American Political Ideology in Comparative Perspective

Daniela Cammack

Upper-level Undergraduate Seminar -- Draft

What, if anything, is distinctively American about American political thought? This course examines key elements of American political ideology from the colonial era to the twenty-first century, alongside selected non-American texts. With the exception of the first week, the reading consists entirely of primary materials.

Requirements: two in-class presentations of the week’s readings (to be prepared with at least one other student); two written response papers, to be written on the material of any other two weeks of the course; regular class attendance and participation; and a final paper of around 20 pages.

Reading policy: The suggested reading for this course is quite extensive. However, I don’t want to distinguish between required and recommended readings, since I’d like every reading to be read by someone, every week. I also want the full selection of materials to be available to you in your coursepacks, for use when planning papers. But not every item needs to be read by everyone every week, and I’m happy to let your curiosity guide your engagement with the course to some extent. Hence, the system is this: you may email me before class to tell me which of the week’s readings you have not read, and I will assume that you are prepared to talk about all the others. If, as the course proceeds, it looks like this system is proving inadequate, I reserve the right to change it.

One final thing: this reading policy does not apply to Week 1. I’d like everyone interested in the class to take a look at those readings, which we’ll continue to refer to during the course.

Overview:

1. A Distinctively American Political Ideology?
2. Europeans in the New World
3. Politics in a Puritan Age
4. The Self-Made Man in the Self-made Nation
5. Resistance and Rebellion
6. Founding Documents -- and What to Put In Them
7. Political and/or Social Equality?
8. Possessive Individualism and its Opportunities…
9. …and its Critics
10. The Integration of Outsiders 1. Slavery and its Legacies
11. The Integration of Outsiders 2. Women
12. The Integration of Outsiders 3. Immigration and Religion
13. Pushing Back the Boundaries: America and its Place in the World
WEEK 1. A Distinctively American Political Ideology?

What’s so American about American political thought? Is there anything peculiarly American about it? Might the most distinctive feature of American political thinking even be the recurring conviction that there is something distinctive about it?

Daniel T. Rodgers, ‘Prologue,’ Contested Truths (Basic Books, 1987), 3-16

Samuel Huntington, American Politics: The Promise of Disharmony (Harvard, 1991), 12-59

Jennifer Hochschild, Facing Up to the American Dream: Race, Class and the Soul of the Nation (Princeton, 1999), 1-38

Robert Dahl, ‘On Removing Certain Impediments to Democracy in the United States,’ Political Science Quarterly vol. 92, no. 1 (Spring 1997)

WEEK 2. Europeans in the New World

This week’s readings consider the clashes between native peoples and colonizers in the Spanish and British empires, and in particular the way the newcomers conceived of their place and purpose in the New World. How was the colonization of the New World justified by the colonizers to themselves? To the European world they’d left behind?

Bartolomé de las Casas, A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies (Penguin, 1992), 3-25

Peter Nabokov ed. Native Indian Testimony ‘Exchange Between Worlds,’ ‘Bearers of the Cross’ and ‘Living Beside Each Other,’ 32-89


WEEK 3. Politics in a Puritan Age

The importance of religion in political life in seventeenth-century England and New England is the focus of this week’s texts. (Please begin with the Hobbes excerpt, on the religious origins of the English Civil War).
Thomas Hobbes, ‘Dialogue I’ in *Behemoth* (completed 1668) ed. Stephen Holmes (Chicago, 1990), 1-33

John Winthrop, ‘A Modell of Christian Charity’ (1630) and ‘On Liberty’ (1645)

Michael Wigglesworth, ‘God’s Controversy With New-England’ (1662)


  ‘Agreement Between the Settlers at New Plymouth [The Mayflower Compact]’ (1620), 31-2
  ‘Plymouth Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity’ (1625), 33-4
  ‘Salem Covenant of 1629,’ 35
  ‘The Massachusetts Body of Liberties’ (1641), 70-87
  ‘Providence Agreement’ (1637), 161-2


**WEEK 4. The Self-Made Man in the Self-made Nation**

Franklin’s famous text is the only reading material for this week. However, I will lead the discussion for this class by setting Franklin’s work in the context of Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe* and Rousseau’s *Confessions*.


