AIRs - LM in Philippine Politics and Governance
Quarter 1: Week 3 - Module 3
Ideology is a political statement that aims to call upon massive mass or government action to achieve a relatively better political and economic condition.

In the previous module, you learned about the characteristics and basic tenets of the major political ideologies namely; anarchism, conservatism, fascism, feminism, liberalism and socialism.

This learning material will provide you with information and activities that will help you to distinguish other major political ideologies and their characteristics.

After going through this learning material, you are expected to:
- Differentiate the political ideologies (HUMSS_PG12-Ib-c-6)
**Activity 1: Jumbled Words**

**Direction:** Unscramble the letters to form words that are related to Political Ideologies. Be guided by the definition that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUMBLED</th>
<th>WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. LAICOS YCARCOMED</strong></td>
<td>➢ A political movement advocating a gradual and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism by means of democratic means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. SAIXMMR</strong></td>
<td>➢ It is a political and economic theory where a society has no classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. MSINATILOPOMSOC</strong></td>
<td>➢ It is the idea that all human beings are, or could or should be, members of a single community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. EENRG LIPOSCIT</strong></td>
<td>➢ It aims to poster an ecologically sustainable society rooted in environmentalism, nonviolence, social justice and grassroots democracy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discover**

Ideology may be defined as ‘a political belief system’ (Heywood). As a phenomenon, it is the mainspring of an individual’s way of looking at politics and political life. Just like any other belief, an ideology is like a lens through which we see the world, and our perception affects the way we behave.
The term ideology originates from French *ideologie*, itself deriving from *idea* and *logos*, “study of”. The term word, and the system of ideas associated with it was coined in 1796 by Antoine Destutt de Tracy while in prison pending trial during the reign of terror, where he read the works of John Locke and Etienne Bonnot de Condillac. Hoping to form a secure foundation for moral and political sciences, Tracy devised the term for a “science of ideas,” basing such upon two things: 1. The sensations that people experience as they interact with the material world; and 2. The ideas that form in their minds due to those sensations.

The following are several definitions of political ideology according to Heywood (2013).

- An action-oriented set of political ideas
- The ideas of ruling class
- The worldview of a particular social class or group
- Political ideas that embody or articulate class or social interests
- Ideas that propagate false consciousness amongst the exploited or oppressed
- Ideas that situated the individual within a social context and generate a sense of collective belonging
- An officially sanctioned set of ideas used to legitimize a political system or regime
- An all-embracing political doctrine that claims a monopoly of truth
- An abstract and highly systematic set of political ideas

**MAJOR POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES AND THEIR KEY TENETS (Heywood 2013)**

1. **MARXISM**
   - Historical materialism or the materialist conception of history provides that the economy (mode of production) conditions all other aspects of social life— including law, government, politics and education.
   - The dialect, a process of interaction between competing forces, drives change and leads to a higher stage of development. Historical change is therefore a consequence of contradictions in the mode of production, as reflected in class conflict.
   - The exploitation of the proletariat (workers) by the capitalists would develop class consciousness among the former, hence ushering a proletarian revolution which will facilitate the creation of a communist society.
   - A communist society - one that is classless and stateless- will arise when class antagonisms fade

2. **SOCIAL DEMOCRACY**
   - Social democrats stand for a balance between the market and the state, and between the individual and the community
   - This ideology promotes compromise between the acceptance of capitalism and the distribution of wealth according to moral, rather than market principles.
   - Social democratic thought is concerned with the weak, the vulnerable, and the underdog.
Compassion, common humanity, freedom, equal opportunities, paternal duty, and care are among the values social democracy recognizes.

3. GREEN POLITICS/ ECOLOGISM
- This ideology is linked with the emergence of environmental movement. It also rose as a revolt against industrialization.
- It is concerned with the damages brought by economic development and by the declining quality of human existence.
- Conventional ideologies are a vehicle of ecologism. Ecosocialism looks at the destruction of the environment due to capitalism; ecofeminism traces this crisis to male power; and ecoconservatism links the cause of conservation to the desire to preserve tradition and institutions.

