

Political Ideology



Introduction:

- The types of state that exists today and the nature of the relation it shares with its citizens has its roots in political philosophy such as Socialism, Capitalism, Communism and Democracy.
- Literally, political philosophy is the study of fundamental questions about the state, government, politics, Liberty, justice and the enforcement of a legal code by authority.
- It is ethics applied to a group of people, and discuss is how a society should be set up and how one should act within a society.

Individual rights that has the right to life, Liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, free speech, self-defense, etc. state)explicitly the requirements for a person to benefit rather than suffer from living in a societY.

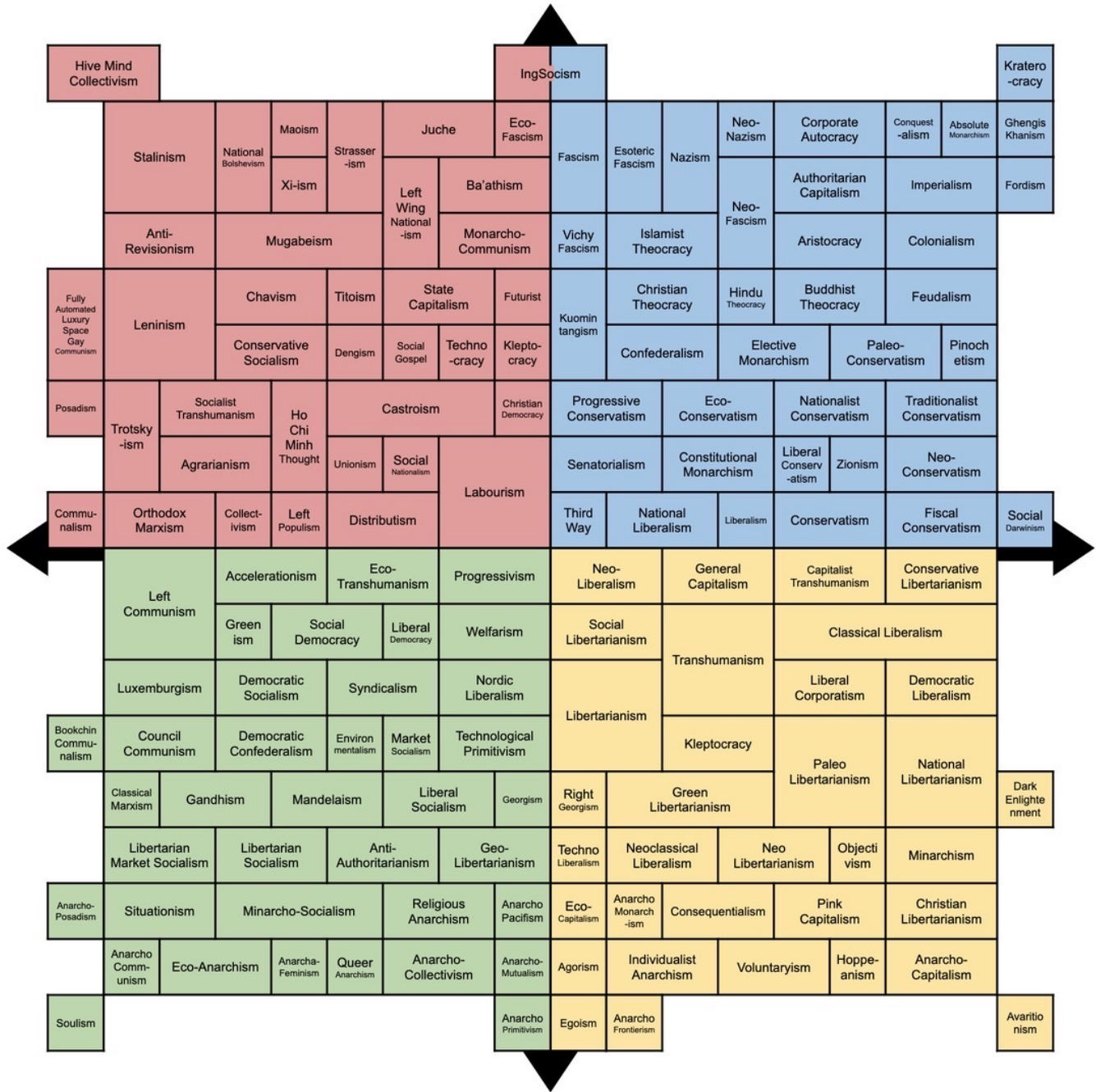
to begin with , greek roman philosopher like socrates, plato & Xenophon acted as torchbearers with their assessment of democracy & civil life but as Roman Empire collapsed, those progressive ideas merged into feudal Europe, which is being referred to as the dark ages owing to corrupt clergy and ruling class & degradation of rational thought

Some form of capitalism has been dominant in the western world since the end of feudalism)in the Middle Ages, and has provided the main, although not exclusive, means of industrialization throughout much of the world.

- It rise to prominence sprang out of the mercantilism of the 16th to the 18th centuries, and followed the rise of liberalism and Laissez-faire economics in western society.
- The capitalist mode of production, however, may exist within societies with the differing state systems (example liberal democracy, fascism) and different social structures.

Nevertheless, the favorable intellectual environment was produced during the

Renaissance(between 14th and 16th century), in addition with enlightenment late 17th and early 18th century) also called the 'age of reason', that circulated the ideas like reason, individualism, and skepticism.

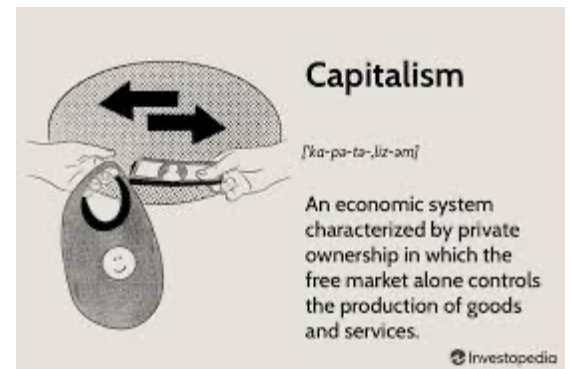


Capitalism

Capitalism is the economics and social system (and also the mode of production) in which the means of production are predominantly privately owned and operated for profit, and distribution and exchange is in a mainly market economy.

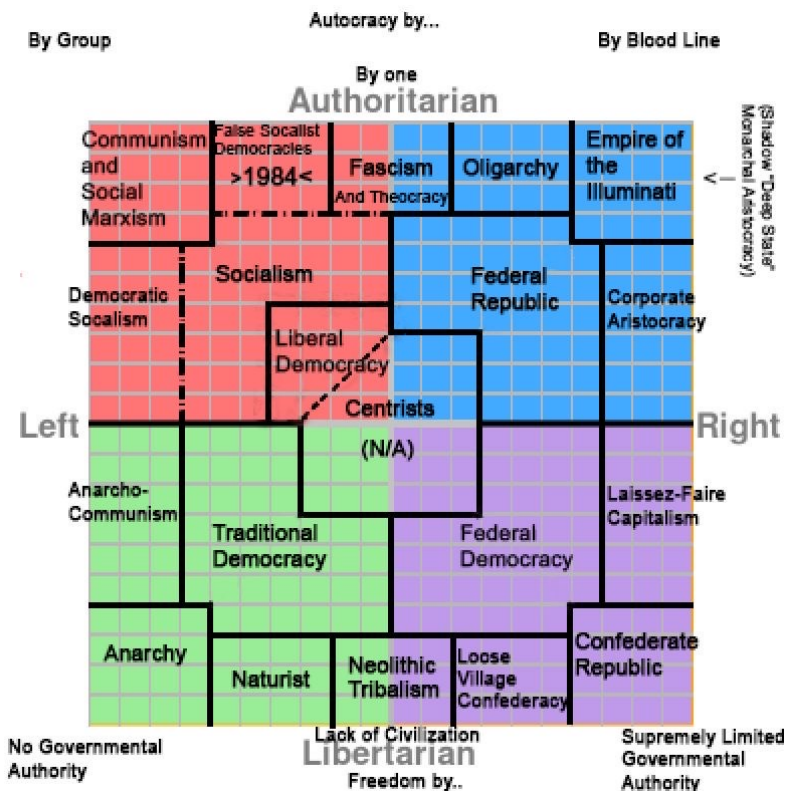
- But usually considered to involve the right of individuals and corporations to trade (using money) in goods, services, labor and land.

- With the emergence of modern Nation-States in the 16th to the 18th centuries, mercantilism (economic theory that the prosperity of a nation depends upon its capital, or economic assets, as represented by gold and silver, and that the volume of the world economy and international trade is unchangeable, encouraging a protectionist role for government) became dominant in Europe.
- The classical tradition in capitalist economics thought emerged in Britain in the late 18th century, with Adam Smith, David Ricardo (1772-1823) and John Stuart Mill, as well as with Jean-Baptiste Say in France.



Important contributions to the theory of property are found in the earlier work of John Locke, who had argued that the right to private property is a natural right.

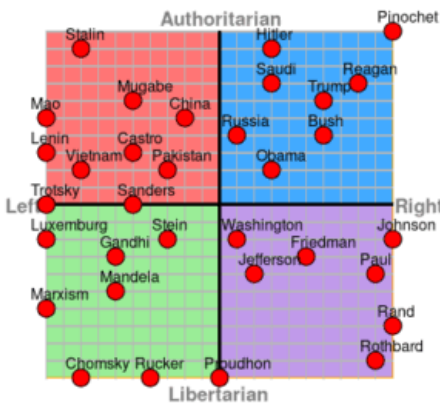
- Adam Smith's criticism of the Mercantile system in his "The wealth of Nations" of 1776 is often considered the beginning of classical political economy.
- Smith devised a set of concepts that remain strongly associated with capitalism today, particularly his theory of the "invisible hand" of the market, through which the pursuit of individual self-interest unintentionally produces a collective good for society.



