

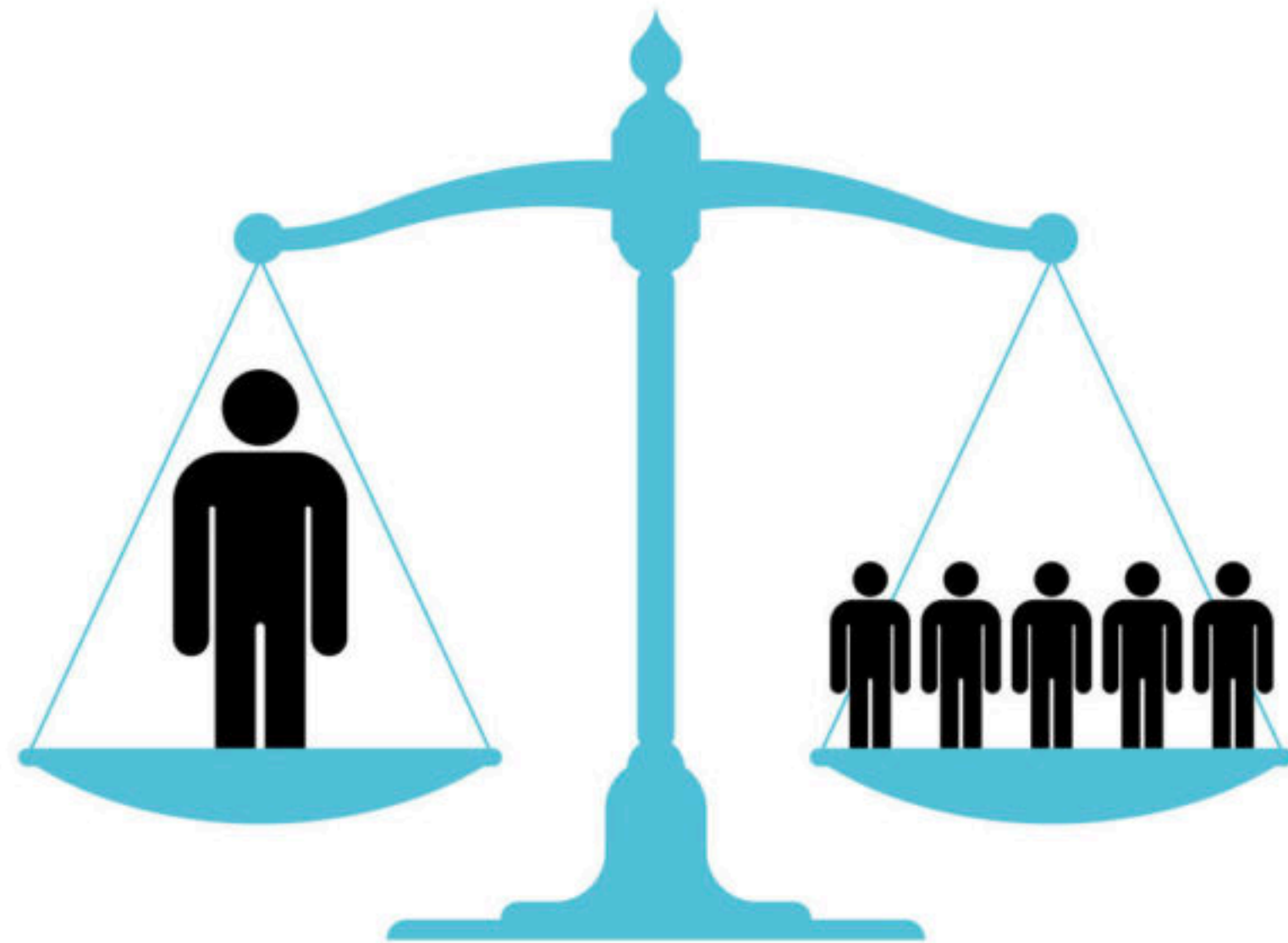
DEMOCRACY

All in favour, raise your hands

UTILITARIANISM

John Stuart Mill: Greatest amount of happiness for the greatest amount of people.

..... How do we do that? How do we measure this?

