

6.7 Ideologies of Change and Reform Movements

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS anarchists 无政府主义者 • universal male suffrage 男性普选权
• new ideologies 意识形态 • liberals 自由主义者 • socialists 社会主义者

Objective

Build the skills to distinguish the **new ideologies** 意识形态 of the century.

You must be able to:

- state liberalism’s commitments and its internal debate
- state what radicals and republicans demanded
- describe socialism’s development and Marx’s distinguishing feature
- state anarchism’s claim

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Liberalism

Liberals emphasised popular sovereignty, individual rights and enlightened self-interest **but debated** the extent to which all groups should actively participate in governance. The disagreement is inside liberalism.

■ Radicals and republicans

They demanded universal **male** suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property; **some** argued such rights should extend to women.

■ Socialism

Socialists called for redistribution of society’s resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique. Marx’s account is distinguished by its **deterministic** analysis of society and historical evolution.

■ Anarchism

Anarchists asserted that **all forms** of governmental authority were unnecessary and should be overthrown and replaced with a society based on voluntary cooperation.

2 Practice

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

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

2.3 Marx’s socialism is distinguished from earlier socialism.

(a) State the distinguishing feature. [1]

(b) State what it claims beyond injustice. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

(a) Match each to the part it attacks. [2]

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

Solutions

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

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

2.3 (a) a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution. (b) that capitalism's outcome is determined, not only that it is unjust.

3.1 B. all forms, not a preference among governments.

3.2 B. the CED specifies male suffrage.

3.3 (a) liberalism-legitimacy and rights; radicalism-the franchise; socialism-property and distribution; anarchism-authority itself. (b) it shows the ideologies differ in what they think the state is for, not only in how far they would go.