Communism

Marx offered the staunchest critic of capitalism in his work "Das Capital" in which he argued that, the owners of capital are the dominant capitalist class(or Bourgeoisie), and the working class or proletariat) who does not own capital must live by selling their labor power in exchange for a wage.

- According to Karl Marx, capitalism is based on the exploitation of workers by the owners of capital, and under his theory of historical materialism, it represents just one of the stages in the evolution of a society which would be overthrown as the workers gain class consciousness and take control over the state.



Many political thinkers Shifted their poles between Capitalism and communism as they deemed fit' for their immediate society because the problems they faced differed from society to society.

- For example, Fascist opposed both international socialism and free market capitalism, arguing that their views represented a third position.
- They claimed to provide a realistic economic alternative that was neither Laissez-faire capitalism nor Communism.

Communist thought it also accredited to communist ideas back to ancient times, particularly in the work of Pythagoras and Plato.

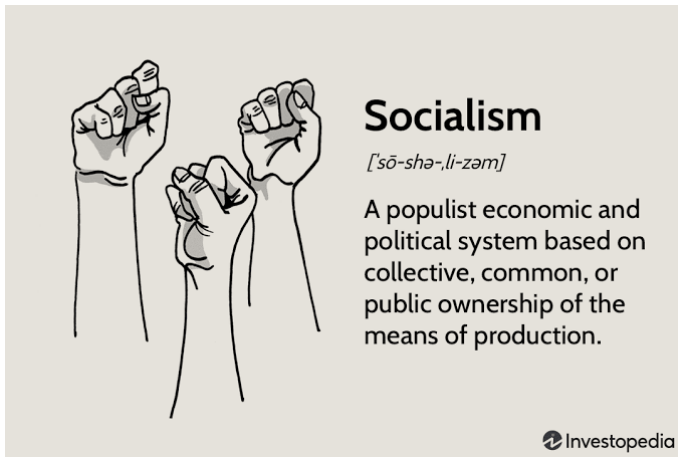
- For instance, it is argued that Plato's Republic described in great detail a communist dominated society wherein power is delegated into the hands of intelligent philosopher or a military Guardian class and rejected the concept of family and private.
- In addition, in 16th century, English writers of Thomas More portrayed a society based on common ownership of property in his treatises 'Utopia', whose leaders administered it through the application of reason.

Authoritarian

Idiot Management - Just solve your department issues or we'll step in" 	Conduct Review Board - Busted the sex offender - Raring to clamp down on mugs - Forces everyone to do conduct training 	That cunt in our parent department - 1001 revisions to do - Chews you out if you can't follow - Fuck you 	Department Asshole - You're looking for Admin Guy, idiot - Good job, you shut up the meeting again - Do not resist 	Compliance Department - Threatening emails every now and then - Do not resist 	The Funding - Literally no one cares about them - Wants to enact their order anyway
Parent Department Lead - Softbanned emails past office hours in first week of assuming duty - Idiots ignore him and meet terrible fates 	The Department Boss - Believes in affirmative action - Sweet, but scares me - Feud with the Politics Guys 	The Legal Guy - Not actually a lawyer - Worries about equality of things - Brings up the law multiple times in meetings 	Dumbass calling me - Tried to reject Ex-Colleague's resignation - "Because it's the first on the list" - "Demand I do what they want" 	Department Manager - Tried to reject Ex-Colleague's resignation - "Because it's the first on the list" - "Demand I do what they want" 	The Big Boss - Literally no one cares about them - Wants to enact their order anyway
The Plague - "Diligent Worker" - Came to work sick and made everyone sick 	The Boss's Deputy - Actual granddad - Runs to me for tech help - Hands out cake every other day - Actually nice 	Chinese Scholar Chick - Usually keeps quiet - Doesn't like drama - Just wants to get her work done - Loyal to the boss 	Finance Lady - Just trying to follow rules - Set strict rules and guides to protect me from bs - Bit of a mom 	Exit Interviewer - No one has seen him for ages - Can't have bad reviews if there aren't any 	"Excellence" Team - Forces you to set pointless work goals - Judges your worth as a worker - Ignores any upset exit interviews
Someone in HR, probably - "Reviewed" my salary in my first week to nicer amounts - Thanks bro 	Granny Layla - Gives us gifts often - "I don't need it, I have more than enough" - Dishes out advice for free 	Fourth-year Admin Guy - Gives no fucks about gender stereotypes - Hottest person in the office - Engaged to hot girl - Just wants to earn enough to stay pretty 	Me - Literally just here for the money - No career goals here - Doing jack and browsing PCM at work 	My college friend - In another department - Joined after I did - "Probably leaving before I can use the benefits and leave" 	Ex-Colleague - Got sick of bullshit - Left to do real estate and stonks - Admin Guy misses you :'
The Cool Chick - Too good for this place - Left to work overseas - Offered Admin Guy and I drinks if we ever visited her - Fuck the exit interviews 	The Cool Newbie Chick - Mostly chill about things - Gives us all cookies because we have a hard time - Pretty hot - I simp for her 	The Newbies - Witnessed shitshow at first department meeting - Probably not okay after that 	The IT Guys - Why work hard for little pay when you can fuck with everyone by fucking their IT 	The other politics guy - Was the previous boss - Fucked over by relations - Dislikes the boss - Dislikes job scope 	Politics Guy - Opposes the boss - Compares her leadership to Stalin - Scares me too
The Wi-Fi - Actually retarded - Disconnects everyone at least twice a day - Gives no shits - Probably an internetwork plant 	The External Reviewer - Can't believe he sat through all that bullshit - Is one step away from outright calling our department fucked 	My soul after being here - Witnessed shitshow at first department meeting - Probably not okay after that 	The chicken colony near my office - no fucks given 	The Sex Offender - Sounded drunk in every email - Fired for sexting and groping - Groped girls way younger than him 	Organisation Policymakers - Tunnel visioned on costs and benefits - Give up your humanity now

Libertarian

Socialism



Socialism is Socio-Economic system in which property and the distribution of wealth are subject to control by the workers, either directly through popular collectives such as workers' councils, or indirectly exercised on behalf of the people by the state, and in which egalitarianism or equality is an important goal.

- Thus, under Socialism, the means of production are owned by the state, community of the workers! as opposed to privately owned as under capitalism).
- Communism and Socialism are economic and political structures that promote equality and seek to eliminate social classes.

The two are interchangeable in some ways, but different in others.

- In a Communist society, the working class owns everything, and everyone works towards the same communal goal.
 - There are no wealthy or poor people all are equal, and the community distributes what it produces based only on need.
 - Nothing is obtained by working more than what is required
1. Communism frequently results in low production, mass poverty and limited advancement.

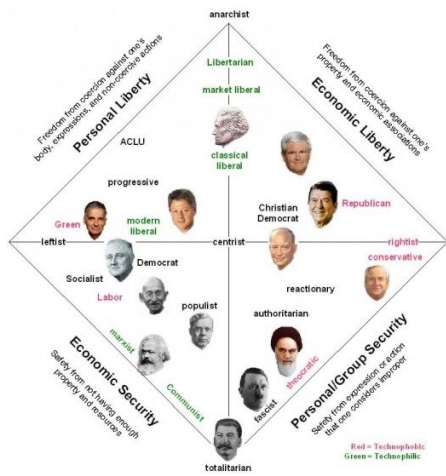
equality in opportunity ok
equality in outcome doesn't
exist it's a recipe
for chaotic society.

— equality in opportunity or equality in outcome both are different topics.

Poverty spread so widely in the Soviet Union in the 1980s that its citizens revolted

- Like Communism, the main focus of Socialism is on equality.
- But workers earn wages they can spend as they choose, while the government, not citizens, owns and operates the means for production.
- Workers receive what they need to produce and survive, but there's no incentive to achieve more, leaving little motivation.
- The term socialism is variously attributed to Pierre Leroux or to Marie Roch Louis Reybaud or Robert Owen in the mid 19th century.

- According to Frederick Engels, by 1847, the term Socialism (usually referring to the Utopian philosophies of Robert Owen and Charles Fourier) was considered quite respectable on the continent of Europe, while Communism was the opposite.



Certain elements of socialist thought long predate the socialist ideology that emerged in the first half of the 19th century

- For example, Plato's "The Republic" and Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia dating from 1516 have been cited as including Socialist or Communist ideas.
- Modern Socialism emerged in early 19th century Britain and France, from a diverse array of Doctrines and Social experiments, largely as a reaction or protests against some of the excesses of 18th and 19th century capitalism.

Early 19th century socialist thought was largely Utopian in nature, followed by the more pragmatic and revolutionary Socialist and Communist movements in the late 19th century. Social critics in the late 18th century and the early 19th century such as Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, Louis Blanc, Louis Blanc and Henri de Saint-Simon criticize the excesses of poverty and inequality of the industrial revolution, and advocated reforms such as the egalitarian distribution of wealth and the transformation of society into small utopian communities in which private property was to be abolished.



Some Socialist Religious movements, such as the (Shakers in America, also date from this period) as does the Chartist movement for political and social reforms in the United Kingdom (possibly the first mass working class movement in the world).

- It was Karl Marx, though, who first employed systematic analysis sometimes known as "Scientific Socialism") in an ambitious attempt to expose capitalism's contradictions and the specific mechanisms by which it exploits and alienates.

In '1864, the International Workingman's Association (IWA) OK First International was founded in London, and became the first major international forum for the promulgation of Socialist ideas, under the leadership of Marx and Johann Georg Eccarius.

