

# CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

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**Atlantic International University  
March 1, 2022**

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## **A. COURSE OBJECTIVE**

The course aims to present to students the concept of "ideology" and its relationship with other political concepts such as power and legitimacy. We are going to investigate the highlights of a few major political belief systems counting liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and fascism.

## **B. COURSE DESCRIPTION**

In this course, we will demonstrate the following concepts: Introduction; Liberalism; Conservatism; Socialism; Nationalism; Fascism; Feminism; Ecologism; Religious Fundamentalism.

## **0. INTRODUCTION**

The course aims to present to students the concept of "ideology" and its relationship with other political concepts such as power and legitimacy. We are going to investigate the highlights of a few major political belief systems counting liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and fascism.

A political ideology to a great extent concerns itself with how to apportion control and to what ends it ought to be utilized. A few political parties pursue a certain belief system exceptionally closely whereas others may take wide motivation from a bunch of related belief systems without particularly grasping any one of them.

The fundamental reason behind an ideology is to offer to alter in society, and adherence to a set of standards where congruity as of now exists, through a regulating thought handle. Ideologies are frameworks of theoretical thought (as contradicted to simple ideation) connected to public issues and in this way make this concept central to the world of politics.

## **II. What are the different contemporary ideologies and their contribution to today's world?**

### **a. Liberalism**

Liberalism is a political tenet that secures and improves the freedom of the person to be the central issue of politics. Liberals ordinarily accept that government is essential to secure people from being hurt by others, but they too recognize that

government itself can posture a risk to freedom.

The three decades of exceptional common success that the Western world experienced after World War II stamped the high tide of present-day liberalism. But the abating of financial development that held most Western nations starting within the mid-1970s displayed a genuine challenge to modern liberalism. By the conclusion of that decade financial stagnation, combined with the cost of keeping up the social benefits of the prosperous state, pushed governments progressively toward politically untenable levels of tax assessment and mounting obligation. Similarly alarming was the truth that the Keynesian financial matters practiced by numerous governments appeared to lose their viability. Governments kept on spending cash on programs pointed at invigorating financial development, but the result as well regularly was expanded expansion and ever-smaller decreases in unemployment rates.

As present-day liberals battled to meet the challenge of stagnating living measures in developing industrial economies, others saw an opportunity for the restoration of classical liberalism. The mental establishments of this restoration were fundamentally the work of the Austrian-born British financial analyst Friedrich von Hayek and the American financial specialist Milton Friedman. One of Hayek's most prominent accomplishments was to illustrate, on simply consistent grounds, that a centrally arranged economy is inconceivable. He moreover broadly contended, within *The Street to Serfdom* (1944), that interventionist measures pointed at the redistribution of riches lead unavoidably to totalitarianism. Friedman, as one of the originators of the advanced monetarist school of economics, held that the commerce cycle is decided basically by the supply of cash and by interest rates, instead of by government financial policy - contrary to the long-prevailing viewpoint of Keynes and his adherents. These contentions were excitedly grasped by the major conservative political parties in Britain and the United States, which had never deserted the classical liberal conviction that the market, for all its deficiencies, guides financial policy superior more than governments do. Revitalized conservatives gain power with the protracted administrations of Prime Margaret Thatcher (1979–90) in Britain and Pres. Ronald Reagan (1981–89) within the United States. Their philosophy and approaches, which appropriately have a place in the history of conservatism instead of liberalism, got to be progressively

compelling, as outlined by the British Work Party's official deserting of its commitment to the "common ownership of the means of production" of 1995 and by the cautiously down to earth policies of Pres. The clearest sign, in any case, of the significance of this "neoclassical" form of liberalism was the rise of libertarianism as a political force - as proven by the and by the creation of arranged think tanks in different nations, which looked forward to advancing the libertarian perfection of markets and strongly constrained governments.

Contemporary liberalism remains profoundly concerned with lessening financial imbalances and making a difference for the poor, but it moreover has attempted to amplify person rights in unused headings. With the exemption of the utilitarians, liberals have continuously conjured the concept of rights to contend against oppression and persecution; but afterward, the 20th-century claims to rights got to be the foremost common way of articulating battles for social equity. The prototypical mass development in this respect was the American civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, which brought about enactment restricting most shapes of segregation against an expansive African American minority and which fundamentally modified the climate of race relations within the United States. Within the 1970s there emerged comparative developments battling for rise to rights for ladies, gays and lesbians, the physically or rationally impaired, and other minorities or impeded social groups. Hence, liberalism generally has looked to cultivate a majority of distinctive ways of life, or distinctive conceptions of the "good life," by securing the rights and interests beginning with the middle class and devout minorities, then the working class and the poorest, and at last racial minorities, ladies, gays and lesbians, and the physically or rationally crippled.

