

Book review on jan-werner miller's book contesting democracy

[Parts of the World](#), [Europe](#)



Introduction

Democracy is the instances in which the majority people of a state always have their way. In democratic state people are entitled to their own freedoms of expression. For a country to be a democratic there are many challenges that they always face. These are challenges that always oppressive to those that are in the forefront fighting for these democracies. Those that are in power always find ways to stop a state from being democratic due to their own selfish motives. In Europe, it was not an easy journey to democracy. There were many challenges that they faced while they tried to bring democracy to the country hence they came up with many different methods so that they bring democracy to these states. In addition, from these struggles as they will be illustrated in the below paragraphs made this famous continent Europe to attain their democracy.

The mass mobilization came and was being shared their sacrifices and became the swollen nations that held their first greatest war in the world history. From this, the way the rulers and people relate was changed. By the year 1918 Britain had acquire a democracy that can be4 said to be a more or less. The three empires that that were for the eastern and the central Europe disappeared. The state of Germany had acquired an ultra democratic rule or their constitution that was mainly concerned to their national right and was mainly a revolutionary from the left. Russia was made to subsume to the brutish soviet that was a union that always claimed to proletarian masses that were found worldwide. From this movement the new and insecure nation that are found in Europe emerged that had their own national flag, military. Their own customs and finally they had their own democratic

constitution.

Muller demonstrates in his book that this share of credit can be given to the personalities. There were social catholic who gave the teaching on moral compasses that were to guide Christians on the postwar democracies.

Though Muiller has not come out clearly to say so it is evident since Baldwin and his other colleges had the roles of the reconciler. They went ahead and abandon those harsh divisive that Tory nationalism had embraced before the year 1914. In this favors this revolutionary went back to Edmude Brukes. By doing this they had become the refuges because of their choice of liberal displacement as their parties had split before and after the world wars. From this, they were able to always dish this labor party as long as this postwar Christian was dishing the secular left (Palmer 156). As the end, Burkean gradualism and this social Catholicism came to their grief. Not even those that had intellectual creativity or those that were political fortitude were able to withstand the political fortitudes in the last 30years of this world. The leaders for Britain, Germany, and Italy, that are there as per now cannot not suggest that by going to the left it could have been a little better.

Europe had to invest more on the export so that it could have out sourced more money from this export. This money can be used in Increasing the country GDP and hence the per capita income and as a result of this Europe would have saved itself from this economic crises. This is one way in which Europe had decided to deal with its crises.

The next initiative that Europe had put in place to deal with these economic crises was increase on the government revenues through increases of tax so that the government could earn more money that could have been used to

fund its capitalist economy (Carlsberg 187). This is a method that increases the government revenues and reduce its expenditure so as to deal with economic crises that arises from democracies.

Marx in his school of thought and even Hobsbawm have always agonized the economic crises. Marx look at this as an enlighten on how those traditional thinkers who were always faced with this horror of capitalization and industrialization and as due to this they tried use of this universal justice, being fair and humanity. Hobsbawn continues to always speak of that dream.

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