- Anarchists, like Russian Mikhail Bakunin, and proponents of other alternative visions of Socialism, which emphasized the potential of small scale communities and agrarianism, coexisted with the more influential currents of Marxism and social democracy.
- Much of the development of Socialism is indistinguishable from the development of Communism, which is essentially an extreme

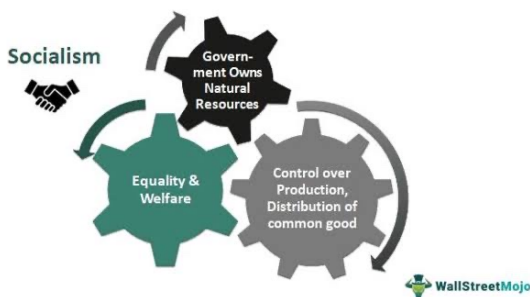




Marx and Engels, who together had founded the Social Democratic Workers Party of Germany in 1869, were also responsible for setting up the (Second International or Socialist International) in 1889, as the ideas of socialism gained new adherents, especially in central Europe, and just before his death in 1895, Engels boasted of a "single great international army of Socialists"

- In the First World War started in 1914, the Socialist Social Democratic parties in the UK, France, Belgium and Germany supported their respective state's war effort, discarding their commitment to internationalism and solidarity, and the second international dissolved during the war.

- In Russia, however, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin denounced the war as an imperialist conflict and urged workers worldwide to use it as an occasion for proletarian revolution
- In February 1917, revolution broke out in Russia and the workers, soldiers and peasants set up councils.
- The Bolsheviks won a majority in the Soviets in October 1917 and, at the same time, the October revolution was led by Lenin and Leon Trotsky.



- The new Soviet government immediately nationalized the banks and major industries, repudiated the former Romanov regime's national debts, sued for peace and withdrew from the First World War, and implemented a system of government through the elected workers council or Soviets.
- The Third International also known as the Communist International or Comintern) was an international communist organization founded in Moscow 1919 to replace the Disbanded Second International.
- After Lenin's death in 1924, the Communist Party of Soviet Union, under Joseph Stalin declared a policy of "Socialism in One Country", taking the route of

- This led to a polarization of socialism around the question of the Soviet Union and adoption of (Socialists or Social Democratic policies in response, or in other cases the vehement repudiation of all that it stand for.
- However, not everyone thought Socialism is necessarily entailing revolution, and non-revolutionaries such as influential economist John Maynard Keynes and John Kenneth Galbraith, took inspiration from the work of John Stuart Mill as well as Marx, and provided theoretical justification for state involvement in an existing market economy.



SOCIALISM ILLUSTRATED...



- Criticisms of socialism range from disagreements (over the efficiency of Socialist economic and political models, to outright condemnation of Socialist states.
- & Some critics dispute that the egalitarian distribution of wealth and nationalization of industries advocated by some Socialists can be achieved without loss of political or economic freedoms.
- Some argue that countries where the means of production are Socialized are less prosperous than those where the means of production are under private control.



- There has also been much focus on the economic performance and human rights records of Communist states, although this is not necessarily a criticism of Socialism.
- Socialists have counter argued that Socialism can actually increase efficiency and economic growth better than capitalism, or that a certain degree of efficiency can and should be sacrificed for the sake of economic quality or other social goals.
- They further argue that market systems have a natural tendency towards Monopoly or Oligopoly in major industries, leading to a distortion of prices, and that a public monopoly is better than a private one.

- Also, they claim that a Socialist approach can (mitigate the role of externalities in pricing)
- Some Socialists have made a case of Socialism and central planning being better able to address the issue of managing the environment than self-serving capitalism.

The proposed model of Social Democracy is a more Left wing Democratic socialism, which is often considered a moderate form of Socialism (although many societies would not), and aims to reform Capitalism democratically through state regulation and the creation of a state sponsored programs and organizations which work to ameliorate or remove injustices purportedly inflicted by the capitalist market system.



- Yet others argue that Socialist policies reduce (or incentives because workers do not receive rewards for a work well done) and reduce efficiency through the elimination of the profit and loss mechanism and a free price system and reliance on central planning.
- They also argue that Socialism stagnates technology due to the competition being stifled.
- The tragedy of the commons effect has been attributed to Socialism by some, whereby when assets are owned in common, there are no incentives in place to encourage wise stewardship that is if everyone owned an asset, people act as if no one owns it).

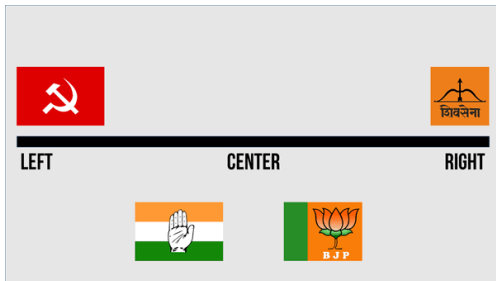
Pretty ridiculous
hah? google also
recognize communist
leaders as socialist.

Historically, there have been many variations of proposed and realized Socialism.

- Socialist philosophy have evolved considerably overtime.
- What holds all of them together is, perhaps, a fundamental belief that capitalism must either be reigned in or eliminated in order for inequality to be reduced, an individual and collective freedoms and well-being to be ensured.
- Socialism in its current form, can be broadly broken down into these categories:



start of socialism



- Democratic Socialism:
 - Democratic Socialism Is a political philosophy that advocates political democracy alongside Social ownership of the means of production with an emphasis on self-management and/or Democratic management of economic institutions within market socialism or decentralized and participatory planned economy.
 - Fabian Socialism:
 - A form of Socialism in which a gradualist or a reformers agenda rather than revolutionary agenda in reigning over the negativities of Socialism and advancing the principles of Democratic Socialism.
- This is closest among the forms of Socialism which s followed in India.

„Market Socialism?”

- Market socialism is a term used to define an economic system in which there is a market economy directed and guided by socialist planners, and where prices would be set through trial and error making adjustments as shortages and surpluses occur) rather than relying on a free price mechanism.
- By contrast, a Socialist market economy, such as that practiced in People's Republic of China, is one where major industries are owned by the state entities, but compete with each other within a pricing system set by the market and the state does not routinely intervene in the setting of prices.



new era of socialism will end as dictatorship

- Anarcho-Communism:
- It has many of the features of Libertarian Socialism but differentiates itself mainly in that it seeks a more complete, stateless anarchy and facilitates individual agency above collective or communal concerns.



End of socialism

Libertarian Socialism:

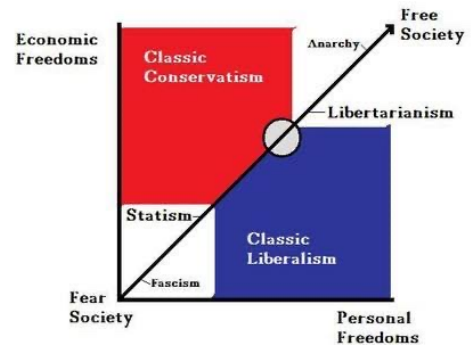
- It aims to create a society without political, economic or social hierarchies, in which every person would have free, equal access to tool of (information and production):
- This would be achieved through the abolition of Mauthoritarian institutions and private property, so that direct control of the means of production and resources will be gained by the working class in society as a whole.
- Most Libertarian Socialists advocate abolishing the state altogether, in much the same way as Utopian Socialists and many varieties of Anarchism(including Social Anarchism, Anarcho-Communism, narcho-Collectivism. and Anarcho-Syndicalism)

Libertarianism



- Libertarianism includes a broad spectrum of political philosophies, each sharing the common overall priority of minimal government combined with optimum possible individual Liberty.
- Its goals prioritize freedom: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom to bear arms, freedom of and from religion, freedom of the press, freedom of ownership and economic freedom.
- It promotes personal responsibility and private charity, as opposed to the provision of welfare services by the state, and it rejects the compulsions of socialism and communism.

- Individual libertarians may differ considerably over particular issue and, although there are libertarian political parties worldwide, even these differ significantly in their outlooks and policies.
- There is also a significant disparity between the usage of the term in the United States where it is often considered synonymous with liberalism and individualism in general, and conservatism in particular, especially insofar as it supports limited government) and elsewhere but it is most often understood to refer to radical leftist currents of Anarchism).



this would've worked if we didn't have religion, US vs them mentality or Biology among us.

- Generally, libertarians defend the ideal of freedom from the perspective of how little one is constrained by authority, that is how much one is allowed to do (negative Liberty), as opposed to the opportunity and ability to act to fulfill one's own potential (Positive Liberty), a distinction first noted by John Stuart Mill.
- They view life, Liberty and property as the ultimate rights possessed by individuals, and that compromising one necessarily endangers the rest.

- They consider compromise of these individual rights by political action to be "tyranny of the majority" a term first coined by Alexis de Tocqueville, and made famous by John Stuart Mill.
- Many libertarians would also argue, however, that representative majority rule democracy has all largely become controlled by special interest groups who represent a minority, leading to a "tyranny of the minority" against the real numerical majority.



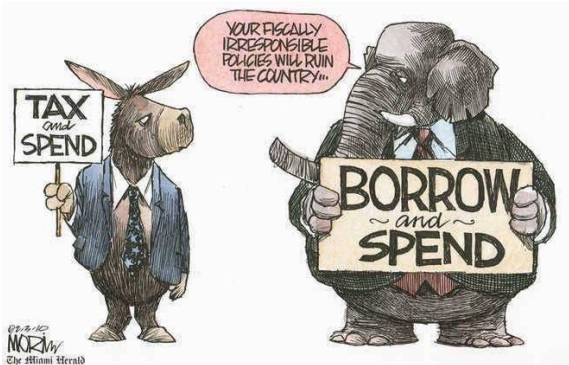


- The term "Libertarian" stems from the French word Libertaire (For Liberty), and its first recorded use in a political sense was in 1857 by Anarcho-Communist Joseph Dejacque.
- In common usage, "libertarian" refers to a person who advocates Liberty, especially with regards to thought or conduct, or a person who maintains the doctrine of free will.

- The French philosopher Montesquieu developed a distinction between sovereign and administrative powers, and propose a separation of powers usually into the executive, the legislative and the judicial) to act as a counterweight to the natural tendency of administrative power to grow at the expense of individual rights.
- This became an important concept in both constitutional monarchy's and republics.
- While, Locke believed that the role of any legislature was to protect natural rights in the legal form of civil rights.



