

2017 specification  
first exam in 2019

# Activity Pack for A Level AQA

Core Ideologies

*Socialism*

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# Teacher's Introduction

Welcome to your activity pack for the subject of Socialism for the A Level AQA Politics specifications. In this pack, you will find activities that cover all the key topics: the key concepts of socialism, differing views and tensions within socialism, and key socialist thinkers and their ideas.

There is a combination of activities, including self-contained work for students (perfect for cover lessons) and more open-ended activities which will require some element of research to complete them. The pack provides opportunities for individual, pair and group work as well as activities which allow for class discussion, all essential to A Level Politics.

## Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

The activities cover the key concepts of socialism, the two main branches of socialism and the different socialist thinkers. They aim to act as overviews of the topics and to be useful and concise revision-style activities.

A comprehensive teacher's section is included, providing answers to the tasks in the student pack.

For those who have purchased the Liberalism Activity Pack you will notice that the first part of Activity 7 (Task 1) is similar across the two packs. This has been done intentionally as making a comparison to democracy is equally relevant to socialism. Task 2 takes this activity into new territory specific to socialism.

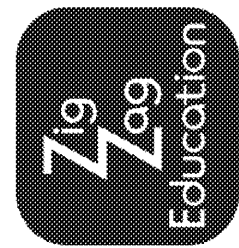
*January 2021*



# Activity-by-activity

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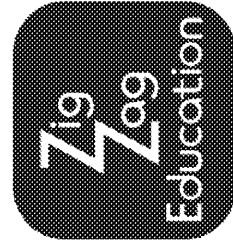
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Spec area	Topic	Activity description	Notes	✓
Socialism	Activity 1 – The History of Socialism	Research the origins and development of socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could be set as solo task but has the potential to be a pair/group activity also</li> <li>Useful to have access to textbooks and preferably the internet will be important to this task</li> <li>Potentially a homework task</li> <li>Extension can be done alone or in pairs</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 2 – Marx in Focus	Gap fill task on <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> with a discussion activity to finish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could be set as a solo task but has the potential to be a pair/group activity also</li> <li>The extension should be a discussion, could be brought to the class as a whole at the end due to its complexity</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 3 – Class Analysis	True or false activity on collectivism and common humanity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best for solo work</li> <li>Extension could be partner work</li> <li>Good way to introduce or summarise these concepts</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 4 – Collectivism and Common Humanity	Grid fill followed by forming your own definition to assist with these concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best as a solo task</li> <li>The extension to be a pair discussion</li> <li>Good way to introduce or summarise these concepts</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 5 – Equality	Matching exercise on the different forms of equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best for partner work</li> <li>Extension task on which is most important could be done as a pair/group activity for comparing in groups and introducing or summarise this concept</li> </ul>	
	Activity 6 – Revision Key Concepts	Task on the key concepts covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Task will involve knowledge of key thinkers from spec</li> <li>Useful to have activities 3–5 to hand</li> <li>Could be done alone or in pairs</li> </ul>	✓
Activity 7 – Socialism vs Democracy	Grid fill and Venn diagram activities on these two concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best for solo/partner work</li> <li>Extension questions are quite complex and so should be discussed as a class at the end</li> </ul>	✓	

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Spec area	Topic	Activity description	Notes	
Socialism	Activity 8 – Different Socialisms	Match concepts to the correct strand of socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best for partner work</li> <li>Extension to be done in pairs</li> </ul>	
	Activity 9 – Manifesto	Writing task on manifesto for one of the socialisms followed by debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write manifesto in small groups and then defend to another group (extension)</li> <li>Have previous activity to hand</li> </ul>	
	Activity 10 – Revision Task	Complete and match up Socialist socialisms to the five concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best as a solo revision activity but useful to compare at the end</li> <li>Useful to have previous activities to hand, particularly Activity 6</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 11 – Essay Question: Socialism and the Third Way	Essay-style question on socialism and the Third Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be done quietly alone</li> <li>Potentially a homework task</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 12 – Quote Bank	Match quotes and identify strand of socialism and key ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best for partner work</li> <li>Research for quotes necessary</li> </ul>	
	Activity 13 – In-depth Thinker Profile	Profile creation of one of the key thinkers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best for solo research</li> <li>Access to textbooks and preferably the Internet will be important to this task</li> <li>Best to divide up the five thinkers between the class</li> <li>Potentially a homework task</li> <li>For the extension, each student with someone who has done a different thinker</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 14 – Socialism vs Liberalism	Venn diagram comparing elements of socialism and liberalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For study of liberalism needed</li> </ul>	✓
	Activity 15 – Socialism/ Liberalism/ Capitalism	Quiz on concepts/terms/ thinkers covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best for solo or partner work, but could be a race to see who finds the middle word first</li> <li>Best as a revision activity once all of the unit has been covered</li> </ul>	✓

# Activity 1: The History of Socialism

Socialism has its origins in the last 200 years, though some of the ideas that would become socialism have their origins further back in history.

## Task

Using the dates of certain events below and the impact these events had on socialism, provide the names of the events and a brief description of their impact on socialism.

Name and date of event	Description and impact on socialism
 <p>1832</p>	<p>First time that votes for all men was pursued, the creation of communes in England and the idea of the common ownership of property.</p>
<p>Eighteenth century</p>	<p>Equality and the removal of a strict and fixed class system were new ideas advocated in this period, and these ideas were central to socialism. Thomas Paine wrote about the rights of the poor, an idea that would later be central to socialism. Jacques Rousseau also influenced social thought with his idea that 'Man is born free, but is everywhere in chains'.</p>
<p>1789</p>	<p>Socialism has its origins in this event and its impact on socialism was seen in the strong class consciousness that emerged. The three principles of the revolution, 'liberty, equality and fraternity' echo socialist ideas. The colour red was first used as a symbol of socialism at this time.</p>
<p>Early-mid nineteenth century</p>	<p>The economic and social inequalities that existed in the early nineteenth century made socialist ideas more popular, as the inequalities were sought to be addressed. Socialism was also influenced by the ideas of liberalism, as it was considered not to have a fixed class system. This period therefore saw the rise of socialist ideas such as cooperation, and community.</p>

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Name and date of event	Description and impact
<p>1848</p>	<p>This publication inspired many aspects of socialism. It was the first time the idea that history was made by the masses and that workers needed to have control of the means of production was put forward. This communes where there would be absolute equality. Class struggle was also highlighted as being more important than class cooperation.</p>
<p>1848</p>	<p>This event included the campaigning for workers' rights. It also highlighted the alienation of socialism. Liberalism was seen as not sufficiently addressing the needs of the working class and the redistribution of wealth.</p>
<p>1860s</p>	<p>This development in socialism saw the idea of a gradualist and reformist platform rather than the revolutionary approach of the 1840s.</p>
<p>1873-96</p>	<p>Liberalism lost its appeal amongst the working class, increasingly turning to socialism. This also meant that liberalism had to include some socialist elements. Modern liberalism that focused on maintaining the welfare of the working class and the worst excesses in terms of inequality that had developed.</p>

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Name and date of event	Description and impact
<p>1917</p>	<p>This revolution saw the adoption in this country of collective ownership of the land, state control of the economy, increasing equality, and a form of socialised ownership. However, this form of socialised ownership had a centralised leadership.</p>
<p>Mid twentieth century</p>	<p>This form of socialism accepted the existence of inequality and sought to mitigate its worst inequalities. Therefore it protected the worst off while the economy was based on private enterprise, to allow for growth while the economy was protected from the problematic effects of a free-market which would be tolerated, but many of the problems that had resulted in the Great Depression were avoided.</p>
<p>Late twentieth century</p>	<p>The free-market and even privatisation were still required to mitigate the grossest inequalities. Policies such as minimum wage, more benefits, and government employment were introduced. Government should focus on areas where a free-market would miss out, such as education and health care. If opportunity is pursued, as well as meritocracy, then bringing back into society those who have fallen through the free market.</p>

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**Socialism through History.**  
 Consider which of the five key thinkers were active or influential at which time.



## Activity 2: Marx in Focus

The publication of *The Communist Manifesto* is a crucial event in the history of socialism.

### Task 1

Using the words from the box on the following page, fill in the blanks in the text below. The points laid out in *The Communist Manifesto*.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of \_\_\_\_\_.

Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, directly facing each other – \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the case of the proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the immense majority.

The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all other proletarian parties: formation of a proletarian class, overthrow of the bourgeois \_\_\_\_\_, seizure of political power by the proletariat.

The theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property.

You are horrified at our intending to do away with private property. But in your \_\_\_\_\_, private property is already done away with for nine-tenths of its existence for the few is solely due to its non-existence in the hands of those numerous many.

\_\_\_\_\_ differences and antagonism between peoples are daily multiplying owing to the development of the bourgeoisie, to \_\_\_\_\_ of commerce, to \_\_\_\_\_ uniformity in the mode of production and in the conditions of life corresponding to it.

Communism abolishes all \_\_\_\_\_, instead of constituting them on a new basis. In contradiction to all past historical \_\_\_\_\_.

If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to \_\_\_\_\_, by the force of circumstances, to \_\_\_\_\_, it makes itself the revolutionary party of the nation. It sweeps away by \_\_\_\_\_ the old conditions of production, then it \_\_\_\_\_ conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class antagonism \_\_\_\_\_ generally, and will thereby have abolished its own \_\_\_\_\_.

In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, it will \_\_\_\_\_, in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.

In short, the Communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement \_\_\_\_\_ and political \_\_\_\_\_.

Finally, they labour everywhere for \_\_\_\_\_ and agreement of all countries.

The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can \_\_\_\_\_ only by the forcible \_\_\_\_\_ of all existing social conditions. The ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians, however, have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.

