Political Science 100
Introduction to Politics
II-A Behavioral Aspects of Politics
part II
Ideologies

Political actions

- Abortion
  - Pro-life vs. pro-life
- Gay marriage
- School prayer
- Why do citizens get involved?

Political Ideologies

- A set of ideas (and beliefs) about politics (identifying desirable goals and measures of pursuit)
  - Examples: Individual freedom is important; equality is essential for democracy, etc.
- Basis of action toward others
  - Individual freedom: demanding less government intervention
  - Separation between the state and religion

Liberalism vs. Conservatism

- What do you mean by liberals and conservatives in the U.S. now?
- Traditionalism and conservatism
  - Monarchy and government control
    - British history--monarch vs. aristocrats and citizens
- Classical liberalism
  - Liberty-freedom from oppression (monarch’s arbitrary use of power)
Socialism

- Socialism
  - Society: inequality among economic classes
  - Goal: equality of outcome (vs. equality of opportunity)
  - Political (government) intervention to correct mal-distribution

Marxism/Communism

- Karl Marx, Vladimir Lenin (Marxism-Leninism)
- Capitalists vs. workers
  - Exploitation of workers
  - Private ownership of means of production
- Social transformation
  - Communist Revolution
  - Public ownership
  - Equal distribution
  - Goal: Communism