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ACCORDING TO THE LATEST
POLL, 64% OF THE
PUBLIC DON'T PAY ANY
ATTENTION TO POLLS...



The background of the slide features three large, semi-transparent rosettes representing the three main political parties in the UK. On the left is a red rosette with the text 'vote Labour' and the Labour Party logo. In the center is a yellow rosette with the Liberal Democrat logo and the text 'LIBERAL DEMOCRATS'. On the right is a blue rosette with the Conservative Party logo and the text 'Conservatives'.

The Parties

LI: to investigate the three main political parties in the UK.

History

Past Prime Ministers

52

Past Prime Ministers

Gordon Brown

Tony Blair

Sir John Major

Baroness Margaret Thatcher

James Callaghan

Harold Wilson

20th & 21st centuries



Gordon Brown

Labour 2007 to 2010

19th century



**Robert Gascoyne-Cecil
3rd Marquess of
Salisbury**

Conservative 1895 to 1902

18th century



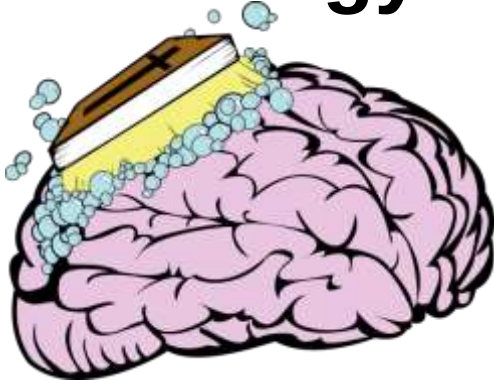
**William Pitt 'The
Younger'**

Tory 1783 to 1801



What's the Difference?

Ideology



- Coherent set of beliefs or values that guide one's actions.
- Most mainstream British political parties traditionally subscribe to an ideology.

Policy



- Proposed or actual strategy aimed at addressing a particular issue or area of government provision.
- Policies are often based upon a deeply held ideological position.



The Conservative Party

- Robert Peel.
- Tamworth Manifesto 1834.
- Twentieth century in office alone or coalition) years.
- Two extended periods in

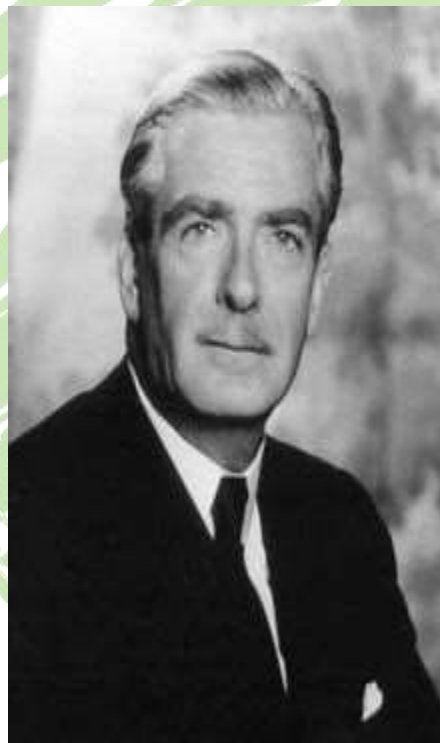


The Conservative Party

- 1951-64



Winston Churchill
1940-45 and 1951-55



Anthony Eden
1955-57



Harold
Macmillan
1957-63



Alec Douglas-
Home
1963-64

The Conservative Party

- 1979-97



Margret Thatcher
1979-90



John Major
1990-97



One-nation Tories

Party Ideology

One-nation Tories

- Twentieth century truly conservative.
- Pragmatic and belief in gradual improvements founded on experience and existing institutions rather than priori reasoning and radical change.
- Collectivist or paternalist conservatism that favoured pluralism and social inclusion.
- Authority centralised but the state should be benevolent and care for neediest.

Party Ideology

One-nation Tories

- Commonly referred to as one-nation Tories:
- Committed to mixed economy (Keynesianism)
- Significant state intervention (where necessary)
- Slow gradual change
- Evolution not revolution
- Internationalism
- Increasing European integration
- Support for a universal welfare state.

Thatcherism

A stylized, abstract illustration of a green, leafy tree or bush with a blue trunk and base, rendered in a sketchy, expressive style. The green foliage is composed of several overlapping, curved, brushstroke-like shapes. The trunk is a single, thick, blue, curved stroke. The base is a horizontal, wavy blue line.

Party Ideology

Thatcherism

- Late 1970s and early 1980s rise of a new form of liberal or libertarian conservatism on both sides of the Atlantic.
- ‘New Right’ combined a belief in free market economics and deregulation (dubbed neo-liberalism.)
- Support for traditional social conservatism:
- Traditional family unit
- Religion
- Sexual orientation.



