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| **A-level Politics** | | | |
| **Paper 2: Non-Core Political Ideas** | Sad face with solid fill with solid fill | Confused face with solid fill with solid fill | Smiling face with solid fill with solid fill |
| **1 Ecologism: core ideas and principles**  Core ideas and principles of ecologism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy:   * **ecology** – to cover the extent to which the study of the relationship between living beings and the environment has implications for deep- and shallow-green views of the state, society and the economy * **holism** – to cover the opposition to the mechanistic world view of post-Enlightenment science that dominates the state and society in its view of the non-human world and the economy * **environmental ethics** − developing new moral standards and values for human relations with each other and the non-human world, which will underpin the state, society and economy – to cover the nature of ethics and how far they extend * **environmental consciousness** – a state of being where one’s sense of self is fully realised by a deep identification with the non-human world – to cover the extent to which there needs to be a radical change in human nature and society * **post materialist and anti-consumerism** – to cover the criticisms of materialism and consumerism and how to move beyond them * **sustainability** − the capacity of the ecological system to maintain its health over time – to cover the need for, type and way of delivering sustainability, which has implications for the state, society and the economy. |  |  |  |
| **2 Different types of ecologism**  The different types of ecologism:   * deep green – environmental consciousness, ecocentrism and strong sustainability * shallow green – enlightened anthropocentrism and weak sustainability * social ecology – environmental degradation can be linked to existing social structures and sustainability is linked to radical social change * ecosocialism * eco-anarchism * ecofeminism. |  |  |  |
| **3 Ecologist thinkers and their ideas**  The key ideas of the following thinkers, to exemplify the content from areas 1 and 2:  **Aldo Leopold (1887–1948)**   * The land ethic – extends the community to include the non-human world and preserving the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. * Conservation fails – as it is still based on an economic model rather than moving beyond economics to a new human-land relationship.   **Rachel Carson (1907–1964)**   * The state and society does not have the authority to dominate nature – the long-term effects of chemical pesticide use impact sustainability. * Nature should be seen holistically – it does not exist for the convenience of man.   **E. F. Schumacher (1911–1977)**   * Buddhist economics – economics as if people mattered, with the aim of the maximum of wellbeing with the minimum of consumption. * Traditional economics – based on the fallacy that goods are more important than humans and that materialism is more important than human creative activity.   **Murray Bookchin (1921–2006)**   * The environmental crisis emerges from existing social structures of oppression – so social structures and the state must be overthrown. * Lessons should be learned from ecology – the future should be built around decentralised societies, organised as a collection of self-sufficient communes.   **Carolyn Merchant (1936– )**   * The oppression and death of nature are linked to gender oppression – so radical, societal restructuring of gender relations is needed. * Opposition to the mechanistic, male view of science and nature – this dominates society as it is not holistic. |  |  |  |