

why liberalism failed pdf

why liberalism failed pdf is a phrase that often surfaces in discussions about the perceived decline of liberal political and economic ideologies in the modern world. This article explores the multifaceted reasons behind the failure of liberalism, examining historical, political, economic, and social dimensions. The availability of resources such as a "why liberalism failed pdf" document allows scholars and readers to analyze detailed critiques and explanations of liberalism's shortcomings. By dissecting the internal contradictions and external pressures faced by liberalism, this article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of why this ideology has struggled to maintain its influence. Key factors include the rise of populism, economic inequality, and cultural fragmentation, each challenging the liberal consensus. This article also discusses the implications of liberalism's decline and what it might mean for future political frameworks. The following sections will systematically unpack these issues to offer a thorough insight into the topic.

- The Historical Context of Liberalism
- Economic Challenges and Liberalism
- Political Fragmentation and the Rise of Populism
- Cultural and Social Factors Affecting Liberalism
- Critiques Found in "Why Liberalism Failed PDF" Documents
- Implications for Future Political Ideologies

The Historical Context of Liberalism

Understanding why liberalism failed requires a look back at its historical origins and evolution. Liberalism emerged in the 17th and 18th centuries as a response to absolute monarchy and feudalism, advocating for individual rights, democracy, and free markets. The ideology played a crucial role in shaping modern Western democracies and capitalist economies. However, its success also sowed the seeds of some inherent contradictions. Over time, liberalism adapted to changing social and economic conditions but struggled to reconcile its principles with emerging global challenges.

The Origins and Growth of Liberal Thought

Liberalism began as a political philosophy emphasizing liberty, equality before the law, and limited government interference. Philosophers like John Locke and Adam Smith laid the groundwork for liberal ideas, promoting freedom of expression, private property rights, and economic freedom. These principles gained traction during the Enlightenment, leading to revolutions and reforms across Europe and the Americas.

Evolution Through the 19th and 20th Centuries

During the 19th century, liberalism expanded to include social reforms, such as labor rights and welfare policies. The 20th century saw liberalism dominate Western political systems, particularly after World War II, fostering economic growth and the expansion of civil rights. Nevertheless, the Cold War era also highlighted liberalism's ideological competition with communism, influencing its policies and global reach.

Economic Challenges and Liberalism

One of the central reasons cited in discussions of why liberalism failed pdf materials is the economic difficulties that liberal ideologies have faced, especially in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Liberalism's emphasis on free markets and deregulation contributed to significant growth but also led to rising inequality and financial instability.

The Free Market and Its Discontents

Liberal economic policies advocate for minimal government intervention, believing that free markets allocate resources efficiently. While this approach has driven innovation and prosperity, critics argue it has also resulted in wealth concentration and social stratification. Economic crises, such as the 2008 financial meltdown, exposed vulnerabilities in unregulated markets.

Globalization and Its Impact

Globalization, a product of liberal economic policies, created opportunities and challenges. While it expanded markets and lifted millions out of poverty worldwide, it also caused job losses and wage stagnation in certain sectors and regions. The backlash against globalization has fueled skepticism toward liberal economic orthodoxy.

- Increasing income inequality
- Job displacement and economic insecurity
- Financial crises undermining trust in markets
- Growing corporate influence over politics

Political Fragmentation and the Rise of Populism

Political fragmentation is another critical factor discussed in why liberalism failed pdf analyses. The breakdown of traditional political consensus and the rise of populist movements challenge the liberal political order.

Decline of Centrist Politics

Liberalism traditionally thrived on centrist and moderate political coalitions. However, recent decades have seen increased polarization, with voters gravitating toward more radical or populist parties. This shift has weakened liberal parties and their ability to govern effectively.

Populism as a Reaction to Liberalism

Populist leaders often position themselves against the liberal establishment, criticizing elites and promoting nationalist or protectionist policies. This phenomenon reflects dissatisfaction with liberalism's inability to address economic and cultural grievances among large segments of the population.

Cultural and Social Factors Affecting Liberalism

Liberalism's focus on individual rights and multiculturalism has generated both progress and tension. Social and cultural dynamics have played a significant role in liberalism's decline, as captured in many why liberalism failed pdf documents.

