Basic Ideology Revision Grids

	Human Nature	Society	State	Economy
Conservatism 1. To what extent are the views of One Nation conservatives on the economy consistent with those of the New Right? (SAM2) 2. To what extent do conservatives have a common view of human nature? (SAM2) 3. To what extent are conservatives united in their view of society? (2019) 4. To what extent is there more to unite rather than divide the New Right from One-Nation conservatives? (2021) 5. To what extent are conservatives united in their attitude towards the state? (2022) 6. To what extent is conservatism more united than divided? (SAM3)	Agree: self-interested, so projects for universal equality are unworkable. Systems which guarantee property rights and reward effort are best. They work with the grain of human nature rather than making unrealistic demands of people. Disagree: neoliberal rationalists (Rand) v traditionalists (Burke) – need and capacity for individual moral autonomy (neo-lib) vs intellectual limitations and need for tradition & community (trad); reflected in hierarchy (encourages sense of duty) vs meritocracy (encourages indifference to unfortunate). Disagree: neoconservative pessimists (Hobbes) vs neoliberal optimists (Rand) – fear of chaos & need for order vs love of & need for freedom. Reflected in very different views over immigration, drug legalisation & pornography.	Agree: as humans are self-interested and flawed (in different ways), attempts to impose a state-engineered perfect society are cruel & doomed (Burke & Nozick) Disagree: traditional communitarians (Burke) vs neoliberal rationalists (Rand) – organic society of little platoons held together by moral bonds & tradition vs atomised rational individualists; reflected in hierarchy (encourages sense of duty) vs meritocracy (encourages indifference to unfortunate). Disagree: one nation paternalists (Burke but more Disraeli) vs neoliberal minarchists (Nozick) – role of state in providing welfare support to vulnerable parts of society (out of duty & for stability) vs fear of dependency culture and 'road to serfdom'	Agree: rejection of totalitarian state's micromanagement to create perfect society – cruel and doomed (Burke & Nozick); doesn't fit human nature Mostly agree: because of flaws in human nature, government is still necessary to provide a framework of law & justice, and to protect citizens from threats (Rand is an eccentric libertarian outlier here); some neoconservatives share Hobbes' extreme pessimism and favour tough law & order Disagree: one nation paternalists (Burke but more Disraeli) vs neoliberal minarchists (Nozick) – role of state in providing welfare support to vulnerable parts of society (out of duty & for stability) vs fear of dependency culture and 'road to serfdom'	Agree: rejection of socialist projects to nationalise industry and redistribute wealth; systems with a profit motive to encourage competition and reward effort are best. Agree: individual property ownership should be encouraged as it develops responsibility (Burke) and effort & innovation (Rand); seen as necessary for security and sustainable growth. Partly disagree: one nation paternalists (Burke but more Disraeli) vs neoliberal minarchists (Nozick) – role of state in steering economy (Keynesianism) to avoid unemployment & protect national interest vs unfettered free markets & free trade. Neo-libs want dynamic 'creative destruction' but 1N = more cautious about social effects
Other wordings	Tradition, imperfection	Paternalism, pragmatism, libertarianism	Paternalism, pragmatism, libertarianism	
Liberalism 1. To what extent do modern and classical liberals agree over the role of the state? (SAM1) 2. To what extent do modern liberals accept the ideas of classical liberals? (2020) 3. To what extent is liberalism more concerned with society than with the economy? (2021)	Agree: stress importance of individuals with equal rights (Wollstonecraft). Derives from a broadly positive view of human beings' capacity for reason (Locke). Modern liberals put more stress on the cooperative aspects of rational self-interest, leading to a more communitarian approach. Agree: Because of optimism about reason and belief in equal rights, therefore oppose coercive state & support toleration (Locke). Partly disagree: favouring nature over nurture (Locke) but how far should you go? Mill's developmental individualism suggests we should aim to flourish as our best selves – Rawls takes this to logical conclusion with	Agree: society is made up of individuals who should not be coerced into conformity with others (Mill), and have foundational equality or equal rights (Wollstonecraft). Mostly agree: all favour meritocracy where inequality is justified by hard work and talent rather than inherited privilege. However, modern liberals (Mill turning-point) favour greater intervention by the state in society to achieve this (e.g. inheritance tax to pay for free education). Partly disagree: classical liberals place greater emphasis on the individual and modern liberals on society as a whole. This reflects a tension between freedom	Agree: the state is a 'necessary evil' which has certain roles in providing a legal framework to protect rights, but should not become authoritarian. To prevent this, the state should be subject to checks and balances, with power dispersed. Reflected in Locke's idea of the right to resist tyranny through Lib Dem constitutional reform. Mostly agree: state formed by social contract with people (giving up freedom for security). Mechanistic (Wollstonecraft). contrasting with romantic organic theory (Burke). However, how far should the state go in meeting people's needs? Rawls: quite far.	