- He proposed a labour theory of property where each individual owns the fruits of his efforts by virtue of his labor, and from this an economy emerges based on private property and trade, with money as the medium of exchange
- Adam Smith's moral philosophy stretch government non-intervention so that individuals could achieve whatever their "God given talents" would allow without interference from arbitrary forces.
- He also opposed trade Guilds forerunners to modern unions) and joint stock companies\ or corporations) for the same reasons.



- The founding fathers of the United States enshrined the protection of Liberty as the primary purpose of government in the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and the United States constitution, and Thomas Jefferson in particular was key in establishing the Law of Equal Liberty and the non-aggression principle as major tenants.
- Very similar ideas were also included in the French declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of 1789, a key document in the French Revolution.



- It was only in the latter half of the 20th cent that the term libertarian which had earlier been associated with Anarchism, came to be adopted by those whose attitudes bore closer resemblance to the classical liberals.

- Rights Libertarianism(or Rights Theory or Libertarian Moralism or Deontological libertarianism):
- Rights Theorists assert that: (a) all persons are the absolute owners of their lives, and should be free to do whatever they wish with their own bodies or property, provided they do not infringe on the rights of another to do the same the law of equal Liberty); and (b) That aggression, or the initiation of physical force or the threat of such, against a person or his property, is inherently illegitimate insofar as it impinges on the equal rights of a person (the non-aggression principle), except in the case of self-defense.



- This view of "natural rights" drives from the sharly writings of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke.
- Most Rights Libertarians recognize the necessity of a limited role of government as a "necessary evil" to protect individuals from any violation of their rights, and to prosecute those who initiate force against others (Minarchism), although some opposes the existence of government and taxation altogether on the grounds that it represents non-aggression against individual rights by its very nature(Anarcho-Capitalism).
- Robert Nozick and Murray Rothbard are representatives of this view of libertarianism.

- Consequentialist Libertarianism(or LibertariaN o Consequentialism):
- Consequentialist libertarianism justifies the rights of individuals or pragmatic or consequentialist, as well as moral, grounds consequentialism is the moral theory that the consequences of a particular action from the basis or any valid moral judgement about that action).
- They are less concerned with the non-aggression principle and more concerned with the notion of a society that allows individuals to enjoy political and economic Liberty, which they see as foundation for the human happiness and prosperity.



- They argue that individual Liberty leads to economic efficiency and other benefits, and it does the most effective means of promoting or enhancing social welfare.
- Milton Friedman, Ludwig von Mises, and Frederick Hayek, major proponents of this view.

- Broadly falling under Libertarianism, Liberalism is a political view based on Liberty and equality.
- Liberals generally support civil rights, democracy, secularism, gender equality, internationalism, and the freedoms of speech, the press, religion and markets.
- Liberalism became a distinct movement in the age of enlightenment, when it became popular among western philosophers and economists.
- Liberalism sought to replace the norms of hereditary privilege, state religion, absolute monarchy, the divine right of Kings and the traditional conservatism and representative democracy and the rule of law.



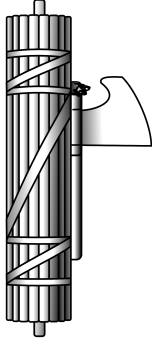
- Liberals also ended mercantilists policies, royal monopolies and other barriers to trade, instead promoting free markets.
- Philosopher John Locke often credited with founding liberalism as a distinct tradition, arguing that each man has a natural right to life, Liberty and property, adding that government must not violate these rights based on the Social Contract.
- While the British liberal tradition has emphasized expanding democracy, French liberalism has emphasized rejecting authoritarianism and is linked to nation building.

- Liberalism is perhaps the most popular form of government across all democracies of the world, including India, Western Europe and United States.
- Liberalism and Pluralism are similar in the sense that both support equality, tolerance and democracy.
- In fact, Pluralism is a principle which developed by the Liberals in nothing but a part of the Liberal tradition.
- Further, both of them seek social change through the institutions of democracy viz. Political Parties and Universal Adult Franchise.

The College Admission Scandal hits Rhode Island...

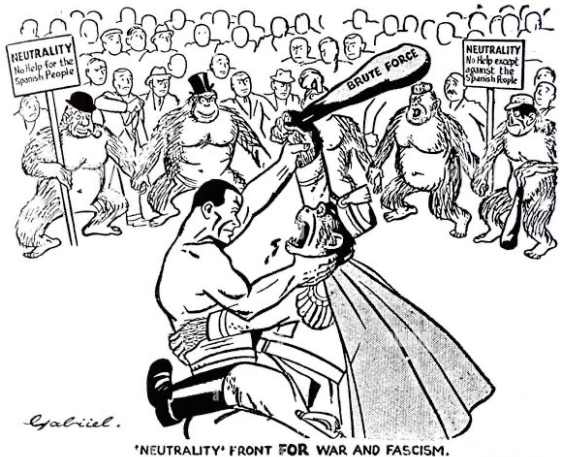


Fascism



- Fascism is an authoritarian nationalist political ideology that exalts nation (and often race) above the individual, and that stands for a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader; severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of opposition.
- The term "Fascismo" was coined by the Italian fascist dictator Benito Mussolini and the self-described "Philosopher of Fascism" Giovanni Gentile.
- It is derived from the Latin word "fasces", an ancient Roman symbol consisting of a bundle of rods tied around an axe, used to suggest "strength and unity".

- It was originally used to refer specifically to Mussolini's political movement that ruled Italy from 1922 to 1943, but has subsequently also been used to describe other regimes.
- It often claims to be concerned with notions of cultural decline or decadence, and seeks to achieve a national rebirth by suppressing the interests of the individual, and instead promoting cults of unity, energy and purity.
- In economics, Fascism sees itself as a third way between Laissez-Faire capitalism on the one hand and Communism or Socialism on the other.



- It acknowledges the role of private property and the profit motive as legitimate incentives for productivity, but only insofar as they do not conflict with the interests of the state.
- Fascist governments tend to nationalize key industries, closely manage their currencies and make massive state investments.
- They also tend to introduce price controls, wage controls and other types of economic planning measures but there's a state regulated allocation of resources, especially in the financial and raw materials sectors).

- Fascism usually involves some degree of some or all of the following elements:
- Nationalism (based on the cultural, racial and/or religious attributes of a region).
- Totalitarianism (it regulated or nearly every aspect of public and private sectors).
- Statism (state intervention in personal, social or economic matters).
- Patriotism (positive and supportive attitudes to a Fatherland).
- Autocracy (rather Google power in the hands of a single self-appointed ruler)

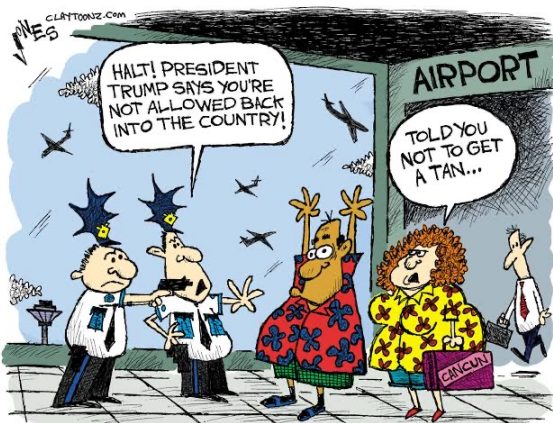


- Militarism (maintaining of a strong military capability and being prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests).
- Corporatism (encouragement of unelected bodies which exert control over the social and economic life of their respective areas).
- Populism (direct appeals to the masses, usually by charismatic leader).
- Collectivism (stress on human independence rather than on the importance of separate individuals)

(It usually expresses opposition to the following - Liberalism policies of minimal interference OF by government, both politically and economically).

- Communism (specifically Marxism, but generally any communal social organization).
- Democracy (majority rule and competitive elections with freedom of speech, freedom of press and some degree of rule of law).
- Individualism (stress on human independence and the importance of individual self-reliance and Liberty)

if you don't, you could be missing after sometime.



Types of Fascism:

- Italian Fascism:
- It is the authoritarian political movement which ruled Italy from 1922 to 1943 under the leadership of Benito Mussolini.
- It is the original model which inspired other Fascist ideologies, and is generally referred to simply as Fascism.
- It grew out of Mussolini's desire to re-affirm Italian national identity and pride after so many centuries of disunity

- Similar movements appeared throughout the world - including Europe, Japan, and Latin America) between World War I and World War II.
- Nazism (or National Socialism) refers to the ideology and practices of the German Nazi Party (or National Socialist German Workers' Party) under Adolf Hitler between 1933 and 1945.
- It was a strongly nationalist, totalitarian, racist, anti-Semitic and anti-Communist movement, which grew up in the aftermath of German humiliation after World War I, which was partly blamed on Germany's Jews.



innovator or failure

Hitler published his political beliefs in "Mein Kampf" in 1925 and, inspired by the Italian study of Fascism of Mussolini, assumed dictatorial powers as Chancellor in 1933.

- His belief in the superiority of an Aryan race and the possibilities of eugenics (racial purification), his fierce anti-Semitism and anti-Communism, combined with his militaristic and expansionist ambitions led to World War II, with its atrocities and genocide, eventual military defeat and the subsequent abandonment of Nazism as a viable ideology.



copycat but success.

Clerical Fascism:

- It is an Ideology that combines the political and economic doctrines of Fascism with theology or religious tradition.
- The term originally emerged in the 1920s referring to the Catholic support for the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, but has since been applied to various regimes and movements, particularly in Europe and South America.



Neo-Fascism:

- Neo-Fascism is any post World War Two ideology that includes significant elements of Fascism, or that expresses specific admiration for Benito Mussolini and Italian Fascism, again particularly in Europe and South America.
- It includes various neo-Nazi movements, which can be found almost worldwide.

Rise of facism

New Nation States:



- In the aftermath of the World War I, a number of new countries had emerged on the European scene of which the most important were Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Poland.
- They were also known as the 'Successor States', because they succeeded or took the place of empire.
- The basic reason for enabling their creation were:
 - As a way to fulfill the genuine nationalistic demands of people in the region.
 - It was envisioned that these countries will act as a stabilising influence in central and Eastern Europe and as a buffer against potential attacks from communist Russia.

