

I. *Ideologies*

A. Definition: a coherent set of ideas about:

1. **Human nature** (inherently altruistic or self-interested)
2. **Society** (inherently cooperative or competitive)
3. **Politics**: the process of conflict resolution
 - a. Ends: (the proper balance of individual freedom with government guaranteed order and equality)
 - b. Means: limited v. unlimited governmental power

B. Public and private uses of ideologies

1. Help us to make sense out of individual, social, and political behavior
2. Help us gather allies in politics

II. American ideologies

A. *Classical liberalism*:

1. Simpler goal: much closer to *libertarianism* – the fullest development of **individual freedom**
2. Origin: 18th - 19th c. reaction in Europe to hierarchical power of feudal nobility, economic guilds, & the Roman Catholic Church

B. American variants:

1. Much more difficult goal: use constitutionally limited government to balance competing goals:
 - a. **Collective goods** of **order & equality**
 - b. **Individual freedom** to be non-conformist and unequal
2. Two sets of ideological coalitions
 - a. **American conservatism** coalition of divergent ideologies
 - (1) *Libertarian* wing: emphasizes **freedom** at the expense of order
 - (2) *Populist* wing: emphasizes **order** at the expense of freedom
 - (3) Examples of wedge issues within American conservatism:
 - (a) Immigration
 - (b) Stem-cell research
 - (c) Domestic surveillance
 - b. **American liberalism** coalition of divergent ideologies
 - (1) *Libertarian* wing: emphasizes **freedom** at the expense of equality
 - (2) *Populist* wing: emphasizes **equality** at expense of freedom
 - (3) Examples of wedge issues within American liberalism:
 - (a) Affirmative action
 - (b) Election finance reform
 - (c) All-volunteer military
3. Origin: marriages of convenience structured by our two-party system that forces four ideologies into two major umbrella or brokerage parties

C. Why an increase in concern about ideologies in the U.S.

III. (Classical) liberalism (really libertarianism)

A. Early supporters

1. Artists & intellectuals of Renaissance
2. Commercial interests during Mercantile Age
3. Scientific & economic interests during Industrial Revolution

B. John Stuart Mill, liberalism, & democracy

- IV. The conservative reaction
 - A. Europe: gradual adaptation to a mixed economy (neither exclusively free market nor socialist)
 - B. Third-World:
 - 1. Frequent coalitions between religious, economic, & military elites
 - 2. More openness to economic freedom than social or political freedom (e.g., China & Vietnam)

- V. The socialist alternatives:
 - A. **Marxist socialism** (economic determinism and the stages of history)
 - 1. Primitive socialism
 - 2. Feudalism
 - 3. Mercantilism
 - 4. Industrial capitalism
 - 5. Industrial-workers' revolution
 - 6. State socialism (dictatorship of the proletariat)
 - 7. Communism (utopian socialism)
 - B. **Welfare-state or parliamentary socialism** in Britain & Scandinavia

- VI. **Communism**: various forms of left-wing, totalitarian politics
 - A. **Lenin** & the Russian Revolution
 - B. **Stalin** & Soviet totalitarianism
 - C. **Mao** & the Chinese Cultural Revolution

- VII. **Fascism**: various forms of right-wing, totalitarian politics
 - A. **Mussolini** in Italy
 - B. **Hitler** in Germany
 - C. **Franco** in Spain
 - D. **Tojo** in Japan

- VIII. Ideologies in the late 20th Century and the beginning of the 21st
 - A. **Neoliberalism**: the "third way" of seeking moderate or centrist solutions
 - B. **Neoconservatism**:
 - 1. Domestic politics: domination rather than compromise
 - 2. Foreign policy: post-Cold-War intervention in a global world

- IX. Political philosophy in other historical eras
 - A. The Greeks (**Plato**'s altruistic elite v. **Aristotle**'s messy democracy)
 - B. Early Christian writers (**Saint Augustine**'s government as a necessary evil, **Saint Thomas Aquinas**' call for Church rule over secular rulers)
 - C. Responses to the power of the Church (**Niccolo Machiavelli**)
 - D. Protestantism (**Martin Luther**)
 - E. Question of authority (**Thomas Hobbes**' argument that order was a greater good than freedom)