Agree: free market capitalism and free trade between nations are better than feudalism, slavery, socialism, protectionism, etc – they unleash the potential of individuals working towards their rational self-interest. Mostly agree: all favour wider ownership of property to avoid concentrations of power and encourage meritocracy (Smith). However, modern liberals (Mill turning-point) favour greater intervention by the state in society to achieve social mobility (e.g. inheritance tax to pay for free education). Partly disagree: classical liberals want limited state involvement in economy beyond

	a veil of ignorance & state which enables this growth. Classical liberals see this as intrusion & favour self-reliance.	(classical) and equality (modern) especially seen with Rawls.	Partly disagree: classical liberals want limited state but modern liberals favour enabling state with Keynesian economics and welfare (reflects a tension between freedom (classical) and equality (modern) especially seen with Rawls).	stamping out abuses like slavery (Wollstonecraft = disciple of Adam Smith) but modern liberals favour enabling state with Keynesian economics. By encouraging growth, thus keeping unemployment down, the state ensures freedom & justice (Rawls).
Other wordings	Individualism, rationalism, equality		Individualism, equality, freedom	
	Human Nature	Society	State	Economy
Socialism 1. To what extent are different socialists committed to 'equality of outcome'? (SAM1) 2. To what extent do socialists have conflicting views over how the economy should operate? (2019) 3. To what extent does socialism depend on a view of society based only on class? (2020) 4. To what extent is socialism more disunited than united? (2022) 5. To what extent is there more agreement than disagreement in socialism in its views on society? (SAM3)	Agree: Both Revolutionary Marxists and Revisionist Social Democrats (Crosland) see human nature as influenced by nurture rather than nature, so seek to improve our surroundings. All socialists see a role for collective/state action for this. Mostly agree: broadly positive view of human beings' capacity for reason, sociability, and cooperation. They have a faith that a sense of common humanity makes us work together, though different approaches have been taken to get to this (Marx v Crosland) and Giddens is sceptical. Disagree: extent to which common humanity requires collectivism declines as one moves away from revolutionary fundamentalist positions: Marxists demand it but Giddens is closer to liberalism.	Agree: a society which is not polarised by inequalities between rich and poor is desirable; everyone should have access to the necessities of life, and there is a collective duty to provide these. Disagree: Marxists emphasise class conflict, which can only be resolved by revolutionary change. Revisionist Social Democrats (Crosland) see society as less polarised (notably, several tiers including large middle class) and seek to reduce inequalities by reform. Disagree: Third Way (Giddens) less focused on class/economic inequality and seek to build inclusive society by spreading opportunity and rights of minorities – Marxists see this as window-dressing.	Agree: socialists are not anarchists and require a state to deliver the equality they seek. Education is a key component of the state's role in this, shared by both Giddens and Marx. Disagree: Marx wanted to smash the existing bourgeois state and replace it with the dictatorship of the proletariat. Webb, and all the revisionists later, reject this and support evolutionary change (which Luxembourg believed was impossible). Disagree: Marxists' revolutionary state would radically impose collectivism and equality, then wither away; Crosland foresaw a mixed economy with generous welfare, but Giddens saw limited role for government in business.	Agree: unregulated capitalism creates inequalities and inefficiencies ('boom and bust') which can and should be addressed by some sort of government activity. Disagree: both Marxists and fundamentalist democratic socialists believe capitalism must be completely replaced. Webb differed from Marx in believing this could be done gradually & democratically; Luxembourg believed capitalism would not surrender without a fight. All agreed on the necessity of a workers-controlled economy. Revisionists & neo-revisionists have denied the need for such an extreme path, preferring Keynesian policies. Revisionists & neo-revisionists are themselves divided between Croslandite mixed economies and the more market-oriented liberal approach of Giddens.
Other wordings	Class, common humanity, collectivism, equality		Class, collectivism, workers' control, equality, workers' control/public ownership	