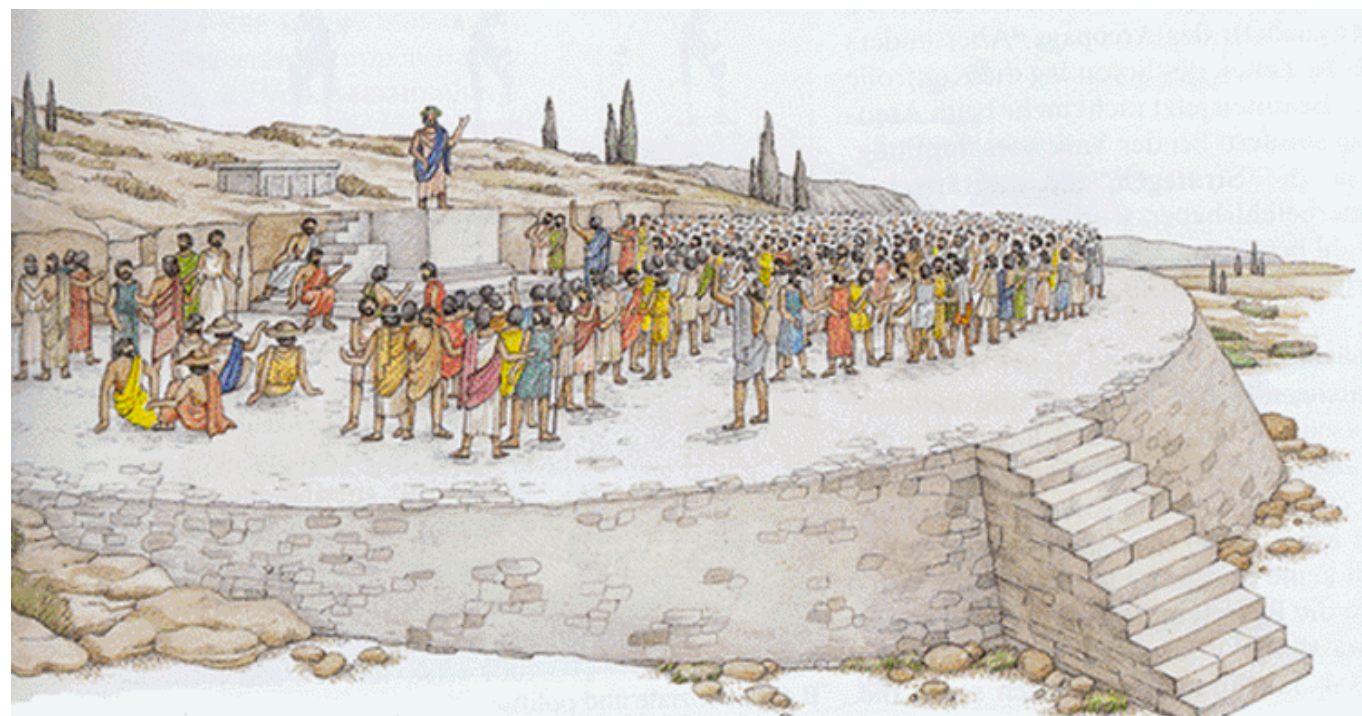
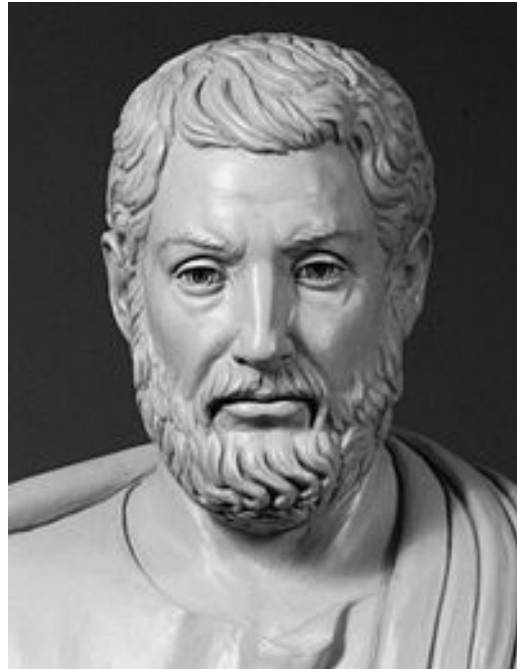


DEMOCRATIC THOUGHTS

- Before we begin, decide whether or not you think *democracy* is **MORE individualist or collectivist?**

