Theory & History

Books

- Andrew Heywood, Political Ideologies: An Introduction. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, 5th edition or above.
- **Kevin Bloor**, *The Definitive Guide to Political Ideologies*. Milton Keynes: Author House, 2010.

- keremblog.info
- keremk@me.com
- avesis.yildiz.edu.tr/keremkar
- academia.edu

• Ideology as "false consciousness"

Ideology as "world view"

- Ideology a political belief system
- Ideology an action-oriented set of political ideas
- Ideology the world view of a particular social class or social group
- Ideology ideas that propagate false consciousness among the exploited or oppressed
- Ideology an all-embracing political doctrine that claims a monopoly of truth
- Ideology an abstract and highly systematic set of political ideas

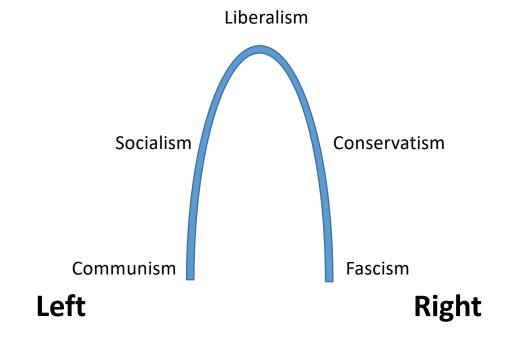
- Features of Ideology
- (a) Critique of existing order
- (b) Vision of future society
- (c) Theory of political change

Linear Model

Left ------Right

Communism Socialism Liberalism Conservatism Fascism

Horseshoe Model



Overview (Political Ideologies)

- Freedom
- Democracy
- Human Nature
- Society
- Equality
- Economy

Overview (Political Ideologies)

- The State
- The Nation
- Authority
- Gender
- Environment
- Nature
- Religion
- Culture

• Classical Ideologies

- Liberalism
- Socialism
- Conservatism
- Nationalism
- Anarchism
- Fascism

• New Ideologies

- Feminism
- Ecologism
- Fundamentalism
- Multiculturalism

Human Nature

- Liberals: Rational, after individual interests, optimistic view of human nature
- *Conservatives*: Security seeking creatures, human rationality cannot be trusted, commonsense and reason that comes from tradition is important, pessimistic view of human nature
- Socialists: Social creatures, cooperation, peaceful co-existence and equality are important, humans can do better in terms of living together

Human Nature

- **Anarchists:** Humans can be fully trusted. Highly optimistic view of human nature, they are capable of cooperation and individual self fulfilment.
- **Fascists:** Humans are governed by inner forces, instincts, impulses. They behave as part of a historic collectivity, 'nation' or 'race'. These natural or racial divisions are eternal, not possible to change and determining.

Human Nature

- **Feminists:** Men and women share a common nature as humans, but things change when culture and society enters. Gender differences are determining and detrimental for inequality between the sexes.
- **Ecologists:** Human nature seen as part of the broad ecosystem. Materialism, greed &egoism therefore reflect the extent to which humans have become alienated from the oneness of life and thus from their own true nature. Human fulfilment requires a return to nature.

Next Week

• next week, liberalism