The Challenge of Identity Politics

While liberalism promotes diversity and inclusion, the rise of identity politics has sometimes fragmented social cohesion. Competing group interests can hinder consensus-building and foster division, complicating liberal democratic governance.

Changing Social Norms and Backlash

Rapid social changes concerning gender, race, and sexuality have caused discomfort among some populations, generating backlash against liberal cultural policies. This backlash manifests in resistance to liberal values and support for more conservative or traditionalist viewpoints.

Critiques Found in "Why Liberalism Failed PDF" Documents

The phrase "why liberalism failed pdf" often refers to specific documents and books that critically examine liberalism's limitations. These critiques tend to focus on systemic issues within liberalism and propose alternative frameworks.

Internal Contradictions of Liberalism

Many critiques argue that liberalism contains inherent contradictions, such as balancing individual freedoms with social equality. These tensions have led to inconsistent policies and dissatisfaction among various social groups.

Failure to Adapt to New Realities

Critics also highlight liberalism's failure to adapt adequately to globalization, technological change, and shifting cultural landscapes, leaving it vulnerable to political and social upheaval.

1. Liberalism's overemphasis on market efficiency at the expense of social welfare
2. Inadequate responses to economic inequality and insecurity
3. Neglect of cultural identity and community needs
4. Inability to maintain political consensus in fragmented societies

Implications for Future Political Ideologies

The failure of liberalism as explored in why liberalism failed pdf discussions raises important questions about the future of political ideologies. Understanding these implications is vital for scholars and policymakers.

Potential for New Political Models

The decline of liberalism may pave the way for new ideologies that better address contemporary challenges, including economic inequality, cultural identity, and political representation. These models might blend liberal principles with other approaches or represent a departure altogether.

The Role of Democracy and Governance

As liberalism's influence wanes, the stability of democratic institutions may be tested. Ensuring effective governance that balances liberty, equality, and social cohesion will be crucial in shaping future political landscapes.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main argument presented in 'Why Liberalism Failed' PDF?

The main argument in 'Why Liberalism Failed' is that liberalism, as a political ideology, has failed to address the social, economic, and political challenges of the modern era, leading to widespread dissatisfaction and political instability.

Who is the author of 'Why Liberalism Failed' and what is their background?

The author of 'Why Liberalism Failed' is Patrick J. Deneen, a political theorist and professor of political science known for his critiques of modern liberalism and advocacy for alternative political frameworks.

How does 'Why Liberalism Failed' explain the failure of liberalism?

The book explains that liberalism failed because it undermined traditional social structures, promoted individualism over community, and ultimately led to political polarization and erosion of societal cohesion.

Is 'Why Liberalism Failed' available as a free PDF?

While some versions or excerpts may be found online, 'Why Liberalism Failed' is a copyrighted book, and legitimate free PDF versions are typically not available; it's recommended to purchase or borrow it legally.

What historical examples are used in 'Why Liberalism Failed' to support its claims?

The book references various historical events, including the rise of populism, political dysfunction in Western democracies, and cultural shifts that illustrate liberalism's shortcomings in addressing contemporary problems.

Does 'Why Liberalism Failed' propose any alternatives to liberalism?

Yes, the author suggests revisiting classical political philosophies that emphasize community, tradition, and a balance between individual rights and social responsibilities as potential alternatives.

How has 'Why Liberalism Failed' been received by

critics?

The book has received mixed reviews, with some praising its bold critique of liberalism and others criticizing it for being overly pessimistic or lacking practical solutions.

Can 'Why Liberalism Failed' help understand current political trends?

Yes, the book provides insights into the roots of contemporary political polarization, populism, and dissatisfaction with mainstream politics, helping readers understand current global political dynamics.

What are some key themes explored in 'Why Liberalism Failed'?

Key themes include the decline of community, the consequences of extreme individualism, the weakening of traditional institutions, and the challenges of maintaining liberal democracy in a complex world.

Where can I find a summary or study guide for 'Why Liberalism Failed' PDF?

Summaries and study guides can be found on educational websites, book review platforms, and sometimes on academic resource sites, helping readers grasp the core ideas without reading the full text.

Additional Resources

1. *Why Liberalism Failed* by Patrick J. Deneen

This book explores the inherent contradictions within liberalism that have led to its decline. Deneen argues that liberalism's emphasis on individualism and autonomy ultimately undermines the social and political structures necessary for a stable society. He critiques both the left and right for their roles in perpetuating liberal ideals that have failed to deliver on their promises of freedom and equality.

