Four Families of Ideas

Each challenges something previously taken for granted.

¶ 5.1

Anarchism

Feminism



Environmentalism

Religion in Politics

Older Ideologies

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The Core of Anarchism

¶ 5.2



Property is theft.

* He later called himself an anarchist.

~~State~~ = Coercive Hierarchy

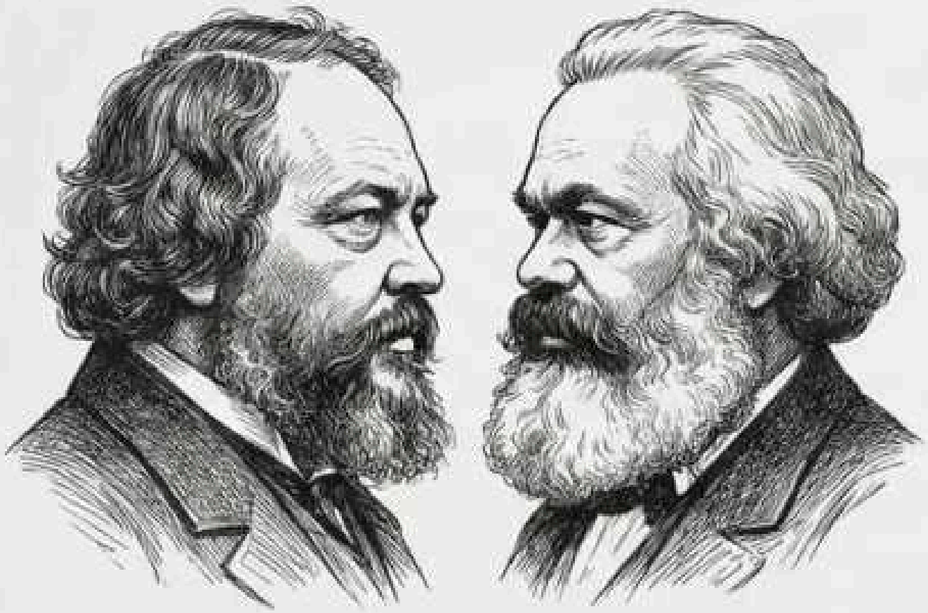
Anarchism ≠ Chaos

Anarchism = Voluntary Cooperation
+ Free Association
+ Mutual Aid

Schisms and Evolutionary Logic

¶ 5.3

The Clash

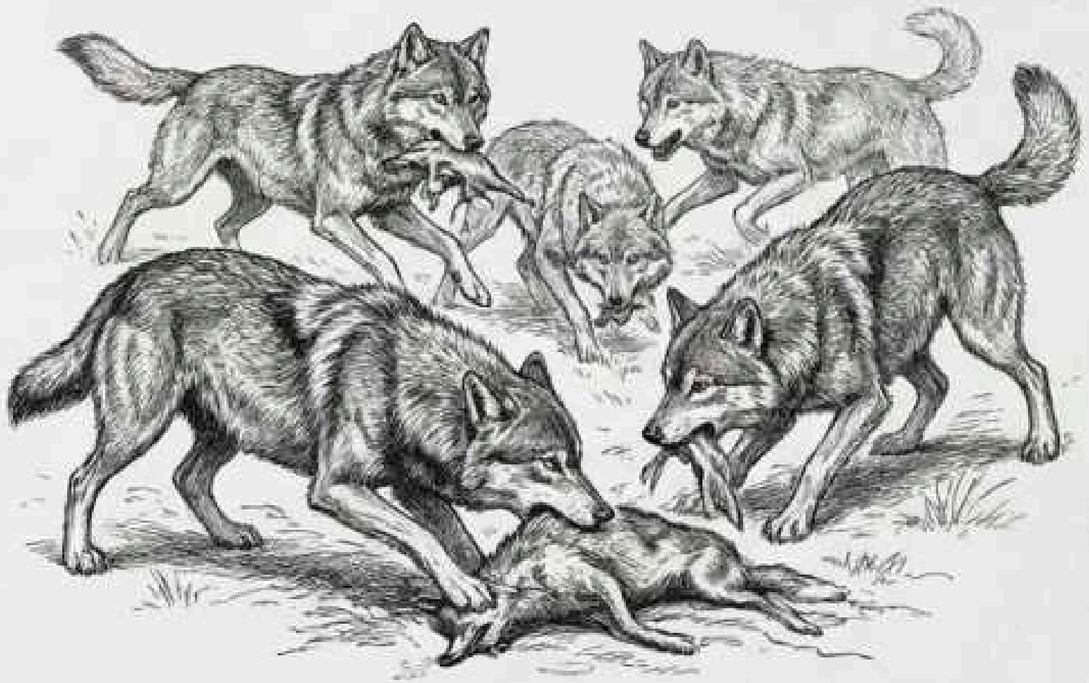


First International, 1872.

