

**Ideological Systems  
(A Modified Mannheim Typology)**

<p><i>I. Ideological Positions that are Committed to Rational Defenses of Their World Hypotheses</i></p>		<p><i>II. Ideological Positions that Deny the Authority of Reason</i></p>	
	<i>In Arguments Appeal to:</i>		<i>In Arguments Appeal to:</i>
1. Conservatism	Reality	1. Animism	Revelation
2. Liberalism	Reason	2. Mysticism	Revelation
3. Radicalism	Science	3. Nihilism	Convention
4. Anarchism	Normative Reason	4. Skepticism	Convention
		5. Fascism	The Leader
		6. Reaction	Tradition of the Past

*III. Relationship of Cognitively Responsible Ideological Positions to:*

1. Social Change — What kind of?
2. Pace of Change — How quickly and when?
3. Time Orientation — How imminent is “utopia”?
4. Social Congruence vs. Social Transcendence — How well adjusted?

*IV. Conservatives*

Edmund Burke (1729–1797)  
 Joseph de Maistre (1754–1821)  
 Clemens von Metternich (1773–1859)  
 Benjamin Disraeli (1804–1881)

*Radicals*

Henri de Saint-Simon (1760–1825)  
 Robert Owen (1771–1858)  
 Charles Fourier (1772–1837)  
 Louis Blanc (1811–1882)  
 Karl Marx (1818–1883)

*Liberals*

Adam Smith (1723–1790)  
 Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832)  
 John Stuart Mill (1806–1873)  
 William Gladstone (1809–1898)

*Anarchists*

William Godwin (1756–1836)  
 Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865)  
 Michael Bakunin (1814–1876)  
 Leo Tolstói (1828–1910)  
 Peter Kropotkin (1842–1921)

*V. References:*

- Karl Mannheim, *Ideology and Utopia: An Introduction to the Sociology of Knowledge*, New York: International Library of Psychology, Philosophy, and Scientific Method, 1936.
- Hayden White, *Metahistory: The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth-Century Europe*, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973.

## Marxism and Its Sources

A. Marxism can be seen to consist of three components:

1. Dialectical Materialism (from German philosophers)
  - a. Unity of the universe (Hegel)
  - b. Dialectical philosophy (Hegel)
  - c. Materialism (Ludwig Feuerbach)
  - d. Anti-religion (Ludwig Feuerbach)
  
2. A system of political economy (mostly from British economists)
  - a. Labor theory of value (David Ricardo, John Locke, Adam Smith)
  - b. Iron law of wages (David Ricardo, Manchester School)
  - c. Surplus value (Fourier and others)
  - d. Deterioration of economic conditions of the working class (Louis Blanc, Joseph Proudhon, Charles Fourier, Robert Owen)
  - e. Inevitable recurrence of depression (Sismondi)
  
3. A theory of state and revolution (from French socialists)
  - a. Class struggle (Henri de Saint-Simon, François Guizot)
  - b. Socialism as the inevitable development of capitalism (Condorcet, Saint-Simon, Auguste Comte)
  - c. Common ownership of property or means of production (French socialism, esp. Louis Blanc)
  - d. Dictatorship of the proletariat (Babeuf, Blanqui)
  - e. Classless society (Rousseau)

## B. Other types of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century socialism and radicalism

1. Revisionary non-radical socialists/Marxists who believe in peaceful methods
  - a. Eduard Bernstein, *Evolutionary Socialism*, 1899—"a social reaction has set in against the exploiting tendencies of capital."
  - b. E. D. Kuskova, *Credo*, 1897, Economism
2. Fabians/"The inevitability of gradualness"—peculiarly British
  - a. Sydney and Beatrice Webb, *History of Trade Unionism*, 1894—"local governments have assumed [responsibilities] once entirely abandoned to individual enterprise."
  - b. Ramsay McDonald, *Syndicalism: A Critical Examination*, 1913
3. Syndicalists/commence revolutionary violence immediately by strikes
  - a. Georges Sorel, *Reflections of Violence*, 1908—"Strikes have engendered in the proletariat the noblest, deepest and most loving sentiments they possess."
4. Revisionary radical socialists/return to original (pre-1848) Marxist theory
  - a. Karl Kautsky, *The Road to Power*, 1909—"There is today one force that would cause the workers to turn of their own accord from the 'peaceful' methods of struggle ... the loss of faith in the revolutionary character of our party."
  - b. V. I. Lenin, *What Is To Be Done?* 1902—"a party of a new type"; "democratic centralism"; "coalition of workers and peasants"; "the workers if left to themselves will develop only a trade union consciousness."
5. Fascism in a Marxist Guise
  - a. Joseph Stalin, *On Marxism in Linguistics*, 1949—"language as a means of production"; "the cult of personality."

### Recommended Reading:

- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto* (1848).
- Isaiah Berlin, *Karl Marx*, 4th ed., Oxford University Press, 1978.
- Alfred G. Meyer, *Marxism: The Unity of Theory and Practice*, University of Michigan Press, 1963.
- Donald Ostrowski, "A Typology of Historical Theories," *Diogenes*, no. 129 (1985): 127–145.
- Robert Tucker, *Philosophy and Myth in Karl Marx*, Cambridge University Press, 1961.