Vladimir Putin

## Key questions

**Q: According to Huntington, what role does economic growth play in the Third Wave of democratization?**

**A:** In Huntington, over the long term, economic growth creates the basis for democratic regimes because, as he hypothesizes, significant industrialization creates an interrelated economy which is difficult for authoritarians to control. In the short-term, however, rapid economic growth or crisis destabilizes authoritarian regimes. According to Huntington, the Third Wave of democratization emerged under conditions of long-term growth but short-term crisis which facilitated democratization.

**Q: What is a competitive authoritarian regime?**

**A:** A competitive authoritarian regime is a civilian regime with formal democratic institutions that are widely viewed as the primary way of gaining power but under which the incumbents use the state to manipulate the outcome. As Levitsky and Way put it, “[c]ompetition is thus real but unfair” (Levitsky and Way 2010, p. 5).

**Q: What is the puzzle of modern democratic breakdown in Svoboda? What trade-off does he identify?**

**A:** Svoboda sees the puzzle of modern democratic breakdown as explaining why voters who espouse commitments to democratic principles also vote for anti-democratic leaders. To answer this question, Svoboda highlights the role of trade-offs for voters between their partisan stances and allegiance with democracy.

**Q: What are the key factors of Levitsky and Way’s argument? How is it different than Huntington’s?**

**A:** Levitsky and Way (2010) argues three key factors shape regime type outcomes in the post-Cold War world: (1) level of Western linkage, (2) organizational power of the state, (3) level of Western leverage. Unlike Huntington, Levitsky and Way emphasize the strength of domestic state institutions as a determining factor in shaping regime outcomes. They also argue that some international factors are more important to explaining regime type because linkage is more important than leverage in explaining if a country is a democracy.

## Week's readings

- Gunitsky, Aftershocks, pp. 1-31.
- Huntington, The Third Wave, pp. 31-46; 59-108.
- Wood, "An Insurgent Path to Democracy", 862-888.
- Levitsky and Way, Competitive Authoritarianism: Hybrid Regimes after the Cold War, pp. 3-24.
- Levitsky and Ziblatt, How Democracies Die (New York: Crown, 2018), pp. 1-6, 11-32, and 72-96.
- Svobik, "Polarization versus Democracy" pp. 20-32.

## Review questions

Check your understanding of this week's material and key ideas with the following questions.

1. According to Huntington what are the four types of waves in democratization politics? What are the five patterns of democratization? How do these types and patterns overlap?
2. How does each author explain democratic backsliding? Or in other words, according to each author, what leads to democratic backsliding? Which do you find most compelling?
3. Per the authors this week, should we expect newly democratizing countries to follow the same paths as those taken by countries in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries?
4. What factors do you think contribute most significantly to the resilience or fragility of democracies today?
5. Do these arguments vindicate modernization theory? In what ways do they negate, confirm or amend modernization's theory's predictions for political development?
6. What does Gunitsky's theory predict about the robustness of democratic reforms? Under what conditions are new democracies more robust?

## References

Levitsky, Steven and Lucan Way (2010). *Competitive authoritarianism: hybrid regimes after the Cold War*. eng. Problems of international politics. HOLLIS number: 99155805528003941. Cambridge: University Press. ISBN: 978-0-511-78135-3.