THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

1800'S
- Two schools of thought
  o 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)
  o Communism – Frederick Engels and
    Karl Marx- The Communist Manifesto
    1849; proletariat will overthrow
    bourgouise; 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