↓

Bakunin expelled: Warns a revolutionary state becomes a new tyranny.

The Science



Peter Kropotkin's Mutual Aid (1902)

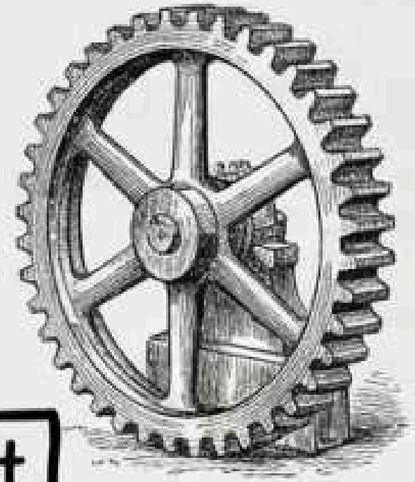
Evolution = Competition + Cooperation

Forms and Flashpoints

¶ 5.4

Forms of Anarchism

- Individualist
- Collectivist
- Communist
- Anarcho-syndicalist



puts trade unions at the center.

1886: Haymarket Affair (Chicago)

Anarchists widely feared.

1936–1939: Spanish Civil War (Catalonia)

Anarchist unions run factories and farms before being crushed.

Critiques and Legacy

¶ 5.5

Critics	Anarchists
Without a state, powerful individuals or gangs would dominate.	States = The largest source of organized violence.

Modern Legacy {

- Cooperatives
- Open-Source Projects
- Mutual Aid Networks

Greater influence as a critique than as a program.

Foundational Questions of Feminism

¶ 5.6

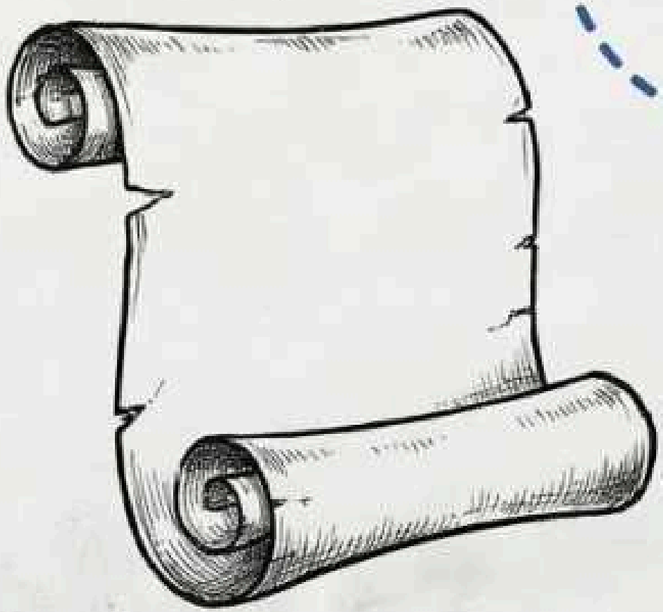
Has politics treated women as equal citizens?



1792: Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*

Apparent inferiority = Poor education.