- However, all of these nation states had inherent weaknesses and suffered from multiple problems.
- The region had a very high ethnic diversity and it was impossible for them to have their own country.
- Consequently, only the larger ethnic groups got their own states.
- People belonging to numerically smaller groups again found themselves under what they consider to be 'foreign governments', which, so they claimed, did not look after their interests- for example, Croats in Yugoslavia, Slovaks and Germans in Czechoslovakia, and Germans, white Russians and Ukrainians in Poland.
- This meant that resentment continued in these countries.
- Although each state began with a Democratic constitution, but most could not institutionalize the system.



- In fact, only Czechoslovakia could develop a mature Democratic system
- Being relatively new, they all suffered from acute economic problems with the situation further worsening after the Great Depression in the early 1930s.
- As the territorial divisions between these countries were artificial and imposed by both victorious powers, they continued to fight with each other over rivalries and territorial disputes.
- For example, Austria and Hungary strongly resented the way the peace settlement had been forced on them.

Rise of Fascism and Nazism:

- Initially, foreign policy under Mussolini appeared rather haphazard
- Except the rhetoric of 'to make Italy great', it lacked any long-term diplomatic perspective.
- However, Italy's isolation at the time of Corfu changed this and Mussolini became more cautious.
- Broadly speaking, his foreign policy initiatives can be divided into 2 main phases with the break of 1934, when Italy and Germany began to strengthen their relations

↙ fascism word come from fascia Roman word which symbol power of a magistrate to compel.
it also ^{symbolize} supreme power in rome.



1923-34:

- During this phase, the prime determinant of Mussolini's policy war rivalries with French in the Mediterranean and with Yugoslavia in Balkans.
- Italy also feared that Austria might fall under German influence and compromise the territorial integrity of Italy. Mussolini mainly relied on the diplomatic means to manage these problems.
- He participated in the Locarno conference 1925) but was not satisfied as the agreement signed did not guarantee the Italian frontier with Austria.
- He improved relations with Greece, Hungary, and especially Albania, the southern neighbor and rival of Yugoslavia.
- This gave important leverage to Italy in the Balkans.

now I don't know about this. Is america fascist?
IDK? it's not I guess

- Relations with Britain were also strengthened: Mussolini supported th British demand that Turkey should hand over the Mosul province to lad, and in return, The British gave Italy a small part of Somaliland.

- prevent Austria falling under the influence of Nazi Germany, Mussolini supported the anti-Nazi government of Chancellor Dollfuss.
- When Dollfuss was murdered in July 1934, it was the Italian troop mobilization on the frontier they prevent Austrian-Nazis from seizing the power.
- This anti-German stand by Mussolini improved relations between Italy and France.
- However, so his international credibility had reached very high, Mussolini was not satisfied: the success were too little and too slow.

£ Now it's a failed state

British division = failed state

look (every where)

Post 1934:

- Partly because of his inability to get any major success and partly because he thought that Britain and France were not supporting him enough Mussolini realized that friendship with Germany was a better alternative.
- And as the friendship between Germany and Italy increased, so did Mussolini's assertiveness.
- He became more vocal, openly defied the League, and even conducted open acts of aggression like invasion of Ethiopia and Albania.

Effects on the International Relations:

- Mussolini's aggressive approach in the later years of 1930s led to major negative repercussions on the international arena.
- Mussolini was the first one to challenge the League and demonstrated the ineffectiveness of collective security.
- The League appeared helpless in front of Italian aggression, which eroded its authority.
- This also gave signal to Hitler that if and when he needed, he too could use military in fulfilling his aims.
- Hitler did not criticize Italian invasion of Ethiopia.
- This increased the trust between the two Fascist States and they began to draw close together paving the way for the signing of many agreements between the two: The Rome-Berlin Axis, the Anti-Comintern pact, 1937(along with Japan), and the Pact of Steel(may 1939).



- These agreements became a major reason for the war as they created a coalition of fascist countries and gave them the impression that together they could pursue their expansionist goals without facing much resistance from either Britain or France: 2 powers that had the ability to contain them.

Hitler emerges on the International Scene:

- Aims of Hitler:
 - Unlike Mussolini, Hitler was very clear right from the beginning about his diplomatic goals, which were:
 - To end the entire German provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.
 - To build Germany into a strong military power.
 - To bring all the German speaking people inside the Reich by annexing Austria and seizing territory from Czechoslovakia and Poland.
 - Many historians argue that Hitler would not have stopped only at annexing Austria and parts of Czechoslovakia and Poland, but would have followed it by further territorial expansion to give the Germans what he called Lebensraum(living space).

this bates west media will never tell you! ease after WW2 west has written the history

they will always portray hitler as an evil

People argue that Germany needed more territory to grow and this can be achieved only by removing the inferior races in East Central Europe and colonizing it by German population.

- However, other historians disagree and claim that there is no conclusive evidence about Hitler's ultimate territorial aims as he never had any detailed plans worked out for acquiring Lebensraum.

A Number of Successes:

- Hitler was very successful in his diplomatic endeavours and by the end of 1938 had achieved all of his initial aims except the inclusion of Polish Germans into the Reich.
- Hitler was shrewd enough to realize that keeping in view the relative weakness of Germany, he has to move cautiously at first; exactly what he did.
- Using the pretext of French rigidity on disarmament, he withdrew Germany from the world disarmament conference and from the League of Nations.
- But all along he maintained that Germany was prepared to disarm if other states would do the same.
- In January 1934, Hitler signed a 10 year nonaggression pact with the Poland.



- This was a very tactical move as it convinced the British that Hitler was prepared to solve the issue by peaceful means.

- It also made France's little Entente alliance, of which Poland was a crucial member, irrelevant.
- Further, it ensured Poland's neutrality if and when Germany decided to move against Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- The Saar region reunited with Germany (January 1935) after a referendum resulting in a 90% vote in favor.
- Hitler's first successful breach of Versailles came in March 1935 when he uses the excuse that both Britain and France were increasing their military power and hence Germany needed more force for self defense, Hitler introduced military conscription and announced the German military strength would be increased to about 600,000 men.

record o nobody knows the truth.

The League could not do anything and the Stresa front (Britain, France and Italy) collapsed soon enough.

- Hitler's next move was to break the Stresa Front. He offered and signed the Anglo-German naval agreement (1935) as per which Germany agreed to limit his Navy to 35% of the strength of the British Navy.
- Hitler tricked the British into thinking that since he would anyway break the Versailles Treaty by building a fleet it would be in British interest to have it limited.
- This made Italy and France distrustful of Britain and caused the collapse of Stresa front.
- Hitler now took a bold move and order German troops to occupy the Demilitarized Zone of Rhineland (March 1936).

- This was very risky as it was a breach of both Versailles and Locarno treaties.



- Again no major opposition occurred to the move.
- Moreover, Hitler managed to calm the tensions by offering a peace treaty for 25 years.
- By joining the Rome-Berlin Axis, signing the anti Comintern pact with Japan (also joined by Italy 1937), Hitler created an alliance of like-minded countries which ensured that Germany was not alone at the international stage.
- The greatest success of Hitler was achieving the Anschluss that is the union of Austria and Germany (March 1938).
- With rising pro-Nazi demonstrations and eminent fear of German invasions, the Austrian government announced a referendum about whether or not it should remain independent.

- But Hitler decided to act before it was held, in case the vote went against the union; German troops moved in and Austria became part of the Third Reich.

- This had multiple effects all of which acted as a prelude to the Second World War:

- It exposed the weaknesses of Britain and France who found themselves helpless.
- It showed the impact of German Italy alliance in Europe.
- It increased the vulnerability of Czechoslovakia, which could be attacked from the South as well as from the West and North.
- It prepared the way for Hitler's next goal: to annex German speaking Sudetenland which he realized at the Munich conference in September 1938.



Totalitarianism & Nationalism



oh! I'm sorry is it a
american flag? ohh! it should be a nazi?
isn't it?

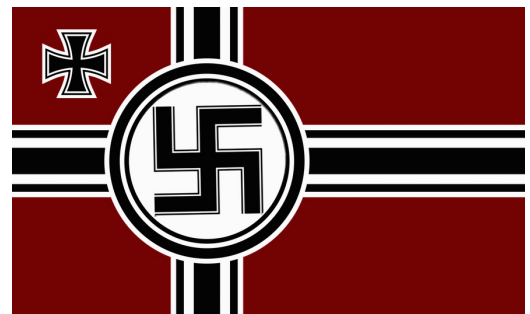
* Totalitarianism refers to an authoritarian system or state that regulates and controls nearly every aspect of the public and private sectors.

- Totalitarian regimes established complete political, social, and cultural control over their subjects, and are usually headed by a charismatic leader.
- In general, totalitarianism involved a single mass party, typically led by a dictator; an attempt to mobilize the entire population in support of the official state ideology; and an intolerance of activities which are not directed towards the goals of the state, usually entailing repression and state control of business, labor unions, churches and political parties.

- A totalitarian regime is essentially a modern term of authoritarian states, requiring as it does

an advanced technology of social control.

- Totalitarian regimes or movements tend to offer the prospect of a glorious, yet imaginary, future to a frustrated population, and to portray western democracies and their values as decadent, with people too soft, too pleasure loving and too selfish to sacrifice for a higher cause.



is it ok now?
— yes it is! cool!



- They maintain themselves in political power by various means, including secret police, "propaganda disseminated through the state controlled mass media, personality cults, the regulation and restriction of free speech, single party states, the use of mass surveillance and the widespread use of intimidation and terror tactics.
- Totalitarianism is not necessarily the same as a dictatorship, or autocracy, which are primarily interested in their own survival and, as such, may allow for varying degrees of autonomy within civil society, religious institutions, the courts and the press.