4. COSMOPOLITANISM
- Ideological expression of globalization
- It is a belief in a cosmopolis or a word state. It is thus associated with the project of world government.
- Modern cosmopolitanism tends to have a moral or a cultural character, believing that the world constitutes a single moral community.
- Cosmopolitanism focuses on the idea that all other people in the world have obligations to each other regardless of nationality, ethnicity, and the like.

**Explore**

Here are some enrichment activities for you to work on to master and strengthen the basic concepts you have learned from this lesson.

**Activity 1: The weight of thinking**

**Direction:** Complete the chart below to compare and contrast the different major political ideologies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Ideologies</th>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Marxism and Social democracy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Assessment Rubric for Comparison and Contrast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Concept Arrangement</strong></td>
<td>Each section of the chart contains four facts easily identified</td>
<td>Each section of the chart contains three facts easily identified</td>
<td>Each section of the chart contains two facts that are somewhat identified</td>
<td>Each section of the chart contains very few facts that are not easily identified</td>
<td>Each section of the chart contains facts that are not related at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content</strong></td>
<td>Reflects factual information that correspond with appropriate section of chart.</td>
<td>Most of the information is factual and seemingly corresponds with appropriate section of chart.</td>
<td>Reflects some factual information and attempts to put it in corresponding section of chart</td>
<td>Reflects very little factual information and attempts to put it in the appropriate section of chart.</td>
<td>Contains non-factual information that does not correspond to the appropriate section of chart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Text</strong></td>
<td>Easy to read, legible. No misspellings</td>
<td>Most text is easy to read. Fewer than four misspellings</td>
<td>Some text is easy to read. There are five misspelled words.</td>
<td>Text is not easy to read. Excessive misspellings more than five errors.</td>
<td>Not legible. Excessive errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation of output</strong></td>
<td>Clean, neat and well organized.</td>
<td>Fairly neat and clean. Some organization</td>
<td>A little bit clean. Needs some more organization</td>
<td>Not well organized. A little cluttered.</td>
<td>Messy and unorganized. Not well put together.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 2: Make it Essay!

**Direction:** Answer the following questions briefly and concisely.

1. What are the significance of knowing the differences and similarity of the different political Ideologies?

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

2. Can politics exist without ideology and Why?

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

**Scoring Rubric**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Provides insightful and detailed explanation/opinion that includes or extend ideas from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Provides some explanation/opinion that includes or extend ideas from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uses text incorrectly with limited success and includes an inconsistent or confusing explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrates minimal understanding of the task and provides an unclear or no use of text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Response Is completely irrelevant or off – topic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deepen

Great job! You have understood the lesson. Here is a more depth activity that will help you understand the works and functions of social scientist and applied social science practitioner.

Activity 1: Poster Slogan

**Directions:** Choose one among the major political ideologies that we discussed. Draw/ create poster slogan that will promote awareness to the public about the
impact of political ideology that you have chosen in the society and make a brief explanation on that. Use separate sheet of short bond paper for your poster slogan.

