SECTION A

1. "The distinguishing characteristic of the history of liberalism was its development from a philosophy which could be branded as the ideology of the middle class into a philosophy of national community whose ideal was to protect and conserve the interests of all classes" (G.H. Sabine and T.L. Thorson).
Is this description of liberalism upheld by the specific contributions of Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill?

2. "Our conception of history... does not explain practice from the idea, but explains the formation of ideas from material practice, and accordingly it comes to the conclusion that all forms and products of consciousness cannot be dissolved by mental criticism... but only by the practical overthrow of the actual social relations which gave rise to this idealistic hamburger: that not criticism but revolution is the driving force of history, also of religion, of philosophy and all the other types of theory" (Karl Marx, The German Ideology).
Identify, and explain the philosophical influences which shaped Marx and Engels' "conception of history" and discuss the manner in which their new conception assisted in advancing European Political thought beyond the confines of Bentham and Mill's liberalism.

3. "The emancipation of the working class is the work of the working class itself" (Karl Marx)
"We said that there could not yet be Social-Democratic consciousness among the workers... This consciousness could only be brought to them from without. The history of all countries shows that the working class, exclusively by its own effort, is able to develop only trade union consciousness..." (V.I. Lenin)
How significant is this difference of opinion between Lenin and Marx for the subsequent development of revolutionary politics from the early Twentieth Century to the present? Discuss in light of your knowledge of Rosa Luxemburg's debate with Lenin on the organisational requirements of the Russian Revolution.

4. "The concept of a national state, which is also socialist, was from the standpoint of Marxian social Philosophy, a logical monstrosity, for Marxism had no positive concept either of a state or a nation, and it had always conceived socialism to be incompatible with either" (George H. Sabine and Thomas L. Thorson)
How effectively does the description of the marriage between nationalism and socialism as a "logical monstrosity" contribute to an understanding of the issues surrounding the collapse of The University of the West Indies
How effectively does the description of the marriage between nationalism and socialism as a "logical monstrosity" contribute to an understanding of the issues surrounding the collapse of socialism in the Twentieth Century? Discuss in light of your knowledge of the debate between Stalin and Trotsky over "Socialism in One Country" and the experience of Socialism in Mao Tse-Tung’s China.

**SECTION B**

5. "The UNIA was before Mussolini and Hitler were ever heard of. Mussolini and Hitler copied the programme of the UNIA – aggressive nationalism for the black man in Africa" (Marcus Garvey).
Is Garvey's identification with Hitler and Mussolini an adequate reflection of the totality of his nationalist thought? Discuss with reference to Benedict Anderson’s description of the Nation as an "imagined community” and Tom Nairn’s description of Nationalism as “Janus faced”.

6. "Movements therefore are inherently contradictory phenomenon – their own most efficacious enemy. Power may corrupt individuals but it corrupts most of all the leadership of movements. This has nothing to do with the psychology, the morality, or the ideological fervor of these leaders. It has only to do with their interests that derive from their social location. Because of this phenomenon, social movements have found it very difficult to remain essentially anti-systemic once in power, and nationalist movements have found it virtually impossible” (Immanuel Wallerstein).
How does the above statement by Immanuel Wallerstein clarify the concerns of CLR Jams, Frantz Fanon, Amilcar Cabral and Kwame Nkrumah on the frustrations of the anti-colonial project?

7. “A central argument of Hayek is that a genuinely free enterprise system, had not been given an opportunity to work. Thus it was wrong to say that the market had failed when nowhere did he see a perfect free market at work. Everywhere in Europe what could be seen was a social democratic system which was the result of centuries of struggle and debate between capitalism and socialism”
Discuss the validity of the central assumptions of neo-liberalism in light of global developments since the decade of the 1980s.

8. "Foucault is highly suspicious of claims to universal truths. He does not refute them; instead, his consistent response is to historicize grand abstractions” (Paul Rabinow)
Critically assess the claims made for post-modernism as a post-enlightenment, anti-Marxist ideology.

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**