

Political Ideologies And The Democratic Ideal 8th Edition

Clara Zetkin communist activist, and advocate for women's rights. She then joined the Independent Social Clara Zetkin (; German: ['tsetki:n]; née Eißner ['aisnɐ]; 5 July 1857 – 20 June 1933) was a German Marxist theorist, communist activist, and advocate for women's rights. Until 1917, she was active in the Social Democratic Party of Germany

Purged during the Cultural Revolution, Deng emerged in the 1980s as one of the most vocal members of the hardline wing of the party in the lead-up of the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and massacre. He advocated for the orthodox Communist-style planned economy and spoke out... Nazism is a form of fascism, with disdain for liberal democracy and the parliamentary system. Its beliefs include support for dictatorship, fervent antisemitism, anti-communism, anti-Slavism, anti-Romani sentiment, scientific racism, white supremacy, Nordicism, social Darwinism, homophobia, ableism, and eugenics. The ultranationalism of the... Hypothetical utopias and actually-existing utopian intentional communities focus on, among other things, equality in categories such as economics, government and justice, with the method and structure of proposed implementation varying according to ideology. Lyman Tower Sargent argues that the nature of a utopia is inherently contradictory because societies are not homogeneous. Their members have desires that conflict and therefore cannot simultaneously be satisfied. To quote: There are socialist, capitalist, monarchical...

Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft The Gesellschaft is associated with modern society and rational self-interest, which weakens the traditional bonds of family and local community that typify the Gemeinschaft. The Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft dichotomy was proposed by Tönnies as a purely conceptual tool rather than as an ideal type in the way Gemeinschaft (German pronunciation: [gə'mainʃaft]) and Gesellschaft ([gə'zɛlʃaft]), generally translated as "community and society", are categories which were used by the German sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies in order to categorize social relationships into two types. Max Weber, a founding figure in sociology, also wrote extensively about the relationship between Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft. state and academia). Weber wrote in direct response to Tönnies

Juche incorporates the historical materialist ideas of Marxism-Leninism but also strongly emphasizes the individual, the nation state, and national sovereignty. Juche posits that a country will prosper...

Communist state Many democratic and libertarian socialists, including anarchists, mutualists and syndicalists A communist state, also

known as a Marxist-Leninist state, is a one-party state in which the totality of the power belongs to a party adhering to some form of Marxism-Leninism, a branch of the communist ideology. leftist and socialist ideals to the excesses of authoritarian socialism. Marxism-Leninism was the state ideology of the Soviet Union, the Comintern after its Bolshevisation, and the communist states within the Comecon, the Eastern Bloc, and the Warsaw Pact. After the peak of Marxism-Leninism, when many communist states were established, the Revolutions of 1989 brought down most of the communist states; however, Communism remained the official ideology of the ruling parties of China, Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, and to a lesser extent, North Korea. During the later part of the 20th century, before the Revolutions of 1989, around one-third of the world's population

History of democracy 18th-century democratic revivalists succeeded in turning the democratic ideals of the ancient Greeks into the dominant political institution of the next 300 A democracy is a political system, or a system of decision-making within an institution, organization, or state, in which members have a share of power. Modern democracies are characterized by two capabilities of their citizens that differentiate them fundamentally from earlier forms of government: to intervene in society and have their sovereign (e. , their representatives) held accountable to the international laws of other governments of their kind. g. Democratic government is commonly juxtaposed with oligarchic and monarchic systems, which are ruled by a minority and a sole monarch respectively

English Mistery H. The organisation was opposed to social welfare, the London School of Economics, and the United States. E. A "Conservative fringe group" in favour of bringing back the feudal system, its views have been characterised as "reactionary, ultra-royalist, and anti-democratic". H. Green, Ideologies of Conservatism: Conservative Political Ideas in the Twentieth Century (2002) The English Mistery ("Mistery" being an old word for a guild) was a political and esoteric group active in the United Kingdom of the 1930s. while Sanderson remained the leader of a rump

Until 1917, she was active in the Social Democratic Party of Germany. She then joined the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany (USPD) and its far-left wing, the Spartacist League, which later became the Communist Party of Germany (KPD). She represented that party in the Reichstag during the Weimar Republic from 1920 to 1933.

Martin Van Buren A primary founder of the Democratic Party, he served as New York's attorney general and U. The Silvesters and Democratic-Republican political figure John Peter Van Ness suggested that Van Buren's political leanings Martin Van Buren (van BYOO-rən; Dutch: Maarten van Buren ['ma:rtə(ŋ) vɑm 'by:rə(n)] ; December 5, 1782 – July 24, 1862) was the eighth president of the United States, serving from 1837 to 1841. S. Van Buren won the presidency in 1836 against divided Whig opponents. Later in his life, he re-emerged as an elder statesman and an anti-slavery. senator, then briefly as the ninth governor of New York before joining Andrew Jackson's administration as the tenth United States secretary of state, minister to the United Kingdom, and ultimately the

eighteenth vice president from 1833 to 1837, after being elected on Jackson's ticket in 1832. He lost re-election in 1840, and failed to win the Democratic nomination in 1844. father's Democratic-Republican leanings

Nazism During Hitler's rise to power, it was frequently called Hitler Fascism and Hitlerism. the new possibilities of unethical experimentation in humans that these ideologies provided. The term "neo-Nazism" is applied to other far-right groups with similar ideology, which formed after World War II. Scientists' complicity with Nazi ideology and politics does Nazism (NA(H)T-see-iz-əm), formally named National Socialism (NS; German: Nationalsozialismus, German: [natsjo'na:lzotsja,lismus]), is the far-right totalitarian ideology and practices associated with Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party (NSDAP) in Germany

Deng Liqun He came from an intellectual family and joined the party out of intellectual commitment. He was often referred to as "Little Deng", to be distinguished from Deng Xiaoping (no relation), the "Old Deng". Deng Liqun Deng Liqun (November 27, 1915 - February 10, 2015) was a Chinese politician and theorist who was one of the leading figures of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the 1980s, most well known for his involvement with the party's propaganda work. Deng was born in Guidong County, Hunan province, and joined the CCP in 1936. believed that the party under Deng Xiaoping had strayed too far from orthodox Marxist-Leninist ideals and attempted to tighten control over ideology

Utopia It was coined by Sir Thomas More for his 1516 book Utopia, which describes a fictional island society in the New World. has the ideal that is somewhere beyond the horizon, a lighthouse to which it may seek to approach if it considers that ideal socially valid and generally A utopia (yoo-TOH-pee-ə) typically describes an imagined community or society that possesses highly desirable or near-perfect qualities for its members

Juche North Korean sources attribute its conceptualization to Kim Il Sung, the country's founder and first leader. officially the Juche idea, is a component of Kimilsungism–Kimjongilism, the state ideology of North Korea and the official ideology of the Workers' Party of Korea. Kim Jong Il further developed Juche in the 1980s and 1990s by making ideological breaks from Marxism-Leninism and increasing the importance of his father's ideas. Juche was originally regarded as a variant of Marxism-Leninism until Kim Jong Il, Kim Il Sung's son and successor, declared it a distinct ideology in the 1970s

Democracy is generally associated with the efforts of the ancient Greeks, whom 18th-century intellectuals such as Montesquieu considered the founders of Western civilization. These individuals attempted...

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