Working Men of All \_\_\_\_\_, Unite!

*Karl Marx*

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\*This is actually real text taken from The Communist Manifesto. Sentences have been added to the document to illustrate the main points and some have been paraphrased.

Conditions	Association	Force
Proletariat	Classes	Union
National	Countries	Movement
Order of things	Bourgeoisie	Revolution
Experience	Freedom	Interest
Parties	Every	Supremacy

### Extra notes about *The Communist Manifesto*

1. It was jointly written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, though due to Marx's influence the ideology that came out of it is referred to as 'Marxism'.
2. It was commissioned by the Communist League, of which both Marx and Engels were members.
3. It was first published in London, England at the time enjoyed greater freedom of expression than other European countries.
4. Marxism is similar to, though different from, Communism. Marxism is more of a theory of how societies, due to the prevalence of class conflict, will eventually result in a new society. Communism refers specifically to the ideology of attaining this new society.

### Task 2

Communism is a complicated concept. Conveniently, *The Communist Manifesto* provides a definition of Communism within it. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below to complete the definition of Communism.

#### What is the aim of the Communists?

To organise \_\_\_\_\_ in such a way that every member of the society shall be able to use his capabilities and powers in complete \_\_\_\_\_ and with the best possible \_\_\_\_\_ basic conditions of this society.

#### How can this aim be achieved?

By the elimination of \_\_\_\_\_ and its replacement by common ownership of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Note:** The definition of Communism is further complicated by the fact that Communism is often confused with Socialism. In practice, Communist regimes have involved the abolition of private property rather than the removal of it.

Discuss the following points with a partner.

- 1) What view of human nature would Marxists and Communists believe in, in order for a classless and stateless society to function? How would they explain why such a human nature is not present in current society?
- 2) Do you agree with Marx and Engels that all of history can be explained by class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat?
- 3) Critics of Marxism and Communism often state that these ideas are utopian. Why do you think this is?
- 4) Historical Materialism is a concept that originates with Marx. What does it mean?

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### Activity 3: Class Analysis

Consideration of class is central to socialism.

#### Task

Answer the questions below 'true' or 'false'. If you've indicated 'false', correct the

1. Social class is a way of dividing society along political lines.	
2. The existence of a class system is central to socialism, especially Marxism, which maintains that there are three important classes: working, middle and ruling.	
3. In socialism, class conflict is the main problem that must be solved. It is caused by capitalism.	
4. Many current socialist theorists consider that the importance of social class in society is decreasing.	
5. Class conflict is an unfortunate side effect of capitalism but is essentially unimportant.	
6. Capitalism involved the exploitation of the working class by the capitalists. Therefore the antagonisms between these two classes could not be resolved within capitalism; rather it needed to be overthrown.	
7. All socialists believe that the solution to class conflict is for there to be a workers' revolution that will defeat capitalism and establish a workers' state.	
8. The notion of workers' control means that the working class should become the exploiters of the capitalists instead.	

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9. Socialists support the idea of a private, profit-driven economy.
10. The notion of workers' control has provided the basis for the development of rights in the workplace.
11. The socialist belief in workers' control is closely linked to their wish for equality.
12. Socialists justify their support for workers' control on the basis that workers put the most effort into the production process and, therefore, should directly reap the benefits of their labour.

- 1) Briefly explain how each of the following advocate solving class conflict:
  - A. Revolutionary socialists (including Marxists and Communists)
  - B. Democratic socialists
  - C. Social Democrats (including Third Way socialists)
  
- 2) Given that social class is important to socialists, what do you think their op

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## Activity 4: Collectivism and Common Humanity

Collectivism is a fundamental goal of socialism while common humanity relates to

### Task 1

Collectivism can be viewed as the opposite of individualism. This is, therefore, also the opposite of liberalism. With this in mind, complete the grid below, finding as many different concepts as you can.

Collectivism	Individualism
	

### Task 2

Common Humanity refers to the socialist opinion of human nature. It can similarly be compared to the notions of individualism. Come up with your own definition making sure to include all the

Co-operation	Society	
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

- 1) Consider with a partner how exactly these two concepts tie together.
- 2) Now consider a few examples of how focusing on providing something for the community can be more practical than doing it on an individual basis (e.g. public services).
- 3) Do socialists believe that nurture or nature is more significant in determining human nature? With a partner, briefly discuss your answer and what this means about socialists' views on human nature.

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## Activity 5: Equality

Equality is another of socialism's fundamental goals, and relates to its aims for society here with liberalism, though in socialism, equality can go further.

### Task 1

Match up the start of each sentence on the left with the correct second half on the right.

Equality is...
Capitalism is a problem because...
Just like liberals, socialists state that all humans are...
Any form of social privilege is...
All socialists believe in the law...
Socialism is a response to the...
Justice is a moral standard of fairness while social justice is...

... specifically about the distribution of rewards and benefits.
... opposed by socialists.
... the principle that all humans are created equal and should be treated as such.
... born equal and have equal rights.
... increasing levels of inequality as a result of increasing levels of capitalism.
... it causes inequality.
... there is no natural justice.

### Task 2

Match up the definitions on the right to the correct form of equality on the left.

Equal Rights
Equality of Opportunity
Equality of Outcome
Absolute Equality
Equality of Welfare

Rewards will be equal for everyone so long as each makes the most of their talents. Within this is the notion that everyone should do their best and that everyone's talents are similar if not the same in kind.
Rewards should be proportional to effort. Also implied is the idea that everyone should have the same opportunity from this would not be as in market capitalism.
From birth we are all entitled to the same from the state and to have the same opportunities to use them as equals.
Everyone should have the same standard of living and should receive the same help to achieve this.
Everyone should have the same opportunities and action should be taken to ensure this.

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Not all forms of equality are subscribed to by all socialists. Consider which ones are and which ones aren't. For those that aren't, which form of socialism do they belong to? Now consider why these differences in opinions of equality exist.

## Activity 6: Revision Task – Key Concepts

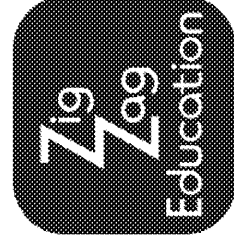
### Task

Using your earlier answers, complete the table below. For the far right column include at least **one** thing you have learned from your research. **Extension:** Then for each one consider how it relates to socialist views of at least **one** of the following:

Concept	Definition	How it was used in so
Collectivism		
Common Humanity		
Equality		
Social Class		
Workers' Control		

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## Activity 7: Socialism vs Democracy

Socialism has changed greatly when confronted with the growing popularity of democracy. This activity is designed to help you understand the similarities and differences between these two concepts.

### Task 1

Place the following statements into the correct column below. Note that some may fit into both.

1) By definition it means 'people power'	6) Has its origins in the 19th century
2) Advocates one vote for each person	7) Characterised by a strong role for government
3) Its most common form is representative, which means that the people choose those who govern in their name	8) Equality of opportunity
4) Advocates a strong role for government	9) Promotes equality of opportunity
5) Priority is given to the community as a whole	10) Has its origins in the 19th century

Socialism	Democracy

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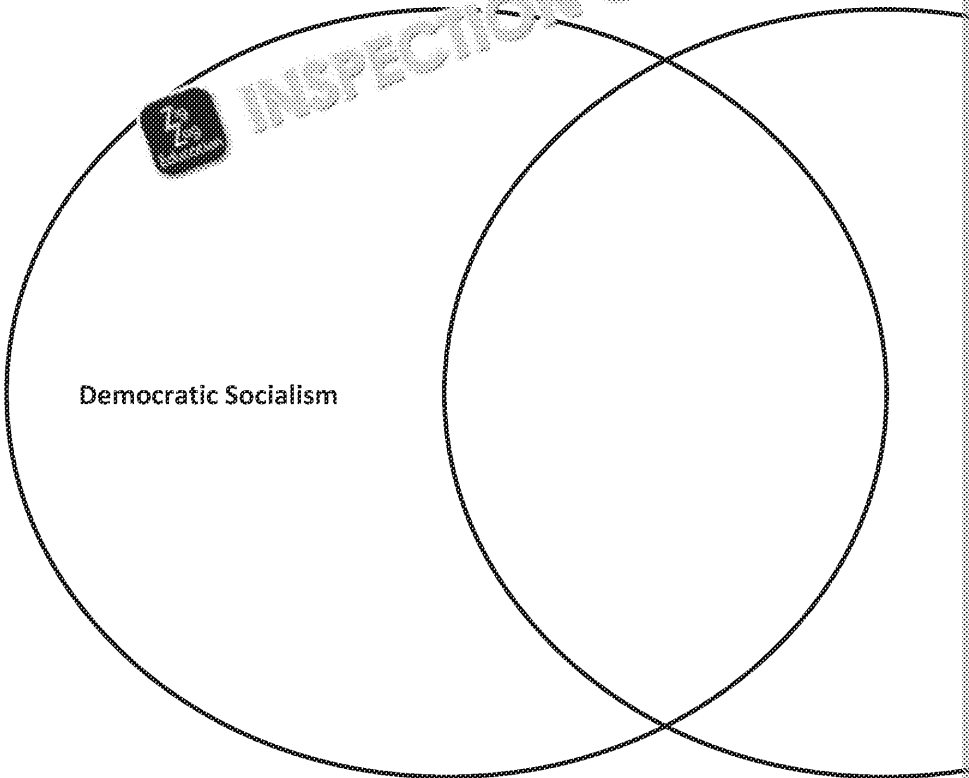




**Task 2**

Socialism has been greatly influenced by democracy. In fact, two types of socialism, Social Democracy, have incorporated the term into their names! However, there are two types of socialism. Below, assign the ideas in the boxes to their correct place in the Venn diagram.