Party Ideology

Thatcherism



Party Ideology

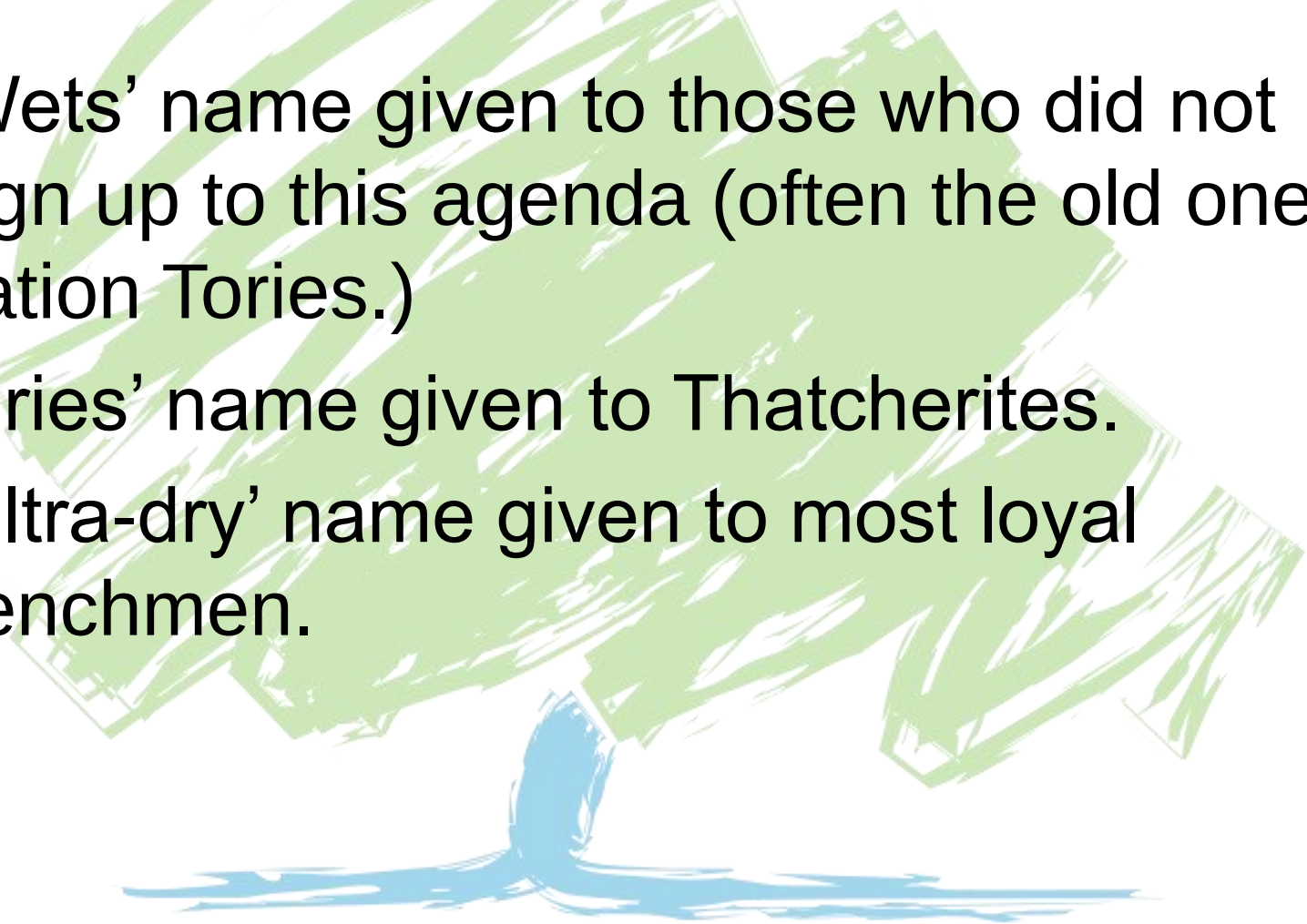
Thatcherism

- Individual over society
- Free market economics
- Deregulation
- Privatisation of nationalised industries
- Restrictions on power of unions
- Limited state intervention
- Quick radical change
- Maintaining national sovereignty
- Limited welfare provision.

Party Ideology

Thatcherism

- ‘Wets’ name given to those who did not sign up to this agenda (often the old one-nation Tories.)
- ‘Dries’ name given to Thatcherites.
- ‘Ultra-dry’ name given to most loyal henchmen.



Party Ideology

Thatcherism vs. One-nation Tories

One-nation Tories	Thatcherism

Conservative Factions and Groups

A stylized green tree with a blue base, serving as a background for the title. The tree is composed of several green brushstrokes forming the canopy and a blue brushstroke forming the trunk and base.

