

the role of the Communist Party; abolition of private property; historical materialism; the proletarian revolution and the achievement of communism.

- George Woodcock (ed.) The Anarchist Reader
The prescribed extracts are:
Malatesta 'Anarchy Defined'; Bakunin 'The Illusion of Universal Suffrage' and 'Perils of the Marxist State'; Goldman 'The Failure of the Russian Revolution'; Kropotkin 'Anarchism and Violence' and Berkman 'The Violence of the Lawful World'; Thoreau 'Civil Disobedience'; Woodcock 'Syndicalism Defined'; Tolstoy 'Arranging our Lives' and Berkman 'Lazy Men and Dirty Work'.
Key issues are: definitions of anarchism; anarchist criticisms of liberal democracy and Marxism; anarchist approaches to revolution and protest; visions of an anarchist society.

Topic 2 : Political Concepts

Building on knowledge acquired through a detailed study of the texts in Topic 1, students can go on to develop their understanding of the following political concepts – liberty (freedom) and toleration; equality and social justice; rights and obligations; democracy and representation. The main areas to be explored are listed below:

- Liberty/Freedom and Toleration
Definitions of liberty/freedom; 'negative' and 'positive' freedom; historical development of the term; liberal, conservative, Marxist and anarchist views of freedom.
Definitions of toleration; historical development of the term; distinctions between tolerance and permissiveness; arguments for and against toleration; liberal, conservative, Marxist and anarchist views of toleration
- Equality and Social Justice
Definitions of equality; foundational equality, formal equality, equality of opportunity; equality of outcome; historical development of the term; liberal, conservative, Marxist and anarchist views of equality.
Definitions of social justice, historical development of the term and the controversy surrounding it; liberal, socialist and conservative models of social justice.
- Rights and Obligations
Definitions of rights; moral rights; legal rights; negative and positive rights; historical development of rights; liberal, conservative, Marxist and anarchist views of rights.
Definitions of obligations; historical development of the term; arguments for and against the social contract theory of obligation; the limits of obligation; liberal, conservative, Marxist and anarchist views of obligations.

Democracy and Representation

Definitions of democracy; models of democracy (especially representative and direct); historical development of the term; general arguments for and against democracy; liberal, conservative, Marxist and anarchist views of democracy

Definitions of representation; different types of representation – trustee, delegate, mandate, resemblance; the limitations of representative democracy.

It will be important for teachers and students to draw on a range of sources, both historical and contemporary, to explore the different ideological approaches to each concept. For example, feminist perspectives on issues like equality and obligation help to give a new dimension to our understanding of these concepts. Wherever possible connections between political theory and current political issues should be made through relevant case studies.