1) Accepts the existence of democracy	4) Accepts the existence of capitalism	7)
2) Pursues a welfare state	5) Seeks to promote socialist aims through democracy	8)
3) Advocates a state-controlled economy	6) Democracy is a means to an end	9)



- 1) With the person next to you, consider the potential problems that socialism encounter with democracy and potential solutions to these problems. Also, how do the two concepts complement each other?
- 2) Socialism, especially Social Democracy, has its own view of what true democracy is. How does it differ from the one you might normally consider democracy?
- 3) Both Democratic Socialism and Social Democracy can be considered 'evolutionary' forms of socialism. Which term suits one more than the other. Which is it, and why? Include a definition in your answer.

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## Activity 8: Different Socialisms

Socialism has several different branches that have developed over time.

### Task 1

Put the following statements into the correct column. Some might fit in more than one.

1) Believes in overthrowing the existing system in order to achieve socialism	8) Accepts the existing system
2) Advocates an entirely worker-controlled economy	9) Advocates a mixed economy
3) Accepts the spread of privatisation	10) Supports the welfare state
4) Advocates policies such as a minimum wage, benefits and help to find work to alleviate the worst problems of capitalism	11) Advocates the abolition of absolute equality
5) Seeks economic equality of opportunity	12) Accepts the need for a welfare state
6) Advocates the extension of state control over the economy to help alleviate the worst problems of capitalism	13) Democracy can only be achieved through socialism
7) The state should focus on just providing what a free market will not, such as defence and public services	14) Individual autonomy and responsibility are essential

Revolutionary Socialism (Marxism/Communism)	Social Democracy

### Task 2

- In what way do these three strands arise?
- Which socialist thinkers are associated with which strand?

- Using the table you have filled, consider **two** clashes between the different strands.
- The Third Way is essentially a form of social democracy. Give **one** reason that it is and **one** reason that this is not the case.

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## Activity 9: Manifesto

### Task

In groups write a manifesto for either **revolutionary socialism**, **social democracy** using this in a debate with groups writing for the other sides later. Give a name to your manifesto you should aim to promote your strand as the best one and state how your ideology. Use your answers for Activity 8 to help you.

### Manifesto for the .....

Equalities (human nature / society)...



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The state...

The economy...

*Signed and Approved by the .....*



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Now debate with other groups and present arguments for why your version is better than theirs is worse!

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## Activity 10: Revision Table – Socialisms and Standards

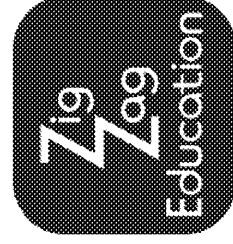
### Task

Complete the table below, explaining how each of the three branches of socialism views each of these (refer to Activity 6 to remind yourself which these are).

	Revolutionary Socialism	Social Democracy
Collectivism		
Common Humanity		
Equality		
Social Class		
Workers' Control		

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## Activity 11: Essay Question – Socialism and the Third Way

The writing frame below is a suggestion for how to approach this essay question.

'The Third Way has departed so far from socialism it should not be considered as socialism at all'. How far is this statement a fair analysis of the Third Way and the views of socialists?

**Introduction:** Show your awareness of the Third Way and socialism in general.

**First section:** Discuss the ways in which the Third Way is socialist.

**Second section:** Discuss the ways in which the Third Way is not socialist.

**Conclusion:** Come to a brief conclusion about your view on the question. Remember to refer back to the question.

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## Activity 12: Quote Bank

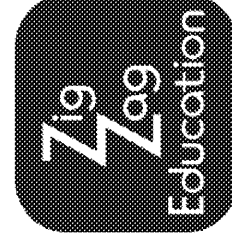
### Task

Socialism had many important thinkers! Complete the table.

Name of philosopher or thinker	Summarise their most influential idea(s)	The influence of socialism this thinker had on society to (see Activity 6)	The contribution of this thinker to the development of socialism
Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels			
Rosa Luxemburg			
Beatrice Webb			
Anthony Crosland			
Anthony Giddens			

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## Activity 13: In-depth Thinker Profile

### Task

Socialism has many key thinkers, six of whom are on the specification: Karl Marx, Luxemburg, Beatrice Webb, Anthony Crosland and Anthony Giddens. Choose one from the frame below as a guide.

Profile Picture	Name:
	Dates:
Profession:	Nationality:
	Contributions to Socialism / Life Events
Type of Socialism:	
Background	
Legacy	

Play one of the following games in pairs:

- **Guess Who:** Read each other parts from your profile, using them as clues, guess the other's profile in fewer clues.
- **Twenty Questions:** Ask each other questions about the other's profile and questions as possible (guessing the name counts as a question!).

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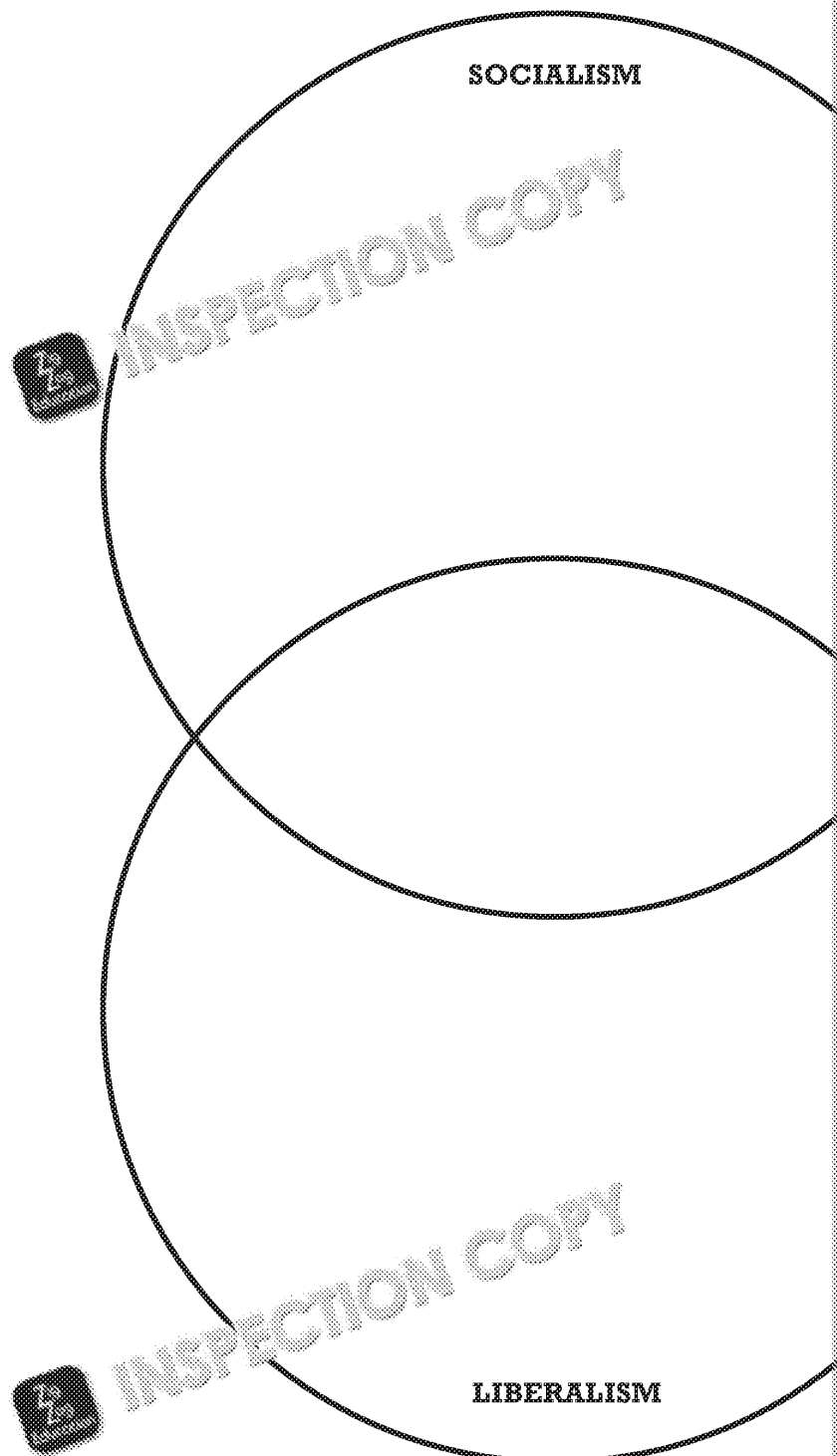
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## Activity 14: Socialism vs Liberalism

### Task

- a) It is important to understand how socialism compares to liberalism. Of course, both have developed over time and this will affect such an exercise. Therefore, your initial general ideas of each compare and contrast in the Venn diagram below.



- b) Now consider how the later forms of each, especially **modern liberalism**, so **way**, have changed the differences and similarities between the two. Update this but ensure you mention that these only apply to specific branches of the two.
- c) As an extension, discuss with a partner how some of the ideas of the key theories overlap with the other ideology.

