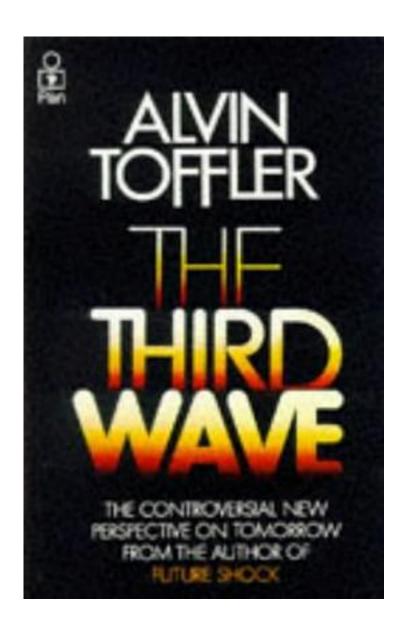
The Third Wave



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著者:Samuel P. Huntington

出版者:University of Oklahoma Press

出版时间:1993-3-15

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9780806125169

Between 1974 and 1990 more than thirty countries in southern Europe, Latin America, East Asia, and Eastern Europe shifted from authoritarian to democratic systems of government. This global democratic revolution is probably the most important political trend in the late twentieth century. In The Third Wave, Samuel P. Huntington analyzes the causes and nature of these democratic transitions, evaluates the prospects for stability of the new democracies, and explores the possibility of more countries becoming democratic. The recent transitions, he argues, are the third major wave of democratization in the modem world. Each of the two previous waves was followed by a reverse wave in which some countries shifted back to authoritarian government. Using concrete examples, empirical evidence, and insightful analysis, Huntington provides neither a theory nor a history of the third wave, but an explanation of why and how it occurred.

Factors responsible for the democratic trend include the legitimacy dilemmas of authoritarian regimes; economic and social development; the changed role of the Catholic Church; the impact of the United States, the European Community, and the Soviet Union; and the "snowballing" phenomenon: change in one country stimulating change in others. Five key elite groups within and outside the nondemocratic regime played roles in shaping the various ways democratization occurred. Compromise was key to all democratizations, and elections and nonviolent tactics also were central. New democracies must deal with the "torturer problem" and the "praetorian problem" and attempt to develop democratic values and processes. Disillusionment with democracy, Huntington argues, is necessary to consolidating democracy. He concludes the book with an analysis of the political, economic, and cultural factors that will decide whether or not the third wave continues.

Several "Guidelines for Democratizers" offer specific, practical suggestions for initiating and carrying out reform. Huntington's emphasis on practical application makes this book a valuable tool for anyone engaged in the democratization process. At this volatile time in history, Huntington's assessment of the processes of democratization is indispensable to understanding the future of democracy in the world.

作者介绍:

Samuel Phillips Huntington (April 18, 1927 – December 24, 2008) was an influential political scientist from the United States of America whose works covered multiple sub-fields of political science. He gained wider prominence through his Clash of Civilizations (1993, 1996) thesis of a post-Cold War new world order.

He was a member of Harvard's department of government from 1950 until he was denied tenure in 1959. From 1959 to 1962 he was an associate professor of government at Columbia University where he was also Deputy Director of The Institute for War and Peace Studies. Huntington was invited to return to Harvard with tenure in 1963 and remained there until his death. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1965. Huntington and Warren Demian Manshel co-founded and co-edited Foreign Policy. Huntington stayed as co-editor until 1977.

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标签

政治学

政治

民主化

比较政治

民主

历史

英文原版

文化

评论

冷战式比较政治学的最后辉煌。先树立西方民主典范与终极目标,再横跨五大洲,以精巧分类学爬梳各国,通过大规模定性比较试图总结此波民主化不同模式。不一定科学严谨却足够详细耐心。对许多地区、尤其是儒家和伊斯兰提出的问题均为日后历史所证实,也指向了最终的文明冲突论。虽不提出大一统理论,却不掩饰为民主人士出谋划策之目的。具体而言威权政体崩溃或改变因素非常多样,自我耗散合法性经常发生,经济发展、教育普及、中产集团、前代民主经验、基督教文化、国际因素等皆为可能之结构因素或可利用之资源。重视政治过程,缺口一打开,政治家手腕对于推动民主进程极为重要,中产阶级更为关键因素:不必为民主运动发起者,但在关键时刻其态度可决定民主化成

败走向。也区分了民主创生与民主巩固问题。最棘手问题仍然是对旧政权集团是否清算 及文武

comparative politics 巨擘
the third time
not theoretically insightful perhaps b/c it's meant to serve as a practical guide for government to bring about democracy. points to the role of middle-class and civic society, similar to Putnam's conclusion but lacks his precision. certain culture elements (confucianism and islam) aren't conducive to democracy, which leads to his theory developmen
manual for democratization, extremely inspiring, prophetic but still incomplete
 My teacher asked me read this book But i still messy
书评
政治学视域的扩展(或者说政治学理论"保护带"的调整),在分析政治现象,解释政治变迁中,有着一定的帮助。而以当下视角回顾写于二十世纪九十年代开初的《第三》 ——二十世纪后期的民主化浪潮》,启示与更新也即在于此。 如果说亨廷顿写作《变化社会中的政治秩序》时,还有…

塞缪尔·P·亨廷顿,美国当代最负盛名的政治学巨擘,是过去50年中世界上最具影响力的政治学家之一,学术影响逾半个世纪。他以"文明冲突论"闻名于世,其理论在1996年甫经问世,便在全世界掀起轩然大波,饱受争议。而《第三波——20世纪后期的民主化浪潮》则是此前他最重要的著...

