

Ideological Systems
(A Modified Mannheim Typology)

| <i>I. Ideological Positions that are Committed to Rational Defenses of Their World Hypotheses</i> | | <i>In Arguments Appeal to:</i> | <i>II. Ideological Positions that Deny the Authority of Reason</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 | | 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 Tolstoy (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)