- **Why do you think this?**

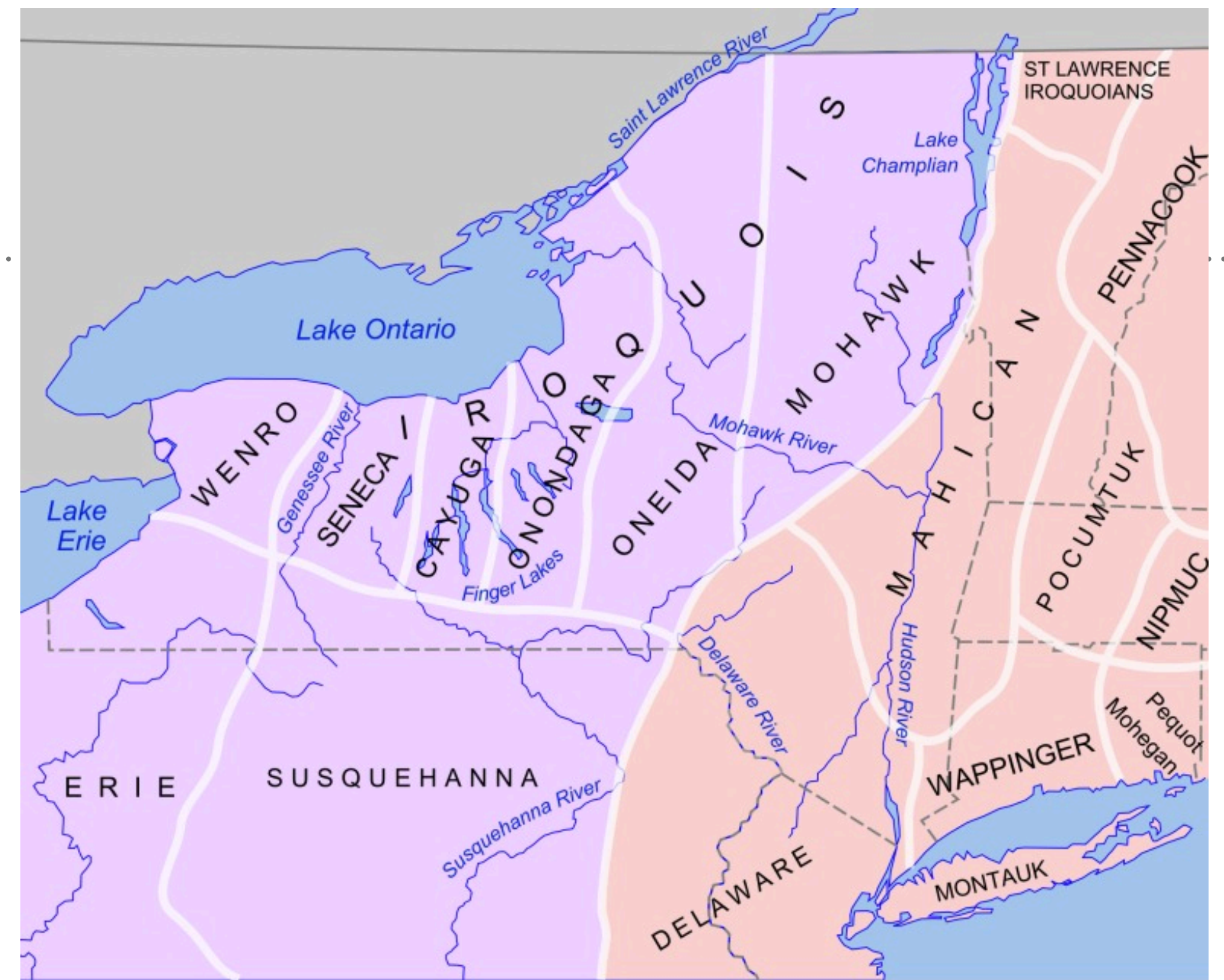
THE GREEKS AND FREAKS



- 500 BCE
- Every male, property owning, non-slave over 18 (NOT *Universal Suffrage... what is this again?*)
- About 50k of the 250k who lived in Athens at the time
- Each “citizen” votes on every measure (Direct Democracy)

MEANWHILE THE “SAVAGES” ...

- 1400CE in Eastern North America
- Haudenosaunee (or Iroquois) Confederacy was an alliance between 5 (later 6) nations
- Great Law of Peace - the oral constitution that has 117 articles was passed down through generations
- Ex: *Any Chief or other person who submit to Laws of a foreign people are alienated and forfeit all claim in the Five Nations.*



Compare this quote with the description on page 97. Why the difference?