2. *The Rise and Fall of Liberalism* by John Gray

John Gray offers a historical and philosophical examination of liberalism's trajectory from its Enlightenment roots to its contemporary challenges. The book discusses how liberalism's foundational principles have been both a source of progress and conflict. Gray presents a nuanced view of liberalism's failures and potential paths forward.

3. *Liberalism at Large: The World According to the Economist* by Alexander Zevin

This work traces the influence of liberalism through the lens of *The Economist* magazine, revealing how liberal thought shaped global politics and economics. Zevin critiques the magazine's unwavering faith in free markets and globalization, which he argues contributed to liberalism's shortcomings. The book provides insight into how liberalism's promises often clashed with real-world outcomes.

4. *The End of Liberalism: The Second Republic of the United States* by Theodore J. Lowi
Lowi examines the American political system and how liberalism's dominance has shaped governance and policy. He argues that liberalism's focus on individual rights has led to institutional weaknesses and political dysfunction. The book calls for a rethinking of liberal principles to address contemporary challenges.

5. *Liberalism and Its Discontents* by Michael Sandel
Sandel critiques modern liberalism's detachment from moral and communal values, suggesting that this has led to its erosion. He discusses how liberalism's focus on neutrality and individual rights fails to engage with deeper questions of justice and the common good. The book encourages a reconsideration of the ethical foundations of liberal societies.

6. *The Crisis of Liberalism* by Patrick J. Deneen
In this collection of essays, Deneen and other scholars explore the various crises facing liberal democracies today. Topics include the rise of populism, economic inequality, and cultural fragmentation. The book argues that these issues stem from liberalism's internal contradictions and calls for alternative political frameworks.

7. *Liberalism: The Life of an Idea* by Edmund Fawcett
Fawcett offers a comprehensive history of liberalism, charting its evolution over centuries and its impact on modern society. He discusses how liberalism has adapted to changing social and political contexts but also highlights its vulnerabilities. The book provides a balanced perspective on liberalism's achievements and failures.

8. *The Retreat of Western Liberalism* by Edward Luce
Luce analyzes the decline of liberalism in Western democracies, focusing on political polarization and economic shifts. He argues that liberalism's inability to address new social realities has led to a loss of public trust. The book examines the consequences of this retreat for global stability and democracy.

9. *After Liberalism: Mass Democracy in the Managerial State* by Corey Robin
Robin explores the transformation of liberal democracies into managerial states that emphasize control and administration over citizen participation. He critiques the ways in which liberalism has failed to accommodate mass democratic movements and social demands. The book offers a critical perspective on the future of liberal political orders.

[Why Liberalism Failed Pdf](#)

Why Liberalism Failed?

Is the liberal project failing? Are its promises unfulfilled? Explore the cracks in the foundation of modern liberalism and understand the challenges facing our societies today.

Feeling disillusioned with the current political landscape? Tired of broken promises and widening inequality? You're not alone. Many are questioning the efficacy of liberal democracy in the face of

rising populism, economic stagnation, and social division. This ebook cuts through the noise, offering a critical examination of liberalism's shortcomings and exploring potential paths forward. It's time to understand why things aren't working as promised – and what we can do about it.

By Dr. Eleanor Vance

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Conclusion: A Call for Reimagining Liberalism

Why Liberalism Failed? A Critical Analysis

Introduction: Defining Liberalism and Setting the Stage

Liberalism, at its core, champions individual rights, limited government, free markets, and democratic processes. However, the contemporary application of these principles has faced significant challenges, leading many to question its efficacy. This ebook delves into these challenges, exploring the reasons why liberal democracies appear to be struggling in the 21st century. We will examine the historical context of liberalism's successes and failures, setting the stage for a nuanced understanding of its current predicament. This isn't about rejecting liberalism outright, but rather about critically assessing its strengths and weaknesses to envision a more effective and equitable future.

