

Exercise walk-through

6.7

Ideologies of Change and Reform Movements

AP European History

Each ideology answering the same question

Authored practice — identify the proposed change

Proposal A extends voting to all adult men regardless of wealth.

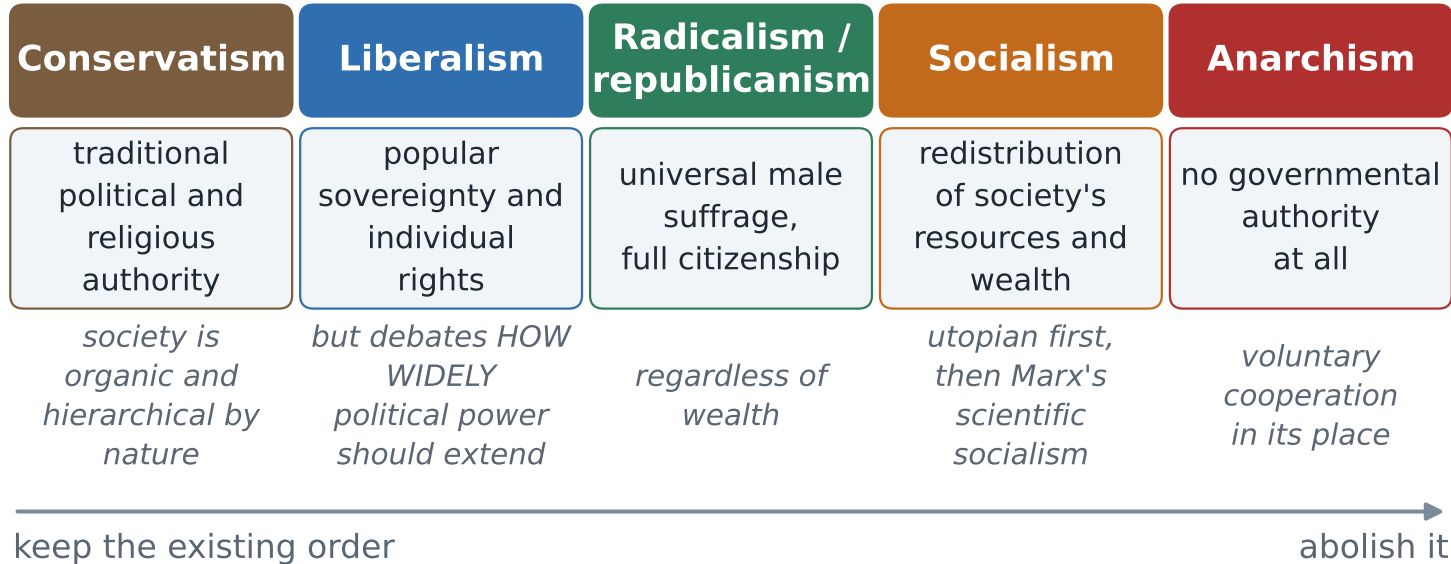
Proposal B redistributes society's resources and wealth.

Proposal C replaces governmental authority with voluntary cooperation.

Name the position associated with each proposal. Explain why the three proposals are not interchangeable before advancing.

Each ideology answering the same question, in detail

One question - who holds power, and what should the state do?



Read the five as one spectrum, from those who would keep the old order to those who would abolish the state altogether.

Ideologies of Change and Reform Movements

Position	Power and resources
Liberals	Popular sovereignty and individual rights; disagreement over how widely political participation should extend.
Radicals / republicans	Universal male suffrage : citizenship without a wealth qualification, not universal adult voting.
Socialists	Redistribution of resources and wealth; differing accounts of how to achieve it.

Distinguish the proposed change in political power from the proposed change in ownership or distribution.

Ideologies: socialism and Marx

Marx's scientific socialism

A systematic critique of capitalism connects class relations with historical change.

Use industrial working conditions and the distribution of wealth to explain why socialist arguments found an audience.

Anarchists

Reject governmental authority and propose voluntary cooperation.

Opposition to the existing order does not make every reformer an anarchist. Identify whether the proposal rejects government itself or changes its role.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State liberalism's three commitments and its internal debate. [3]

2.2 State what radicals demanded and what some added. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State liberalism's three commitments and its internal debate. [3]

2.1

- popular sovereignty; individual rights and enlightened self-interest; a debate over the extent of participation

2.2 State what radicals demanded and what some added. [2]

2.2

- universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth or property; some argued rights should extend to women

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Marx's socialism is distinguished from earlier socialism.

(a) State the distinguishing feature.

[1]

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2.3 Marx's socialism is distinguished from earlier socialism.

(a) State the distinguishing feature.

[1]

(a)

- a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Marx's socialism is distinguished from earlier socialism.

(b) State what it claims beyond injustice.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Marx's socialism is distinguished from earlier socialism.

(b) State what it claims beyond injustice.

[1]

(b)

- that capitalism's outcome is determined, not only that it is unjust

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Anarchists rejected

[1]

☐

- A one form of government
- B all forms of governmental authority
- C private property only
- D industry

3.2 The suffrage radicals demanded was universal

[1]

☐

- A adult suffrage
- B male suffrage
- C property-based suffrage
- D no suffrage

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Anarchists rejected

[1]

- ☐ A one form of government
B all forms of governmental authority
C private property only
D industry

3.1 B

- all forms, not a preference among governments

3.2 The suffrage radicals demanded was universal

[1]

- ☐ A adult suffrage
B male suffrage
C property-based suffrage
D no suffrage

3.2 B

- the CED specifies male suffrage

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Four ideologies attack four different parts of the existing order.

(a) Match each to the part it attacks.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 Four ideologies attack four different parts of the existing order.

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[2]

(a)

- liberalism-legitimacy and rights; radicalism-the franchise; socialism-property and distribution; anarchism-authority itself

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Four ideologies attack four different parts of the existing order.

(b) Explain why naming the target is the strong move.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 Four ideologies attack four different parts of the existing order.

(b) Explain why naming the target is the strong move. [2]

(b)

- it shows the ideologies differ in what they think the state is for, not only in how far they would go