Party Ideology

Conservative Factions and Groups

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Fall From Power 1990



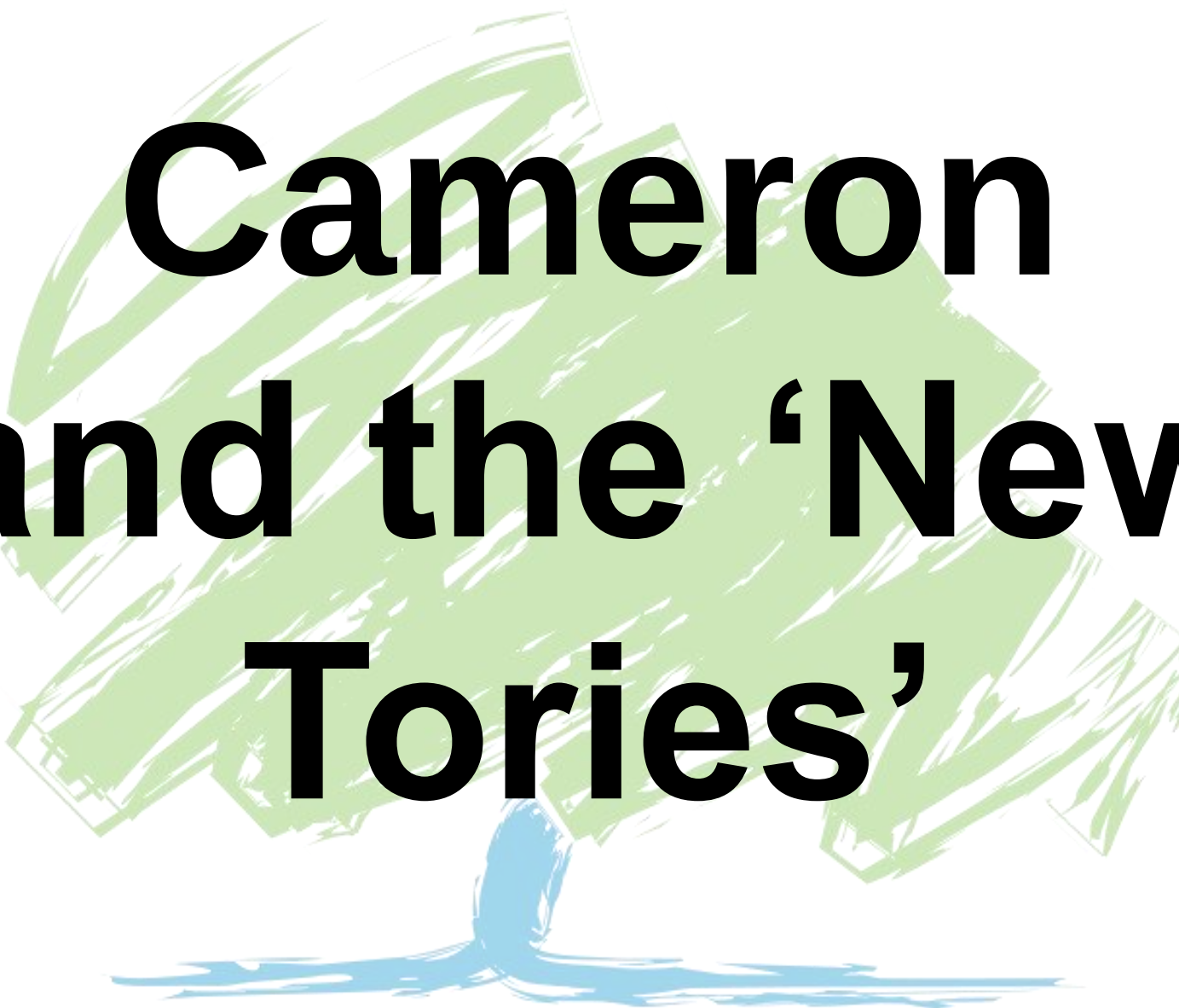
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Party Ideology

Conservative Factions and Groups

- Factional infighting at the fore as result of shift in direction under Thatcher led to formal challenges in her leadership in 1989 and 1990.
- Heseltine's challenge 1990 led to her resignation.
- Succession of party leaders – Major, Hague, Duncan Smith, Howard and Cameron – failed to command full confidence of whole parliamentary party.
- Due to internal factions and personal rivalries.
- Most commentators still identify two cleavages :
 1. One-nation Tories, 'wets', Europhiles, e.g. Tory Reform Group (1975).
 2. Thatcherites, 'dries' Eurosceptics, e.g. Bruges Group (1988).

A stylized green tree with a blue trunk and shadow. The tree is composed of several green brushstrokes forming the foliage and a single blue brushstroke for the trunk. A blue shadow is cast to the right of the trunk.

Cameron and the ‘New Tories’