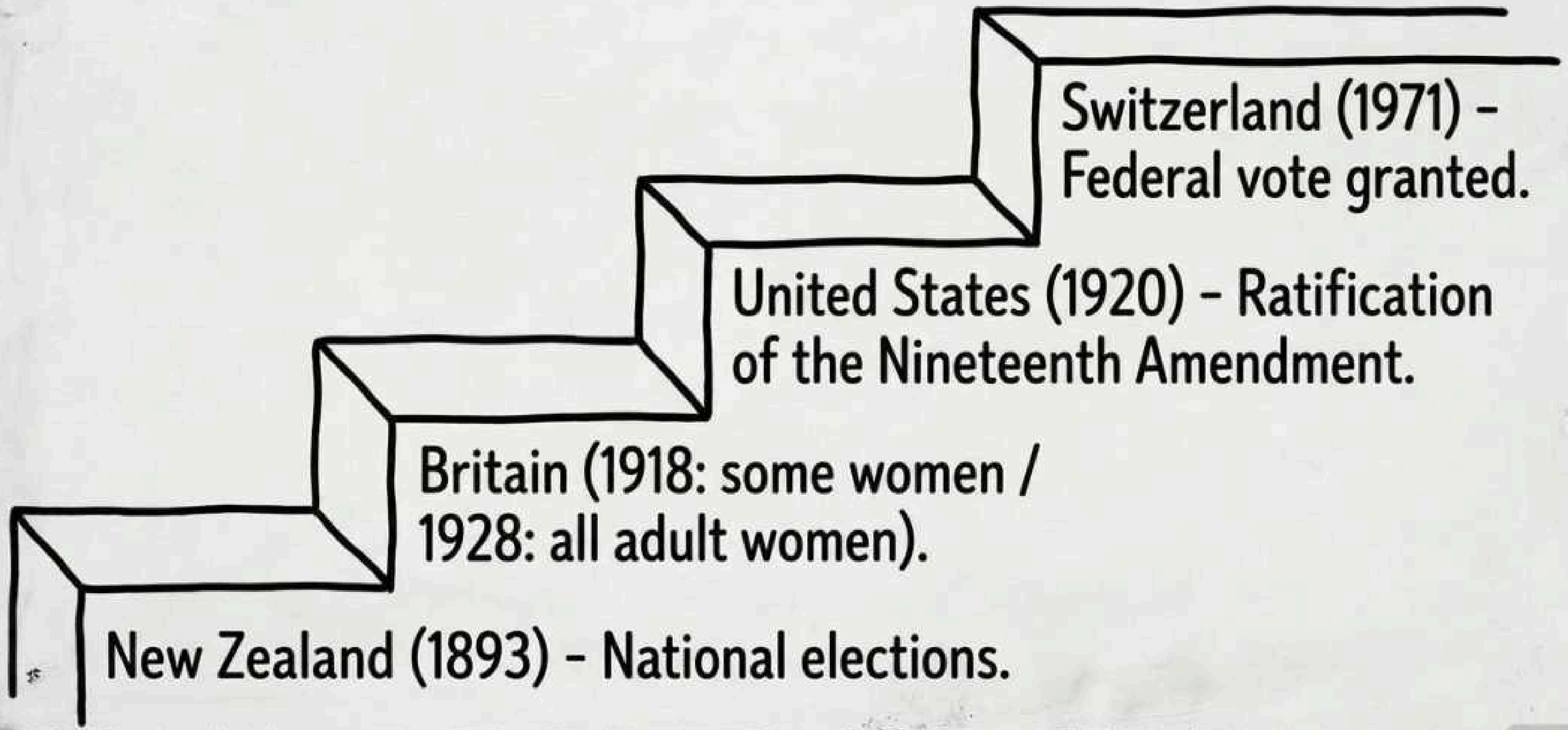
1848: Seneca Falls Convention, New York (Declaration of Sentiments)



- Modeled on the US Declaration of Independence

The Suffrage Timetable

¶ 5.7



Widening the Aims

¶ 5.8



"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman"

Suffrage (Pre-1949)

New Frontiers

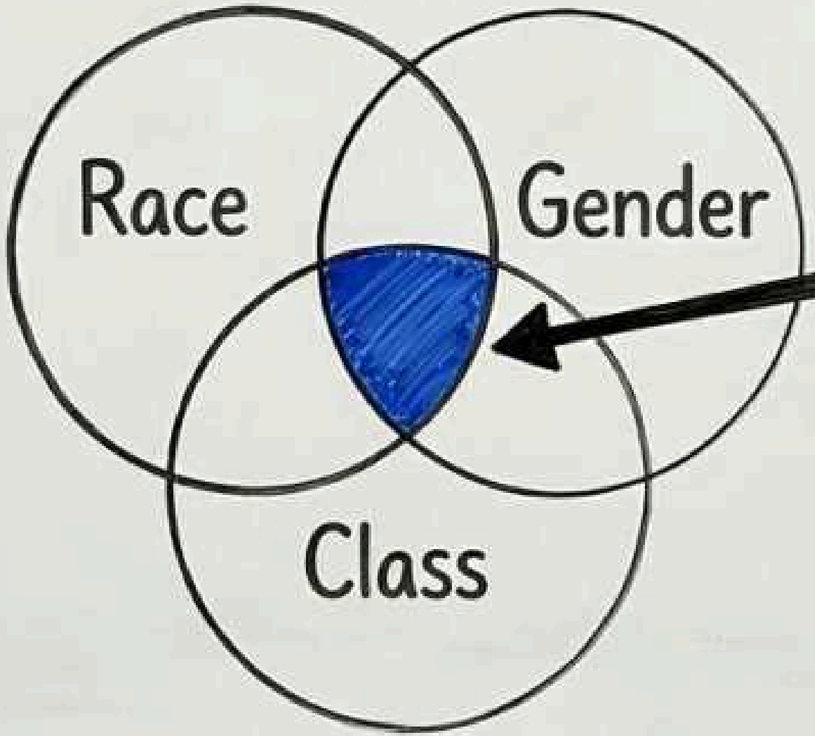
- Equal pay
- Reproductive rights
- Legal protection (against discrimination and violence)