Chapter 1: The Rise and Fall of the Welfare State

The post-World War II era saw the expansion of the welfare state in many liberal democracies. Governments implemented social programs aimed at providing a safety net for citizens, including universal healthcare, unemployment benefits, and affordable housing. These initiatives were intended to reduce inequality and promote social mobility. However, the welfare state has faced

increasing strain in recent decades. Rising healthcare costs, aging populations, and globalization have created fiscal challenges for governments, forcing them to cut back on social programs or raise taxes, often leading to public discontent. The promise of a strong safety net has, for many, fallen short, fueling frustration and contributing to the rise of populist movements promising alternative solutions. We will analyze specific examples of welfare state challenges in different countries to understand the multifaceted nature of this crisis.

Chapter 2: Globalization and Economic Inequality

Globalization, the increasing interconnectedness of economies and societies, has been a defining feature of the late 20th and early 21st centuries. While proponents argue that it has led to economic growth and increased consumer choice, critics point to its contribution to rising economic inequality. Free trade agreements and financial deregulation have often resulted in job losses in developed countries, as manufacturing shifts to regions with lower labor costs. This has widened the gap between the wealthy and the working class, contributing to social unrest and political polarization. Furthermore, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a small elite has undermined the democratic ideal of equal opportunity, further eroding public trust in liberal institutions. This chapter will explore the complex relationship between globalization, economic inequality and the decline of the middle class.

Chapter 3: The Erosion of Social Cohesion

The rise of identity politics, social media echo chambers, and increasing political polarization have all contributed to the erosion of social cohesion in many liberal democracies. Citizens are increasingly divided along lines of race, religion, ethnicity, and political ideology, making it difficult to find common ground and build consensus on important issues. This fragmentation undermines the ability of liberal societies to address pressing challenges effectively. The lack of trust in mainstream media and the proliferation of misinformation have exacerbated this problem, making it challenging to foster a shared understanding of reality. This chapter examines the societal factors driving polarization and the consequences for democratic governance.

Chapter 4: The Failure of Representative Democracy

The very foundations of liberal democracy, representative government, are facing unprecedented challenges. The influence of money in politics, through lobbying and campaign finance, has distorted the political process, making it difficult for ordinary citizens to have their voices heard. Gerrymandering, the manipulation of electoral districts to favor one party over another, has further undermined the principle of fair representation. The increasing disconnect between elected officials

and their constituents has fostered cynicism and distrust in the political system. This chapter analyzes the mechanisms that have led to the decline of trust in elected representatives and the need for reform.

Chapter 5: The Crisis of Legitimacy

The crisis of legitimacy stems from the erosion of public trust in institutions, including governments, media, and even science. This lack of trust contributes to political instability and makes it difficult to address pressing societal problems. The rise of populism and anti-establishment sentiment are direct consequences of this crisis. Citizens feel increasingly disenfranchised and believe that their voices are not being heard. This chapter examines the roots of this crisis and explores potential strategies for restoring public trust.

Chapter 6: Environmental Challenges and Liberalism's Response

The failure of liberal democracies to adequately address environmental challenges, particularly climate change, represents a profound failure of the system. Market-based solutions, often favored by liberals, have proven insufficient to curb greenhouse gas emissions and protect biodiversity. The short-term focus of electoral cycles and the influence of powerful lobbying groups have hampered efforts to implement effective environmental policies. This chapter analyzes the inherent limitations of relying solely on market mechanisms to address systemic environmental problems and considers alternative approaches.

Chapter 7: The Future of Liberalism

The challenges facing liberalism are significant, but not insurmountable. This chapter explores potential reforms and alternative approaches to address the issues raised throughout the book. This includes considering electoral reform, campaign finance reform, strengthening social safety nets, and promoting greater social cohesion. Moreover, it explores the possibilities of incorporating elements of other political ideologies to create a more robust and equitable system.

Conclusion: A Call for Reimagining Liberalism

Liberalism is not inherently flawed, but its current application requires significant re-evaluation and reform. The challenges outlined in this ebook demand a critical reassessment of its core tenets and a willingness to adapt to the changing realities of the 21st century. This requires a commitment to

addressing economic inequality, restoring faith in democratic institutions, and promoting social cohesion. By acknowledging its shortcomings and embracing necessary reforms, liberalism can still offer a path toward a more just and equitable future.

