

Social 30

Intro Notes

Should we?

Electric Solves Everything?



Social 30

Current Events
Start the Course

CHOOSE YOUR SEAT WISELY!

One note about learning

- Use Ms. Williams!

Ideology

Basically everything you believe about how the world should work.

What's the real definition?

- **Your Ideology** is your interpretation of human nature, the environment, society, and the role of beliefs and values.
- An *ism* is a belief, attitude, style, etc., in the word that comes before it. I.e. Patriotism is the belief in being a patriot.

Examples of Ideologies

- I tried to paste the list from wikipedia but it broke my computer. Instead let's just click [here](#).

Real Talk

- Let's cut through all of the mumbo jumbo that we'll talk about this year and get to the point. **Ideology is a label that you can give to your opinions on things. So pool together everything you think and that becomes your ideology (mostly).**
- **For each of the following slides,** write down a few words that come to mind for the topic.
- *Ex: Language - Speaking the same language as everyone around you would change how you see the world because ...*

How would things
like ___ influence
your **IDEOLOGY**?
Language



**How would things
like ___ influence
your IDEOLOGY?
Culture**



**How would things
like ___ influence
your IDEOLOGY?
“Relationship to Land”**



**How would things
like ___ influence
your IDEOLOGY?
Media**



**How would things
like ___ influence
your IDEOLOGY?
Environment**



**How would things
like ___ influence
your IDEOLOGY?
Gender**



**How would things
like ___ influence
your IDEOLOGY?
Religion**



**How would things
like ___ influence
your IDEOLOGY?
Government**



The World in Black and White

- Basically it comes down to a single question. Do you choose:
 - All for one and one for all
 - OR
 - I'll do me, you do you

The Ism Division

- **Collectivism** is a belief that places the needs of the group (or collective) before those of any individual member of the group and based on the belief in the interdependence of human society.
- **Individualism** is a belief that values the rights and freedoms of the individual, often above the security and harmony of the whole group.

The BIG Question

- HOW SHOULD THE WORLD WORK?
- Let's unpack that question.

Who Knows What?

- **Privacy** leads to problems or is privacy absolutely necessary?





Who Works with Who?

- **Cooperation** or **competition** leads to success?

Who Gets Paid?

- **Wealth** is **shared** or **Private** Wealth is **valued**?
- (I.e: should there be billionaires?)

Who Gets Paid?

RANK	NAME	NET WORTH	CHANGE	AGE	SOURCE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY
	1 Bernard Arnault & family	\$217.7 B	▲ \$3.9 B 1.82%	73	LVMH	France
	2 Elon Musk	\$186.5 B	▲ \$7.7 B 4.31%	51	Tesla, SpaceX	United States
	3 Jeff Bezos	\$134.3 B	▲ \$6 B 4.69%	59	Amazon	United States
	4 Larry Ellison	\$114.4 B	▲ \$395 M 0.35%	78	Oracle	United States

Social 30

- Current Events
- Into the PRICES and PRINCE of it all

Individualism

- Political freedom is inalienable to human rights
- “Right wing”
- John Locke, Adam Smith
- Personal Autonomy: individual freedom from outside authority

Prices - Principles of Individualism

- **Private Property**
 - Land ownership - what principles do we hold in deciding (in Canada, why would this be a source of debate?)?
 - Other physical possessions
 - Intellectual Property
 - Why is this necessary? What can be classified as “intellectual property”?

pRices - Principles of Individualism

- **Rule of Law**
 - Equal under the law
 - No one is above the law
 - Every individual is equal before the law
 - Everyone is subject to the laws, no arbitrary power of the individual
- How is this an individualist ideal? Doesn't it sound like a collectivist one?

prices - Principles of Individualism

- Individual Rights and Freedoms
 - Freedom of religion, association, etc.
 - Right to life, liberty and security of persons
 - Right to vote:
 - Who has this right?
 - What factors have been at play in restricting this right in history?