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A Plurality of Feminisms

¶ 5.9

Liberal	Socialist	Radical
Equal rights & opportunities	Class & unpaid labor	Patriarchy & power



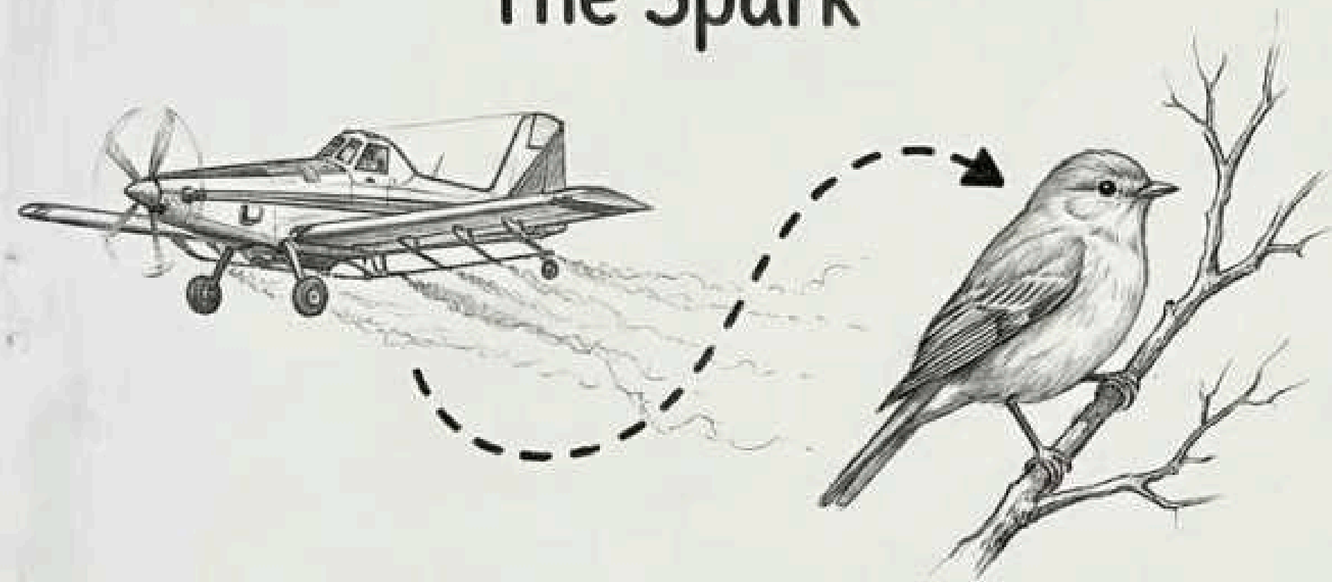
Intersectionality
(Kimberlé Crenshaw, 1989)

Note: Some reject the label "feminist," and debates over sex, gender, and law continue to divide the movement.

The Rise of Environmentalism

¶ 5.10

The Spark



Rachel Carson,
Silent Spring (1962)

Linked pesticides to harm to birds and ecosystems.

