I. Relationship between liberty and equality in democracies: equality can endanger liberty
   A. Why people in democracies prefer equality to liberty
      1. Equality of conditions (“predominating fact” of his time) fosters passion for equality
      2. Advantages of equality are immediately felt, and its ills are hard to detect
   B. How equality can lead to despotism
      1. Individualism born of equality contributes to despotism
      2. Democratic despotism (Vol II, Part 4, ch 6; also Vol I, Part 2, ch 7)
         a. Different character from imperial despotism: more widespread and milder, “orderly, gentle, peaceful slavery”
         b. Citizens are like children under perpetual tutelage of the state
         c. Irresponsible man takes over government (Bonapartism)
   C. Only effective remedy against the “evils” caused by equality: political liberties
      1. Entrust citizens with local administration of minor affairs (“local liberties” which bring people into constant contact and compel them to help one another)
      2. Freedom of association (“a dangerous liberty”) key to protecting liberty
         a. Problem: same social conditions that render associations necessary to democracies also make their formation more difficult
         b. Relationship between civil and political associations
         c. Separation of state and civil society
         d. Government limitations on freedom of association comes at a great cost
      3. Americans combat individualism with “self-interest properly understood”
   D. Tocqueville’s conception of liberty
      1. Independence of mind (learn from aristocratic liberty of old French regime)
      2. Resistance to government power (“liberty of the moderns” as sphere protected from public interference)

II. The three races: enslavement of blacks and expulsion of Native Americans (Vol I, Part 2, ch 10)
   A. These subjects are “like tangents to my subject, being American, but not democratic”
   B. Race discrimination as example of tyranny of white majority
   C. Judgments: expresses outrage at American hypocrisy but lament without critique?
   D. Distinctiveness of the Anglo-American race

III. Tocqueville’s legacy
   A. Recent revival in France and America
      1. France: after wane of Marxism
      2. America: study of associations and civil society (Robert Putnam, Theda Skocpol);
   B. Limits
      1. Overstates equality of conditions in America
      2. Overlooks problems of industrial capitalism