Authoritative Regimes in Latin America: Dictators Despots And Tyrants In Latin America

Thank you very much for reading this very important and well-written book. It is the first book that any serious student of Latin American history should read before attempting to learn about the history of Latin America.

The book begins with an introduction, in which the author sets the stage for the book's main argument and provides some background information on the topic. The author then presents a detailed analysis of the history of Latin American dictatorships and the role they played in shaping the region's political and economic development. The author also examines the impact of these dictatorships on Latin America's social and economic development, as well as on its political and cultural institutions. Finally, the author provides a critical evaluation of the current political landscape in Latin America and its prospects for the future.

In conclusion, this book has provided a valuable contribution to our understanding of the history of Latin America and its political institutions. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of Latin America and its political development.
leader-elite relations. Differences in the internal structure of dictatorships affect the dynamics of this relationship. This book shows how dictatorships differ from one another and the implications of these differences for political outcomes. In particular, it examines political processes in personalized, military, oligarchic, monarchic, and hybrid regimes. The aim of the book is to provide a new definition of what dictatorship means, how authoritarian politics works, and what the political consequences of dictatorship are. It discusses how authoritarianism influences a range of political outcomes, such as economic performance, international conflict, and leader and regime durability. Numerous case studies from around the world support the theory and research presented to foster a better understanding of the inner workings of authoritarian regimes. By combining theory with concrete political situations, the book will appeal to undergraduate students in comparative politics, international relations, authoritarian politics, and democratization.

Revolution and Reaction
Kurt Weyland 2019-03-31 Explains how bold efforts at profound progressive change provoked a powerful reactionary backlash that led to the imposition of brutal, regressive dictatorships.

Freedom in the World 2016
Freedom House 2016-12-24 Freedom in the World, the Freedom House flagship survey whose findings have been published annually since 1972, is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The survey ratings and narrative reports on 195 countries and fifteen territories are used by policymakers, the media, international corporations, civic activists, and human rights defenders to monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide. The Freedom in the World political rights and civil liberties ratings are determined through a multi-layered process of research and evaluation by a team of regional analysts and eminent scholars. The analysts used a range of sources of information, including foreign and domestic news reports, academic studies, nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, individual professional contacts, and visits to the region. In conducting their research, the methodology of the survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied in all countries and territories, irrespective of geopolitical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development.

How to Prevent Coups d'État
Erica De Brum 2020-11-15 In this lively and provocative book, Erica De Brum looks at the threats that rulers face from their own armed forces. Can they make their regimes impervious to coup? How to Prevent Coups d'État shows that how leaders organize their coercive institutions has a profound effect on the survival of their regimes. When rulers use presidential guards, militarized police, and militia to counterbalance the regular military, efforts to oust them from power via coups that are also likely to succeed. Even as counterbalancing helps to prevent successful interventions, however, the resentment that it generates within the regular military can provide new coup opportunities. The study of counterbalancing and its impact on the survival of regimes is a fundamental aspect of the analysis. Drawing on an original dataset of state security forces in 110 countries over a span of fifty years, as well as case studies of coup attempts in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, De Brum sheds light on how counterbalancing affects regime survival. Understanding the dynamics of counterbalancing, she shows, can help analysts predict when coups will occur, whether they will succeed, and how violent they are likely to be. The arguments and evidence in this book suggest that while counterbalancing may prevent successful coups, it is a risky strategy to pursue—and one that may weaken regimes in the long term.