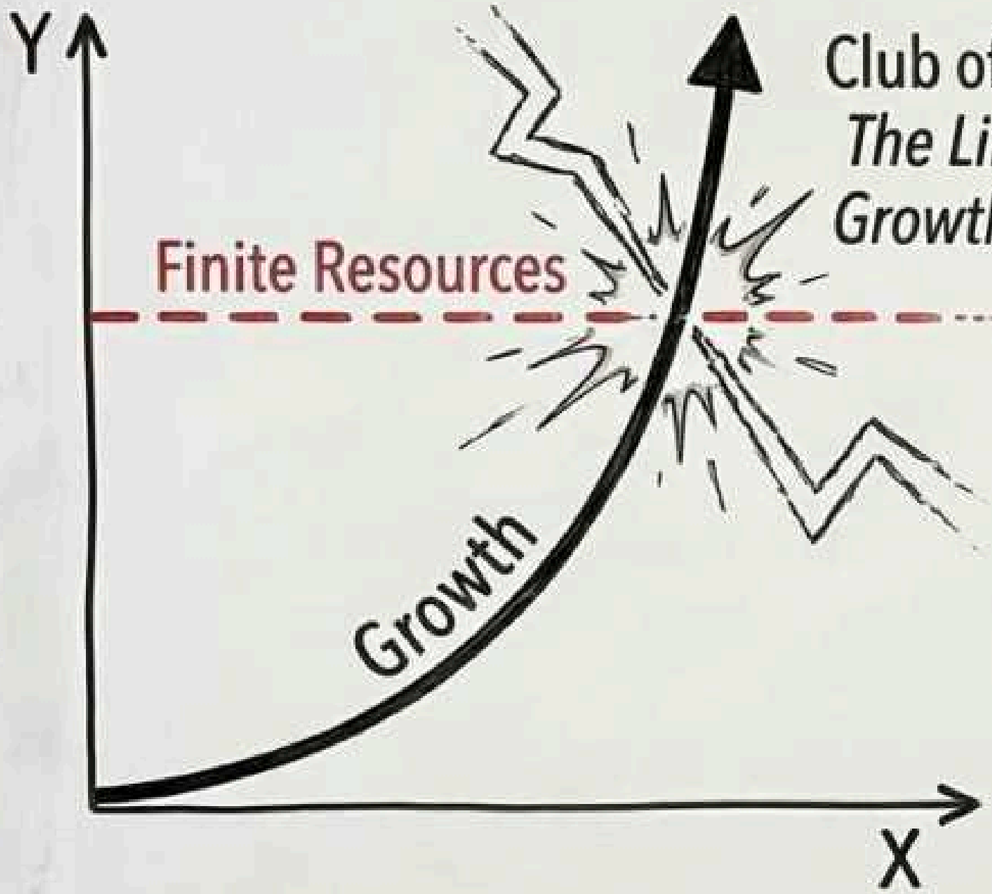
The Reaction



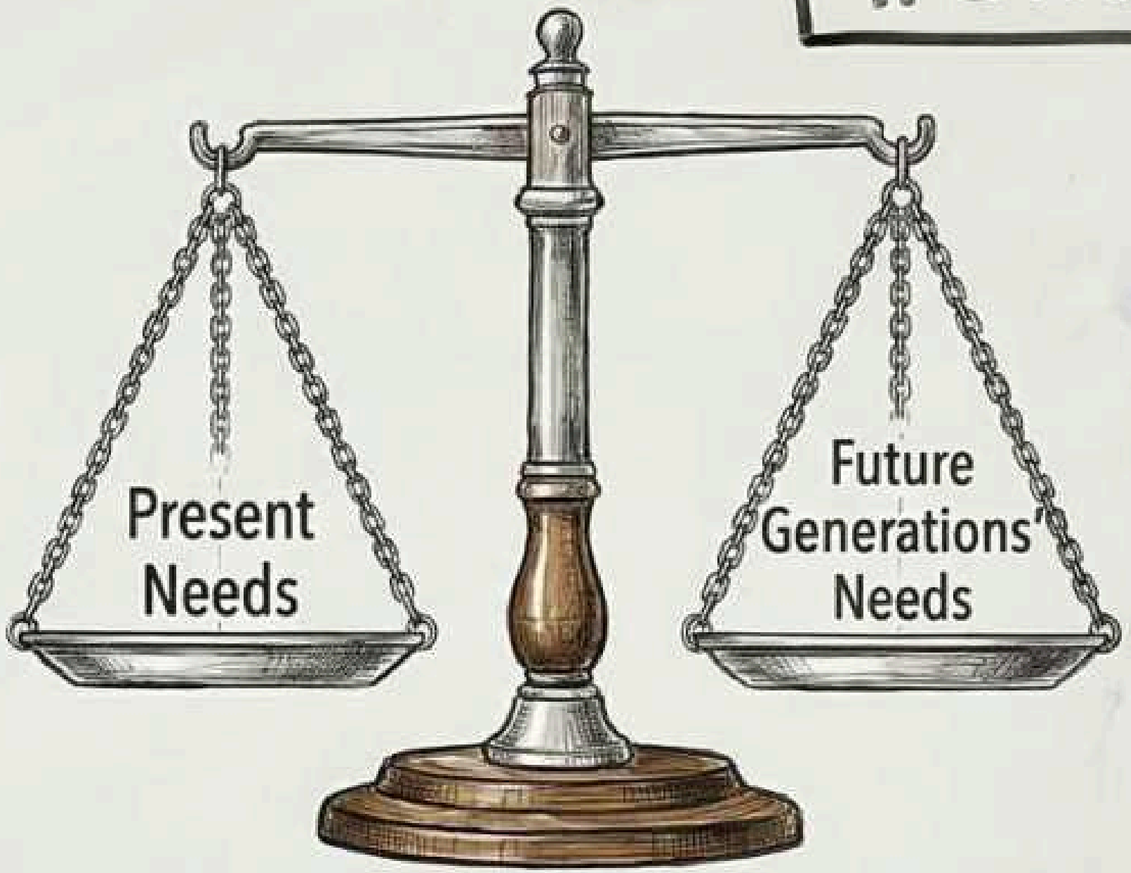
- First Earth Day (US)
  - April 22, 1970.
- Creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that same year.