**WEEK 5. Resistance and Rebellion**

This week’s readings present the American Revolution in a more diverse range of perspectives (including British and Canadian) than usual, the better to pick out those aspects that are considered distinctively “American.”


Jonathan Mayhew, ‘A Discourse Concerning Unlimited Submission and Non-Resistance to the High Powers’ (1750)
WEEK 6. Founding Documents -- and What to Put In Them

This week’s readings focus on the purposes, significance and contents of founding documents (including declarations of independence, constitutions and bills of rights). Questions to think about include the relationship of rights to constitutions; the effects of constitutions on political practice; the boundary between the public and the private spheres; assumptions about constitutional alteration and entrenchment; and the possible political role of the judiciary. Finally, how does a distinctive take on these questions influence the contemporary American political imagination?


The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789)

Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and James Jay, The Federalist Papers ed. Clinton Rossiter (Penguin, 1961), especially numbers 1, 9, 10, 14, 23, 37, 40, 41, 47, 49, 57, 78, 84, 85


Noah Webster, ‘Bills of Rights’ in A Collection of Essays and Fugitiv Writings (Boston, 1790), 45-8

Tom Paine, ‘Of Constitutions’ in Rights of Man Part II (1792) in Rights of Man ed. Eric Foner (Penguin, 1984), 185-209

Elhanan Winchester, ‘A Plain Political Catechism, Intended for the Use of Schools’ (1796), 66-70
WEEK 7. Political and/or Social Equality?

Here, we examine two foreigners’ views of life in America in the 1830s, one fairly conservative French man and one more radical British woman. How are American democracy and egalitarianism conceived and treated in each?

These are both long texts: I do NOT expect you to read every page. However, I do expect you to skim and get a sense of the primary concerns of both books, as well as read some sections more carefully. Use the contents and indices to guide you to whatever you think sounds most interesting, and bring notes with page numbers to class so that you’re ready to draw attention to the parts that you found most striking.


WEEK 8. Possessive Individualism and its Opportunities…

An introduction to the conception and practice of Anglo-American capitalism. How far do these texts have their roots in those seen so far (consider especially Franklin’s Autobiography, read in Week 4). What social conditions and individual characteristics are admired by these writers? How do these conditions and characteristics relate to each other, if at all?


William Graham Sumner, What Social Classes Owe to Each Other (1883) (Caxton, 2003)


Peter Nabokov ed., Native Indian Testimony ‘The Flood Has Come’ (Chapter 12), 232-55

Friedrich Hayek, ‘Liberalism: Systematic’ (1973)
*** A list of suggested questions for final papers will be distributed this week. If you would like to set your own question, it must be approved by me before next week’s class. ***

**WEEK 9. …And Its Critics**

This week’s readings may be described as Southern, Western, transcendentalist, English conservative, socialist, anarchist and New Deal critiques of the capitalistic norms of the Northern United States. They thus cover a wide range of perspectives: how do they overlap, and how do they differ?

Ralph Waldo Emerson, ‘Self-Reliance’ (1841)


Populist Party Platform (1896)

William Jennings Bryan, ‘Cross of Gold’ (1896)

Henry Adams, ‘The Dynamo and the Virgin’ from *The Education of Henry Adams* (1907)

Eugene Debs, ‘The Socialist Party and the Working Class’ (1904)

Emma Goldman, ‘Anarchism: What it Really Stands For’ (1917)

Richard D. Polenberg, *The Era of Franklin D. Roosevelt* (Bedford, 2000), Ch. 2

**WEEK 10. The Integration of Outsiders 1. Slavery and its Legacy**

This week we examine slavery and its legacy in the Americas. Each of these writers regards these issues as a profound problem: how do they conceptualize that problem? And its possible solutions? What changes in discursive strategies appear over time?

Hannah More, ‘Slavery’ (1778)

David Walker, *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World* (1829), Preamble, Article I, Article IV

M. Johnson ed., *Abraham Lincoln, Slavery and the Civil War* (Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2000):

   ‘A House Divided’ speech  
   Lincoln-Douglas Debates  
   Address at the Cooper Institute  
   First Inaugural Address  
   Emancipation Proclamation  
   Last Public Address

Booker T. Washington, *Up From Slavery* (1901), chapters 13-14

W. E. B. DuBois, *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), chapters 1, 3, 9

Martin Luther King, ‘I’ve been to the Mountaintop’ (1968)


**WEEK 11. The Integration of Outsiders 2. Women**

These readings consider the moves made to define and address the ‘woman question’ during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with contributions from both women and men on both sides of the Atlantic. What are the major complaints discussed here? And proposed solutions?