Liberalism has impacted the changing character of Western society in other ways too, in spite of the fact that its commitment in this respect has not continuously been discernable from the impacts of modernization, innovative alter, and rising standards of living. For illustration, the unwinding in most developed nations of long-standing confinements on contraception, divorce, fetus removal, and homosexuality was propelled in portion by the conventional liberal request on person choice. In a comparative design, the liberal accentuation of the right to freedom of speech is driven by the extricating of acquired limitations on sexual substance and expression in

works of craftsmanship and culture.

### **b. Conservatism**

Conservatism is an esthetical, social, cultural, and political logic, which looks to advance and protect traditional social institutions. The central fundamentals of conservatism may change in connection to the status quo of the culture and civilization in which it shows up.

Edmund Burke (12 January 1729 – 9 July 1797) was an Irish-born British statesman, financial analyst, and philosopher. Born in Dublin, Burke served as part of Parliament (MP) between 1766 and 1794 within the House of Commons of Great Britain together with the Whig Party.

Burke was a defender who supported ethics with good conduct in society and of the significance of devout teachings for the ethical soundness and great of the state. These views were communicated in his "A Vindication of Natural Society". He criticized the activities of the British government upon the American colonies, counting its tax collection policies. Burke too bolstered the rights of the colonists to stand up to metropolitan administration, in spite of the fact that he opposed the endeavor to attain freedom. He is recalled for his bolster for Catholic liberation, the prosecution of Warren Hastings from the East India Company, and his staunch restriction of the French Insurgency or Revolution.

Conservatism has its core principles that will be enumerated as follow:

#### **- Person Freedom**

The birth of an extraordinary country was propelled by the striking statement that individuals, God-given freedoms ought to be protected against government interruption. That same conviction educates our conservative approach choices still nowadays. In America for instance, was announced the self-evident truth that all are made equal and allowed by God the same inalienable right to life, freedom, conscience, free discourse, the free work out of religion, and the capacity to seek after happiness, possess property, construct riches and guard ourselves and our families. The reason for the government is to secure these rights, and the thoughts we develop ought to continuously point to preserve and increment the freedom of individuals.

- **Restricted Government**

For personal freedom to be championed, the government must be diminished. It's believed, as the authors did, that genuine government works as it were by the assent of the administered, and is more proficient and less degenerate when it is constrained in its measure and scope. When applied as composed, the exceptional Constitution gives vital shields against government infringement, a crucial partition of powers, and a vital framework of checks and equalizations. Federalism, decentralized specialists, and the end of pointless controls and bureaucracy offer assistance that guarantees the serviceability of the government to individuals and not the other way around. The leading security against government largesse is an involved and educated voters.

- **The Rule of Law**

This rule of law is "government laws and not of men," and the rule of law is the basement. To preserve freedom and civilized society, public and private ideals ought to be empowered and equity must be managed similarly and unbiasedly for all. Each department of government must follow the Constitution, and the legal department must not be permitted to presume or work out administrative or official powers. Transparency and accountability are the main keys to good governance, and Congress must loyally perform its protective duty of oversight.

- **Peace through Strength**

The first commitment of the government is to supply the "common defense" of the nation by securing the country and its key interests overseas. Countries should serve in a common role of ethical leadership in a progressively perilous world, and weakness welcomes animosity, thus staying the most grounded military power on the planet completely arranged and competent in vanquishing any foes, dictators, or terrorists, beneath any circumstances, at any time. Adequate investment is essential to preserve air, land, sea, atomic and cyber fighting.

- **Monetary Responsibility**

Because the government has denied living inside it means, countries are confronting a phenomenal debt and spending emergency. The U.S Government debt presently surpasses \$26 trillion, and the current fiscal way is unsustainable and perilous,

jeopardizing the nation's financial growth, stability, and the security of future eras. Congress includes an ethical and constitutional obligation to resolve the emergency, bring investment under control, adjust the government budget, change and modernize privilege programs, eliminate extortion, squander, and mishandle, seek after proceeded pro-growth assess changes and changeless tax reductions, and reestablish customary arrange and responsibility within the budget and assignments forms.