自从产生政治以后就逐渐出现了民主、专制等各种政治体制,现在很难说人类社会政治生活最早采取的形式到底是哪一种,尽管现今主流观点就是原始社会政治模式就是民主的。实际上在当今世界各国政治体制研究中,专制政体已经基本上被排除了,当然不能否认现在仍有个别国家还采用专...

这几天看书的速度还可以,用不到两天的时间看完了30多万字的《第三波——20世纪后期民主化浪潮》,并把一直没看完的梁文道的《常识》看完了。亨廷顿的《第三波》是研究20世纪后期民主化问题的重要著作,尽管如作者所说这本书"既不是一部理论著作,也不是一部史书",却仍...

"经济发展使民主成为可能,政治领导使民主成为现实。"这句本书最后一章的话成为了整本书的缩影。

《第三波——20世纪后期民主化浪潮》读书报告 《第三波——20世纪后期民主化浪潮》(下称"《第三波》")是塞缪尔·亨廷顿的代 表作之一。亨廷顿是美国保守派政治学家,被誉为"过去五十年最具影响力的政治学家 之一"。[1]他曾师从于福山,长期执教于哈佛大学,任职于卡特政府…

亨廷顿是一个严谨的学者,从未把经济当说成"根本因素",只是认为是"全面、重要的关联",甚至在第二章第五节说经济发展对民主"不是决定性的",但仍不能否定他把经...

这本书的作者亨廷顿是已故的美国赫赫有名的政治学家,可以说是世界上最有影响力的政治学家之一,以"文明的冲突"理论被世人所熟知。 这本书最初以英文版于1991年问世。书中比较细致地分析了从1974年到1990年间,大约30个国家从威权体制或者从不民主体制转向了民主...

没什么好说的,必读书。看了这个才体会到理论是可以穿透时光,前瞻未来的。亨廷顿也想让它对后来者有指导。完全可作街头运动的操作指南。现在我们缺的不是民主理念,而是如何一步步操作让这个国家良性转型。当下阿拉件事件在印证书中诸多分析,也在提出新的问题。贴一下整理的...

亨廷顿所著的《第三波》一般是公认为是一部国际政治的经典著作,很大程度上源自亨廷顿在冷战结束之际对于当时近十多年各国政治形态的一次总结。放在当时或许是很有解释力的,因为在冷战结束之际,苏联东欧面对历史性巨变,必然会有诸多疑问,而亨廷顿的解释将时段放长到7...

可以训练的民主评《第三波》曾经有一段时间,《民主是个好东西》在中国的各阶层广泛流传,印证着这个国家开始改变一些执政观念,直到今天,"增量民主"依旧是为大家广为接受的一个改革方式,对于西方的先进理念应用于我们的国家,这是改革的一大进步。2008年的经济危机从西...

亨廷顿的第三波曾经被称为是民主化的圣经,这本书总结了20世纪后期全世界各地发生的民主浪潮。这本书出版后在全世界范围内引起了重大影响,而就在近年来不管是东欧的郁金香革命还是发生于中东的民主浪潮,反映出在目前全球一体化和互联网成为越来越重要的沟通方式和传播媒...

二十世纪后期一项重要的,也是最重要的全球性政治发展:即大约有30个国家由非民主政治体制过渡到民主政治体制。这本书试图解释发生在1974——1990年间这一 波民主化的原因、方式及其直接后果。本书横跨理论和历史两个领域,但是它既不是一

部理论著作,也不是一部史书。它位于...

我终于看完了这本……我都不想用垃圾来评价的书。我不会把它放在我的书架上,因为

这对其他书来说是一种侮辱。我不知道这么一本书在豆瓣上是怎么达到了8.8分的,在 我眼中,一分都没有!! 我很少给书打三星以下的评价,但是这本,要不是为了拉低这 8.8的平均分,我都不想评!!不...

亨廷顿:《第三波: 20世纪后期民主化浪潮》 A写作目的 试图对1974—1990年间的民主化浪潮发生的原因、方式、特征等加以分析阐释,并对民 主化前景做出预测。B研究方法 一套关于关键变项间关系的概括和理论,诸如政治权力与军事职业制,政治参与与政治 制度化、政治思想与政治行...

第三波——20世纪后期民主化浪潮.亨廷顿著.刘军宁译.上海三联书店.1998年10月第1版 前言 1. 本书目的: 试图解释1974-1990年间这一波民主化的原因、方式及其直接后果 1 第一章 内容 一、第三波的开始 二、民主的含义

1. 作为一种政体,民主一直是根据政府权威的来源,政府所服务...

《第三波:20世纪后期民主化浪潮》 亨廷顿的书的特色就是论证是薄弱的,也没有鲜明的、可靠的结论,但是观点往往很新 颖,这些似是而非的结论也被证明有很高的预测作用和指导意义。亨廷顿的经验主义者 和实用主义者。最伟大的自然科学家往往靠的是直觉,比如拉瓦西、拉马努金、费...

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