Abigail Adams, ‘Remember the Ladies’ (1776) and other selected letters in Alice Rossi ed. *The Feminist Papers* (Northeastern, 1988), 7-15

Mary Wollstonecraft, excerpts from *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792) in Rossi ed., 40-85


John Stuart Mill, excerpt from *The Subjection of Women* (1869) in Rossi ed., 196-238

Friedrich Engels, excerpt from *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* (1888) in Rossi ed., 480-95

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, ‘Seneca Falls Declaration,’ (1848), ‘Solitude of Self” (1892) and ‘Introduction to the Women’s Bible’ (1895)
WEEK 12. The Integration of Outsiders 3. Immigration and Religion

This week’s readings are exclusively American, but they should be compared with texts from Week 3, Week 5 and Week 8. Questions to consider include the toleration and/or assimilation of non-Protestants; the relationship between church and state in the twentieth-century United States; and the emergence of a self-conscious rhetoric of ‘Americanization’.

I will lead the discussion for this class by setting this week’s readings in the context of recent secondary works, such as Samuel Huntington’s *Who Are We? The Challenges to America’s National Identity* (2004).

James Madison, ‘Memorial and Remonstrance Against Religious Assessments’ (1785)

Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address (1865)

Theodore Roosevelt, ‘Americanism’ (1915) in *Fear God and Take Your Own Part*, 357-76

Randolphe Bourne, ‘Trans-National America’ (1916)

Israel Zangwill, *The Melting Pot* (1908)


WEEK 13. Pushing back the Boundaries: America and its place in the world

Our final texts address conceptions of the United States’ expansion and its role in the world. What effect has the frontier and overseas expansion had on American history and ideological development? How far, if at all, does this support an ideology of American “exceptionalism”?


John O’Sullivan, ‘The Great Nation of Futurity,’ *The United States Democratic Review* vol. 6, no. 23 (1839)

Walt Whitman, ‘Pioneers! O pioneers!’ (1891)

Mark Twain, ‘To the Person Sitting in Darkness’ (1901)


Woodrow Wilson, Address to Congress (1918)

John F. Kennedy, Inaugural Address (1961)

General Douglas MacArthur, Thayer Award Acceptance Address (1962)

George W. Bush, President Bush Addresses the Nation (2003)
A political ideology is a coherent set of views on politics and the role of the government. Consistency over a wide range of issues is the hallmark of a political ideology. However, given the often contradictory variables that go into molding public opinion and political values (outlined in the previous sections), there is reason to question whether Americans think in ideological terms at all. American politics functions largely in the middle of the political spectrum as a contest between liberals and conservatives. Liberals. Classic liberalism held to the doctrine of laissez-faire, which holds that the government should be small and keep out of most areas of American life (such as the economy, community life, and personal morality). Learn about political ideologies comparative with free interactive flashcards. Choose from 500 different sets of flashcards about political ideologies comparative on Quizlet. One of the two major American political parties evolving out of... The modern Democratic party emphasizes egalitarianism, social... A philosophy of limited government with elected representatives... 1854 - anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats, Free Soilers and reformers... Democratic Party: Historical. One of the two major American political parties evolving out of... Democratic ideology. The modern Democratic party emphasizes egalitarianism, social... American political ideologies and beliefs. Ideologies of political parties. Ideologies of political parties. Ideologies of political parties in the United States. Ideologies of political parties: lesson overview. This is the currently selected item. A high-level overview of liberal and conservative ideologies and their roles in American political parties. Google Classroom. Facebook. Twitter. Email. The two major political parties in the United States, the Democratic and Republican Parties, correspond closely with liberal and conservative ideologies, respectively. Which of the following political parties would have agreed with the ideological perspectives in the passage when it was written? Reply. Reply to greenjaydon's post... Which of the following political parties would hav...