Party Ideology

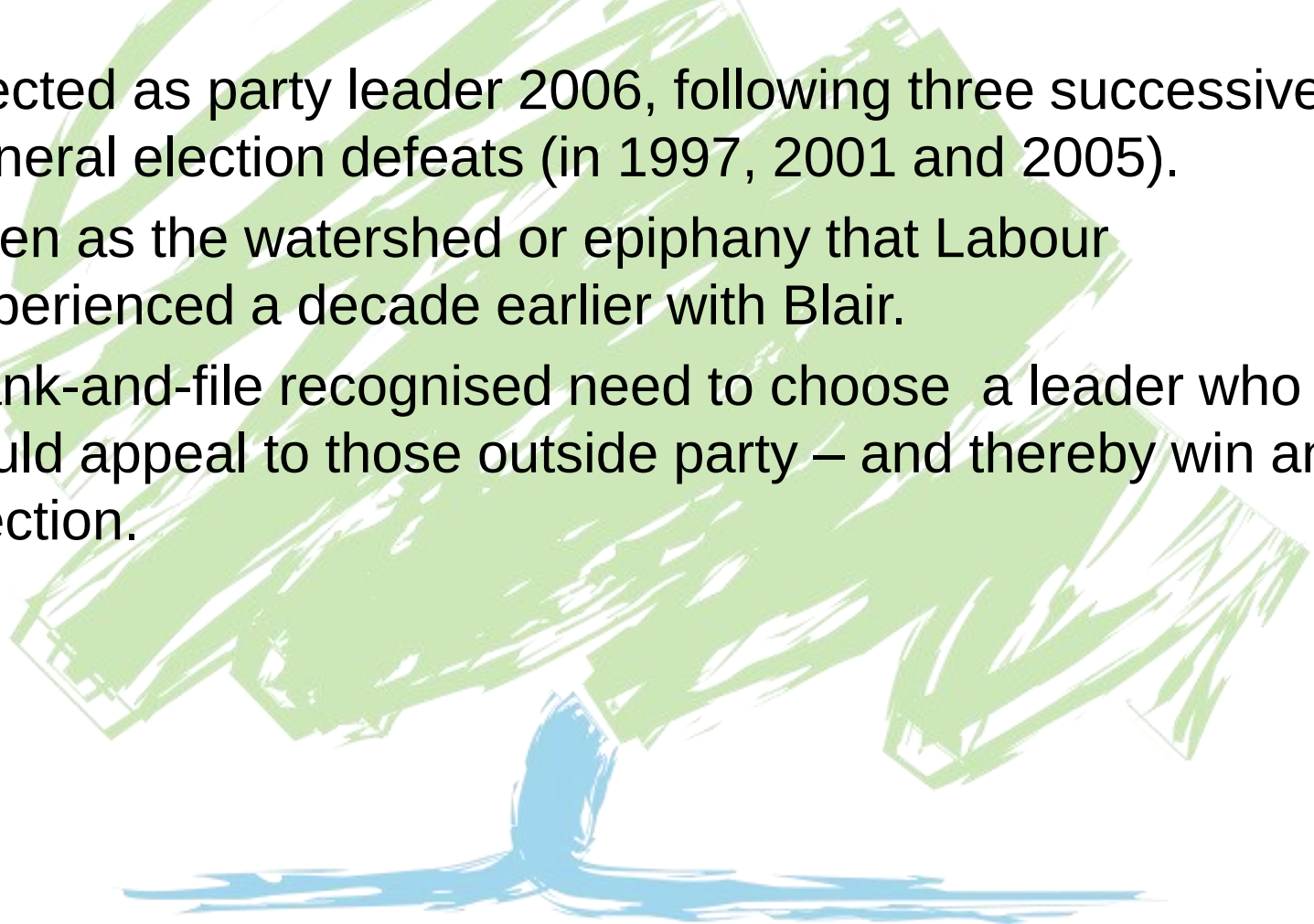
Cameron and the 'New Tories'



Party Ideology

Cameron and the 'New Tories'

- Elected as party leader 2006, following three successive general election defeats (in 1997, 2001 and 2005).
- Seen as the watershed or epiphany that Labour experienced a decade earlier with Blair.
- Rank-and-file recognised need to choose a leader who could appeal to those outside party – and thereby win an election.



Party Ideology

Cameron and the 'New Tories'

- Sought to lead party away from areas of policy where there was divide (e.g. Europe) and towards those who could gain electoral advantage.
- Shift to centre saw party attempting to lead the way on issues such as climate change.
- Desire to challenge perception that Conservatives were the 'nasty party' was also reflected in former Conservative leader Iain Duncan Smith's foundation of the Centre for Social Justice in 2004 – reports Breakdown Britain and Breakthrough Britain – aimed at addressing poverty and social exclusion.

Party Ideology

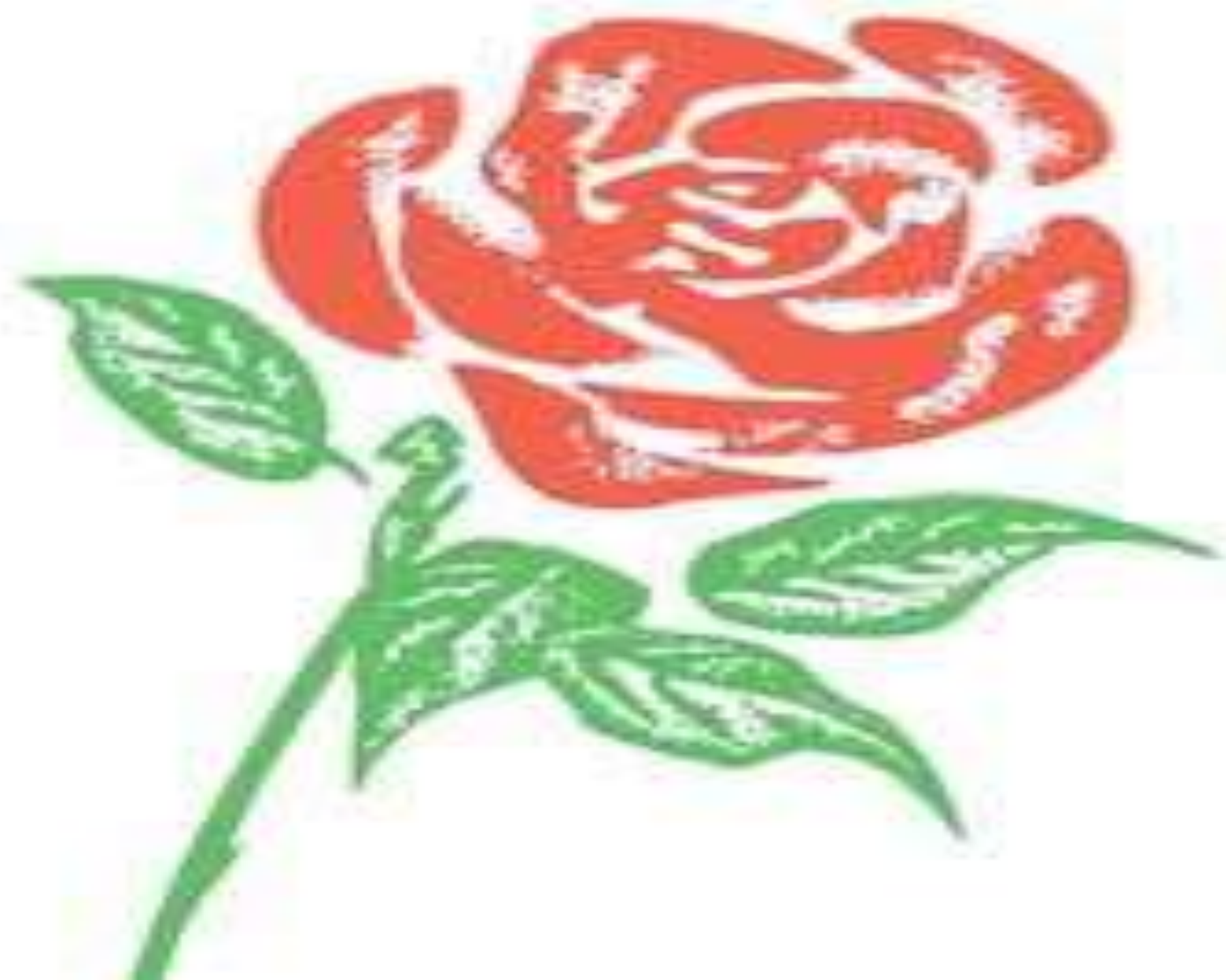
Cameron and the 'New Tories'