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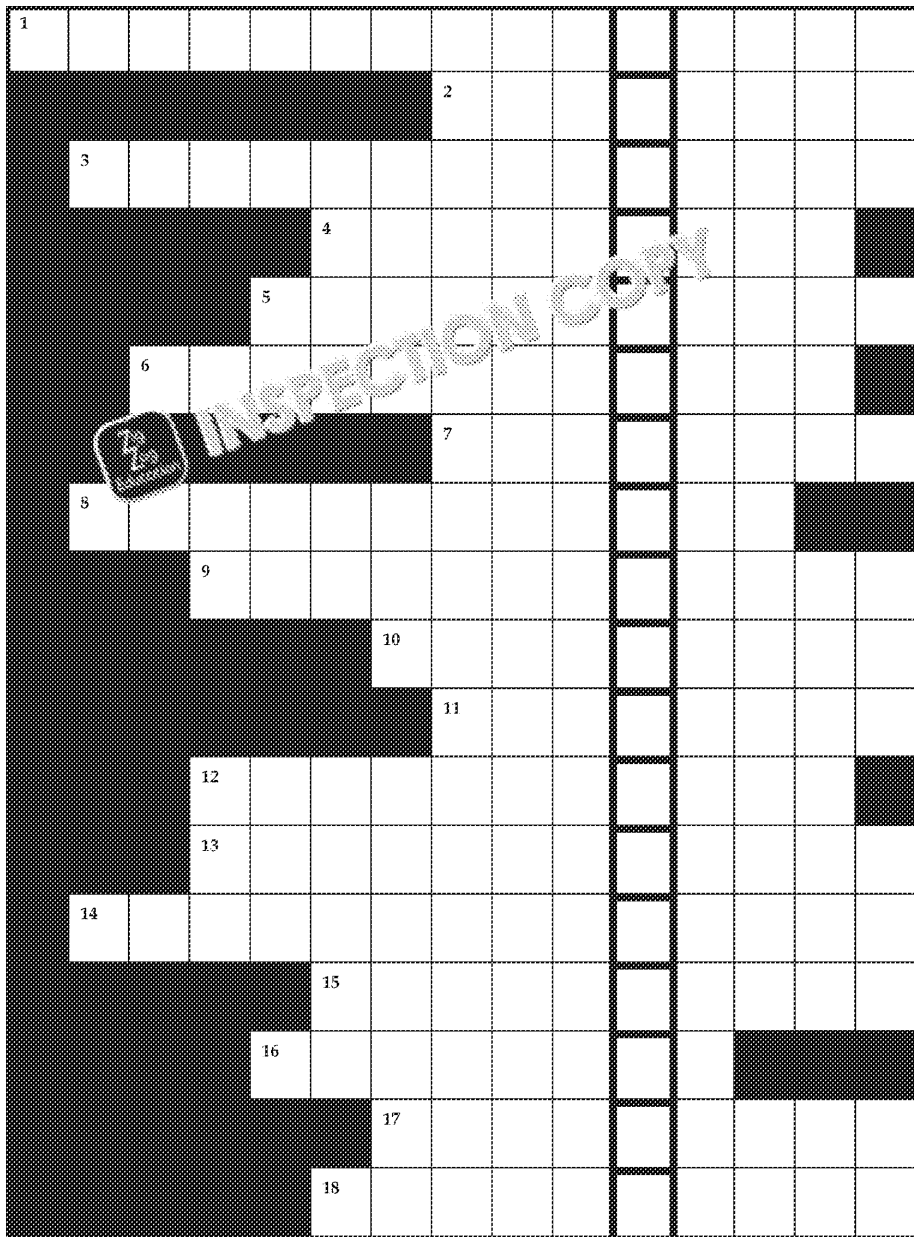




## Activity 15: Socialism Grid Fill

### Task

Fill in the grid using the clues underneath.



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Clues

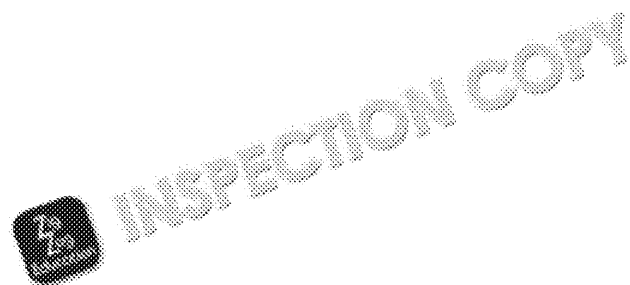
1. Ideology that sought to enact social reform through the existing system, by
2. The word used to refer to the working class by Karl Marx.
3. Form of socialism that accepts the existence of capitalism but seeks to mitigate
4. Important social philosopher after whom is named a political ideology that is
5. Polish political theorist and co-founder of the Spartacist movement in Germany of the Spartacist uprising.
6. Referring to a variation of an ideology, like a sort of update.
7. Form of socialism that accepts not only capitalism, but privatisation as well, ensuring a minimum standard of living and ensuring job opportunities.
8. The word used to refer to the capitalist class that controls the means of production
9. The belief that group action is more effective than that of individuals.
10. The final stage of history as proposed by Marx and Engels, following on from
11. Russian revolutionaries led by the Bolsheviks in the revolution of 1917.
12. An organisation made up of workers that aims to protect and improve the rights
13. Co-writer of the *Communist Manifesto*.
14. Theory of history that underpins the ideas of Marx and Engels. It is caused by
15. The struggle between two conflicting entities that results in changes.
16. Ideology that maintains that the final, communist, stage of history will come from
17. One of the three slogans of the French Revolution (1789). Refers to the bond between
18. Revisionist theorist who stated that capitalism had changed greatly and so not

**BONUS:** What is the word in the middle? Make your own clue for this word.

.....

.....

.....



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# Answers

## Activity 1: The History of Socialism

These are just suggested answers to the research activity and not intended as a conclusive. If these answers merge the descriptions of the events with their impact on socialism.

### The English Civil Wars, 1642–1651

This period saw two groups that wished to change society. The first were the Levellers and their critics who thought they wished to 'level' society and make everyone the same. They wanted religious toleration and to extend the vote to all adult males. The second were the 'True Levellers'. They wished to go even further by abolishing the common law and considered this to be the only way to ensure equality of all men. Mostly commoners, they tried to establish a few colonies on common or waste land but as the aristocracy and gentry were overruled, the owners took legal or military action to remove them.

### The Enlightenment, eighteenth century

Time period which saw the development of many new ideas across Europe. These ideas questioned and challenged traditional forms of absolute authority. Rationalism, individualism, and external control were among the important and, at the time, revolutionary ideas that emerged.

### The French Revolution, 1789

Influenced in part by the American War of Independence, the French Revolution was one of the most important events in history. Seen as the 'triumph of liberalism', it gave many people the idea of self-government and established republicanism as an enduring governmental option.

### The Industrial Revolution, early–mid nineteenth century

The Industrial Revolution, and the rise of capitalism that accompanied it, influenced the growth of a new, wealthy middle class of businessmen but overall wealth was still low and there were many inequalities. The Owenites were active in this period, following Robert Owen, who suggested that society should be based on small cooperative communities.

### The Publication of *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848

Early in 1848, the very influential *The Communist Manifesto*, written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, was published in London. Arguably the most important and most influential revolutionary text of the nineteenth century, *The Communist Manifesto* aimed to present the idea that all of history was a struggle between the rich and the poor. Marx and Engels argued that there was a natural progression in history from feudalism to capitalism and that the next step would see workers' revolutions (the revolution of the proletariat) which would lead to the withdrawal of government and the establishment of communism with absolute equality for all. As the working class would have the same means, this post-revolutionary society would reach a conclusion of class conflicts as there would no longer be any class distinctions. This was the final stage of history. 'Marxism', as this idea came to be known, was also internationalist. The opening line of *The Communist Manifesto* is famous: 'The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains!'

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

### The Revolutions of 1848

The year 1848 saw revolutions break out all across Europe, spreading new ideas such as nationalism across the continent. While the end of the year saw all revolutions defeated, more importantly, a precedent had been set for granting people more political rights. Most revolutions went through two stages, first a more moderate, middle-class revolution, followed by a predominately working-class, socialist revolution because the first wave to have not gone far enough. However, the middle classes grew frightened of the lower orders and tended to come to a compromise with the ruling classes to prevent further bloodshed.

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classes, which defeated the revolutions. The victory of the conservative establishment began to see the need for some changes to prevent such outbreaks in the future. The Chartists campaigned unsuccessfully for the vote for all men and better rights for the working class.  
*Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels*

### **The Emergence of Democratic Socialism, 1860s**

This development in socialism was largely due to the rise of democracy in Europe. Socialism therefore matched this development, and socialist groups grew within the trade unions and socialist political parties. While influenced by the revolutionary ideas, they followed a more reformist platform. They believed that the aims of socialism could be achieved by winning elections, for instance. If socialist parties won control of parliaments, they could control industry as well.

*Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels*

### **The Great Depression, 1873–1896**

This economic downturn was caused largely by the liberal policy of the free market. It led to poverty among the growing working class. At the same time, the gradual expansion of the franchise was giving this group more political power.

*Beatrice Webb*

### **The Russian Revolution, 1917**

The early twentieth century saw growing political unrest as the growing working class sought better conditions for itself. In 1917, such discontent resulted in the Russian Empire being replaced by a brief period where a more moderate provisional government ruled, the Bolshevik Party, led by Leon Trotsky, which espoused socialist ideas, took control of the government and continued to rule after winning the ensuing civil war. The Soviet Union was born; a 'soviet' was a workers' council. The implication was that the workers were in direct control of the state. The state pursued policies influenced by the ideas of Marx and Engels, such as collective ownership of the land and the growth of equality. However, Lenin maintained that the working class needed a vanguard party to be achieved rather than the idea that the working class would be able to achieve this itself. The strong leadership rather than introducing democracy. The reality of this in Russia was very different to the theory had envisaged. In addition, the Russian experience differed in that there had never been a revolution in this country, which was something that Marx stated was a necessary step on the road to socialism. The Bolsheviks also inspired others across the world, and many more Socialist and Communist parties were formed, especially where workers were getting frustrated with the difficulty faced in getting their demands met.  
*Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Rosa Luxemburg*

### **The Rise of Social Democracy, mid twentieth century**

The failure of both democratic socialist and of communist movements to enact social development in the way that socialism was sought. As well as this, the communist revolution in China failed; the prospect of revolution fell; the Great Depression of the 1920s and 30s damaged the socialist parties and trade unions as they failed to provide a solution; and finally, the rise of the New Right put the socialist movement on the defensive as it was often targeted by the new ideology. Social Democracy was developed forward by many socialists.

