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# Presidentialism And Democracy In Latin America

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Advances and Setbacks JHU Press  
This is the third of four volumes compiled in honor of Juan J. Linz and edited by H. E. Chehabi, Richard Gunther, Alfred Stepan, and Arturo Valenzuela. Each volume presents original research and theoretical essays by Linz's distinguished collaborators, students, teachers, and friends, as well as overviews of his enormous contributions to Spanish and Latin American studies, comparative politics, and sociology. In Volume III, leading Latin American scholars evaluate Juan Linz's contribution to the study of Latin American politics, in particular his influence on studies

dealing with authoritarianism, democratic breakdown, public opinion, regime transition, and the institutional conditions needed for stable democracy.

How Politics Shapes Policies Cambridge University Press

"With a superb cast of contributors and a well-chosen sample of countries, *The Failure of Presidential Democracy* treats a central issue in the world today, as more and more countries try to construct durable democracies. It also reflects the new emphasis in political science on institutions, an area that has been sorely neglected in Latin American studies. Indeed, the book fills a huge informational and analytical gap on institutional arrangements in Latin

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American political systems. This is a stimulating, thoughtful, and relevant book-well suited to classroom use in courses on comparative politics and Latin American politics."-Paul W. Drake, University of California, San Diego. Complete Edition. **Making Brazil Work** Univ of California Press Documents the emergence of a pattern of political instability in Latin America. Traditional military coups have receded in the region, but elected presidents are still ousted from power as a result of recurrent crises. Aníbal Pérez-Liñán shows that presidential impeachment has become the main constitutional instrument employed by civilian elites to depose unpopular rulers. Based on detailed comparative research in five countries and extensive historical information, the book explains why crises without breakdown have become the dominant form of instability in

recent years and why some presidents are removed from office while others survive in power. The analysis emphasizes the erosion of presidential approval resulting from corruption and unpopular policies, the formation of hostile coalitions in Congress, and the role of investigative journalism. This book challenges classic assumptions in studies of presidentialism and provides important insights for the fields of political communication, democratization, political behaviour, and institutional analysis.

Argentina's Transition Years in Comparative Perspective

International Monetary Fund  
Presidentialism and Democracy in Latin America  
Cambridge University Press

Presidentialism and Democracy in Latin America Cambridge University Press

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David J. Samuels and Matthew S. Shugart provide the first systematic analysis of how democratic constitutional design shapes party politics.

Democracy in Latin America Routledge

The Politics of Exile in Latin America provides a systematic analysis of exile as a mechanism of institutional exclusion and its historical development.

Deepening Democracy in Latin America

Presidentialism and Democracy in Latin America

From the 1980s through the first decade of the twenty-first century, the spread of democracy across the developing and post-Communist worlds transformed the global political landscape. What drove these changes and what determined whether the emerging democracies would stabilize or revert to authoritarian rule? Dictators and Democrats takes a comprehensive look at the transitions to and from democracy in recent decades. Deploying both statistical and

qualitative analysis, Stephen Haggard and Robert Kaufman engage with theories of democratic change and advocate approaches that emphasize political and institutional factors. While inequality has been a prominent explanation for democratic transitions, the authors argue that its role has been limited, and elites as well as masses can drive regime change. Examining seventy-eight cases of democratic transition and twenty-five reversions since 1980, Haggard and Kaufman show how differences in authoritarian regimes and organizational capabilities shape popular protest and elite initiatives in transitions to democracy, and how institutional weaknesses cause some democracies to fail. The determinants of democracy lie in the strength of existing institutions and the public's capacity to engage in collective action. There are multiple routes to democracy, but those growing out of mass mobilization may provide more checks on incumbents than those emerging from intra-elite bargains. Moving beyond well-known beliefs regarding regime changes, Dictators and Democrats

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explores the conditions under which transitions to democracy are likely to arise.