Limits and Sustainability

¶ 5.11



Club of Rome, *The Limits to Growth*, 1972



Brundtland Commission (1987): Sustainable Development

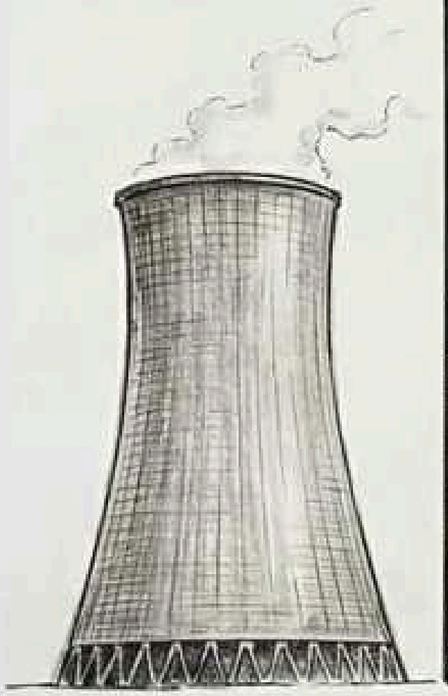
Green parties formed, e.g., German Greens in 1980.

Climate Consensus & Remedy Debates

¶5.12

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (1988) → Paris Agreement (2015)

Consensus on the problem; division on the cure.



Remedies Debate	
Market tools (e.g., carbon pricing)	Strong regulation



Debate	
New technology	Reductions in growth itself

Ideological Intersections

¶5.13

Conservatives: Invoke stewardship & conservation.	**Liberals:** Propose markets for pollution.
Socialists: View capitalism as the driver of damage.	**Libertarians:** Favor property rights as protection.

Critics' Questions:
What are the costs to jobs?
Costs to poorer countries?
Who decides?

Religion and Politics (Post-1945)

¶5.14

Europe: Christian democrats shaping post-1945 politics.

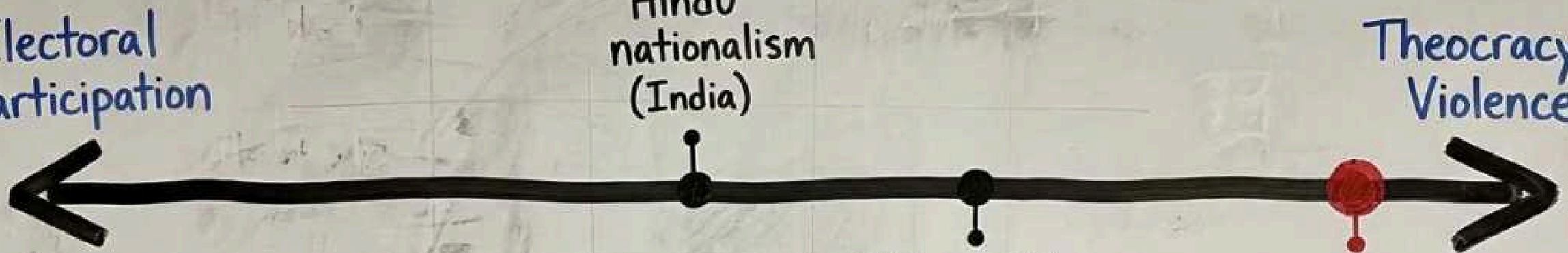


United States: Evangelical Protestants emerge as a major force (e.g., Moral Majority, founded 1979).

Latin America: Liberation theology (Gustavo Gutiérrez, 1971) — Tying Christian faith to the cause of the poor.

