

# THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

## 1800'S

- Two schools of thought
  - Classic Liberalism- perceive government as the primary threat; limited government \* **Different than today's definition of Liberalism**
    - Capitalism- private (individual and business) ownership of private property (production and distribution)
  - Communism – Frederick Engels and Karl Marx- The Communist Manifesto 1849; proletariat will overthrow bourgeoisie; Cuba and North Korea
    - Socialism- public (Government) ownership of private property (production and distribution); Canada and Western Europe more influenced than U.S.

## 1900's

- Agrarian society replaced by Industrial capitalism around 1900

- Robert Dahl- Industrialism was swept into the U.S. by the Robber Barons
- Modern Liberalism started with Teddy Roosevelt (Republican)- Square Deal

Democrats:

- Woodrow Wilson considered the Father of Modern Liberalism
- FDR continued liberal policies with New Deal and Second New Deal
- Harry Truman attempted to enact Fair Deal
- Key Democratic Initiatives over the past century (Democratic President and Democratically controlled Congress):
  - Woodrow Wilson- Federal agencies and expanded government
  - FDR- New Deals and Social Security Act
  - LBJ- Great Society; Medicare and Medicaid; Fair Housing Act
  - Obama- Affordable Care Act (Obamacare); Frank Dodd Financial Bill