“pre-contact Iroquois were an imperialist, expansionist culture whose cultivation of the corn/beans/squash agricultural complex enabled them to support a large population. They made war primarily against neighboring Algonquian peoples.”

ENLIGHTEN ME AGAIN

- 1700s Europe, the Enlightenment - Who is in charge?
- Philosophers such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Rousseau proposed that society should ensure civil rights and freedoms for individuals.
- John Stuart Mill believed that the government should only interfere to prevent harm to others.
- Early 1800s that the term *liberal* was first used to describe those who supported the freedom, or liberty, of the individual.



WHO NEEDS A KING?

- A British Colony (which one?) across the Atlantic was unhappy due to “Taxation without Representation”
 - What does this mean?
- The King said “No.” So the people took up arms to fight the British.



I DO DECLARE...

- Who does this declaration sound like it was inspired by? Think back to our philosophers.

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, ... they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

LONG LIVE FRANCE (SAY IT WITH THE ACCENT)

- French Revolution
 - The Three Estates
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - Reign of Terror
 - Who else did this (later in history)?
 - Napoleon takes over
 - Which philosopher would be happy with the rise of dictator to stop the chaos?



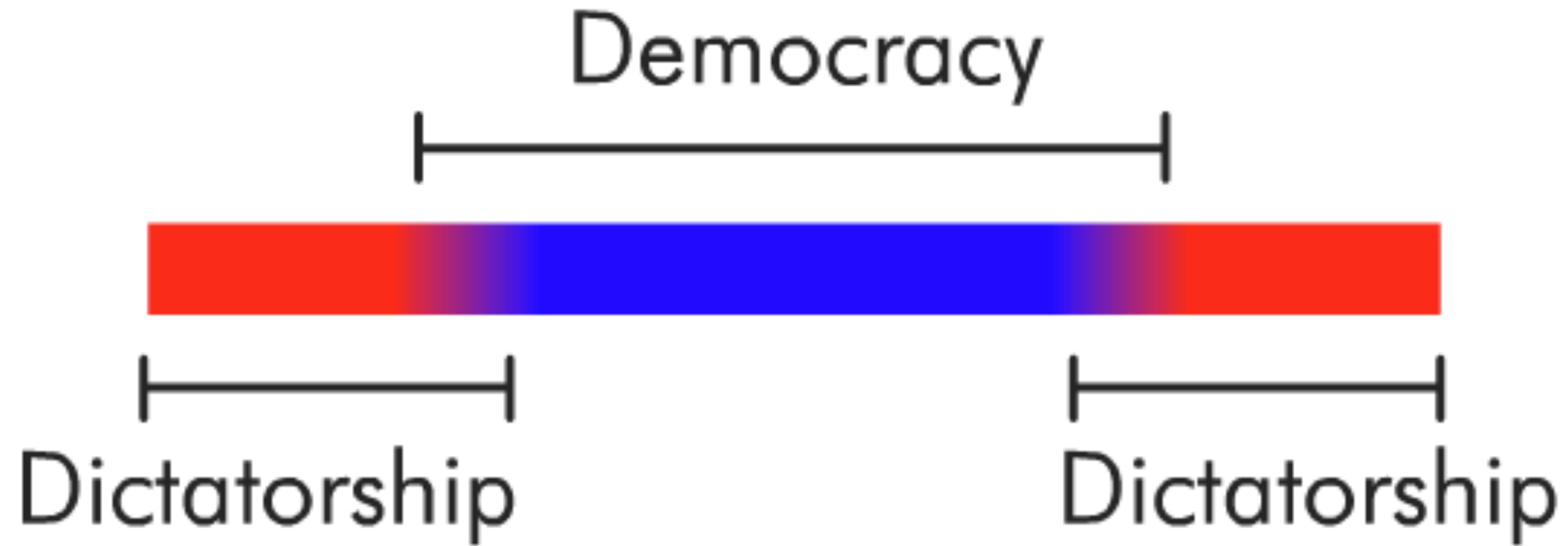
FREEDOM IS OVERRATED (30-1 SPECIAL!)

- Edmund Burke reacted to the political issues of the day.
- Horrified by the extremes of the French Revolution, Burke used these as an example of the flaws of following the values of equality, individualism, and freedom.
- Burke believed that **established institutions, run by the educated people of society, were necessary to control** the irrational passions of the uneducated masses.
- According to Burke, **the only reason to make changes to these institutions was to preserve them** from the radical or revolutionary change demanded by the masses.
- • Society is an organic whole that should be structured in a hierarchical fashion with those best suited to leadership at the top, because people do not have equal abilities.
- • Government should be chosen by a limited electorate with special rights, responsibilities, and privileges.
- • The stability of society is the paramount concern, to be achieved through law and order and the maintenance of the customs and traditions that bind society together.