Global Movements and Power

¶ 5.15



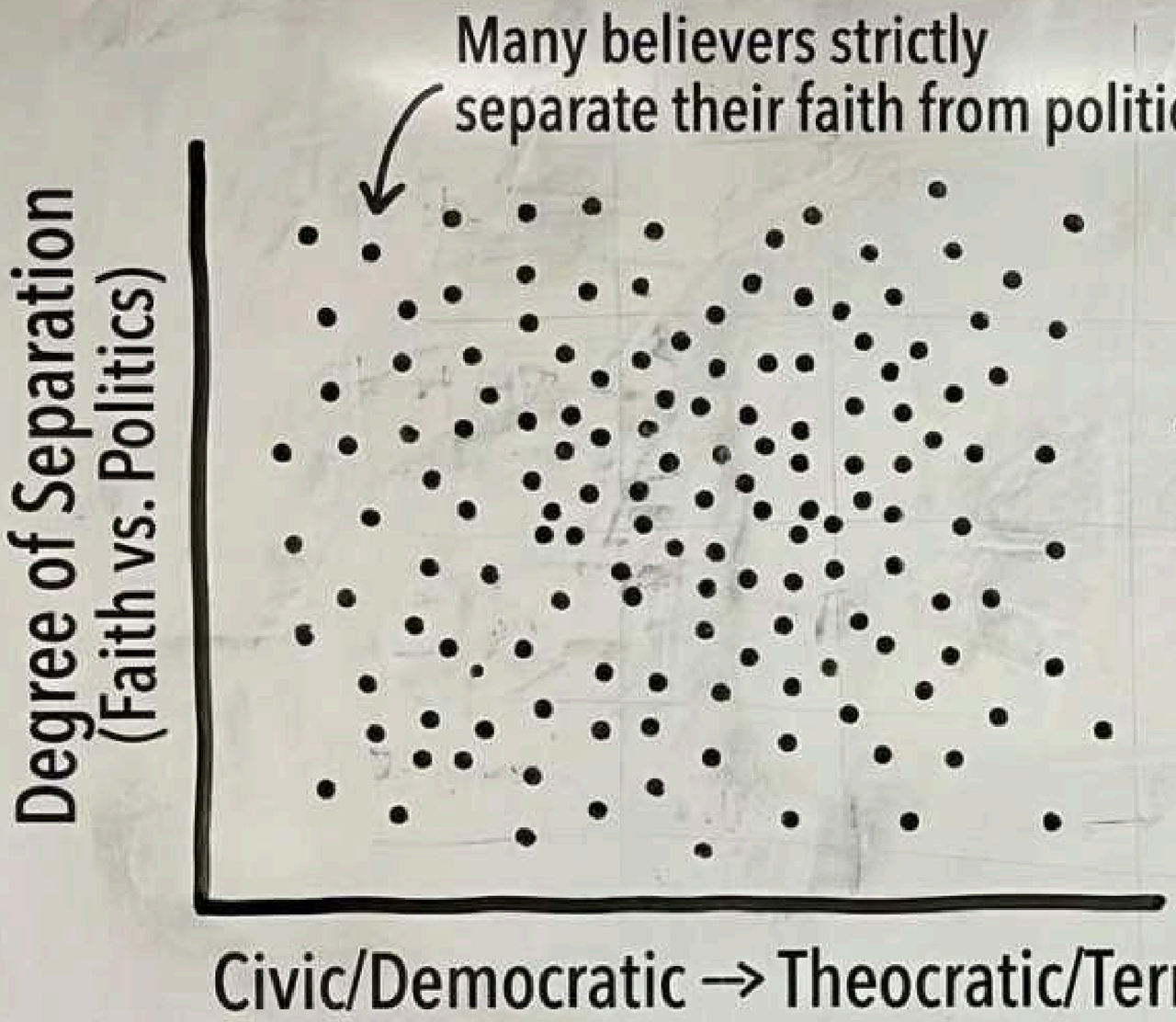
Political Islam seeking to shape law and public life in different ways.

1979 Iranian Revolution:
Overthrow of the Shah
→ Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini / clerics hold final authority.

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Beware of Lumping

¶ 5.16



The Modernization Debate:

Does modernization secularize societies?

Scholars debate this.

Evidence shows entirely patterns in different regions.

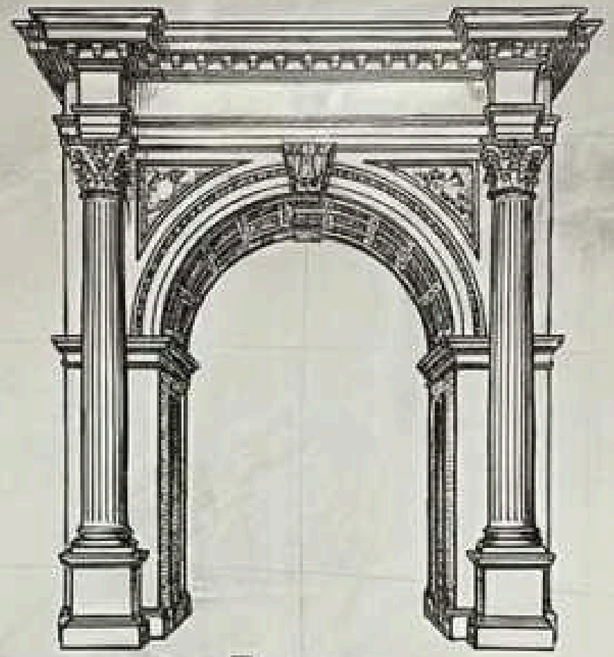
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Arranging Church and State