- They maintain themselves in political power by various means, including secret police, propaganda disseminated through the state controlled mass media, personality cults, the regulation and restriction of free speech, single party states, the use of mass surveillance and the widespread use of intimidation and terror tactics.
- Totalitarianism is not necessarily the same as a dictatorship, or autocracy, which are primarily interested in their own survival and, as such, may allow for varying degrees of autonomy within civil society, religious institutions, the courts and the press.

everybody who has absolute power is a totalitarian.

Putin, Stalin, Mamata, Modi, Mao etc.

he doesn't belong there?
No I'm not a trump fan



• Totalitarianism does not necessarily align itself politically with either the right or the left.

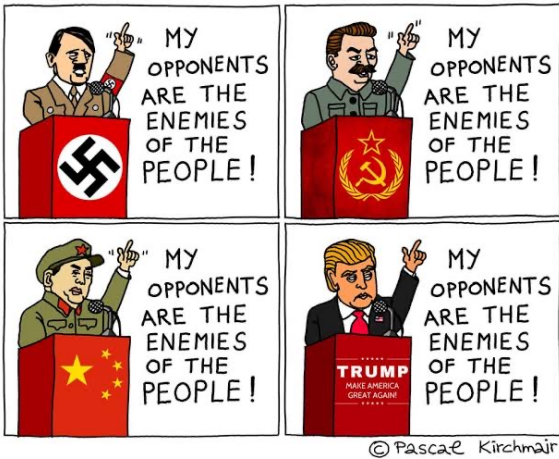
• Although most recognised totalitarian regimes have been Fascist and ultra-nationalist, the degraded communism of Stalin's Soviet Union and Mao Zedong's People's Republic of China were equally totalitarian in nature, and the phrase "Totalitarian Twins" has been used to link Communism and Fascism in this respect.

- A totalitarian regime, on the other hand, requires that no individual or institutions is autonomous from the states all-encompassing ideology.
- However, in practice, totalitarianism and dictatorship often go hand in hand.
- The term "Totalitarianism" was first employed by "the philosopher of Fascism" Giovanni Gentile and Benito Mussolini in the mid 20th century fascist Italy.
- It was originally intended to convey the confronting sense of an "all embracing, total state", but it soon attracted political connotations and unflattering comparisons with liberalism and democracy.

He would belong there if he were in North Korea, Russia, India, Afghanistan or somewhere with communist or socialist ideology.

History of Totalitarianism:

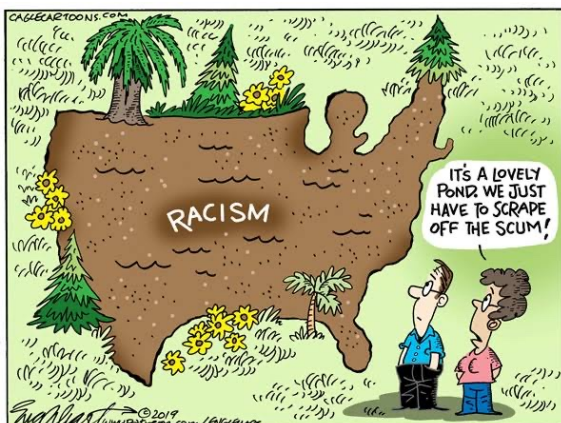
- It can be argued that totalitarianism existed millennia ago in ancient China under the political leadership of Prime Minister Li Si (280-208 BCE), who helped the Qin dynasty unify China.
- Under the ruling legalism philosophy, political activities were severely restricted, all literature destined we're scholars who received support
- Something very similar to totalitarianism was also enforced in Sparta, a war like state in ancient Greece, for several centuries before the rise of Alexander the Great in 336 BC.



- Its "educational system" was part of the totalitarian military society and the state in China dictated every aspect of life, down to rearing of children.
- A rigid caste based society which Plato described in his "Republic" had many totalitarian traits, despite Plato's stated goal (the search for justice), and it was clear that the citizens served the state and not vice versa.
- In his "Leviathan" of 1651, Thomas Hobbes envisioned an absolute monarchy exercising both civil and religious powers, in which the citizens are willing to cede most of their rights to the state in exchange for security and safety.

6 Niccolò Machiavelli's "The Prince" touched on totalitarian themes, arguing that the state is merely an instrument for the benefit of the ruler, who should have no qualms at using whatever means are at his disposal to keep the citizenry suppressed.

- Most commentators consider the first real totalitarian regime to have been formed in the mid 20th century, in the chaos following World War One, at which point the sophistication of the modern weapons and communication enabled totalitarian movements to consolidate power in:
- Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin, from 1928 to 1953.



Italy under Benito Mussolini, from 1922 to 1945
 Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler from 1933 to 1945.

- Spain under Francisco Franco, from 1936 to 1975.
- Portugal under Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, from 1932 to 1974.
- Other more recent examples, to greater or lesser degrees, include: the People's Republic of China under Mao Zedong, North Korea under Kim Il Sung, Cuba under Fidel Castro, Cambodia under Pol Pot, Romania under Nicolae Ceausescu, Syria under Hafez al Assad, Iran under Ayatollah Khomeini and Iraq under Saddam Hussein.

Nationalism:

Nationalism is the doctrine that One's national culture and interests are superior to any other, and that nation should act independently rather than collectively) to attain their goals.

- It holds that a nation, usually defined in terms of language, ethnicity or culture, has the right to constitute an independent or autonomous political community based on a shared history and common destiny.
- It can also refer to the aspiration for national independence felt by people under foreign domination.

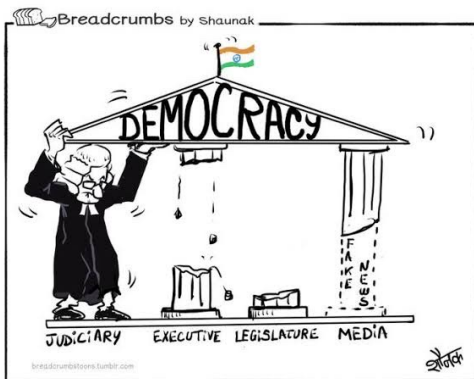


- Nationalism seeks to order the world as a series nation-states, each based on the geopolitical national Homeland of its respective nation, and holds that each nation has a moral entitlement to a sovereign state.
- It seeks to guarantee the continued existence of a nation, to preserve its distinct identity, and to provide a territory where the national culture and ethos are dominant.
- In turn, nation states appeal to a national cultural-historical myths to justify their existence, and to confer political legitimacy.
- Simplistically, nationalism is the desire of a nation to self-determination.

The • It is usually associated with patriotism(positive and supportive attitudes to a Fatherland can also lead to chauvinism(aggressive) patriotism, or blind or biased devotion to any group, attitude or cause), imperialism, racism and xenophobia, militarism, or ultimately to Fascism.

- It is usually considered a relatively recent idea, based as it is on the concept of the nation-state which is a largely 19th century phenomena and, until around 1800, very few people had more than local loyalties.
- National identity and the unity were originally imposed from above by European states, in order to modernize the economy in society.

America, Built by
Black, owned
By Chinese
— Aladin



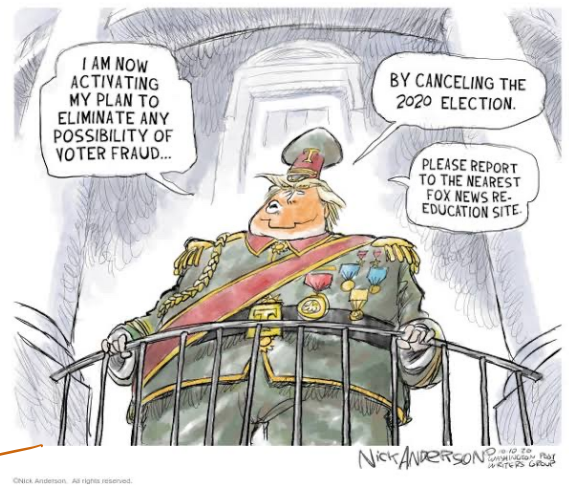
Plz no offense!

Types of Nationalism:

- Nationalism may manifest itself along civic, (cultural, religious or ideological lines.
- These self-definitions of nation are used to classify different types of nationalism, although such categories are not mutually exclusive and many nationalist movements combine some or all of these elements to varying degrees.
- Ethnic Nationalism:
 - Where the nation is defined in terms of ethnicity and descent from previous generations.
 - It also includes the idea of a culture shared between members of the group, and usually a shared language.

• Civic Nationalism:

- Where the state drives political legitimacy from the active participation of its citizenry and from the degree to which it represents the will of the people.
- State Nationalism:
- A variant of civic nationalism, where the nation is assumed to be a community of those who contribute to the maintenance and strength of the state, and that the individual exists in the community expressly to contribute to this goal.
- This often results in Fascism.



Putin will be best fit for it.



+ one Propaganda

the wall of china is visible from moon.

Expansionist Nationalism:

- A radical form of Imperialism (and not really true nationalism at all) that incorporates autonomous, patriotic sentiments with a belief in expansionism, usually by military aggression, example Nazism (or nationalistic socialism) in Germany.
- Romantic Nationalism:
- A form of ethnic nationalism in which the state derives political legitimacy as a natural (or organic) consequence and expression of the nation.
- It relies upon the existence of historical ethnic culture which meets the romantic ideal folklore developed as a romantic nationalist concept).

Cultural Nationalism:

- Where the nation is defined by shared culture; and neither purely civic nor purely ethnic.
- Chinese nationalism is the example of cultural nationalism, partly because of the many national minorities within China.
- Third World Nationalism:
- Where nationalist sentiments result from resistance to colonial domination in order to survive and retain a national identity.



Liberal Nationalism:

- Where it is claimed that individuals need a national identity in order to lead meaningful, autonomous life, and that the liberal democracies need a national identity in order to function properly.
- John Stuart Mill expressed similar sentiments.
- Religious Nationalism:
- Where a shared religion can be seen to contribute to a sense of national unity, and a common bond among citizens of the nation.



