

IDEOLOGIES

“isms”

The labels we adhere to that help guide other choices we make

vs.

LIBERALISM

The freedom of the individual is the most important thing.

DEFINITION

A political movement that seeks to equalize political, social, and economic power

Seeks to promote rights for workers and regular people.

Including housing, health care, education, the environment, and child care



DEFINITION

A system based on the ideals presented by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels's work, *The Communist Manifesto*

It removes all class.

Everyone owns everything together.

Leading to the eventual removal of private property, money, and the state itself

Examples of countries:
Soviet Union, China, North Korea, Vietnam, East Germany

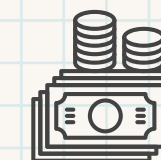
RED SCARE

COLD WAR

During these historical moments, America—as a nation-state—espoused the idea that it was anti-communist.

Different forms of communism:

MARXISM
LENINISM
MAOISM
TROTSKYISM



SOCIALISM

COMMUNISM

FASCISM

DEFINITION

An authoritarian, nationalist ideology that's characterized by:

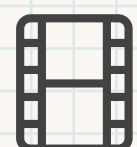
- 1 strong central government,
- 2 a dictatorial leader,
- 3 a strict control of the economy,
- 4 suppression of political dissent,
- 5 aggressive,
- 6 militaristic,
- 7 and a clear sense of an enemy

Everyone has to get on board with the leader.

Came out of Italy in the 1920s, under the leadership of Benito Mussolini

Ties in with the rise of national communication systems.

PROPAGANDA



IL DUCE

THE FÜHRER

Unlike our other *isms*, fascism doesn't challenge private property and the ability to acquire personal wealth.



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