Abstract: The article presents a summary of the book "A Pragmatist Philosophy of Democracy." It states the primary argument of the book uses a destructive argument against Deweyan democracy, which is the dominant model for pragmatist political theory, and a constructive argument in favor of Peircean democracy. It comments that political philosopher John Rawls realized that a problem for liberal democratic theory was that the liberties secured by the democratic society create a reasonable pluralism of comprehensive doctrines, and that all traditional theories of liberal democratic theory were self-defeating. It suggests that Peircean conception of democracy states that the government needs to take steps to cultivate the epistemic character traits needed for participation in a community of inquiry.