FAQs:

1. What is liberalism? Liberalism is a political ideology that emphasizes individual rights, limited government, free markets, and democratic processes.
2. Why is liberalism failing? Liberalism is facing challenges due to rising inequality, political polarization, declining public trust, and the failure to adequately address environmental issues.
3. What are the consequences of liberalism's failures? Consequences include rising populism, social unrest, political instability, and a decline in social cohesion.
4. Can liberalism be reformed? Yes, reforms are possible and necessary, such as electoral reform, campaign finance reform, and strengthening social safety nets.
5. What are some alternative approaches to liberalism? Alternative approaches include incorporating elements of social democracy, green politics, or other ideologies to address the limitations of traditional liberalism.
6. Is this book anti-liberal? No, this book is a critical analysis of liberalism, aimed at identifying its weaknesses and proposing solutions for improvement.
7. Who is this book for? This book is for anyone interested in understanding the challenges facing liberal democracies and exploring potential solutions.
8. What solutions does the book offer? The book explores a range of potential solutions, including electoral reform, campaign finance reform, strengthening social safety nets, and addressing climate change.
9. What is the main argument of the book? The main argument is that while liberalism has many strengths, its current form is facing significant challenges that require critical evaluation and reform to ensure its long-term viability.

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liberal movements reshape the modern world? *Origins of Liberal Dominance* offers a revealing account of how states, churches, and parties joined together in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany to produce fundamentally new forms of organization that have shaped contemporary politics. Modern political life emerged when liberal movements sought to establish elections, constitutions, free markets, and religious liberty. Yet liberalism even at its height faced strong and often successful opposition from conservatives. What explains why liberals overcame their opponents in some countries but not in others? This book compares successful and unsuccessful attempts to build liberal political parties and establish liberal regimes in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany from 1815 to World War I. Andrew Gould argues that relations between states and churches set powerful conditions on any attempt at liberalization. Liberal movements that enhanced religious authority while reforming the state won clerical support and successfully built liberal institutions of government. Furthermore, liberal movements that organized peasant backing around religious issues founded or sustained mass movements to support liberal regimes. *Origins of Liberal Dominance* offers striking new insights into the emergence of modern states and regimes. It will be of interest to political scientists, sociologists, comparative historians, and those interested in comparative politics, regime change and state-building, democratization, religion and politics, and European politics. Andrew C. Gould is Assistant Professor of Government and Kellogg Institute Fellow, University of Notre Dame.

why liberalism failed pdf: *Liberal Democracy* Max Meyer, 2020-01-01 This open access book aims to show which factors have been decisive in the rise of successful countries. Never before have so many people been so well off. However, prosperity is not a law of nature; it has to be worked for. A liberal economy stands at the forefront of this success - not as a political system, but as a set of economic rules promoting competition, which in turn leads to innovation, research and enormous productivity. Sustainable prosperity is built on a foundation of freedom, equal opportunity and a functioning government. This requires a stable democracy that cannot be defeated by an autocrat. Autocrats claim that illiberalism is more efficient, an assertion that justifies their own power. Although autocrats can efficiently guide the first steps out of poverty, once a certain level of prosperity has been achieved, people begin to demand a sense of well-being - freedom and codetermination. Only when this is possible will they feel comfortable, and progress will continue. Respect for human rights is crucial. The rules of the free market do not lean to either the right or left politically. Liberalism and the welfare state are not mutually exclusive. The conflict concerns the amount of government intervention. Should there be more or less? As a lawyer, entrepreneur, and board member with over 40 years of experience in this field of conflict, the author clearly describes the conditions necessary for a country to maintain its position at the top.

why liberalism failed pdf: *The Free and Prosperous Commonwealth* Ludwig von Mises, Arthur Goddard, 2013-10 This is a new release of the original 1962 edition.