### Masses, Elites, and Regime Change Polity

Latin America has seen a great extension of democratic government over the past twenty years. However democratisation has proved problematic in a number of ways: many Latin American countries have seen little per capita growth; poverty has increased; and political crises have often recurred. The idea of the 'Washington consensus' - that democracy, free markets and prosperity would go together in the region - has so far failed. In the first part of the book, George Philip identifies the reasons why this should be so. The chapters are organised around relevant historical and institutional factors, such as problems with law enforcement and political tensions inherent in some Latin American variants of presidentialism, authoritarian legacies

and patrimonial bureaucracies, civil-military relations, market reform and international intervention. Globalization has exacerbated these difficulties, since it has aggravated the already acute problems of governance facing emerging democracies. The second part of the book explores these issues in relation to a series of case studies involving Peru, Mexico and Venezuela. This will be an ideal textbook for students taking courses in Latin American politics and Latin American Studies.

The Success of Presidentialism? University of Notre Dame Press

This new textbook provides students with a comprehensive and accessible introduction to the presidents and presidential leadership in Latin America. Unlike other texts, Presidents and Democracy in Latin America integrates both political analysis and major theoretical perspectives with extensive country-specific material. Part One

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examines the developments in recent years in Latin American presidentialism and identifies different characteristics of society and politics which have influenced Latin American governments. The personalization of political life and of presidential government help to illustrate the character of Latin American politics, specifically on the type of political career of those who occupied the presidential office, the leadership style of these presidents and the type of government which they led. Part Two studies two presidents in each of six countries in the region which reflect the broad trends in the political and electoral life: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. Each case study first provides the biographical background of the president; it outlines the political career of the president both inside and outside of a party, including at the local level; the popularity of the president at the time of the presidential election is given, as well as the mode of selection of the candidates (selection by party leaders only, by party members or by a primary). The relation of the

president with the government or ministers, especially if there is a coalition government, is detailed. This textbook will be essential reading for all students of Latin American Politics and is highly recommended for those studying executive politics, political leadership, and the state of democratic governance in Latin America.

The Origins and Consequences of Inter-Branch Crises in Latin America JHU Press

"This splendid collection by two of our leading political sociologists pioneers new directions in the study of social justice in Latin America. *What Justice? Whose Justice?* is impassioned scholarship at its best. It brings together detailed studies of rights and institutions, inequality and struggle, citizenship and indigenous politics, war and peace. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in what the so-called

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triumph of democracy over dictatorship in the region really means today in the lives of the still dispossessed."—Matthew C. Gutmann, author of *The Romance of Democracy: Compliant Defiance in Contemporary Mexico* "This book offers a stimulating interdisciplinary analysis of the gripping problems of justice, inequality, and citizenship, and of citizen responses to these issues in contemporary Latin America. It is essential reading on these interrelated themes."—Scott Mainwaring, co-editor of *Presidentialism and Democracy in Latin America* "First-rate contributors address the quality of democracy in several Latin American countries in these readable and provocative essays. The volume focuses particularly on the relation between

democracy and the law, on the importance of the past, and on informal politics and indigenous political movements. A must-read for all those who are tracking the course of democracy in the region and who are concerned about its political future."—Jane S. Jaquette, co-editor of *Women and Democracy: Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe* "For anyone who still assumes that markets plus elections suffice to resolve the problems of injustice that are the political, social, and economic patrimony of Latin America, this book will be a firm wake-up call. At the same time, the excellent case studies in this book make it clear that the current global neoliberal regime is no more effective at suppressing local struggles for justice than the more traditional forms of domination that

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came before it. It is valuable and provocative reading for anyone interested in understanding the contemporary political dynamics of justice and injustice."—Peter Evans, editor of *Livable Cities?*

Presidentialism, Multiparty Systems, and Democracy  
Oxford University Press

Este trabalho argumenta que a combinação de um sistema pluripartidarista com o sistema presidencialista é adversa a uma democracia estável.  
*American Democracy Among a Unique Electorate*  
Cambridge University Press

Exploring the factors that lead some presidents to hold on to power beyond their term limits

Advances and Setbacks LAPOP

The late twentieth century witnessed the birth of an impressive number of new democracies in Latin America. This wave of democratization since 1978 has been by far

the broadest and most durable in the history of Latin America, but many of the resulting democratic regimes also suffer from profound deficiencies. What caused democratic regimes to emerge and survive? What are their main achievements and shortcomings? This volume offers an ambitious and comprehensive overview of the unprecedented advances as well as the setbacks in the post-1978 wave of democratization. It seeks to explain the sea change from a region dominated by authoritarian regimes to one in which openly authoritarian regimes are the rare exception, and it analyzes why some countries have achieved striking gains in democratization while others have experienced erosions. The book presents general theoretical arguments about what causes and sustains democracy



