# Political Ideologies Theory & History

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- Socialism
- Communism
- Marxism

- The Core
- Optimistic view of human nature
- Class
- Welfare
- Equality (social, economic)
- Fair share

- Equality & social justice
- Belief in a better tomorrow
- "From each according to his/her ability to each according to his/her needs"

- Industrial Revolution
- Critique of capitalism
- Friedrich Engels (1820-1895)
- Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- Human nature suppressed by capitalism
- Collectivism
- Collective property rather than private property
- Social democrats differ

- Private property is:
- 1) not just
- 2) not moral
- 3) divisive

- Class
- Class conflict
- Bourgeoisie
- Proletariat

- Class gap
- Labor exploitation
- Surplus value
- Commodity fetishism

- Alienation
- From human nature
- From the system in total
- From one's own class

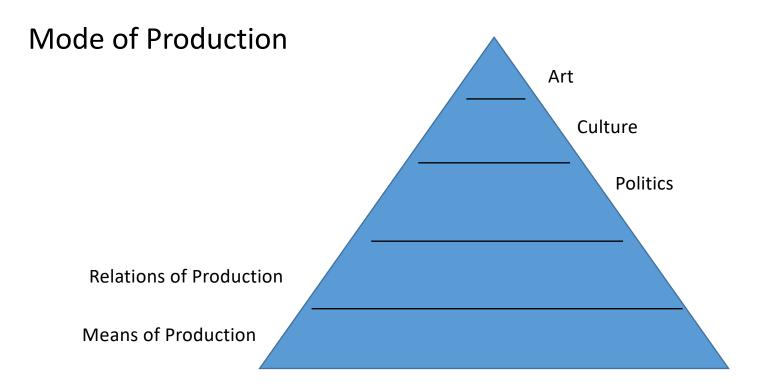
- False consciousness
- Class consciousness

Revolution

- Historical materialism (scientific Marxism)
- Primitive socialism (hunter-gatherer) stage
- Age of Slavery
- Feudalism
- Capitalism
- Socialism (dictatorship of the proletariat)
- Communism (utopian stage)

- Historical materialism
- Mode of production
- Economic determinism (often criticized as economic reductionism)

# Marxism – Economic Determinism



## Marxism - Leninism

- Vladimir Ilich Lenin (1870-1924)
- The Russian Revolution (October Revolution)
- Bolsheviks
- Soviets
- The Communist Party
- "Workers of the world, unite!"
- Imperialism

## Marx vs. Lenin

#### • Marx

- Philosopher
- Historical materialism
- Proletariat dictatorship

#### <u>Lenin</u>

- Militia, activist, politician
- Directly from rural agrarian to socialism
- The Party (elite, vanguard of the proletariat)

# Marx vs. Lenin (revolution)

• Marx Lenin

 when conditions are ripe (waits for its time, by itself) invite, push, force

# Trotsky

- Leon Trotsky (1879-1940)
- No need to wait for bourgeois capitalism to complete its life-span
- Permanent revolution
- Internationalization of the revolution

# Stalin

- Joseph Stalin (1879-1953)
- Five-year economic plans
- Collectivization (collective farms)
- Lands confiscated

# Stalin

- Labor camps or gulags
- No criticism whatsoever tolerated
- Over a million lost their lives
- Even members of Lenin's politburo purged & executed
- "Socialism in one country"

# Social Democracy

- Radicalism vs Revisionism
- Socialism or liberalism
- Change not through a revolution, but within the liberal-democratic system
- Social welfare state
- Free market economy with certain reservations
- Free & fair elections and other requirements of political liberalism

## Marxism - Socialism

- Marxism, Leninism, Maoism, the Cuban Revolution (Castro & Che)
- Utopianism
- Social democracy
- Guerilla warfare
- Political activism
- Environmentalism, the Green movement
- Anarchism, collectivist anarchism, anarcho-syndicalism

# Marxism - Socialism

- Classical (orthodox Marxism)
- Feminism, socialist feminism
- Western Marxism
- Neo-Marxism
- Marxism in intellectual and academic circles

# Socialism (fundamental questions)

- The level and extent of state intervention (economics)
- The balance between equality & freedom
- Change comes how, in what way? (revolution or reform)
- If revolution, how will problems in relation to gender, ethnicity & religion be addressed and resolved?
- Individual rights & liberties?

- 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.
- **BBC Documentary**, People's Century: "Red Flag" (On the 1917 Soviet Revolution and its aftermath including both Lenin and Stalin's rule)

# Links

- <u>www.keremblog.info</u>
- avesis account: <a href="https://avesis.yildiz.edu.tr/keremkar">https://avesis.yildiz.edu.tr/keremkar</a>
- departmental website: <u>www.itb.yildiz.edu.tr</u>

# **Next Week**

• next week, conservatism

 please don't forget to check out the relevant chapters from both our books!

• thank you...