

2.0 Historiography Practice

Learning Objective: to read passages from different historians and identify their ideology.

Procedure

- 1). Get organized into groups.
- 2). Read the quote aloud. Discuss what the quote is saying.
- 3). Decide whether the quote you are reading reflects a socialist, liberal, conservative, Marxist, fascist or nationalist worldview (or ideology).

Socialism: power should be shared.	Liberalism: people should be free.	Marxism: exploitation of people should be ended.
Conservatism: society needs to be governed by strong laws or authority.	Fascism: society must be protected from the enemies within the country.	Nationalism: our people should have a country of our own.

QUOTATIONS

1). The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. For in all the states of created beings capable of law, where there is no law, there is no freedom.

Ideology/Worldview:

2). The obligation of subjects to the sovereign is understood to last as long, and no longer, than the power lasteth by which he is able to protect them.

Ideology/Worldview:

3). The art of leadership consists in consolidating the attention of the people against a single adversary and taking care that nothing will split that attention.

Ideology/Worldview:

4). The ideas of the ruling class are in every epoch the ruling ideas, i.e. the class which is the ruling material force of society, is at the same time its ruling intellectual force.

Ideology/Worldview:

5). A country is not a mere territory; the particular territory is only its foundation. The country is the idea which rises upon that foundation; it is the sentiment of love, the sense of fellowship which binds together all the sons of that territory.

Ideology/Worldview:

Answer Key:

- 1). Liberalism (Locke)
- 2). Conservatism (Hobbes)
- 3). Fascism (Hitler)
- 4). Marxism (Marx)
- 5). Nationalism (Mazzini)