Western starting point. Where is the model of how democracy is measured? US and Europe which is problematic. Normative idea of democracy so need different concepts to explain deviations from democracy. Okay to create typologies but doesn’t really explain what constitutes democracy. Eurocentric - Europe used as the starting point to analysis Latin America. Teleology is the second issue. Derives from religious ideas of what the teacher brings us. Kingdom of God in Christianity is the end and in Marxism the equal state. The model views the western democracy as the teloge in this view. The democratic experiences of Latin America are very different. Europe had an autocratic past too, Spain in 1980s. Latin America had democracies on paper before Europe. This creates problems with the focus on Europe.

- Attitudes towards democracies towards Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico.
  - Lack of trust of democratic officials.
  - US had a strong influence in forming democracy in the region.
  - The idea that the left was more supportive of democracy than the right. Which in a way is counter to a core idea of liberal democracy that it is the centre who support democracy whole heartedly. Down to many issues such as extreme violence, leftist activists embrace a more liberal ideology.
  - No strong correlation between support and social class. Upper class most supportive which is surprising as they supported the military. Why have the elite supported democracy? The economic policies being carried out by the democracies are benefitting the elites. The elites lost out in 40s/50s and regained this in the military regimes. Economic policies carried on under the democracies so they don’t lose out. They benefit from the polarization from the juntas which have continued in democracy. So why would you criticise a system that benefits you.

- Developments in last twenty years?
  - Look at contemporary figures.
  - Has the political mobilisation of the last twenty years had an effect on attitudes to democracy?
  - Support for democracy has grown largely in Venezuela in the last few years. Chavez were able to use post neo-liberal ideas to gain support for democracy and his regime.
  - Connected to the idea the Latin has a distinct definition of democracy compared to the western world. More about social inclusion in Latin America.
  - Chile- support growing for democracy too. In 2001 45% preferred democracy. 2013 in was 63%. Sign of consolidation.
  - Similar situation in Argentina which is neo-populist.
  - Support has dropped in Costa Rica which has always been the US poster for democracy. Same in Mexico- Mexico 2001 63% supported democracy in 2013 just 37%.