- **Free Markets**

The government frequently stands as the most prominent deterrent to the advance and thriving of free individuals. Free markets and free exchange assertions permit for innovation, improvement and financial development as risk-takers, business people, and trade proprietors are given the freedom to seek after the American dream and make more employments and upward versatility for more individuals. Accepting competition ought to be empowered, and government mediation and direction ought to be constrained. The individuals are way better qualified to make choices around their claimed lives and finances than bureaucrats, and the private segment will outflank the public sector in essentially each situation. The free venture framework rewards hard work and self-sacrifice and is the premise and virtuoso of the U.S economy.

- **Human Dignity**

The fact that all men are made equal and to the resemblance of God, each person's life has limitless respect and esteem, and each individual ought to be measured as it were by the substance of their character. A fair government ensures life, respects marriage and family as the essential institutions of a healthy society, and grasps the crucial social impacts of religion and profound quality. Public policy ought to continuously empower education and emphasize the ideals of difficult work as a pathway out of impoverishment, whereas public help programs ought to be saved as it were for those who are genuinely in require. In America, everybody who plays by the rules ought to get a reasonable shot. By preserving these standards, it is believed to keep up the goodness of America that has been the mystery of their enormity.

**c. Socialism**

Communism was created in resistance to the overabundances



and abuses of magnanimous individualism and capitalism. Beneath early capitalist economies amid the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, western European nations experienced industrial production and compound financial development at a quick pace. A few people and families rose to wealth rapidly, whereas others sank into destitution, making salary disparity and other social concerns.

The foremost popular early communist masterminds were Robert Owen and Henri de Saint-Simon, and later Karl Marx and afterward Vladimir Lenin. It was essentially Lenin who elucidated on the thoughts of prior communists and made a difference to bring socialist arranging to the national level after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Following the disappointment of socialist central planning within the previous Soviet Union and Maoist China amid the 20<sup>th</sup> century, numerous present-day socialists balanced to a tall administrative and redistributive framework in some cases alluded to as showcase socialism or democratic socialism.

Socialism is seen as a populist financial and political framework based on public possession (moreover known as collective or common ownership) of the way of production. Those means incorporate the machinery, instruments, and industrial facilities utilized to deliver products that point straightforwardly fulfill human needs.

Communism and socialism are common terms alluding to two left-wing schools of financial thought; both restrict capitalism, but socialism originates before the "Communist Manifesto," an 1848 handout by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, by many decades.

In a simply communist framework, all legitimate production and dispersion choices are made by the government, and people depend on the state for everything from nourishment to healthcare. The government decides the yield and pricing levels of these products and services.

Communists fight that shared proprietorship of assets and central planning give a more break even with a dispersion of merchandise and services and a more impartial society.

**KEY ASPECTS TO REMEMBER:**

- Communism is a financial and political framework based on public proprietorship of the means of production.
- All lawful production and distribution choices are made by the government in a communist framework. The government moreover decides all yield and pricing levels and supplies its citizens with everything from nourishment to healthcare.
- Defenders of socialism accept that it leads to a more break even with the dissemination of merchandise and services and a more evenhanded society.
- Socialist standards incorporate production for utilizing, instead of for-profit; an evenhanded dispersion of riches and fabric assets among all individuals; no more competitive buying and selling within the market; and free access to products and services.
- Capitalism, with its conviction on private possession and the objective to maximize benefits, stands in differentiation from communism, but most capitalist economies nowadays have a few communist perspectives.

Common possession beneath communism may take shape through technocratic, oligarchic, democratic, totalitarian, or indeed voluntary rule. A noticeable chronicled illustration of a communist nation, yet one run by communists, is the previous Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), moreover known as the Soviet Union.

Due to its viable challenges and destitute track record, socialism is now and then alluded to as an idealistic or "post-scarcity" framework, in spite of the fact that present-day disciples accept it may work on the off chance that it was appropriately executed. They contend that communism makes balance and gives security - workers' esteem comes from the sum of time they work, not within the esteem of what they produce - while capitalism exploits workers for the advantage of the wealthy.