•Pan-Nationalism:

- Where ethnic or cultural nationalism applies to a nation which is itself a cluster of related ethnic groups and cultures (Such as Turkic peoples).
- Diaspora Nationalism:
 - Where there is a nationalist feeling among the diaspora, (an ethnic population living outside their traditional homelands) example the Irish in the United States, The Jews in the United States and elsewhere, etc.



•Stateless Nationalism:

- Where an ethnic or cultural minority within a nation state seeks independence on nationalist grounds (Catalans and Basques in Spain)
- National Conservatism:
 - A political term, they used primarily in Europe, to describe a variant of conservatism which concentrates more on national interests than standard conservatism, while not being unduly nationalist or pursuing an excessively far right agenda.

Don't try to figure out what's been written here. You might stop living.


Utilitarianism & Anarchism

this type of ideology is all theoretical in my opinion.

In reality it doesn't exist, cause utility itself is a question.

- Utilitarianism is an ethical theory that states that the best action is the one that maximizes utility.
- "Utility" is defined in various ways, usually in terms of the well being of sentient entities.
- Jeremy Bentham, the founder of Utilitarianism, described utility as the sum of all pleasure that results from an action, minus the suffering of anyone involved in the action.
- Utilitarianism is a version of Consequentialism, which states that the consequences of any action are the only standard of right and wrong.

- Anarchism is a political philosophy which rejects and supports the elimination of compulsory government or compulsory rule, and holds that society can(and should) be organized without a coercive state.
- This may, or may not, involve the rejection of any authority at all.
- Anarchists believe that government is both harmful and unnecessary.
- Philosophical Anarchism contends that the state lacks moral legitimacy, that there is no individual obligation or duty to obey the state and, Conversely, that the state has no right to command individuals.



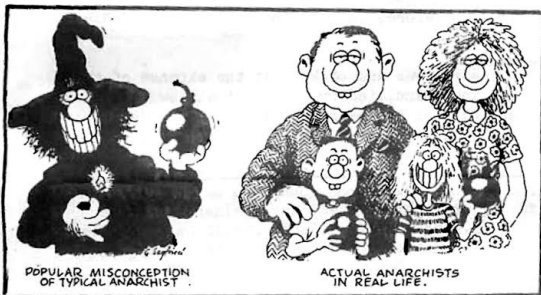
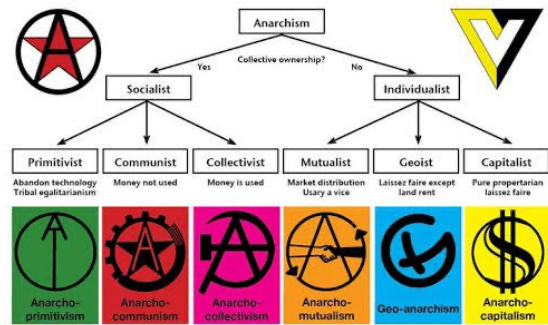
Utilitarianism
 [(j)yü-.ti-la-'ter-ë-a-.ni-zam]
 A theory of morality that advocates actions that foster happiness or pleasure and oppose actions that cause unhappiness or harm.

Investopedia

- Famous philosophers of this school are Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill.
- In his 1859 essay "On Liberty" and other works, John Stuart Mill argued that Utilitarianism requires that political arrangements which satisfy the Liberty principle(or harm principle), it is the sole purpose of the law should be to stop people from harming others.
- The main objection to the utilitarianism is the inability to quantify, compare, or measure happiness or well being, further Karl Marx, in his Das Kapital, criticizes Bentham's Utilitarianism on the grounds that it does not appear to recognize that different people have different joys.

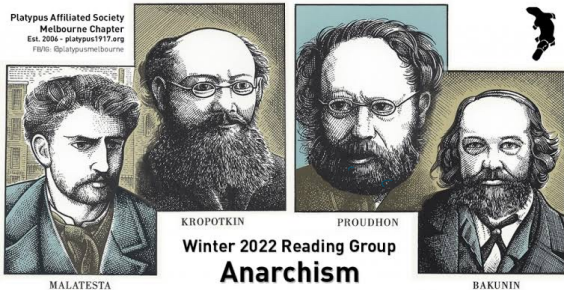
my point

- Unlike other forms of Consequentialism, such as Egoism, Utilitarianism considers the interests of all beings equally.
- Proponents of Utilitarianism have disagreed on a number of points, such as whether actions should be chosen based on their likely results act utilitarianism) or whether agents should confirm to rules that maximize utility rule utilitarianism).
- There is also disagreement as to whether total total utilitarianism) or average(average utilitarianism) ability should be maximized.



- However, it does not actively advocate the revolution to eliminate the state, but it calls for a gradual change to free the individual from the oppressive laws and social constraints of the modern state.
- The term "Anarchy" derived from the Greek word "Anarchos"(without ruler).
- Up until the 19th century, the term was generally used in a positive manner, to describe a coherent political belief, and it was only later that it became used pejoratively to mean something akin to chaos)

Anarchism is relative to Libertarianism which Su. advocates maximizing individual rights and free will, and minimizing the role of the state) and, in particular, to Libertarian Socialism(which advocates of worker oriented system that attempts to maximize the Liberty of individuals and minimize the concentration of power or authority), but it is all but synonymous.



Humans lived for thousands of years in societies without government, according to Anarcho Primitivists.

- It was only after the rise of hierarchal societies that Anarchist ideas were formulated as a critical response to, and rejection of, coersive political institutions.
- The "Tao Te Ching", written around the 6th century BC by Lao Tzu, encouraged many Chinese Taoists to live an anarchistic lifestyle.



- Modern Archaism arose from the secular thought of The Enlightenment, particularly John Jacques Rousseau's argument for the moral centrality of freedom.
- Even though he did not use the term himself, The English political philosopher William Godwin developed what many consider the first expression of modern anarchist thought and formulated the political and economic conceptions of anarchism.
- Godwin opposed a revolutionary action and saw a minimal state as a present "necessary evil", which would become increasingly irrelevant and powerless through a gradual process of reform and enlightenment.

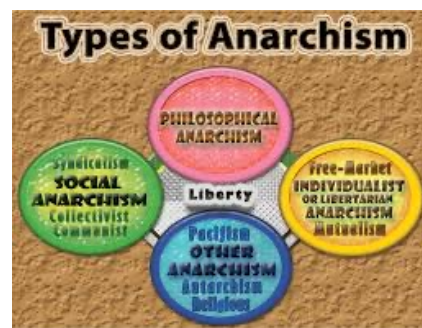


There is no single defining position that anarchists hold, beyond their rejection of compulsory government or the state, and proponents may support anything from extreme individualism(the political outlook that stresses human independence and the importance of individual self reliance and Liberty) complete collectivism(the political outlook that stresses human independence and the importance of the collective).



In ancient Greece, Diogenes of Sinope(a Cynic) and Zeno of Citium(a Stoic) argued in opposition to Plato) that reason should replace authority in guiding human affairs, and envisaged a free community without government.

- There were a variety of anarchistic religious and political movements in Europe during the Middle Ages and later, including the Brothers and Sisters of Free Spirit, the Klompdragers, the Hussites, the Adamites, the early Anabaptists, the Diggers and the Levellers, but none had much widespread influence,.



- He also advocated extreme individualism, In proposing that all cooperation in labor be eliminated.
- Edmund Burke, in his "A Vindication of Natural Society" of 1756, advocated the abolition of government, although the later claimed it was intended as a satirical work.
- Thomas Jefferson spoke of his respect for a society with no government, such as he saw in many Native American tribes, and Henry David Thoreau was another influential American with anarchist sympathies.

The Frenchman Pierre-Joseph Proudhon was the first self-described anarchist, and has been called the founder of modern anarchist theory (as has Godwin).

- Proudhon proposed what he called spontaneous order, whereby an organization (sufficient to maintain order and guarantee all liberties) and what is without central authority, and the institutions of the police, monarchy, officialdom, organized religion, taxation, etc, disappear or are reduced to a minimum.
- He published his "What is Property?", in which his famous accusation "Property is Theft" appears, in 1840.



Later in the 19th century (sometimes called anarchism's classical period), Anarchist communist theorists, like Russian Mikhail Bakunin and Peter Kropotkin, built on the Marxist critique of capitalism and synthesized it with their own critique of the state, emphasizing the importance of a communal perspective to maintain individual Liberty in a social context.

- Around this time, there was also a spate of acts of violence in the name of anarchism, such as sabotage and assassinations, as well as industry elections and strikes, intended to further spark revolution, but these actions were regarded by many anarchists as counterproductive or ineffective.



In the 20th century, anarchists were actively involved in the labor and feminist movements, in uprising and revolution such as Russian Revolution of 1917, and later in the fight against fascism.

- Working Anarchist communes have been established at Christiania in Denmark, Catalonia in Spain, and the free territory in Ukraine, among others.



Feminism (Political philosophy)



Feminism:

- Feminism comprises a number of egalitarian social, cultural and political movements, theories and moral philosophy is concerned with gender inequalities and equal rights for women.
- It is the doctrine advocating social, political and all other rights for women, which are equal to those of men.

- Feminist Political Activists have been concerned with issues such as women's right of contract and (property; a woman's right to bodily integrity and autonomy on matters such as reproductive rights, abortion rights, access to contraception and quality prenatal care); women's rights to protection from domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape; women's workplace rights maternity leave, equal pay, glass ceiling practices, a Tetra); and opposition to all other forms of discrimination.



Feminist theory is an extension of feminism into theoretical or philosophical fields, such as anthropology, sociology, economics, women's studies, literary criticism, art history, psychoanalysis and philosophy.

- It aims to understand gender inequality and focuses on gender politics, power relations and sexuality, as well as the promotion of women's right and interests.
- Political philosophies such as Socialism, Marxism, Communism and Anarchism all support the principles of feminism to some degree, as they do all forms of egalitarianism.

In principle (modern representative democracies also enshrines womens' rights, although the extent to which such rights are observed in practice is arguable.