Party Ideology

Cameron and the 'New Tories'





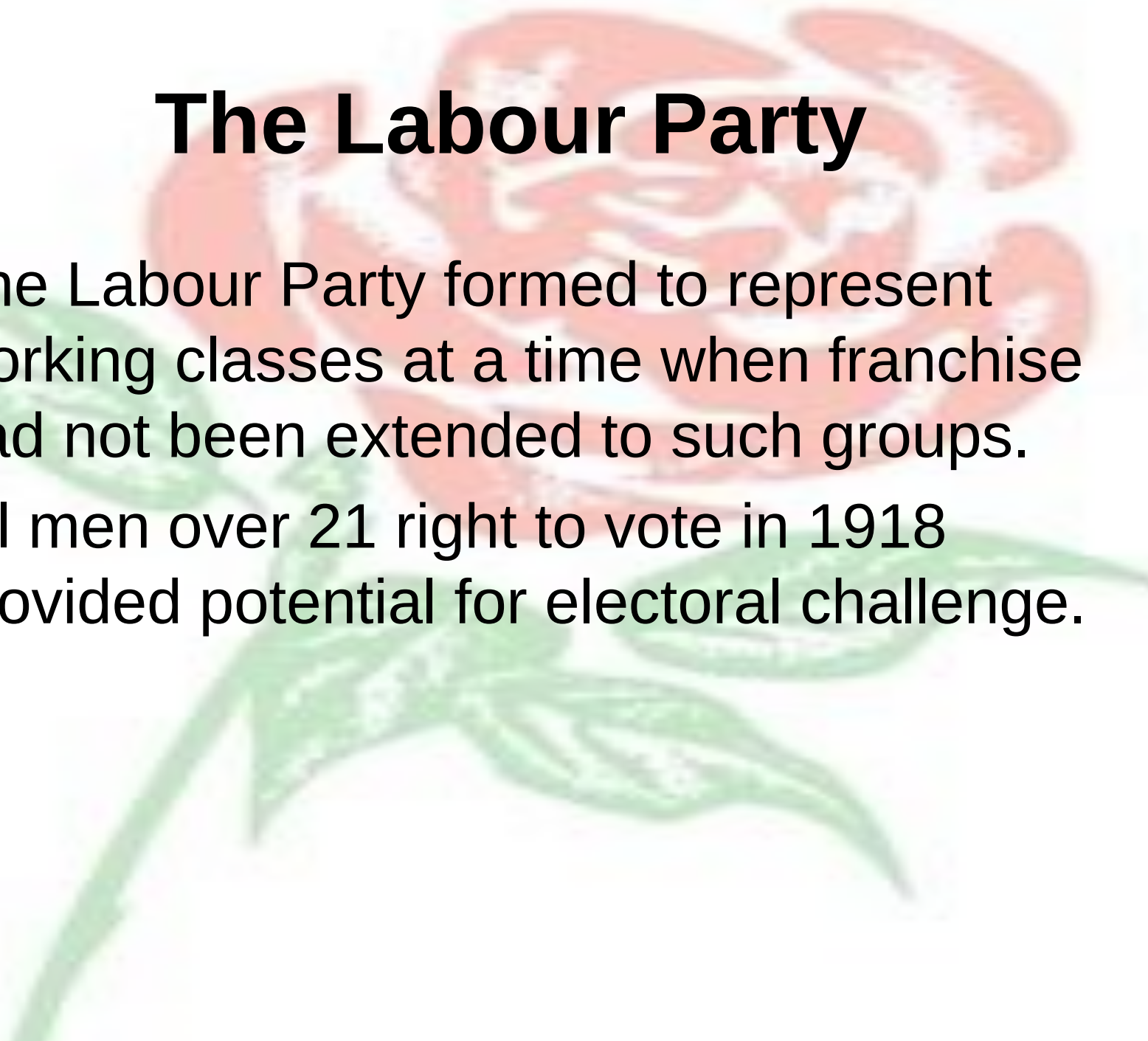
The Labour Party

- Start of twentieth century.
- Independent Labour Party, the Fabians and the Social Democratic Federation all involved in forming the Labour Representation Committee 1900.
- TUC (Trade Union Congress) played huge role.
- 1900 94% Labour Representation Committee's affiliated membership from trade unions.
- Also controlled around 80% of votes at party conference and provided similar proportion of party's income in the early 1900s.

