o Democracy provides opportunities for:
  - Effective participation
  - Equality in voting
  - Gaining enlightened understanding
  - Exercising final control over the agenda
  - Inclusion of adults

o What political institutions does large-scale democracy require?
  - Elected officials
  - Free, fair, and frequent elections
  - Freedom of expression
  - [access to] alternative sources information
  - Associational autonomy
  - Inclusive citizenship

o He lists the characteristics of the [system of dispersed inequalities] as:
  - Many different kinds of resources for influencing officials are available to different citizens
  - With few exceptions, these resources are unequally distributed
  - Individuals best off in their access to one kind of resource are often badly off with respect to many other resources
  - No one influence resource dominates all the others in all or even in most key decisions
  - With some exceptions, an influence resource if effective in some issue-areas or in some specific decisions but not in all
  - Virtually no one, and certainly no group of more than a few individuals is entirely lacking in some influence resources

Elitism
- Concept
  - Elire – to elect, to select
  - 17th/18th century in France: ascendant bourgeoisie uses in its struggle against ‘hereditary’ aristocracy/nobility as well as church/clerics (individual achievement rather than family dissent)
    - As political tool by which to attack the political authoritarian authority
  - 19th century/Europe: concept used against ‘the masses’: moral ethical leadership qualities of a minority
  - Background: social change (explosion of population urbanisation; rise of working class in size, economic and political importance; ‘fear’)

- Classical Elite Theory
  - Political attack on democracy and socialism (irrationality of masses which can easily be manipulated; inherent inequality of human abilities)
  - Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923)
    - ‘psychological’ elite theory: elite power stems from particular psychological traits that qualify for leadership roles; ‘foxes’ (skilful, manipulative, inventive) vs. ‘lions’ (strong, incorruptible, conservative)
    - ‘history is the graveyard of aristocracies’; circulations of elites
  - Gaetano Mosca (1858-1941) and Robert(o) Michels (1876-1936)