CLASSIC CONSERVATISM (30-1 SPECIAL)

- Society is an organic whole that should be **structured in a hierarchical fashion** with those best suited to leadership at the top, because people do not have equal abilities.
- Government should be chosen by a limited electorate with special rights, responsibilities, and privileges.
- The stability of society is the paramount concern, to be achieved through law and order and the maintenance of the customs and traditions that bind society together.

AN OREO OF FREEDOM



* *Government control used to support the greater equality for everyone*

* *Government control used to support the elite groups they believe are superior to others*

WHY DEMOCRACY?

- Freedom
- Responds to will of the people
- Encourages people to be more creative (solutions by the people)
- Peaceful and orderly change of government

- In a liberal democratic society you shouldn't need a reason to make something legal, you should only need a reason to make something illegal

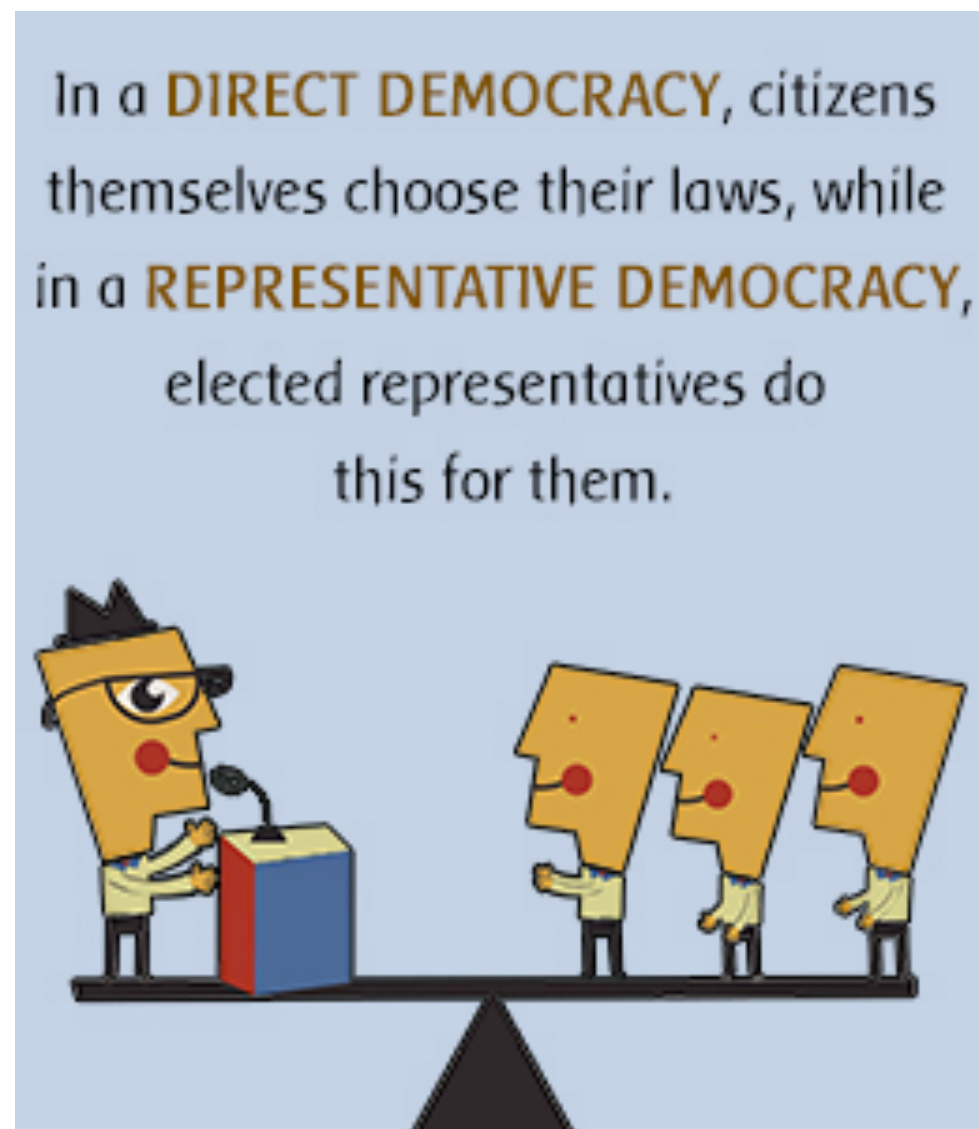
SEND THE DEMOCRACY DIRECT

- What do you think you need for *Direct Democracy*
 - All people rule in all aspects
 - One person, One Vote
 - Open Communication
 - Educated Society



DIRECT DEMOCRACY IS TOO MUCH WORK!