*Anthony Crosland*

### **The Third Way, late twentieth century**

The economic problems of the 1970s had again influenced politics. The New Right's emphasis on absolute individualism and a minimal state. Socialists reacted to this but the economic situation meant that something new was required. A middle ground was sought which became known as the Third Way.  
*Anthony Giddens*

### **Extension**

*See italics above.*

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## Activity 2: Marx in Focus

### Task 1

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.

Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, into each other – Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of a minority, or even of an individual man; but the present movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, the immense majority.

The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all other proletarian parties: formation of a class, overthrow of the bourgeoisie, conquest of political power.

The theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property.

You are hoarse with shouting and with your hands bloody with mud, but our intention is not to do away with private property. But in your possession of private property is already done away with for nine-tenths of the population; its existence for the tenth exists in the hands of those nine-tenths.

National differences and antagonism between peoples are daily more and more vanishing. The development of the bourgeoisie, to freedom of commerce, to the world market, to universal production and in the conditions of life corresponding thereto.

Communism abolishes all religion, instead of constituting them on a new basis; it abolishes all past historical experience.

If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeoisie is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to go into open armed revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and, as such, sets to work to organise the conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept away all class antagonisms and of classes generally, and will thereby have abolished its own existence.

In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.

In short, the Communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement against the existing political order of things.

Finally, they labour everywhere for the union and agreement of the democratic parties of all nations.

The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at the prospect of the revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.

Working Men of All Countries, Unite!

### Task 2

What is the aim of the Communists?

To organise society in such a way that every member of it can develop and use all his faculties and without thereby infringing the basic conditions of this society.

How can this aim be achieved?

By the elimination of private property and its replacement by community of property.

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### Extension

*These are quite complex issues and there are several ways of going about answering them. discussion points for each.*

- 1) Both Marxists and Communists, like wider socialists, have a positive view of essentially social creatures who are willing and keen to help each other and the betterment of their society than their personal, individual benefit. Marxists argue that such a human nature may not be evident in current society because the current system encouraged people to be self-interested. They therefore consider the current system perverted the true nature of humanity. If society were structured differently, it could encourage people and be able to show its true, communal and selfless, nature.
- 2) The appeal of such an ideology is partly down to the fact that when looked at on a class basis, class conflicts can be seen throughout history. The struggles between the slaves and masters in Roman times; the serfs and lords in Medieval times, as well as the workers and capitalists in the Industrial Revolution. However, on the flipside, there are many other types of conflict that have some differences, such as national, religious, or ideological conflicts.
- 3) Utopian refers to something that is unrealistic and is usually a term of criticism. Communist ideology, for example, is often accused of being utopian because the way for such a system to function does not seem to be evident in existing society. Countries that claimed to follow Communist principles (such as the USSR and China) have provided confirmation of these criticisms.
- 4) Historical materialism is, simply put, the idea that the way that society changes is determined by the way that goods in that society are produced. Both the development and the structure of politics, law and culture, are affected by economic factors.

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## Activity 3: Class Analysis

### Task

1. Social class is a way of dividing society along political lines.

*Social class is a way of dividing society according to economic means and social hierarchy.*

2. The existence of a class system is central to socialism, especially Marxism, which maintains that there are three important classes: working, middle and ruling.

*The existence of a class system is central to socialism, especially Marxism, which maintains three classes: the proletariat (working class), and bourgeoisie (capitalist owners of the means of production).*

3. In socialism, class conflict is the main problem that must be solved. It is caused by capitalism.

4. Many current socialist theorists consider that the importance of social class in society is decreasing.

5. Class conflict is an unfortunate side effect of capitalism but is essentially unimportant.

*Class conflict is the main problem associated with capitalism and will result in the fall of capitalism.*

6. Capitalism involved the exploitation of the working class by the capitalists. Therefore the antagonisms between these two classes could not be resolved within capitalism; rather it needed to be overthrown.

7. All socialists believe that the solution to class conflict is for there to be a workers' revolution that will defeat capitalism and establish a workers' state.

*Marxists, Communists, and other revolutionary forms of socialism believe this. The more moderate socialists, such as social democrats and Third Way socialists, believe a compromise with capitalism protects the worst off.*

8. The notion of workers' control means that the working class should become the exploiters of the capitalists instead.

*The notion of workers' control means that the workers should control the state and the economy.*

9. Socialists support the idea of a private, profit-driven economy.

*Socialists support the idea of a state-run economy for the equal benefit of all.*

10. The notion of workers' control has provided the basis for the development of rights in the workplace.

11. The socialist belief in workers' control is closely linked to their wish for equality.

*Equality is key here, but it is socialism's belief in the inherent good and collective nature of workers' control.*

12. Socialists justify their call for workers' control on the basis that workers put the most effort into the production process and, therefore, should directly reap the benefits of their labour.

### Extension

- 1) A. Revolutionary socialists – Marxists and Communists maintain that the only way to end capitalism entirely and replace it with a state run by the workers, who will end class conflict by removing classes that cause it.  
B. Democratic socialists – Capitalism should be modified rather than abolished. The state should intervene in order to control the economy as well as the provision of public services and, therefore, reduce antagonisms between classes.  
C. Social democrats – Class is not considered as important. The state should represent the nation as a whole and so seek a consensus.
- 2) Socialists tend to consider national differences to be less significant than class differences, especially in the case of the proletariat; they consider that the proletariat of different countries are more similar to each other than the bourgeoisie of their own country. This insistence on the internationalist movement.

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## Activity 4: Collectivism and Common Humanity

### Task 1

*Suggested answers.*

#### Collectivism:

- The community is the most important
- Action taken collectively (i.e. group action) is more effective and meaningful
- The interests of the community are more important than that of the individual
- People prefer to work towards communal goals rather than personal goals

#### Individualism:

- The individual is the most important
- Acting towards your own interests is the best course of action
- People are first and foremost self-interested

### Task 2

*Suggested answer.*

People are naturally good-natured. They care for their community and fellow members. They are understood separately to the society in which they live. Due to their good nature, people tend to cooperate with each other, rather than compete.

#### Extension

*Suggested discussion points.*

- 1) As people are social, good-natured and prone to cooperation, it makes sense that the most effective action as well as that the interests of the community at large are achieved through social aims and goals.
- 2) Providing public services for everyone is much easier than having private firms. Public services are more effective too. In addition, healthcare and education are easier to provide for everyone. For example, schools that cater to all is easier than everyone needing their own tutors or doctors. (You could also contest some of this, such as healthcare).
- 3) Socialists believe that nurture is more important than nature in determining human nature. Human nature is ever-changing, dependent upon the type of society. Therefore, human nature can be corrupted and it can be improved.

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## Activity 5: Equality

### Task 1

Equality is...	... the principle that individuals should be treated uniformly.
Capitalism is a problem because...	... it causes inequalities.
Just like liberals, socialists state that all humans are...	... born equal and have equal rights.
Any form of social privilege is...	... opposed by socialists.
All socialists agree that...	... there is no natural order.
Socialism is a response to the...	... increasing levels of inequality caused by capitalism.
Justice is a moral standard of fairness while social justice is...	... specifically about the distribution of rewards and benefits in society.

### Task 2

**Equal Rights:** In a just society we are all entitled to be treated the same by the state and be able to use our rights as equals.

**Equality of Opportunity:** All should have the same opportunities at the start of life to ensure this is the case.

**Equality of Outcome:** Rewards should be proportionate to a person's input. Also, differences resulting from this would not be as great as those from free-market capitalism.

**Absolute Equality:** Rewards will be equal for all people, regardless of input so long as they can. Implied within this is the notion that everyone will always do their best and make very similar if not the same inputs.

**Equality of Welfare:** Everyone should have the right to an equal minimum standard and same opportunity to receive help to achieve this level.

### Extension

*Suggested discussion points.*

All socialists subscribe to equal rights. Social democrats and Third Way socialists support equality of welfare, but Marxists and Communists consider that these do not go far enough. Of outcome and absolute equality, the latter of which is considered unrealistic by the majority of socialists.

Social democrats and Third Way socialists are both just trying to mitigate the worst aspects of capitalism, while Marxists and Communists are trying to overthrow the system entirely, therefore they support more extreme forms of equality. Marxists and Communists are revolutionary and wish to overthrow capitalism to establish equality for all; therefore, they support the more extreme forms of equality.

*Bonus point: Karl Marx made a great summarising his ideas of equality. He said that the fruits of production should be distributed from each according to his ability to each according to his needs.*

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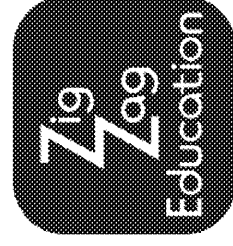


## Activity 6: Revision Task – Key Concepts

As these are complex concepts, the answers below should simply be seen as a guide to one way that students can approach them.