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and analyses of nine compelling country cases.  
University of Michigan Press

This book provides a framework for analyzing the impact of the separation of powers on party politics. Conventional political science wisdom assumes that democracy is impossible without political parties, because parties fulfil all the key functions of democratic governance. They nominate candidates, coordinate campaigns, aggregate interests, formulate and implement policy, and manage government power. When scholars first asserted the essential connection between parties and democracy, most of the world's democracies were parliamentary. Yet by the dawn of the twenty-first century, most democracies had directly elected presidents.  
David J. Samuels and Matthew S. Shugart

provide a theoretical framework for analyzing variation in the relationships among presidents, parties, and prime ministers across the world's democracies, revealing the important ways that the separation of powers alters party organization and behavior - thereby changing the nature of democratic representation and accountability.

Checking the President in a Multiparty System  
Cambridge University Press

Richard Snyder's study offers an analysis of politics after neoliberalism.

Legislative Politics in Latin America  
Oxford University Press

What becomes clear throughout is that there is a paradox at the heart of Latin America's democracies. Despite decades of struggle to replace authoritarian dictatorships with

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electoral democracies, solid economic growth (leading up to the global credit crisis), and increased efforts by the state to extend the benefits of peace and prosperity to the poor, democracy - as a political system - is experiencing declining support, and support for authoritarianism is on the rise.

The Difficult Equation Cambridge University Press

What explains variance in presidential power between countries? In *Presidential Power in Latin America*, Dan Berbecel provides a general, systematic theory for explaining presidential power in practice as opposed to presidential power in theory. Using expert survey data from *Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)* alongside interviews with high-level figures in politics, the judiciary, the public

administration, NGOs, and academia in Argentina and Chile, Berbecel argues that constitutional presidential power (formal power) is a very poor predictor of presidential power in practice (informal power). Given the poor predictive value of formal rules, he provides an explanation why hyperpresidentialism emerges in some countries but not in others. Berbecel attributes the root causes of hyperpresidentialism to three independent variables (weak state institutions, the size of the president's party in congress, and a history of economic crises) which together determine how likely it is that a president will be able to concentrate power. *Presidential Power in Latin America* will be of key interest to scholars and students of executive politics, Latin American politics and

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more broadly comparative politics.

#### Reregulation in Mexico Springer

This paper analyzes and tests the influence of political instability on economic vulnerability in the context of the 1994 and 1997 crises episodes. It constructs four political variables that aim at quantifying political instability. The paper finds that for countries with weak economic fundamentals and low reserves, political instability has a strong impact on economic vulnerability. The estimation results suggest that including political variables in economic models does improve their power to explain and predict economic crises. The paper concludes that countries are more economically vulnerable during and especially following election periods, and when election results are less stable than at other times.

#### Presidential Power in Latin America U of

#### Nebraska Press

What determines the capacity of countries to design, approve and implement effective public policies? To address this question, this book builds on the results of case studies of political institutions, policymaking processes, and policy outcomes in eight Latin American countries. The result is a volume that benefits from both micro detail on the intricacies of policymaking in individual countries and a broad cross-country interdisciplinary analysis of policymaking processes in the region. *Emerging Reality or Endangered Species?* Routledge  
In 2009, Ignacio Walker—scholar, politician, and one of Latin America’s leading public intellectuals—published *La Democracia en América Latina*. Now available in English, with a new prologue, and significantly revised and updated for an English-speaking audience, *Democracy in Latin*

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America: Between Hope and Despair contributes to the necessary and urgent task of exploring both the possibilities and difficulties of establishing a stable democracy in Latin America. Walker argues that, throughout the past century, Latin American history has been marked by the search for responses or alternatives to the crisis of oligarchic rule and the struggle to replace the oligarchic order with a democratic one. After reviewing some of the principal theories of democracy based on an analysis of the interactions of political, economic, and social factors, Walker maintains that it is primarily the actors, institutions, and public policies—not structural determinants—that create progress or regression in Latin American democracy.