The Labour Party



The Labour Party



- The Labour Party formed to represent working classes at a time when franchise had not been extended to such groups.
- All men over 21 right to vote in 1918 provided potential for electoral challenge.



The Labour Party Constitution of 1918

Party Ideology

The Labour Party Constitution of 1918

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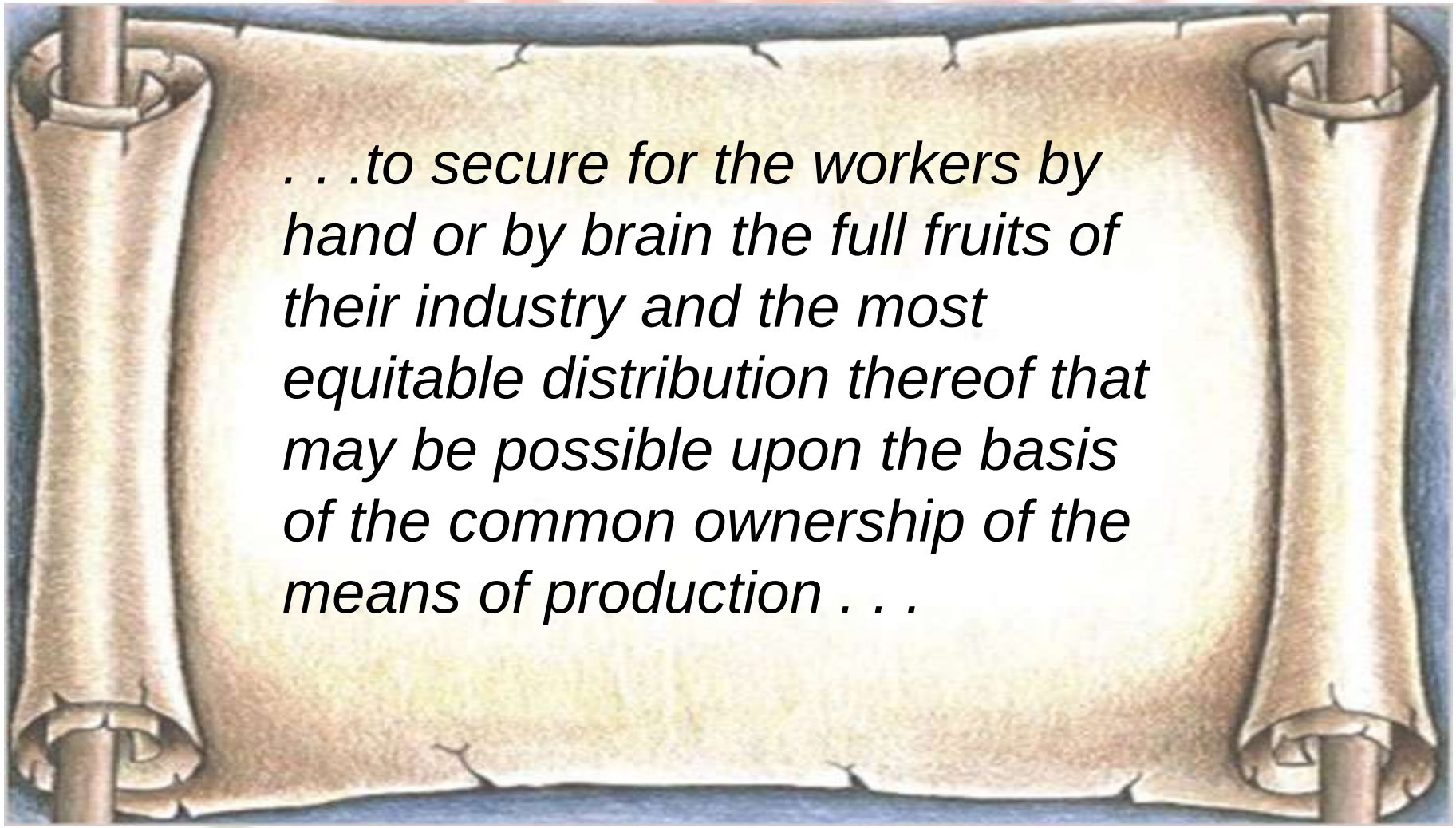
Party Ideology

The Labour Party Constitution of 1918

- Extension of franchise to all men 21+ coincided with adoption of the new Labour Party constitution.
- Clause IV provided clear commitments to public ownership of key industries and redistribution of wealth.