Concept	Definition	How it was used in Socialists
Collectivism	The idea that communal actions and interests are more effective and more important than individual ones. This implies a social nature to human nature where people act for their community and not just for their own ones.	Collectivism is applied to focus on the benefits of society as a whole rather than individuals within it. Also, collectivism is the only way to improve society. An efficient form of action as it avoids competition that accompanies capitalism.
Common Humanity	People are social creatures who prefer living in a community than on their own. They also prefer to cooperate rather than to compete with each other.	Competition promotes divisions therefore it is negative. Capitalism is a system where people focus on themselves rather than their community. Only by removing the restrictions of capitalism can this state of humanity be reached.
Equality	All people should be equal in all ways, including equality of outcome or social equality.	Economic inequality is simply an existing structure of society, not an inherent in human nature. Equality is a goal that supports the idea of collectivism. Equality will also ensure peace in society as conflict is caused by economic inequality between rich and poor.
Social Class	A group that has the same or similar characteristics, in economic as well as social terms. People in the same social class have the same or similar interests.	The existence of social classes is a result of economic inequality. Social classes are the main actors in the development of society throughout history as the tensions between them cause conflict.
Workers' Control	Workers' control is a form of the production process by the workers themselves, rather than run on their behalf.	Workers should be directly in charge of the production process as far as possible, especially their own areas. This is an active control, where the workers make their own decisions themselves. The result would be that the production process would be geared towards providing the benefits for those directly involved in them, rather than providing profits for the capitalists.

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**Extension**

*Suggested answers*

**Collectivism** – this refers to both a way that society can be structured, with every individual contributing to the good of the whole, and a way that the state could be organised, to allow for people to work together without being hindered by competition. It also relates to human nature, as such a society or economy is based on the idea that human nature is good and held by socialism.

**Common humanity** – this refers to the positive socialist view of human nature. People are seen as sociable, and capable of working together. It also informs the socialist view of society, as people are good-natured and willing to cooperate.

**Equality** – this primarily refers to the socialist view of society in that a society is seen as one where everyone is considered to be the same. It also informs the socialist view of the state, because it is seen as a good reason for there to be some people in a higher position and/or with more power.

**Social class** – this refers to the socialist view of society being based on different social classes, with the most important being the workers and the owners of the means of production. As the state is seen as an exploitative body, this also relates to the socialist view of the state as an exploitative body.

**Workers' control** – this primarily relates to the socialist view of the state as it seeks to be one where the workers themselves have control over the means of production and the state's power also.

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## Activity 7: Socialism vs Democracy

### Task 1

#### Socialism

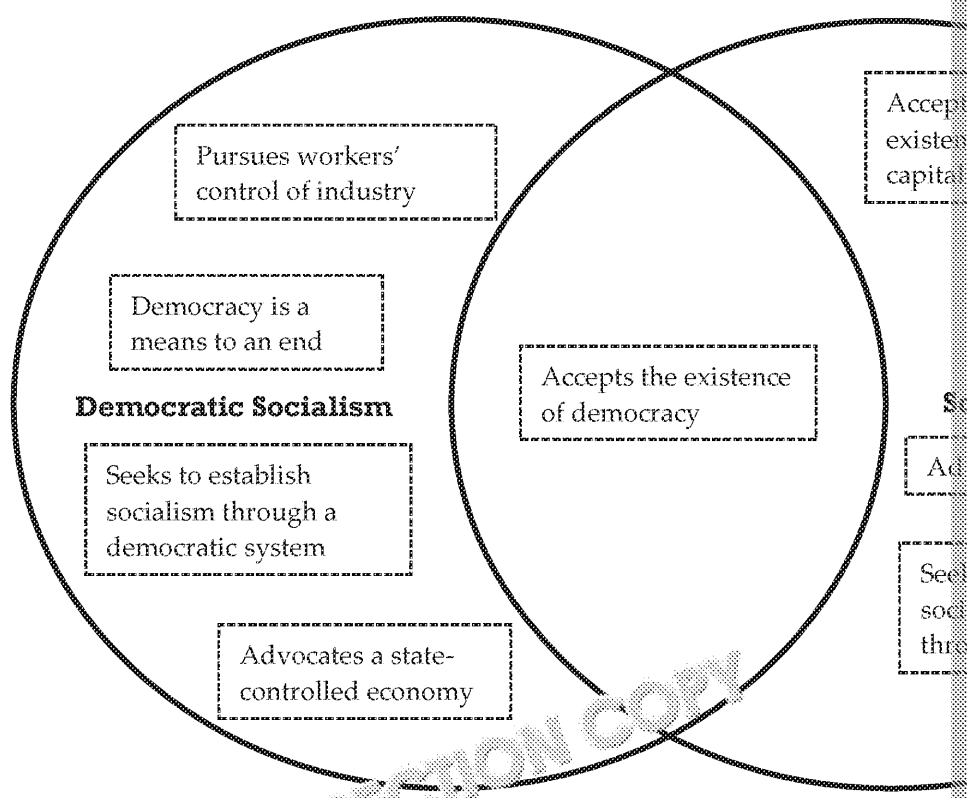
- Priority is given to the community as a whole
- Promotes equality of opportunity
- Advocates a strong role for government
- Equality of all people is a key tenet
- Has its origins in the French Revolution
- Advocates one vote for each person

#### Democracy

- Has its origins in Ancient Greece
- Its most common form is representative which means that the people choose
- Characterised by majority rule
- Advocates one vote for each person
- By definition it is 'people power'

### Task 2

This task should show students that in many ways social democracy is a progression from being an entirely new concept.



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**Extension**

*Suggested discussion points.*

- 1) Democracy does not guarantee the control of workers, simply the control of the majority. Socialists would maintain that the workers are the majority and so democracy should be based on workers' control, however, socialists would suggest that the workers would have to be organized first, and then true democracy could function. Wider equalities such as of opportunity and income, which some socialists claim of outcome, are not guaranteed by democracy necessarily. Since socialism advocates that people prefer communal goals to their own, democracy would be more important than a simply democratic system. Democracy also ensures that the majority opinion will abide by such goals.
- 2) Communism considers true democracy to be only achievable once the state has achieved absolute equality established. Also, for them, democracy does not guarantee that representative democracy is not good enough. True democracy is when the workers are the ruling class. Establishing the workers as the ruling class and establishing democracy are the same thing.

*Bonus point: After the Second World War, the US and the USSR came into conflict because they had different views on what liberated Poland would be a democracy. However, they differed on the process of democracy that they had. The US considered that democracy with coalition political parties. In contrast, the USSR considered that true democracy was a group that truly represented the workers' interests, and so a communist government was the only way to achieve this.*

- 3) Evolutionary socialism means that change towards a socialist system can be achieved through democratic systems rather than needing a revolution to overthrow the existing system. Democratic socialism fits this better as it aims to create socialism through a democratic process of 'evolving' the existing system into a socialist one. However, democracy has been shown to be compatible with socialism; the socialist end goal does not exclude democracy. In this hand, simply aims to mitigate the biggest problems of capitalism. It no longer aims to create a completely socialist state but rather to maintain socialist principles as much as possible within a democratic and capitalist state.

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## Activity 8: Different Socialisms

### Task 1

Revolutionary Socialism (Marxism/Communism)	Social Democracy	
Believes in overthrowing the existing system in order to achieve socialism	Accepts the existence of capitalist democracy	Accepts democracy
Advocates an entirely worker-controlled economy	Advocates a mixed economy	Advocates a mixed economy
Advocates the removal of class from society; absolute equality should be sought	Supports a welfare state	Accepts a welfare state
Accepts the notion of equality	Seeks equality of opportunity	Supports equality of opportunity
Democracy is only a means to be achieved once workers have taken control of the state	Accepts the notion of equal rights	Advocates the notion of equal rights
	Advocates some extension of state control over the economy to help alleviate the worst problems of capitalism	Advocates some extension of state control over the economy to help alleviate the worst problems of capitalism
		Seeks to improve the lives of the poor
		Accepts capitalism
		Industries are nationalised but not to the extent of socialism
		The profit motive is accepted

### Task 2

- Revolutionary Socialism, Social Democracy, The Third Way
- Revolutionary Socialism – Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels; Social Democracy – Anthony Crosland, Anthony Giddens

### Extension

*Suggested discussion points.*

- The main clashes are between revolutionary socialism and the other two forms
  - Revolutionary socialists do not have any faith at all in the existing system or in the possibility of a socialist one. This is in clear contrast to both social democracy and the Third Way, which both advocate different levels of cooperation with the existing system. Crucially, neither of the latter two even change it too much.
  - Revolutionary socialism also advocates the removal of all inequalities, such as class, race and gender, which the other two do not, rather preferring to accept lower levels of equality such as class and race.

There are differences in terms of welfare between Social Democracy and the Third Way.

- The former advocates the availability of welfare during the entirety of life, whereas the latter is mainly just in terms of getting people into work.
- The Third Way is basically an extension of Social Democracy as it keeps the welfare focus of Social Democracy but is an even further acceptance of the status quo created by capitalism.
  - A crucial difference, however, and one that can identify the Third Way as distinct from Social Democracy, is its abandonment of the policy of the nationalisation of industries.
  - The Third Way is the only form of socialism that accepts privatisation as a means of improving the economy.
  - There are other differences but they are more minor, such as the lack of the wider welfare focus of Social Democracy (as outlined in 1), and the more limited focus on the mixed-economy focus of the Third Way.

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## Activity 9: Manifesto

Below are just suggested responses to the exercise.

### Revolutionary Socialism

- **Equalities (human nature / society):** We will promote the full equality of all people. Everyone will be equal and therefore society will be calm and free of conflict because everyone will have what they need.
- **The state:** The state will be run by the workers in order to truly be able to represent the workers. Both of our rivals are willing to compromise with the capitalists, but we will follow the will of the people.
- **The economy:** The economy will be run by the state, which in turn is run by the workers. It will be focused on working towards the well-being of society as a whole rather than just the individual.