*Note: Use the sheet provided below for your brief explanation.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content</strong></td>
<td>Content is accurate and all required information is presented in a logical order.</td>
<td>Content is accurate but some required information is not presented in a logical order, but is still generally easy to follow.</td>
<td>Content is either questionably or incomplete. Information is not presented in a logical order, making it difficult to follow.</td>
<td>Content is inaccurate. Information is incomplete, incorrect, or not presented in a logical order, making it difficult to follow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presentatio n</strong></td>
<td>Presentation is neat, clean, well-organized and presented in a creative way. Presentation is colourful and creative. Information is interesting and accurate.</td>
<td>Presentation flows well. Some tools are used to show acceptable understanding. Information is represented and identified.</td>
<td>Presentation is unorganized. Tools are not used in a relevant manner. Information is not identified.</td>
<td>Presentation has no flow. Information is insufficient.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artworks</strong></td>
<td>Artworks are colorful and appropriate to the topic. Artworks are mostly colorful and appropriate. Lay out may show.</td>
<td>Artworks are colorful and appropriate. The layout shows little creativity.</td>
<td>Artworks show little, if any, creativity. The layout is messy.</td>
<td>No images or artworks included.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>No spelling, grammar or punctuation errors in the text. Text is in the student’s own words.</td>
<td>A few errors in spelling, grammar or punctuation. Most text is in student’s own words.</td>
<td>No more than 5 spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. Several instances where the text is not in student’s own words.</td>
<td>No more than 7 spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. Most of the text is not in student’s own words.</td>
<td>More than 7 spelling, grammar or punctuation errors. Text is copied or not included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Activity 1: Multiple Choices

**Directions:** Read and understand each item carefully then write the letter of the best answer in the space before the number.

___1. Which one promotes compromise between the acceptance of capitalism and the distribution of wealth according to moral, rather than market principles?
   A. Ecologism
   B. Cosmopolitanism
   C. Marxism
   D. Social Democracy

___2. Which one refers to a political and economic theory where a society has no classes?
   A. Ecologism
   B. Cosmopolitanism
   C. Marxism
   D. Social Democracy

___3. Which of the following Political ideology is linked with the emergence of environmental movement?
   A. Cosmopolitanism
   B. Ecologism
   C. Marxism
   D. Social democracy

___4. Which among the following principles falls under the communist ideology?
   A. Freedom
   B. Classless Society
   C. Survival of the fittest
   D. traditionalism

___5. Which of the following characteristics best represents Cosmopolitanism?
   A. Focused on conserving something
   B. Ensuring the safety and fairness of everyone
   C. A belief in the value of social and political change to achieve progress
   D. The idea that all other people in the world have obligations to each other regardless of nationality, ethnicity, and the like.
6. Which one refers to a political statement that aims to call upon massive mass or government action to achieve a relatively better political and economic condition?
A. Green Politics  
B. Ideology  
C. Knowledge  
D. Power

7. Which one aims to poster an ecologically sustainable society rooted in environmentalism, nonviolence, social justice and grassroots democracy?
A. Cosmopolitanism  
B. Green Politics  
C. Marxism  
D. Social democracy

8. The following are several definition of political ideology according to Heywwod, EXCEPT ONE.
A. The ideas of ruling class  
B. An abstract and highly systematic set of political ideas  
C. Political ideas that embody or articulate class or social interests  
D. A set of political and economic philosophies that centers around core of liberty, equality, economic freedom, the rule of law and democratic government.

9. If society is to become a communist, which of the following must be removed?
A. Economy  
B. Government  
C. Power  
D. Social classes

10. Which political ideology is most compatible with ecological thinking?
A. Cosmopolitanism  
B. Green Politics  
C. Marxism  
D. Social democracy

Activity 2: KataQuote!
Directions: Read the statement carefully and briefly explain your understanding of the quotation below.

“A political ideology is a handy thing to have; it’s a real time-saver, because it tells you what you think about things you know nothing about”

- Hendrik Hertzberg-
## Scoring Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POINTS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Provides insightful and detailed explanation/opinion that includes or extend ideas from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Provides some explanation/opinion that includes or extend ideas from the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Uses text incorrectly with limited success and includes an inconsistent or confusing explanation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrates minimal understanding of the task and provides an unclear or no use of text for support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Response Is completely irrelevant or off – topic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer Key

1. SOCIAL DEMOCRACY  
2. MARXISM
3. COSMOPOLITANISM
4. GREEN POLITICS
References

Printed Materials:


Website:

https://www.macmillanihe.com/companion/Heywood-Political-Ideologies/resources/Web-links/


https://www.hillsroad.ac.uk/docs/default-source/summer-word-2020/politics-ideologies.pdf?sfvrsn=2