- Representative Democracy - is a system of government in which all eligible citizens vote on representatives to pass laws for them.



DEMOCRACY

All in favour, raise your hands

DEMOCRACY NEEDS

➤ Every Vote is Equal

- *Regular Elections
- *Secret Ballots
- *Independent Courts
- *Power of the Purse
- *Freedom of the Press
- *Political Parties
- *Interest Groups
- *Protests

Top 10 most active groups that lobbied the Office of the Prime Minister

Number of lobbying efforts

Mining Association of Canada (MAC)	11
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	10
TransCanada Corp.	10
Small Guys Tobacco Group	9
EDF EN Canada Inc.	9
Merit Canada	7
Google Canada Corp.	7
General Motors of Canada Ltd.	7
Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	7
Catalyst Capital Group	7

edStein
Rocky
New

Top 10 most active groups that



Royal Bank of Canada	21
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	25
Franklin Templeton Investments Corp.	21
Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB)	19
Canadian Steel Producers Association	17
Bank of Montreal	16
Alliance of Manufacturers & Exporters Canada (CME)	16
Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association Inc.	15
Mining Association of Canada (MAC)	14

QUESTION TO PONDER

What do you do if you don't like the results of an election?
What actions are justified?



THIS IS JUST A DEMO-CRACY

- So thinking back to our last unit, what do you think the down sides of democracy are?
 - Tyranny of the Majority
 - Is 50% + 1 actually a majority?
 - Decisions are slow
 - Elite has more access to the government
 - Create apathy in voters (around 66% for the last 3 federal)

RIDINGS ARE STABLE

- Geographic area that is represented is called a **riding**
- People that are elected are called *electorate*
- People who can vote are called *constituents*
- If you win the election you're allowed to sit in the House of Commons... Therefore *ridings = seats*



**Global
NEWS**

BY A NOSE

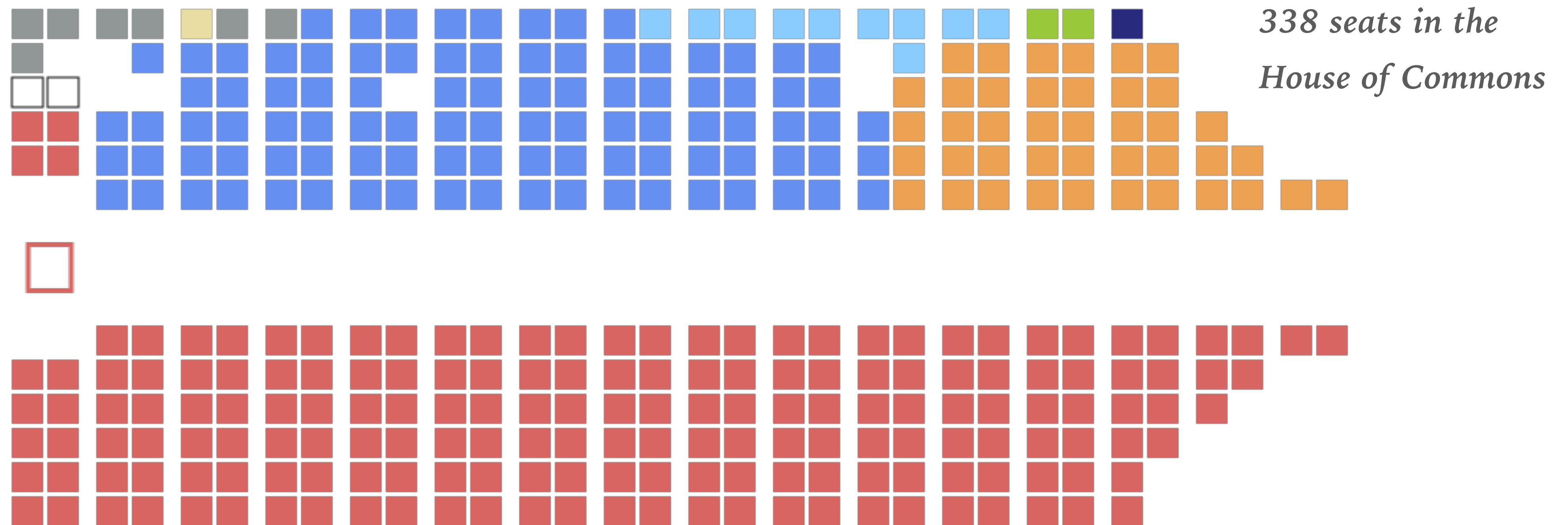
- First Past the Post/Representation by Population
- Whoever wins the highest number of votes receives the *seat*