#### **d. Nationalism**

The term nationalism refers to the distinguishing proof with one's own country and bolster for its interests, particularly to the prohibition or burden of the interests of other countries.

Patriot ideology proceeds to shape worldwide politics nowadays, and however twenty-first-century nationalism is confronted with a one-of-a-kind set of challenges. For illustration, migration, and diaspora make cultural, financial, and social systems that presently tie individuals over whole continents, let alone nations. The much-discussed onset of globalization, besides regional integration, has moreover pushed governments to reexamine their nation-building talk. A few nation-builders have responded to globalization as a potential risk, whereas others see it as a noteworthy boost to their country's power and impact. Usually imperative because of the implications for nation-state specialists and authenticity; nation-states look to square national independence with the profound inclusion in territorial unions, exchanging systems, and global organizations. At the same time, sub-state patriots proceed to compete for people's devotion and bolster. Nowadays, nationalists must rethink the meaning of self-determination, freedom, independence, and sovereignty in a progressively interconnected world.

The twentieth century saw the unfurling of different forms of transnationalism, which drove a few to anticipate the conclusion of the nation-state, whereas a spike in ethnic strife and severance taking after the Cold War collapse has driven others to recognize an unused rise of nationalism. All ways of minority, sub-state, terrorist, democratic, irredentist, and post-communist nationalism have been utilized as proof of the last mentioned wonder. A few have come about in savage and ridiculous clashes, as within the break-up of Yugoslavia, whereas others have had an impact on well-established democracies just like the United Kingdom, wherein 2007 patriot parties came to power in Scotland (a position stupendously solidified in 2011) and in Wales (as junior consolidation accomplice for four years). At the same time, be that as it may, the broadly expected decay of the nation-state in the face of globalization does not appear to have materialized. Not one or the other of these characterizations is exceptionally supportive in confinement. It would be more valuable to center instep on the interrelationship between nationalism and the 'cosmopolitan challenge', utilized here to indicate a set of patterns extending from migration and the creation of diasporas to the even more extensive wonders of transnationalism, regionalization, and globalization. Instead of contending that this challenge is fundamentally adversarial to as far as anyone knows ambushed nation-states and marginalized nationalists,

there's a real exchange between nationalism and nation-building and the ways in which nationalist belief systems have endeavored to rise to the cosmopolitan challenge. Utilizing illustrations from all over the world, from Estonia to Fiji, and India to the USA, it does not contend that either the nationalist belief system or the nation-state is in decay but looks instead at how they are adjusting to the cosmopolitan challenge.

Interpreting the guideline of national self-determination to mean distinctive degrees of independence, or sway is one practical reaction to the advancement of globalization and regional governance. Modern sub-state nationalists within the likes of Scotland and Catalonia utilize also the method of regional integration to back up demands for more noteworthy independence from their overarching nation-states. Typically fair illustration of how nation-states and patriot developments are reacting to the current political setting, which is diverse from that confronted by nineteenth and indeed twentieth-century nationalists. Regionalization, in turn, is one among an extend of modern marvels which can be broadly named the cosmopolitan challenge, and which exist in inventive pressure with both sub-state nationalism and nation-building. There are no clear standards directing the relationship between globalization, regionalization, and nationalism. Regionalization and globalization have been differently translated as useful or inconvenient, not as they were to each other but moreover to nation-states and nationalism more broadly. In case we follow the zero-sum investigation epitomized within the so-called 'Eurosceptic' talk, specifically that member states 'lose' sway as European integration advances, at that point regionalization, shows up to work against both the survival of nation-states and the goals of sub-state patriots for independence. On the other hand, a view over the European Union at other forms of regional integration recommends that regionalization does not fundamentally involve a misfortune of sovereignty. For illustration, organizations just like the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) are introduced on intergovernmental cooperation, which doesn't mean ceding sway, but rather improving domestic authenticity, national success, and international clout.

Globalization signifies an increment within the speed and impact of social-cultural, innovative, financial, and financial streams that

are subjectively distinctive in scale from the vital worldwide trades taking place in centuries past through exchange and tribute, colonialism, and social links. With respect to the transaction between globalization and nationalism, both wonders are moreover much as wide-ranging to distinguish either a positive or negative relationship between the two. A few nationalists will rail against globalization's affirmed weakening of their culture and conventions. Others will point to the way in which globalization can bring success and subsequently bolster both nation-building and nationalist requests for more noteworthy independence. One valuable way of drawing closer to particular cases is to recognize globalization as a macro-level wonder on the one hand and globalism caught on as an ideological reaction to that wonder, on the other. This isolates the multifaceted preparation of globalization from the political venture of globalism, in this manner empowering a clearer appraisal of their particular connections to nationalism.