- In exposing the "mask of masculinity" that Philosophy has always worn, feminism has helped to undermine many of the certainties that philosophy has often aspired to.
- Some feminists argue that a whole new language a woman's language) must be developed in order to rethink the whole of philosophy.

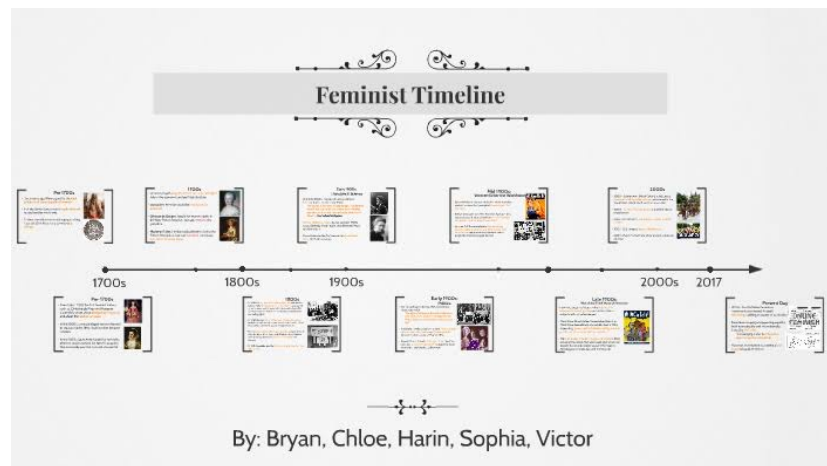




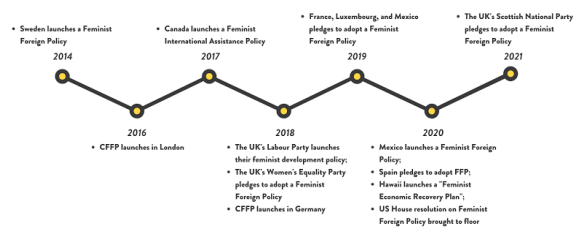
History of Feminism:

- The history of feminist movement can be divided into three "waves":
- First-wave Feminism refers mainly to the women's suffrage movements political reform movements aimed at extending the right to vote to women) of the 19th century and early 20th century, especially in Britain and the United States.
- Perhaps the first major figure of feminism was the 18th century British writer Mary Wollstonecraft.
- Her "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" of 1792 can be seen as a feminist Declaration of Independence to mirror Thomas Paine's 1791 "The Rights of Men".

- She took the liberal doctrine of inalienable human rights and applied them to women, at the time of bold and controversial step.
- John Stuart mill later brought the idea of women's suffrage up in his election platform of 1865(still highly controversial), and was later joined by numerous men and women fighting for the same cause.
- The 19th century Suffragette Movement in Britain, headed by Emmeline Pankhurst carried out direct actions such as chaining themselves to railings, setting fire to the contents of mailboxes smashing windows and even, on occasions, etting off bombs).



A Brief Timeline of Feminist Foreign Policy



One Suffragette Emily Davison, died after she stepped out(in front of the King's horse at the Epsom Derby of 1913, and many others were imprisoned and went on hunger strikes.

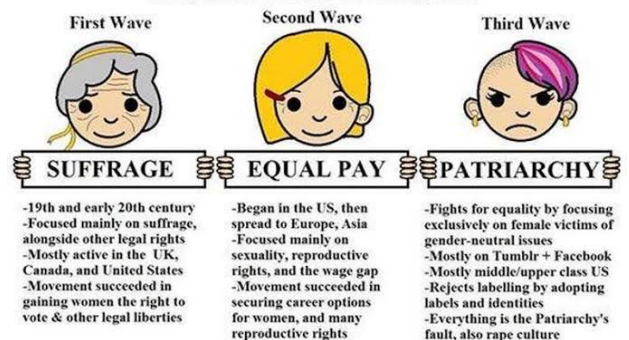
- In the United States, leaders of the movement included Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, both of whom campaigned for the abolition of slavery prior to championing women's right to vote.
- During World War One, a serious shortage of able bodied men occurred, and women were required to take on many traditional male roles, which led to a new view of what a woman was capable of 'oing.

In Britain, the 1918 Representation of the People's Act was passed granting the vote to women over the age of 30 who owned houses, and in 1928 this was finally extended to all women over 18.

- In the United States, 1st wave of feminism is considered to have ended with the passage of the 19th amendment to the United States constitution in 1919, granting women the right to vote in all states.
- However, New Zealand had been the first self-governing country in the world to grant women the vote when, in 1893, all women over the age of 21 were permitted to vote in the parliamentary elections.

THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT

a handy reference sheet on the three waves of feminism



1 st Wave 1918 onwards	2 nd Wave 1960 onwards	3 rd Wave 1990 onwards
Equal Treatment Perspective	Women's Perspective	Gender Perspective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal rights & opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality of outcome Separate institutional provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal valuing of difference Managing diversity



twinkl.com

This new wave of feminist thought was initiated by the Seminal 1949 book *Le Deuxieme Sexe* ("The Second Sex") by the French existentialist Simone de Beauvoir.

- As an Existentialist, she accepted the precept that existence precedes essence and that therefore one is not born a woman, but becomes one, but her feminist existentialism in "The Second Sex" prescribes a moral revolution.
- She questioned philosophy's lack of understanding of the historical and the specific nature of woman's oppression.

2nd Wave Feminism refers to a period of Feminist activity from the mid 1960s through the late 1970s, and is associated with the women's liberation movement and the struggle to end discrimination.

- Second Wave Feminist saw cultural and political inequalities as inextricably linked, and encouraged women to understand aspects of their personal lives as deeply politicized ("the personal in political") as well as reflective of a sexist structure of power and stereotyping.



She believed that for feminism to move forward, this assumption must be set aside.

- Betty Friedan's influential "The Feminine Mystique", published in 1963, criticize the idea that women could only find fulfillment through child rearing and homemaking, which was especially common among post World War Two middle class suburban communities.
- The Second Wave saw advancements in women's education and career prospects, and the legal end to discrimination in the workplace in many countries, including the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution of 1972.

She questioned how if everyone possessed the (freedom to make decisions and the capacity to (take existential "leap into the unknown" as existentialism suggested, the endless oppression of woman could be explained.

- Did men choose to oppress women, or was the freedom to choose actually illusory (especially for the woman themselves)?
- Beauvoir argued that women have historically been considered as the "Other", as a deviation from the normal, as outsiders attempting to emulate male "normality", and that this attitude necessarily limited women's success.

1910
YEARS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATED
IN THE U.S. WORKFORCE



evolution

3rd wave feminism has also sparked off debates between different feminists who believe that there are important differences between the sexes), and those who believe that there are no inherent differences between the sexes and contend that gender roles are due to social conditioning.

- Many families saw the famous Roe versus Wade case of 1973, which effectively legalized abortion in the US as a significant victory.
- 3rd Wave Feminism began in the early 1990s, arising as a response to the perceived failures of the second wave, and also as a response to the backlash against some of the initiatives and movements created by the 2nd wave.
- It seeks to challenge what it deems the second wave's essentialist definitions of femininity which they argue, overemphasize the experiences of upper middle class white women).

German women who made history



Books

Types of Feminism:

- Radical Feminism:
- Radical feminism considers the capitalist hierarchy (of society, which it describes as sexist and male based, as the defining feature of woman's operation. Oh
- Most radical feminists see no alternatives other than the total uprooting and reconstruction of society in order to overthrow patriarchy and achieve their goals.

- Separatist Feminism:
- It is a form feminism is a form of radical feminism, which argues that the sexual disparities between men and women are unresolvable, that man cannot make positive contributions to the feminist movement, and that even well intentioned men replicate patriarchal dynamics.
- Sex-Positive Feminism:
- Sex Positive feminism is a response to anti-Pornography feminists who argue that heterosexual Pornography is a central cause of women's oppression, and that sexual freedom which may or may not involve a woman's right to participate in heterosexual pornography) is that essential component of women's freedom.



- Anarch-Feminism(Anarchist-Feminism):
- It is another offshoot of radical feminism and combine the feminist and anarchist beliefs in which patriarchy is viewed as a manifestation of hierarchy so that the fight against patriarchy is an essential part of the class struggle and the anarchist struggle against the state.
- Black-Feminism(or Womanism):
- Argues that sexism, class oppression and racism are inextricably bounded together.
- Alice Walker another woman is claimed that black woman experience a different and more intense kind of oppression from that of white woman.

not that much good movie



- (Socialist Feminism(Marxist feminism):
 - It connects the oppression of women to Marxist ideas about exploitation, operation and labor.
 - Socialist Feminists see the need to walk alongside men and all other groups, and to focus their energies on a broad change that affect society as a whole, and not just on an individual basis.
- Liberal Feminism(Individualist Feminism):
 - It seeks the equality of men and women through political and legal reform.
 - Liberal feminist see the personal individual interactions between men and women as the place from which to transform society and argue that no major change to the structure of society is needed.

- French Feminism(Post-Structural Feminism):
 - It tends to be more philosophical and more literary, then the more pragmatic Anglophone Feminism.
 - It is less concerned with the immediate political doctrine and generally focuses on theories of "the body".
 - The 1949 treaties The Second Sex by the French author and philosopher Simone de Beauvoir is a foundational tract of contemporary feminism, in which she set out a feminist essentialism, which prescribes a moral revolution and focuses on the concept of woman as the quintessential Other, which De Beauvoir identifies as fundamental to woman’s oppression



- Eco-Feminism:
 - It links feminism with ecology, arguing that the domination of women stems from the same patriarchal ideologies that brings about the domination and destruction of the environment.
- Christian-Feminism:
 - It is a branch of feminist theology which seeks to interpret and understand Christianity in light of equality of women and men, which has been largely ignored historically.

Pro Feminism»

- It refers to support of feminism without implying that the supporter is a member of the feminist movement.
- It is usually used in reference to men who are actively supportive of feminism and of efforts to bring about gender equality.