- “Winner takes all”

Green Party	Aidan Blum	1,405	1.8 %
Maverick Party	Tariq Elnaga	1,475	1.9 %
Liberal	David Gamble	9,472	12.3 %
Independent	Caroline O'Driscoll	489	0.6 %
Conservative	Blake Richards	43,677	56.8 %
No Affiliation	Derek Sloan	2,015	2.6 %
Independent	Ron Voss	65	0.1 %
PPC	Nadine Wellwood	5,816	7.6 %
NDP	Sarah Zagoda	12,462	16.2 %

HOW DOES 169 BECOME A MAGICAL NUMBER

- Party with the most number of seats = *government*
- Party that has a 2nd place finish = *official opposition*
- Leader of the party with the most seats becomes the Prime Minister



POPULARITY CONTEST

- Proportional Representation: seats are assigned to parties according to their degree of support among voters.
- How many seats would each party win using *proportional representation*?



Party	Votes	Percentage	Change in Popularity	Seats	Change in Seats
Liberal	5,915,950	33.1%	▼ 6.4pp	157 / 338 (46%)	▼ 27
Conservative	6,155,662	34.4%	▲ 3pp	121 / 338 (36%)	▲ 22
Bloc Québécois	1,376,135	7.7%	▲ 3pp	32 / 338 (9%)	▲ 22
New Democratic	2,849,214	15.9%	▼ 3.8pp	24 / 338 (7%)	▼ 20
Green	1,162,361	6.5%	▲ 3.0pp	3 / 338 (0.9%)	▲ 1
Independent	75,836	0.4%	▲ 0.1pp	1 / 338 (0.3%)	▲ 1

Jody Wilson-Raybould ran as an independent in [Vancouver Granville](#) riding and was reelected; she was the only independent MP to be elected in this election.

WINNER TAKES ALL OR SHARE THE WEALTH?

➤ What do you think the pros & cons of each system are? (*discuss in groups*)

Party	Party leader	Candidates	Seats					Popular vote		
			2019	Dissol.	2021	Change from 2019	% seats	Votes	Vote change	%
Liberal	Justin Trudeau	338 ^[e]	157	155	160 ^[f]	▲ 3	47.34%	5,556,629	▼ 462,099	32.62%
Conservative	Erin O'Toole	337 ^[g]	121	119	119	▼ 2	35.21%	5,747,410	▼ 491,817	33.74%
Bloc Québécois	Yves-François Blanchet	78	32	32	32	—	9.47%	1,301,615	▼ 85,415	7.64%
New Democratic	Jagmeet Singh	338 ^[h]	24	24	25	▲ 1	7.40%	3,036,348	▲ 132,626	17.82%
Green	Annamie Paul	252 ^[i]	3	2	2	▼ 1	0.59%	396,988	▼ 792,619	2.33%
People's	Maxime Bernier	312	—	—	—			840,993	▲ 546,901	4.94%

RCV FACTS





Electoral College



Wen

ELECTION 2020

U.S.OF WTF?