Phenomena like regionalization and globalization, along with migration, transnationalism, and diaspora, provide a sense of the scale of the cosmopolitan challenge. The multidimensional effect of the cosmopolitan challenge on numerous people is what makes our present period subjectively diverse from heap universal trades, which went on in past centuries. Cosmopolitanism is subsequently utilized intentionally as an explanatory concept with a worldwide scope, as contradicted by the more restricted, cross-border links evoked by the terms 'international' and 'transnational'. Apparently, the cosmopolitan challenge by no implies influences all people straightforwardly or consistently, but it unquestionably has the potential to impact a personality that numerous hold expensive, specifically national identity. Population streams, for occurrence, have an effect on existing nation-states by forming recognition of the national community and its members' sense of having a place. In reaction, nation-builders may reconfigure or settle in official markers of comprehensiveness through migration and citizenship approaches, as well as political talk. Sub-state patriots respond to this by putting forward elective understandings of nationhood and self-determination. In so doing, they are debating and characterizing what constitutes a country. This is often imperative since the current challenge to nationalists and nation-builders is to do this in a way that takes account of and indeed co-opts perspectives of globalization, transnationalism, regionalization, migration, and diaspora. To conclude, nationalism remains a

famously adaptable ideology, which empowers it to adjust to the demands of twenty-first-century politics. The cosmopolitan challenge isn't inconceivable for contemporary nationalism. On the opposite, it shapes a portion of the story of nationalism's proceeding improvement.

**e. Fascism**

Fascism is for the most part characterized as a political movement that grasps far-right nationalism and the intense concealment of any resistance, all managed by a dictator government. Fascists unequivocally contradict Marxism, liberalism, and democracy, and accept the state takes priority over personal interests. They favor centralized power, regularly a single party or pioneer, and grasp the thought of a national resurrection, a modern enormity for their nation. Financial self-sufficiency is prized, frequently through state-controlled companies. Youth, manliness, and strength are exceedingly fetishized.

Fascism emerged in Europe after World War I when numerous individuals longed for national solidarity and solid authority. In Italy, Benito Mussolini utilized his charisma to set up an effective fascist state. Benito Mussolini coined the term "fascism" in 1919 to portray his political movement.

Within the 21st century, foreign approach experts have raised the alert that approximately a number of governments are heading toward totalitarianism, or, at the slightest, fascism-lite.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has pointed out the development of progressively dictator pioneers in nations such as Hungary, Turkey, the Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Cameroon, Russia, Equatorial Guinea, and Venezuela.

People ought to be alerted to the ambush on democratic values that have accumulated popularity in numerous nations overseas which is partitioning Africa at a regional level.

**f. Feminism**

The term "feminism" begun from the French word "feminisme," coined by the idealistic socialist Charles Fourier, and was first utilized in English within the 1890s, associated with the movement for equal political and legal rights for women.

Mary Wollstonecraft is seen by numerous as the author of feminism due to her 1792 book titled A Vindication of the Rights of Woman in which she contends for women's instruction. Charles Fourier, an idealistic communist, and French logician are credited with having coined the word "féminisme" in 1837.

The wave formally started at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 when three hundred women and men revived the cause of uniformity for women. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1902) drafted the Seneca Falls Statement laying out the modern movement's philosophy and political techniques.

Today's women's activist movement is more different than before. Feminism has ended up more mindful of the more extensive run of encounters of those abused by sexual orientation standards and stereotypes, counting men, non-binary and transgender people.

Significantly, there's no specific gender. This opens up conceivable outcomes for both benefits and duties of such work to realize these objectives as being shared by female, male and non-binary people similarly over society. Agreeing to this model men, indeed anybody can be a feminist.

Feminism may be a set of philosophies, political, and social movements sharing a common objective of characterizing, making, and accomplishing uniformity among distinctive genders, for the most part on the side of women. Gender balance, on the other hand, alludes to a state where certain rights, freedoms, and opportunities are not influenced by gender.

