Introduction to Ideology
Definition of Ideology

‘A system of ideas and ideals, especially one that forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy’
Common Questions

- Ideologies try to address generalizations about how society is (historically) and how society should behave (philosophy).
- They try to answer questions such as:
  - Are people naturally good or evil?
  - What makes us Human?
  - Are people naturally collectivist or individualistic?
  - What role should society play in controlling the individual?
  - Is it better for a society if they are more individualistic or collectivist?
  - What is our role within society?
Political Socialization

Political Socialization - is the process by which people acquire their political ideas

Factors that impact Political Socialization:

- Family
- Social Groups - (Race, Religion, Language, Gender)
- Economic Self-interest
- Education
- Political Conditions
Who Voted for Trump?  
Race and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Gender</th>
<th>Clinton</th>
<th>Trump</th>
<th>Other/No Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Men</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Women</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Men</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Women</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino Men</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino Women</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who Voted for Trump? Education

If the 2016 Republican primary for President were held today, for whom would you vote?

- Jeb Bush: 40%
- Ben Carson: 43%
- Chris Christie: 35%
- Ted Cruz: 31%
- Carly Fiorina: 38%
- Mike Huckabee: 38%
- Rand Paul: 43%
- Marco Rubio: 43%
- Donald Trump: 43%
- John Kasich: 43%
- Rick Santorum: 43%
- Someone Else: 43%
- Don't Know: 43%
Textbook Pg 30

Do the inventory asked in the textbook
Characteristics of an Ideology

- What is human nature?
- How should society be governed politically and economically?
- What are the lessons from history?
- What will life be like in the future?

An ideology will typically answer these four major questions.
Ideological Themes

Themes

- Nation
- Class
- Religion
- Gender
- Race
- Environment (Relationship to Land)
Readings

Open Page 52 - 53 in your Perspectives on Ideologies textbook

- What is Douglas’ view of Human Nature?
  - Give an example (quote)
- What ideological theme is he most concerned about?
  - Give an example (quote)
- Are there any minor themes he also deals with?
- Is his position largely political, social, economic or religious?
  - Give an example (quote)
Intro to Specific Ideologies
Ideologies that will be covered

Classic Liberalism
Classical Conservatism
Laissez-faire Capitalism
Romanticism
Social Darwinism
Utopian Socialism
Marxism (Scientific Socialism)
Democratic Socialism (Revisionist Socialism)
Anarchism
Feminism
Neo-Nazi

Most Ideologies will deal with all or some of these dimensions:
Political
Economic
Social
Religious
Classical Liberalism

- Mainly a political ideology
- Individual freedom
- Social, and greater political equality
- Limited government (i.e. democracy)
- Freedom of religion
- Laissez-faire capitalism (Economic freedom)
- Optimistic view of human nature

Leading Thinker

- John Locke - *Two Treatises of Government* (1689)
Classical Conservatism

- Was a reaction to the rise of classic liberalism
- Support of tradition and the old ways (Ancient Regime)
- Supported class hierarchy
  - Support for aristocracy
- Mercantilists
- Believed in absolute monarchy
- Support official religion or religious uniformity

Leading Thinker

- Edmund Burke - Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790)
Laissez-faire Capitalism

- Almost completely unregulated economy (Invisible hand)
- Separation of State and Economy
- Opposed mercantilism
- Free market would lead to increased productivity and lower prices

Leading Thinker

Adam Smith - *Wealth of Nations* (1776)
Romanticism

- Intellectual opposition to science and enlightenment
- Emotion above reason
- Tied to pre-industrial times
  - Nature above industry
- Mainly a cultural movement
- Major question is ‘How one feels?’
  - People are naturally good and their feelings would guide them
  - It is society that can corrupt

Leading Thinker

Jean-Jacques Rousseau - Social Contract 1762
Social Darwinism

- Applied both economically, nationally and racially
- Based off of Charles Darwin’s theory “survival of the fittest”
- Individuals and groups have a genetic or biological superiority

Economically

- Reject charity
- Poor = Unfit
Social Darwinism - Con’t

Nationalism/Racialism

- Some nations/races are unfit
- Nations and Races are more superior to others
- Racism is promoted
  - Selective breeding
  - Eugenics

Leading Thinker

Economically - Thomas Malthus - Essay on Population 1790

Racially - Adolf Hitler - Mein Kampf - 1925
Utopian Socialism

- Thought the perfect society was possible (Idealistic)
- Strove towards a more collectivist and egalitarian society
- People would voluntarily participate
  - Revolution or struggle not needed
- It was an early 19th century response to horrors of early industrialization

Leading thinker

Robert Owen - A New View of Society - 1813
Marxism (Scientific Socialism)

- Class struggle and warfare were essential
- Proletariat (working class) would overthrow the Bourgeoisie (ruling class)
- Creation of a classless society
- History determined by economic forces (Materialism)
- Abolition of private property
- Typically Atheist

Leading Thinker

Karl Marx - Communist Manifesto - 1848
Democratic Socialism

- Political Movement
- Improve conditions for the working class through legislation than revolution
- Moderate socialists
- Capitalism is incompatible with democratic values
- For:
  - Minimum wage laws
  - Unions
  - Strikes
- British Labour party based on these ideals

Leading Thinkers

Fabian socialists - Beatrice and Sidney Webb and H.G. Wells
Anarchism

- Largely political ideology
- Promotes a stateless society
- The state is considered harmful
- Abolition of Gov't
- Extreme optimism about human nature
- Could either be an extreme individualist or a complete collectivist

Leading Thinker

Pierre Joseph Proudhon - What is Property? Or, an Inquiry into the Principle of Rights and Government (1840)
Feminism

- Ultimate goal is for equality between both sexes
- Attempt to raise females status
  - Right to vote
  - Right to own property
  - Right to an education
  - Right to equal pay
- 3 Waves
  - 1st Wave - 19th Century/Early 20th - Women's suffrage/Property Rights
  - 2nd Wave - 1960's-1990's - Women's liberation movement
  - 3rd Wave - 1990's - Today - Continuation of the failures of the 2nd Wave

Leading Thinker

Mary Wollstonecraft - *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792)