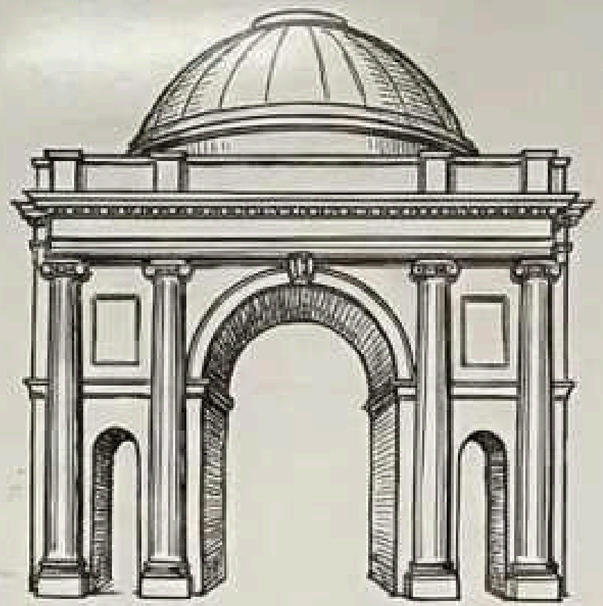
¶ 5.17



England
(Established Church)
State ⊃ Church



France
(Laïcité / Strict Secularism)
State ∩ Church = ∅



United States
(Constitutional Separation)
State // Church

Freedom of Belief

Equality among Citizens

The Place of Religion
in Public Life

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How Ideologies Evolve

¶ 5.18

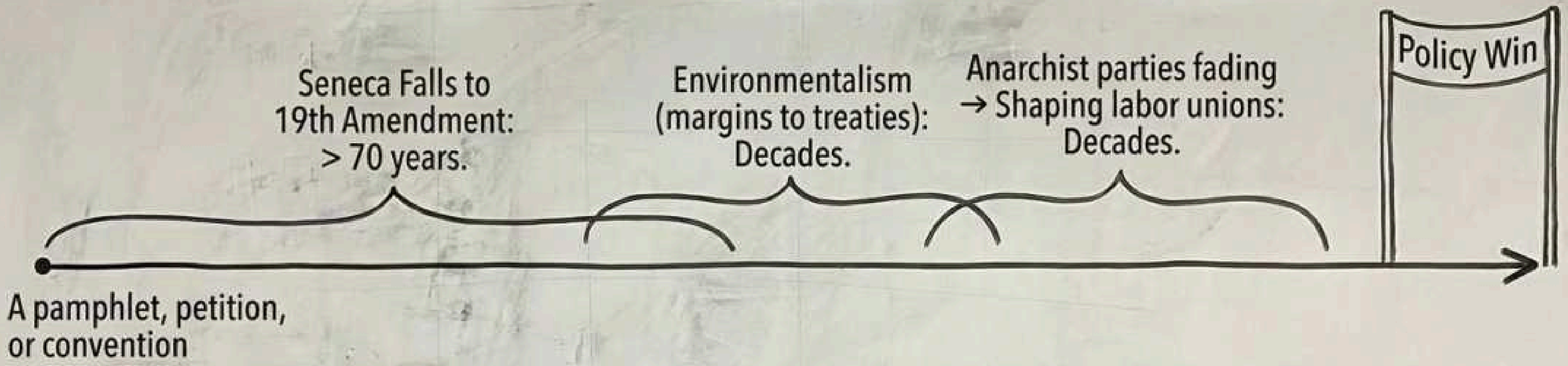
Anarchism	→	Questions the legitimacy of the state
Feminism	→	Questions the place of women
Environmentalism	→	Questions our relationship to nature
Religion	→	Questions the role of faith

Every single one has stirred fierce disagreement, even among its own supporters.

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How Ideas Travel

¶ 5.19



Political change is slow, uneven, and carried by people who never see the result.

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Analytical Exercise & Next Steps

¶ 5.20

[Choose Movement from Lecture] → What exactly does it add?
interactive workspace:

[Choose an Older Ideology] → What would they say in reply?

Next Week - Final Lecture: Ideologies in the Present (Populism, Polarization, and How to Think Clearly about Politics).

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