The need of feminism in today's society is urged since women are less remunerated and are more likely to live in destitution, male savagery against women and sexual harassment are 'norms' in all social orders, and men are more likely to commit suicide – patriarchy is the fault for ALL of these issues. Woman's rights or feminism is the cure to patriarchy.

Feminism has a set of values and it starts by setting up a connection between female sexual orientation and women's activist values, which incorporate participation, respect, caring, nurturance, interconnection, equity, value, genuineness, affectability, perceptiveness, instinct, charitableness, reasonableness, ethical

quality, and commitment.

#### **g. Ecologism**

Ecologism is for the most part considered to be an ideological position that advocates a change in human-nature relations, challenges human-centric values, emphasizes regard for common limits, and calls for critical social and financial change.

The term "ecology" was coined by the German zoologist, Ernst Haeckel, in 1866 to portray the "economies" of living forms.

Ecologism could be a modern political philosophy based on the position that the non-human world is worthy of ethical consideration which ought to be taken into consideration in social, financial, and political frameworks.

Modern natural concerns incorporate water, air, and land pollution, as they did in 1970. But modern natural issues run from issues interior the domestic to issues on the worldwide scale.

Ecology improves our world and is significant for human prosperity and success. It gives modern information on the interdependency between individuals and nature that's imperative for the nourishment of generations, keeping up clean air and water, and supporting biodiversity in a changing climate.

Sustainability issues are center business issues that will be the focal point of innovation, development, methodology, and profitability. Making esteem for both commerce and society by looking at advancement through a sustainability focal point is something companies can't manage to ignore.

The most genuine natural issues of the twenty-first century have the potential to change the course of life on this planet. Global warming, poisonous waste, water, and air pollution, corrosive rain, and shrinking energy supplies are terrifying challenges that will threaten our future in case we don't confront them.

Ecologism guards a radical change of society, zero financial development and a diminishment of the population, a reduction of societies and consumption designs to regional environmental circumstances, and the security of nature against each shape



of irreversible annihilation.

#### **h. Religious Fundamentalism**

Religious fundamentalists accept the prevalence of their religious lessons, and in a strict division between honest individuals and evildoers (Altemeyer and Hunsberger, 1992, 2004). This belief framework controls religious contemplations, but moreover all conceptions with respect to the self, others, and the world.

Results showed religious fundamentalism altogether and emphatically impacted making a different behavior in favor of religious in-groups but did not affect making a difference toward nonreligious in-groups over out-groups. When religious values were not included, solid us-versus-them favoritism did not apply.

The most well-known fundamentalist group in the world is the catholic church and in the United States are the Assemblies of God, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Seventh-Day Adventists. Organizations such as these frequently ended up politically dynamic, and support the conservative political “right,” counting groups just like the Ethical Majority.

Fundamentalism, as a movement that emerged within the United States, began among traditionalist Presbyterian scholars at Princeton Theological school in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It soon spread to traditionalists among the Baptists and other groups around 1910 to 1920.

An effective source of convictions, ethical claims, and social practices, religions significantly impact our modern world. For a few, religion is held up as the key policy to different social ills such as destitution and racial tension.

In keeping with conventional Christian teachings concerning scriptural translation, the mission of Jesus Christ, and the role played by the church in society, fundamentalists asserted a center of Christian convictions that included the authentic precision and inerrancy of the Book of scriptures, the inescapable and physical Moment Coming of Jesus.

#### **i. Conclusion**

To conclude, it should be said that the choice of a political ideology, does have an impact on any country seeking development at a local and/or global level.

This been said, it should be outlined that most countries pioniers or leaders, don't only rely on one political ideology, but combine a set of ideologies in order to achieve their allocated goals as a nation. The same applies to individuals seeking self-developement.

Ideologies that are most coveted are those of liberalism, ecologism, conservatism, and fascism - as most leaders combine 2 to 3 models in such a way of getting the most out of each ideology in search of conquering power or simply keeping it.

Although, there is one ideology that welcomes all the other ideologies for an implimentation joined, that is liberalism. This gouvernace method has shown its positive values, and has seen to be gathered globally in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Not to exclude the fact that some regions in Africa and Asia, are governed by a totalitarian ideology, and yet find themselves on the road to developement.

Thus, it should be said, the choice of an ideology to be implemented should take into consideration the cultural situation of the region it's planned to be grounded upon.

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