








Ideologies: Republicans

<p style="text-align: center;">Communist</p>  <p>Communism is the political and economic ideology and movement whose ultimate goal is the establishment of a communist society, which is structured upon the common ownership of the means of production and the absence of social classes, money, and the state. Communism includes a variety of schools of thought, which broadly include Marxism, anarchism, and the political ideologies grouped around both. All these share the analysis that the current capitalist system there are two major social classes: the working class—who must work to survive, and who make up the majority within society—and the capitalist class—a minority who derives profit from employing the working class, through private ownership of the means of production, and that conflict between these two classes will trigger a revolution where the proletariat (workers) will overthrow the bourgeoisie (owners).</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Socialist</p>  <p>Socialism is a range of economic and social systems characterised by social ownership (public or collective ownership) and democratic control of the means of production. Although there are many varieties of socialism and there is no single definition encapsulating all of them, social ownership is the common element shared by its various forms. The socialist political movement includes a diverse array of political philosophies that originated amid the revolutionary movements of the mid-to-late 1700s and of a general concern for the social problems that were associated with capitalism. In addition to the debate over markets and planning, the varieties of socialism differ in their form of social ownership, how management is to be organized within productive institutions, and the role of the state in constructing socialism. Some socialists are “revolutionary socialists” and thus are essentially communists; other socialists desire to work within existing democratic government structures to influence social change. Socialist societies tend to be secular, as they view religious organizations as hierarchical and undemocratic.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Centrism / Liberal Democracy</p>  <p>Liberal democracy is characterized by free and fair elections between multiple parties and a constitution that outlines the powers of the state as well as the rights of individuals. The ‘multiple parties’ and ‘representative democracy’ (instead of direct worker control) separated the centrists from their Popular Front allies further to the left. As well, centrists in the Spanish Civil War supported a moderately capitalist society. Business owners with progressive values but who did not necessarily want the government to fall to a directly worker-controlled society would be described as centrists.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Marxist</p>  <p>Marxism—Leninism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on the ideas of Karl Marx (author of the <i>Communist Manifesto</i>) and Vladimir Lenin (leader of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution). Generally they support the idea of a vanguard party, one-party state, state-dominance over the economy, internationalism, opposition to bourgeois democracy, and opposition to capitalism. It remains the official ideology of the ruling parties of China, Cuba, Laos, and Vietnam, and was the official ideology of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the other ruling parties making up the Eastern Bloc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Anarcho-syndicalism</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>Anarchism: Advocates a stateless society (a society without a government). Specifically, they believe that the hierarchical nature of government structures is unethical and that no one should have any authority over someone else.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>Syndicalism: Advocates the creation of labour unions as a means of both overcoming economic aristocracy and running society in the interest of informed and skilled majorities, through union democracy. It aims to achieve a general strike, a workers' outward refusal of their current modes of production, followed by organisation into federations of trade unions, which will then govern a society's economy.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">=</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: 80%;"> <p>Anarcho-syndicalism: A theory of anarchism which views revolutionary unionism or syndicalism as a method for workers in capitalist society to gain control of an economy and, with that control, influence broader society. Syndicalists consider their economic theories a strategy for facilitating worker self-activity and as an alternative co-operative economic system with democratic values and production centered on meeting human needs. The basic principles of anarcho-syndicalism are direct action (action undertaken without the intervention of third parties such as politicians, bureaucrats, and arbitrators) and direct democracy, or workers' self-management. The end goal of anarcho-syndicalism is to abolish the wage system, regarding it as wage slavery In contrast with other bodies of thought, particularly with Marxism—Leninism, anarcho-syndicalists accept the denial of a workers' state and argues that any state with the intention of empowering the workers will inevitably work to empower itself or the existing elite because ultimately, power corrupts.</p> </div>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Trotskyite</p>  <p>Trotskyism is the theory of Marxism as advocated by Leon Trotsky. Trotskyists are critical of Stalinism, as they oppose Stalin's theory of Socialism in One Country in favor of Trotsky's theory of Permanent Revolution. Trotskyists also criticize the bureaucracy that developed in the Soviet Union under Stalin</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stalinist</p>  <p>Stalinism is the means of governing and related policies implemented by Joseph Stalin in the USSR. Stalinist policies in the Soviet Union included state terror, rapid industrialization, the theory of socialism in one country, a centralized state, collectivization of agriculture, cult of personality in leadership, and subordination of interests of foreign communist parties to those of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—deemed by Stalinism to be the most forefront vanguard party of communist revolution at the time. The Stalinist Comintern organization heavily influenced communist movements in other countries.</p>		