Party Ideology

The Labour Party Constitution of 1918

A detailed illustration of an ancient scroll, likely representing a historical document. The scroll is unrolled, showing its length and the texture of the parchment. It is held by four wooden rollers, two on each side. The text is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of early 20th-century documents. The background of the slide features a faint, stylized red rose, the symbol of the Labour Party.

. . .to secure for the workers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production . . .

Party Ideology

The Labour Party Constitution of 1918

- Despite left-wing origins, by 1970s party was home to number ideological factions.

Greater wealth
redistribution
please!



Michael Foot

Public sector
pay demands
must be
resisted!



James Callaghan

Party Ideology

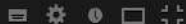
The Labour Party Constitution of 1918

Margaret Thatcher-Winter Of Discontent-Tory Political Broadcast 19/04/1979



**WHAT
CRISIS?**
Rail, lorry, jobs
chaos—and
Jim blames
the Press

0:29 / 5:52



Party Ideology

The Labour Party Constitution of 1918

- Labour's defeat 1979 general election, following the Winter of Discontent, saw those on left gain control of party, under Michael Foot.
- 1983 general election saw Labour's most left-wing manifesto in party's history, and dubbed the longest suicide note in history:
 - State control of all major industries
 - Tighter regulation of business
 - Enhanced workers' rights
 - Unilateral nuclear disarmament and withdrawal from NATO.
- Key factor in Conservative Party's landslide victory.

A stylized red rose with green leaves on a white background. The rose is the central focus, with its petals rendered in a vibrant red color. Several green leaves are attached to the stem, which is also visible. The overall style is simple and graphic, with clear outlines and a limited color palette.

New Labour

Party Ideology

New Labour



Party Ideology

New Labour

- Changes in class and occupational structures since 1960s and the general election defeats of 1979, 1983 and 1987 saw the party looking to broaden its appeal beyond core support.

Party Ideology

New Labour



Neil Kinnock
1983-92



John Smith
1992-94



Tony Blair
1994-2007

Party Ideology

New Labour

The Road to the Manifesto, New Labour, 1996.



**On July 4th Tony Blair launched
New Labour New Life for Britain.**

This film contains five early pledges.



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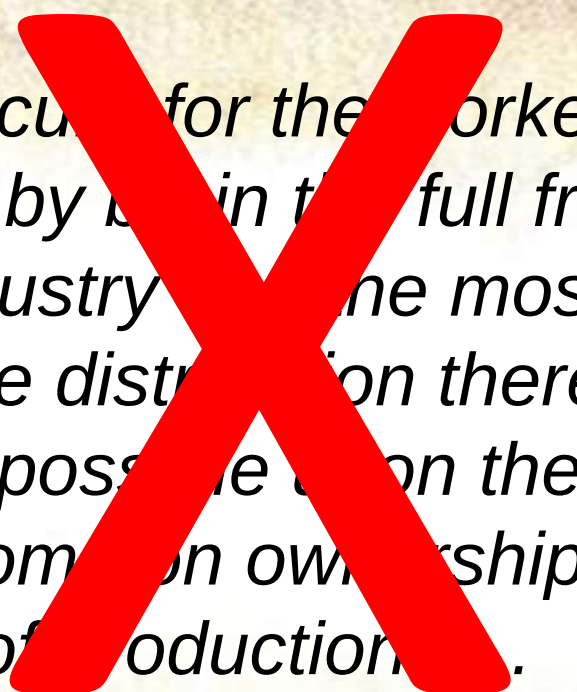


0:22 / 9:28



Party Ideology

New Labour



...to secure for the workers by hand or by machine the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production.

Party Ideology

New Labour

Old Labour	New Labour



The Liberal Democrats

- Formed in 1988 with merger of the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party (SDP).
- Liberal Party main party of government in early twentieth century.
- Distant third party by 1960s, rarely polling 10 more than 10% of vote.
- Contrastingly SDP formed as result of decision of leading Labour politicians to leave party in 1981 due to it becoming too left wing after James Callaghan's defeat.

The Liberal Democrats



The Liberal Democrats

Party Ideology

- Whereas conservatives traditionally emphasise role of society in shaping individuals, liberals place greater emphasis on the importance of the individual.
- Liberal society is formed of free, autonomous individuals of equal worth



A stylized, abstract graphic in a light orange or tan color, resembling a flame or a series of flowing, curved leaves. It is positioned behind the text, with its base at the bottom left and its 'flames' or 'leaves' extending upwards and outwards towards the top right.

Classical Liberalism

Party Ideology

Classical Liberalism

- Nineteenth-century liberalism:
- Commonly referred to as classical liberalism
- Minimal state intervention
- Freedom, tolerance and equality
- Individuals seen as rational beings who had choices to make
- Self-help and self-improvement.
- Latter half of twentieth century many aspects were adopted by the New Right.
- Thatcher (neo-liberal).

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping, curved, leaf-like shapes in shades of orange and yellow, radiating from the center of the slide.

New or Progressive Liberalism

Party Ideology

New or Progressive Liberalism

- Classical view of deregulated 'small government,' where people interact freely, tempered by realisation that without regulation, abuses could occur.
- Market could not go unchecked – self help not enough.
- Need for state provision of schools and hospitals.
- Pensions and unemployment benefit could and should be provided.
- Writers T.H. Green & later L. T. Hobhouse.
- John Maynard Keynes & William Beveridge – mixed economy and welfare state (post war, 1945).