### Social Democracy

- **Equalities (human nature / society):** We will focus on achieving equality of opportunity. All people will be equal at the start of life and have the same potential. However, we recognise that people have different abilities and will have different success rates and we don't want to force equality, which is what the revolutionary socialists will do.
- **The state:** The state will act as a caretaker; it will ensure no one falls too far behind. It will have control of everything by the state, because sometimes it is preferable for there to be a strong state, not shy away from ensuring that public services are provided as well as that there is social protection so that their workers don't struggle in life.
- **The economy:** The economy will be mixed. Some things, such as public services, will be owned by the state, while others will be allowed to be privately owned. However, the state will intervene if big problems arise.

### The Third Way

- **Equalities (human nature / society):** We will focus on achieving equality of opportunity. All people will be equal at the start of life and have the same potential. However, we recognise that people have different abilities and will have different success rates and we don't want to force equality, which is what the revolutionary socialists will do.
- **The state:** The state will be fairly limited; it will only provide that which the market cannot provide, such as public services and defence. However, the rest will be left to the free market, because it is more efficient.
- **The economy:** The economy will be mixed but we will not attempt to maintain a high level of public ownership. Privatisation should not be seen as negative and where this has worked, it will be encouraged. However, we will intervene if big problems arise and this is why our policy is better than that of the other two.

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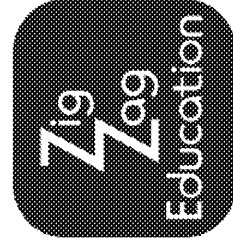
## Activity 10: Revision Table – Socialisms and Standards

### Task

	Revolutionary Socialism	Social Democracy
Collectivism	Communal actions are superior to individual ones and may seem otherwise because of the limitations of the capitalist system.	Communal actions are more important than those of individual people possible to realise this within the existing system.
Common Humanity	There are inherently good and wish for the best for their wider community more so than for themselves. Capitalism leads people astray by providing benefits for selfish behaviour. If not for this, people would be far more selfless.	People strive for a balance between their interests and those of their community.
Equality	Belief in absolute equality and equality of opportunity, meaning that everyone will be completely equal in society and everyone will have what they need. There will be no differences between people that could lead to conflicts.	Belief in equality of opportunity and welfare, meaning that everyone will start in life but differences will develop beyond that because people are allowed to benefit from making an impact in life.
Social Class	Social class is everything and there is a clear antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This can only be resolved through workers' control and the eventual abolition of the state and establishment of a classless society.	Social class needs to be kept in mind as people will be doing worse in life as a result of giving them an equal chance to improve the nation's well-being however, rather than focusing on one class.
Workers' Control	The workers should have complete control of both the state and the economy with a view to resolving the issues of the former. This is the only way to ensure that workers' interests are represented by these institutions.	Representative democracy is adhered to rather than a full control of the state and/or by workers. However the state will have control over the economy in order to ensure the welfare of the population.

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## Activity 11: Essay Question – Socialism and the Third Way

### Indicative content

*These are suggested responses only, students may find alternative ways to answer the question.*

#### Indicative content for how the Third Way is a form of socialism:

- Socialism represents a strong focus on the inherent good and community-mindedness of the Third Way still maintains that people have social responsibilities that they adhere to and their rights are balanced with responsibilities. Individual freedom works with a social system that promotes mutual benefit; one cannot exist without the other. Therefore, the Third Way maintains the social aspect of human interactions and nature, even if it has accepted aspects of capitalism.
- Socialism ascribes great importance to equality. The Third Way focuses on equality for everyone and everyone should have an equal chance in life, though not necessarily that everyone should have equal rights is also subscribed to. A minimum standard of living and a minimum wage seen as the way to achieve this, therefore another aspect of social equality is seen to be an acceptance of class difference and a wish to mitigate this. This is done to by the Third Way, so it is a form of socialism as it adheres to one of its main principles.
- Socialism considers the state to be necessary to ensure equality in society. The Third Way also sees the state as necessary, and as a positive necessity, for it can provide the things that the free market has limitations. This is mainly limited to providing public services and welfare. Also the state should ensure that all have the opportunity to work and aid the economy. Therefore, the Third Way also adheres to the socialist faith in the state to help achieve equality, a form of socialism.

#### Indicative content for how the Third Way is not a form of socialism:

- Socialism advocates a state-run economy. The Third Way accepts capitalism and private ownership that comes with it and even accepts the policy of privatisation where assets are sold to the state. This is contrary to socialism's focus on a planned and state-run economy and so makes the Third Way contrary to mainstream socialism in its economic approach.
- Socialism promotes the society over the individual. Collective efforts can best run a free economy because a private one encourages self-interested behaviour, as socialism is. The Third Way to capitalism is therefore a problem because it promotes individualism, which is contrary to the socialist principles of collectivism and common humanity.
- The notion of class is important to socialism. Class is seen as an important concept in society but is something that is entirely dropped by the Third Way. As this is a key concept, the Third Way is therefore not in line with this. Also, by dropping the focus on class, it is seen as an abandonment of the socialist sympathy for the working classes.
- Equality is very important to socialism. The Third Way's pursuit of equality through the reduction of inequalities is accepted. In addition less attempt is made to alleviate this with things such as a minimum wage being offered rather than more complete freedom of choice throughout life in all situations. Therefore, the Third Way is not following socialism's same priority on ensuring equality in society.



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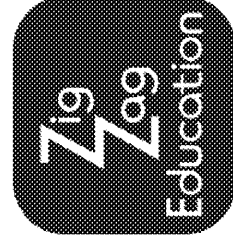
## Activity 12: Quote Bank

Below are suggested answers possible, some other points could be made and the quotes are just examples.

Name of philosopher or thinker	Summarise their most influential ideas	The concept(s) of this can apply to
<p>Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of history is a history of class conflict. Conflict itself is driven by the differences between classes and changes occur due to such conflict.</li> <li>The nature of society is social. This can best be realised under a communist system where there is common ownership of the means of production and equality.</li> <li>Before a revolution can occur, class consciousness is required. This means that the workers need to become aware of themselves as a single class with the same interests.</li> </ul>	<p>Collectivism Common Human Rights Equality Social Class Workers' Control</p>
<p>Rosa Luxemburg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As capitalism is an economic exploitation, evolutionary socialism is not possible, rather revolution is needed.</li> <li>The working classes need to struggle together in order to create the class consciousness necessary to enact revolution.</li> <li>Gradual change would only serve to dilute the aims of socialist parties.</li> </ul>	<p>Collectivism Common Human Rights Equality Social Class Workers' Control</p>
<p>Beatrice Webb</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An expanding state will bring about socialism.</li> <li>Socialism is achievable through a gradual process, simply by passing reforms through democratic institutions ('gradualness').</li> <li>Practical arguments and thorough research can be used to demonstrate the superiority of socialism over capitalism.</li> </ul>	<p>Collectivism Common Human Rights Equality Social Class Workers' Control</p>

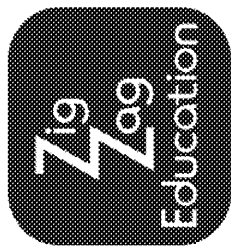
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Name of philosopher or thinker	Summarise their most influential idea(s)	The strand(s) of this can apply to
Anthony Crosland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed the revisionist idea that nationalisation of the economy was the best way to achieve socialism</li> <li>• Capitalism should be tolerated so long as it is efficient and non-exploitative. The state should ensure this is the case (state-managed capitalism)</li> <li>• Opposed the idea that class was central to socialism as it was becoming outdated and the working classes were becoming better off</li> <li>• Socialism is a set of principles and not a strict attachment to a set of institutions</li> </ul>	Equality
Anthony Giddens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed state intervention as a solution to inequalities as it was inefficient, accepting the free market instead. The state should be limited to investing in education and infrastructure only. Free market also encouraged personal responsibility.</li> <li>• Equality limited to equality of opportunity. This will also ensure the best can be gained out of the free market.</li> <li>• The success or failure of one generation should not affect the possibilities of their descendants</li> </ul>	Common Human Equality

## Activity 13: In-depth Thinker Profile

Below are suggested answers for this activity.

<b>Name and Dates:</b>	Karl Marx (1818–83), Friedrich Engels (1820–95)
<b>Nationality and Profession:</b>	Marx was a German philosopher, economist, revolutionary German philosopher and journalist.
<b>Type of Socialism:</b>	Revolutionary socialism, founders of Marxism
<b>Background:</b>	Marx was born in Trier to a relatively well-off family. His father encouraged Marx to study law though he himself wished to be a philosopher. He tried to combine the two as he considered that nothing could be achieved without a knowledge of philosophy. He studied at the University of Bonn before working in Paris, well as working for a number of news publications, most of which were linked to a wealthy family that wished for him to follow his father's profession.
 <b>Contributions:</b>	Marx and Engels developed the idea that history was driven by class conflict and divided into two classes: proletariat and bourgeoisie, and that history had naturally developed from feudalism to capitalism. They argued that the next stage would be communism which would see the eventual establishment of a stateless society after the workers had seized power through a revolution. Marx's theory of 'dialectical materialism' maintains that the society in which we live is determined by the material conditions of this society is made up of material 'things'. Finally, the process of history is the conflict between two opposing forces.
<b>Life Events:</b>	The publication of <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> was a significant event for Marx and Engels and had increased significance given that the year 1848 was the year of the greatest outbreak of revolutions across the European continent. Marx and Engels both involved themselves with the German sphere of the revolution. Marx wrote for a number of radical newspapers in various places across Europe. Engels likewise wrote for a number of journals.
<b>Legacy:</b>	Marx and Engels are easily the most influential figures in socialist thought, their ideas providing the inspiration for all of the socialisms that followed even if they were modified. Their ideas, sometimes greatly.
<b>Name and Dates:</b>	Rosa Luxemburg (1871–1919)
<b>Nationality and Profession:</b>	Polish-German Marxist, philosopher and revolutionary
<b>Type of Socialism:</b>	Revolutionary Socialism (Marxism/Communism)
<b>Background:</b>	She was born to a Polish-Jewish family in Russian controlled Poland. She became a German citizen. She became involved in political activism and as a result, had to flee to Switzerland, where she studied at the University of Zurich.
 <b>Contributions:</b>	A return to revolutionary socialism from evolutionary socialism. She argued that the latter was not viable because it tolerated capitalism, which she believed would never act in the interests of the people as a whole. She argued that it was important because it helps to build class-consciousness and that this is needed in order for there to be a successful revolution. She argued that class-consciousness will result in a spontaneous and inevitable overthrow of the existing system and establish in its place real socialism. She was a proponent of some of Marx's key ideas.
<b>Life Events:</b>	In Germany, she was a member of the Communist Party and was part of a wing revolutionary group which staged an uprising in 1918. Following its defeat she was arrested and executed.
<b>Legacy:</b>	A revival of Marxism and other revolutionary forms of socialism in the 1920s but also a backlash against socialism outside due to the great depression which came to be associated with it.

