Conservatism

Introduction to Political Theory
Department of Political Economy
King's College London

II. Political Conservatism

I. Dispositional Conservatism

Political Theory Papers

Clear Thesis Statement

Does the thesis statement tell me what you will be arguing?

Can you imagine defending the *opposite* thesis?

Take a clear side in debate – no middle ground!

Political Theory Papers

Analysis, Not Description and Summary

"Rogers says x..."

"Roger argues for x by using the thought experiment y. There are three assumptions behind Roger's argument."

Political Theory Papers

State, Evaluate, and Respond to Counter-Arguments

Include strongest objection from defender of opposite thesis

Provide substantive response to thesis

Provide reasons response is succesful

Socialism: Equality and community as guiding ideals

But how do we realize those ideals? What model of *social change* is implied in socialism?

Marx: "ruthless criticism of all that exists, ruthless both in the sense of not being afraid of the results it arrives at and in the sense of being just as little afraid of conflict with the powers that be."

Historical direction towards socialism

Cohen: Get the ideals right, and change will follow

Reform is a matter of "social technology," the functioning of which we can reliably predict

Conservatism

How we get there is as important as where we are going

Principle of Intellectual Humility

Given complexity, we can never fully know why particular traditions exist or the consequences of altering a tradition or practice

Complexity

Society is not something that has been deliberately planned or designed according to a blueprint

All institutions are gradually evolved responses to local circumstances, the result of countless past experimental responses to particular problems

Tradition

We can never fully understand why a tradition exists or what purpose it serves

However, we know it is the result of a past success in navigating circumstances

Consequences

All political action will have unintended consequences, and given complexity we can never fully predict those consequences

But does this set the bar for knowledge too high?

Do we need to know every potential consequence of a reform before we evaluate whether, on the whole, it will be good? Can we adjust to unintended consequences over time?

Is conservatism really just a disposition or approach to social change?

Or is there also a *substantive vision of the* best ordering of society in the conservative worldview?

Edmund Burke

Political Conservatism: Not just dispositional. A set of substantive principles that can guide the ordering of society.

Society is about constraining passions and preserving order through justified hierarchies

Best done through *property* and institutions that embody the *beautiful* and the *sublime*

Society is not grounded in rational principles

Rather, institutions must appeal to our character and aesthetic sensibility

"Society is...a contract...but the state ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade.... It is to be looked on with other reverence; because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable "

"It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue and in all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born."

The institution of *property* binds generations together

"The power of perpetuating our property in our families is one of the most valuable and interesting circumstances belonging to it, and that which tends the most to the perpetuation of society itself."

But if the value of property arises from its intergeneration stability, then its distribution over time will be unequal

"The characteristic essence of property, formed out of the combined principles of its acquisition and conservation, is to be *unequal*."

Two Additional Principles: Beautiful and Sublime

Beautiful: Covers human coarseness in manners and chivalry. Embodied in aristocracy.

Sublime: Tames human pride. Embodied in religion.

Burke presents a theory, not just of *how* we should approach social change, but of the *actual value of his existing order*

Dispositional Conservatism: Much more modest bias in favor of the status quo

Two Sources of Conservatism

1. Activities the enjoyment of which resides in the activity

The conservative disposition is particularly focused on such activities, as they are more *vulnerable and so easily lost*

Two Sources of Conservatism

2. The means for instrumental activities (projects)

"In general, it may be said that our disposition in respect of tools is appropriately more conservative than our attitude towards projects" p. 179

Oakeshott's argument focuses on politics as preserving the tools that frame projects (rules of conduct)

But can we totally abstain from pursuing "projects" in politics?

The status of status quo bias

Two Assumptions:

Diminishing Marginal Utility

Uncertainty About Outcomes

If there is, in general, an equal probability that a change will make us better off or worse off, then we should choose not to make that change, as the expected losses are larger than the expected gains

More radical claim: We may have deep, fundamental uncertainty about which value is best or how to rank values

Even deeper presumption in favor of the status quo

Some Assumptions Behind Argument

- 1. Ignore interpersonal comparisons and so distributional questions
- 2. Goal of policy is *preference satisfaction* and then that those preferences can be modeled off of utility

Political Theory: General a theory of ideals, with assumption that change is the linear realization of those ideals

Challenged by intellectual humility in the face of complexity, presumption in favor of status quo

Also substantive position about value of certain hierarches?

Political Theory and Ideologies

Debates within political theory are often efforts to clarify and refine guiding conceptual core of ideological traditions

Liberalism vs. Republicanism: Liberty

Socialism vs. Conservatism: Equality

Up Next

What justifies democracy? What institutions best realize the ideal behind democracy?

How should our political representatives and political leaders act?