priCes - Principles of Individualism

- **Competition**
 - Through competition we grow stronger as a society
 - Competition spurs innovation and growth
 - More on this during our Economics unit

priceS - Principles of Individualism

- **Economic Freedom**
 - Freedom to buy and sell (items and labour) to whomever, whenever, for whatever price.
 - *WAY* more on this during our Economics unit.

prices - Principles of Individualism

- **Self-Interest**
 - Take care of yourself and, in turn, you take care of society
 - Act out of a desire to maximize your personal gain
 - More on this during our Economic unit

PRICES

Keep your book closed

Collectivism

- Identity is based on group membership
- “Left wing”
- Karl Marx, Thomas Hobbes
- Needs of the group outweigh the individual

PRICES vs. PRINCE

- *Principles of Collectivism*

Prince

- **Public Property**
 - Owned by the state/government or the community and managed according to the best interest of the group
 - “Crown lands” in Canada
 - parks, schools, roads, etc.
 - “Crown Corporations”
 - CBC, Via Rail, Canada Post
 - Usually essential services/industries but not always profitable, so private entrepreneurs won’t take the risk to own them

pRince

- Collective Responsibility
 - Holding the entire group responsible for the actions of the individual
 - All are held accountable
 - Can be positive:
 - Care for the sick, stopping drinking and driving, preventing drug problems
 - Negative consequences
 - Punish those who go against the group/gov't/society

prince

- Collective-Interest
 - Although we have individual goals/interests, collectivists believe that they are best met through addressing them as a group
 - More on this during our Economic unit

prINce

- Adherence to Collective **N**orms
 - The “rules” that the society or group deems to be acceptable
 - Formal or informal
 - Usually govern: conduct, values, or appearance
 - Voluntary but members see them as “binding” - necessary for the best interest of the group
 - Can be very strict and punitive in dictatorial governments

prinCe

- **Cooperation**
 - Through cooperation we learn from one another
 - Cooperation encourages more viewpoints and ideas
 - More on this during our Economics unit

princE

- **Economic Equality**
 - Various meanings depending on the system
 - Equal pay for equal work
 - Taxation according to income levels (progressive taxation vs. flat tax)
 - Share wealth with society (redistribution of wealth)
 - People own means of production
 - Everything is free
 - No Private Property
 - WAY more on this during our Economics unit.

Liberalism

- Freedom and Equality

Textbook Finish

- Individualist or Collectivist: Explain
 - *“Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history; such is the history of civilization for thousands of years...”*
 - *Mao Zedong (1949)*



Characteristics of Ideologies

- Interpretations of History
- Beliefs about Human Nature
- Beliefs about Society
- Visions for the Future

Ancient History

- Which of the following is true?

A group of brave men endured months of torturous life at sea.

When they arrived they found a harsh land and people that threatened them.

Thanks to their ingenuity and superior technology they were able to overcome the odds.

- OR

A group of conquerers landed on the shores of a peaceful land.

They treated the land as their own instead of taking care and respecting it.

Thanks to the diseases they brought and the materials they obtained from the land, they were able to subjugate the people and conquer the land.

Humans are

- Without any influence, what are human beings? (Answer in a single word, or 2 if you need)

Back to the Past

- Are we better off today than we were 100 years ago?
- Why or why not?

Back to the Future

- **Visions of the Future**
- Most ideologies have a vision for the future
 - Basically an idea for “if I ruled the world it would look like _____”
 - What does your vision for your future say about your ideology (beliefs)?

Belief About Human Nature

- Time for Old White Dudes

Socialism

- WAY more on this later but for now:
- a political and economic theory of social organization that advocates that the **means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.**

Key Terms and 2nd Spectrum?

- **Radical** - a person who advocates thorough or complete political or social reform
- **Liberal** - open to new behavior or opinions and willing to discard traditional values.
- **Moderate** - are open to changes, if necessary
- **Conservative** - want to keep the status quo
- **Reactionary** - favor a return to the status quo, the previous political state of society, which they believe possessed characteristics (discipline, respect for authority, etc.) that are negatively absent from the contemporary status quo of a society.