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<b>Name and Dates:</b>	Beatrice Webb (1858–1943)
<b>Nationality and Profession:</b>	English social reformer, historian, sociologist and economist
<b>Type of Socialism:</b>	Evolutionary socialism (Democratic socialism)
<b>Background:</b>	Daughter of a businessman, she was self-taught.
<b>Contributions:</b>	Her main contribution was the idea of the 'inevitability of socialism could be slowly built up and established over time in a democratic system. She therefore advocated evolutionary socialism, and so opposed the Marxist notion of the inevitability of class struggle. Democratic policies would naturally lead to the gradual expansion of the state which would eventually replace capitalism. Her work also advocated the need for a welfare state. Webb also contributed to the cooperative movement of commonly owned organisations. She advocated the creation of consumer cooperatives where the business would then divide the profits between themselves, rather than the shareholders, which means the creation of worker cooperatives who manage the business and gain the benefits directly through their labour.
<b>Legacy:</b>	The creation of a welfare state in the United Kingdom was a result of her ideas. Also, the foundation of the Fabian Society, a socialist organisation, was as a result of her ideas.

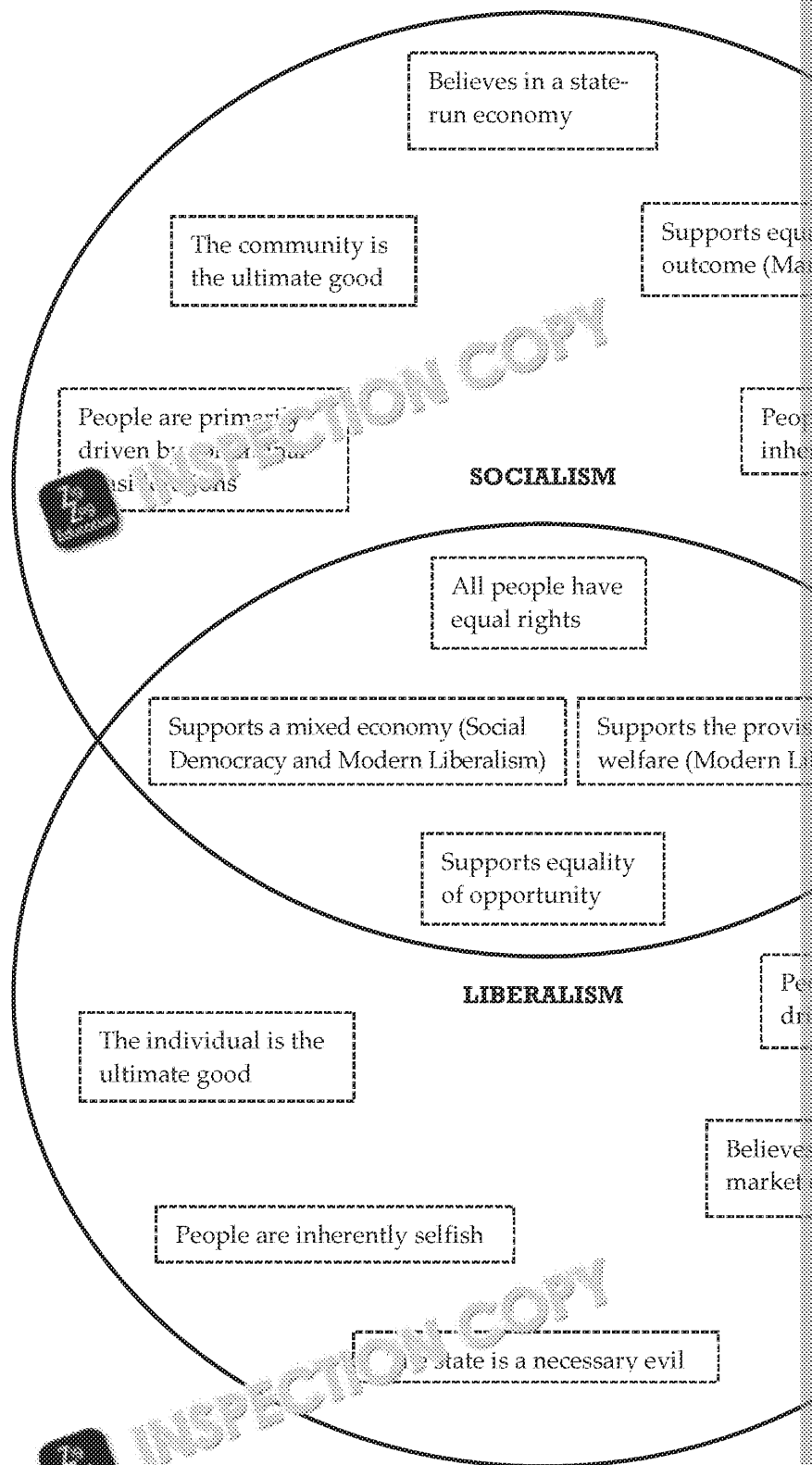
<b>Name and Dates:</b>	Anthony Crosland (1918–1977)
<b>Nationality and Profession:</b>	British author and Labour Party politician
<b>Type of Socialism:</b>	Third Way
<b>Background:</b>	Born to a Conservative Christian family, his father was also a Conservative MP. He studied at the University of Oxford.
<b>Contributions:</b>	His main contribution was the idea of state-managed capitalism had evolved beyond what it was in the time of the 19th century. It would not lead to the contradictions that it had once had. It would not lead to the need for a welfare state. Socialism should therefore just expand and there had been a distribution of the ownership of production to a wider group. Socialism should therefore just expand capitalism and not abolish it. Its focus should be to ensure the welfare of the population through the provision of welfare.
<b>Life Events:</b>	Crosland fought in the Second World War. After this he returned to the University of Oxford and later became a Member of Parliament.
<b>Legacy:</b>	At Oxford he taught later influential socialist politicians such as Tony Blair. He also became an influence to later theorists who advocated the Third Way.

<b>Name and Dates:</b>	Anthony Giddens (1938–)
<b>Nationality and Profession:</b>	British sociologist
<b>Type of Socialism:</b>	Third Way
<b>Background:</b>	Born to a lower middle-class family, he was the first of his family to attend university. He studied at the University of Hull followed by the London School of Economics.
<b>Contributions:</b>	A key proponent of the Third Way, perhaps the most important contribution was the idea of a middle ground between left-wing social democratic social policies and right-wing free market economic policies, aiming to take the positives of each ideology and avoid the negatives. The free market should be accepted over state intervention, but the state should be reserved solely for providing education and infrastructure. Society remained important however, with a focus on equality of opportunity. Society remained important however, with a focus on equality of opportunity. Society remained important however, with a focus on equality of opportunity. Society remained important however, with a focus on equality of opportunity. Society remained important however, with a focus on equality of opportunity.
<b>Life Events:</b>	He was an advisor to Tony Blair.
<b>Legacy:</b>	He promoted the Third Way and influenced important political ideas in the UK under Tony Blair.

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## Activity 14: Socialism vs Liberalism



### Task

There are many points that could be raised; the most important have been included below.

#### Thinkers overlap (Suggested points):

- Anthony Crosland – Advocated a more human face to capitalism, as long as it is a mix of liberal notions of the free market and socialist notions of a state-run economy.
- Anthony Giddens – His ideas on the benefits of the free market as well as the state echo that of liberal notions of a limited state.
- John Rawls – He in many ways attempted to combine liberalism with socialism. He argued that a state of complete freedom that led to inequalities. Social responsibility needs to be introduced to be discussing the freedom of the individual.

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## Activity 15: Socialism Grid Fill

1	D	E	M	O	C	R	A	T	I	C	S	O	C	I			
								2	P	R	O	L	E	T	A		
3	S	O	C	I	A	L	D	E	M	O	C	R	A				
				4	K	A	R	L	M	A	R	X					
			5	R	O	S	A	L	U	X	E	M	B				
6	R	E	V	I	S	I	O	N	I	S	M						
								7	T	E	R	D	W	A			
8	B	O	U	E	G	E	O	I	S	I	E						
			9	S	O	L	L	E	C	T	I	V	I	S			
								10	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	S	
								11	V	L	A	D	I	M	I		
			12	T	R	A	D	E	U	N	I	O	N				
			13	F	R	I	E	D	R	I	C	H	E	N			
14	C	L	A	S	S	C	O	N	F	L	I	C	T				
				15	D	I	A	L	E	C	T	I	C				
				16	M	A	R	X	I	S	M						
								17	F	R	A	T	E	R	N	I	
								18	A	N	T	H	O	N	Y	C	R

### Suggested answer for Bonus:

The most influential piece of socialist literature advocating a view of history characterised by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

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