Party Ideology

New or Progressive Liberalism

- Second half twentieth century - reform, individual rights and mixed economy:
- Provided ideological foundation for all liberal centre parties.
- Most recently Liberal Democrats.

A stylized graphic consisting of several overlapping, curved, leaf-like shapes in shades of orange and yellow, radiating from the center-left towards the right side of the slide.

Lib Dems MPs in Parliament

Liberal Democrats

What does this table show?

Year	% of popular vote	% seats won	Number of MPs
1992	17.8	3.1	20
1997	16.8	7.0	46
2001	18.3	7.9	52
2005	22.0	9.4	61
2010	23.0	8.8	57

A stylized graphic in the background consisting of several overlapping, curved, orange-colored shapes that resemble flames or leaves, radiating from the center.

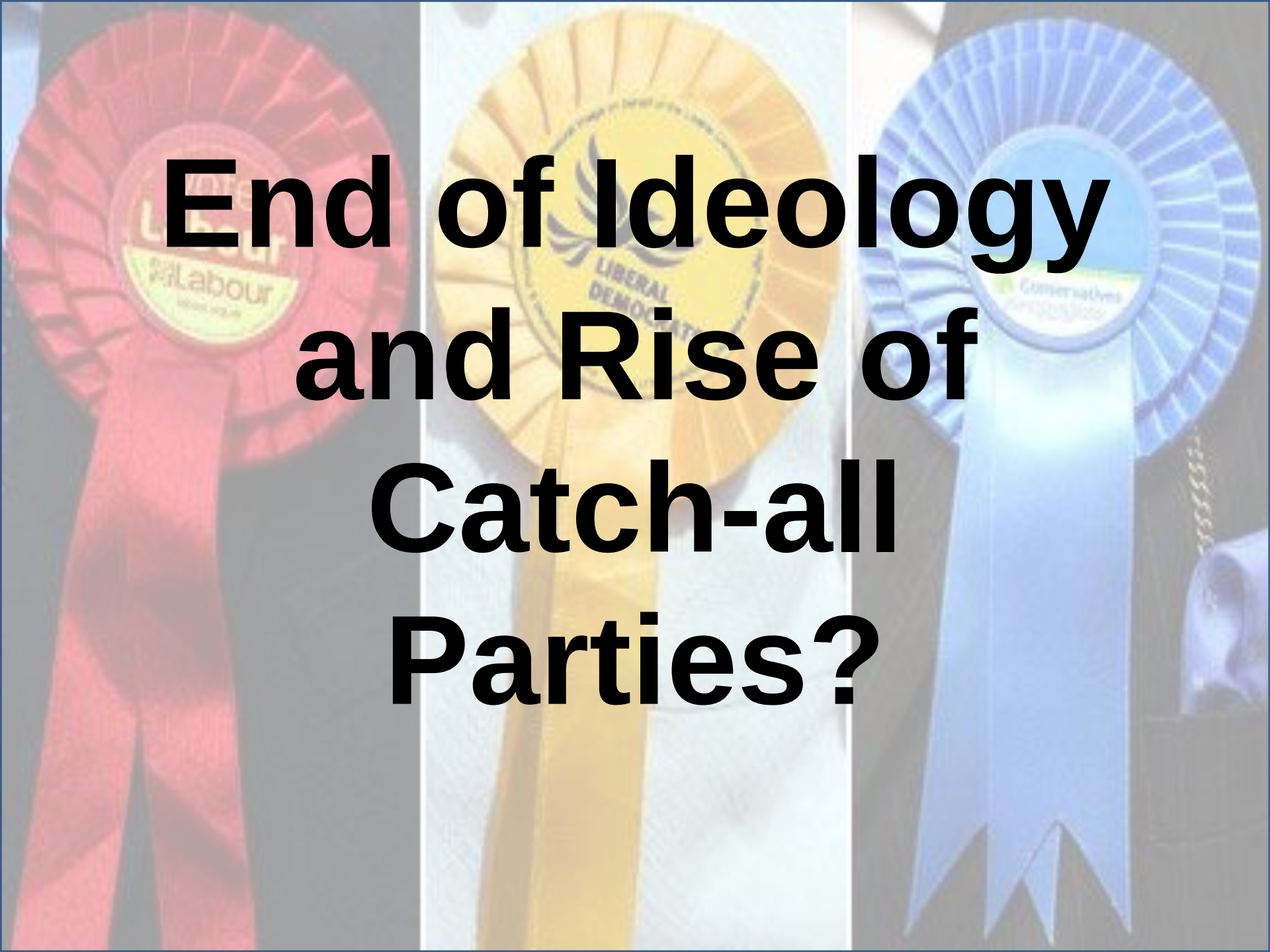
Lib Dems in Government

"The Coalition"

Britain's Latest Boy Band

Liberal Democrats in Government

- Not been in part of government until coalition in 2010.
- However gain experience in Scotland (Labour 1999-2010).

The background of the slide features three large, semi-transparent ribbons representing major UK political parties. On the left is a red Labour ribbon with the party's name and logo. In the center is a yellow Liberal Democrat ribbon with its name and logo. On the right is a blue Conservative ribbon with its name and logo. The ribbons are arranged vertically and overlap slightly.

End of Ideology and Rise of Catch-all Parties?

YouTube is now full screen. [Exit full screen \(Esc\)](#)

The United Kingdom Political System