why liberalism failed pdf: *Democratic Faith* Patrick Deneen, 2009-01-10 The American political reformer Herbert Croly wrote, For better or worse, democracy cannot be disentangled from an aspiration toward human perfectibility. *Democratic Faith* is at once a trenchant analysis and a powerful critique of this underlying assumption that informs democratic theory. Patrick Deneen argues that among democracy's most ardent supporters there is an oft-expressed belief in the need to transform human beings in order to reconcile the sometimes disappointing reality of human self-interest with the democratic ideal of selfless commitment. This transformative impulse is frequently couched in religious language, such as the need for political redemption. This is all the more striking given the frequent accompanying condemnation of traditional religious belief that informs the democratic faith. At the same time, because so often this democratic ideal fails to materialize, democratic faith is often subject to a particularly intense form of disappointment. A mutually reinforcing cycle of faith and disillusionment is frequently exhibited by those who profess a democratic faith--in effect imperiling democratic commitments due to the cynicism of its most fervent erstwhile supporters. Deneen argues that democracy is ill-served by such faith. Instead, he proposes a form of democratic realism that recognizes democracy not as a regime with aspirations

to perfection, but that justifies democracy as the regime most appropriate for imperfect humans. If democratic faith aspires to transformation, democratic realism insists on the central importance of humility, hope, and charity.

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more obsessed with getting a skills-based education. However, the CNN host and best-selling author explains why this widely held view is mistaken and shortsighted. Zakaria eloquently expounds on the virtues of a liberal arts education—how to write clearly, how to express yourself convincingly, and how to think analytically. He turns our leaders' vocational argument on its head. American routine manufacturing jobs continue to get automated or outsourced, and specific vocational knowledge is often outdated within a few years. Engineering is a great profession, but key value-added skills you will also need are creativity, lateral thinking, design, communication, storytelling, and, more than anything, the ability to continually learn and enjoy learning—precisely the gifts of a liberal education. Zakaria argues that technology is transforming education, opening up access to the best courses and classes in a vast variety of subjects for millions around the world. We are at the dawn of the greatest expansion of the idea of a liberal education in human history.

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incomes: subsidies for the financial sector's excessive risk taking, overprotection of copyrights and patents, favoritism toward incumbent businesses through occupational licensing schemes, and the NIMBY-led escalation of land use controls that drive up rents for everyone else. An original and counterintuitive interpretation of the forces driving inequality and stagnation, *The Captured Economy* will be necessary reading for anyone concerned about America's mounting economic problems and how to improve the social tensions they are sparking.

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cultural debates.

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propel Donald Trump to the White House, pushed Britain out of the European Union, and put Marine Le Pen within striking distance of the French presidency. Sasha Polakow-Suransky's on-the-ground reportage and interviews with the rising stars of the new right tell the story of how we got here, tracing the global rise of anti-immigration politics and the ruthlessly effective rebranding of Europe's new far right as defenders of Western liberal values. *Go Back to Where You Came From* is an indispensable account of why xenophobia went mainstream in countries known historically as defenders of human rights and models of tolerance.

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Forfatterens mål med denne bog er: 1) Analyse af de gældende teorier for international politik og hvad der heri er lagt størst vægt på. 2) Konstruktion af en teori for international politik som kan kan råde bod på de mangler, der er i de nu gældende. 3) Afprøvning af den rekonstruerede teori på faktiske hændelsesforløb.

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Applying the new economics of organisation and relational theories of the firm to the problem of understanding cross-national variation in the political economy, this volume elaborates a new understanding of the institutional differences that characterise the 'varieties of capitalism' worldwide.

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writings and speeches, Tony Smith traces how his thinking about America's role in the world evolved in the years leading up to and during his presidency, and how the Wilsonian tradition went on to influence American foreign policy in the decades that followed—for good and for ill. He traces the tradition's evolution from its "classic" era with Wilson, to its "hegemonic" stage during the Cold War, to its "imperialist" phase today. Smith calls for an end to reckless forms of U.S. foreign intervention, and a return to the prudence and "eternal vigilance" of Wilson's own time. Why Wilson Matters renews hope that the United States might again become effectively liberal by returning to the sense of realism that Wilson espoused, one where the promotion of democracy around the world is balanced by the understanding that such efforts are not likely to come quickly and without costs.

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the present day. Although economic globalization has enabled unprecedented levels of prosperity in advanced countries and has been a boon to hundreds of millions of poor workers in China and elsewhere in Asia, it is a concept that rests on shaky pillars, he contends. Its long-term sustainability is not a given. The heart of Rodrik's argument is a fundamental 'trilemma': that we cannot simultaneously pursue democracy, national self-determination, and economic globalization. Give too much power to governments, and you have protectionism. Give markets too much freedom, and you have an unstable world economy with little social and political support from those it is supposed to help. Rodrik argues for smart globalization, not maximum globalization.

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