306

Joseph R. Biden Jr. ✓

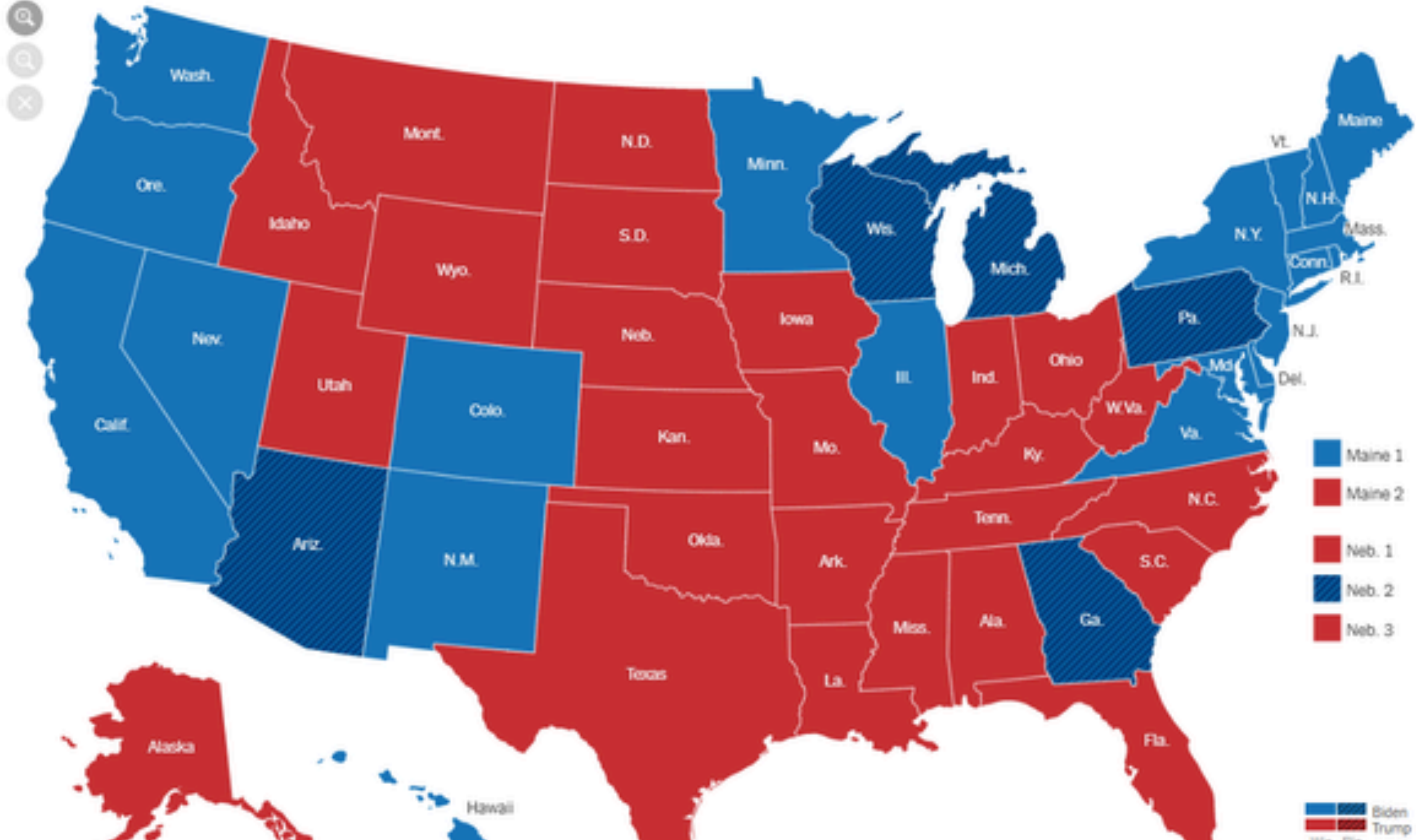
232

Donald J. Trump

79,554,222 votes (51.0%)

270
TO WIN

73,611,220 votes (47.2%)



PARTY ON

	Two Party	Multi Party
Pros	Clear cut winner (50%)	Greater ideological representation
Cons	Ideologically focused on the center	Minority governments/coalitions

OH CANADA!

- **Constitutional monarchy**
 - **Constitution:** highest law of the land (all other laws must agree with the principles in the constitution);
 - organizes government institutions
- **Parliamentary**

DON'T CROSS THE STREAMS

➤ Why are these branches separate?

➤ Executive Branch

➤ Legislative Branch

➤ Judicial Branch

DON'T CROSS THE STREAMS

- Why are these branches separate?

Executive Branch – enforce
the laws

Legislative Branch – write
the laws

Judicial Branch – interpret
the laws

DON'T CROSS THE STREAMS

- Why are these branches separate?
- Which philosopher advocated this?

Executive Branch – enforce
the laws

Legislative Branch – write
the laws

Judicial Branch – interpret
the laws

REFORM THE SENATE?

- Why do senates exist?
- How do you become a senator (Can vs. US)?



NOW SAY IT IN AMERICAN

- How do you think laws are made in the US?
- What is the US equivalent of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?

President
(head of state and government)
Cabinet (Staff)

*The House of
Representatives*

*The
Senate*

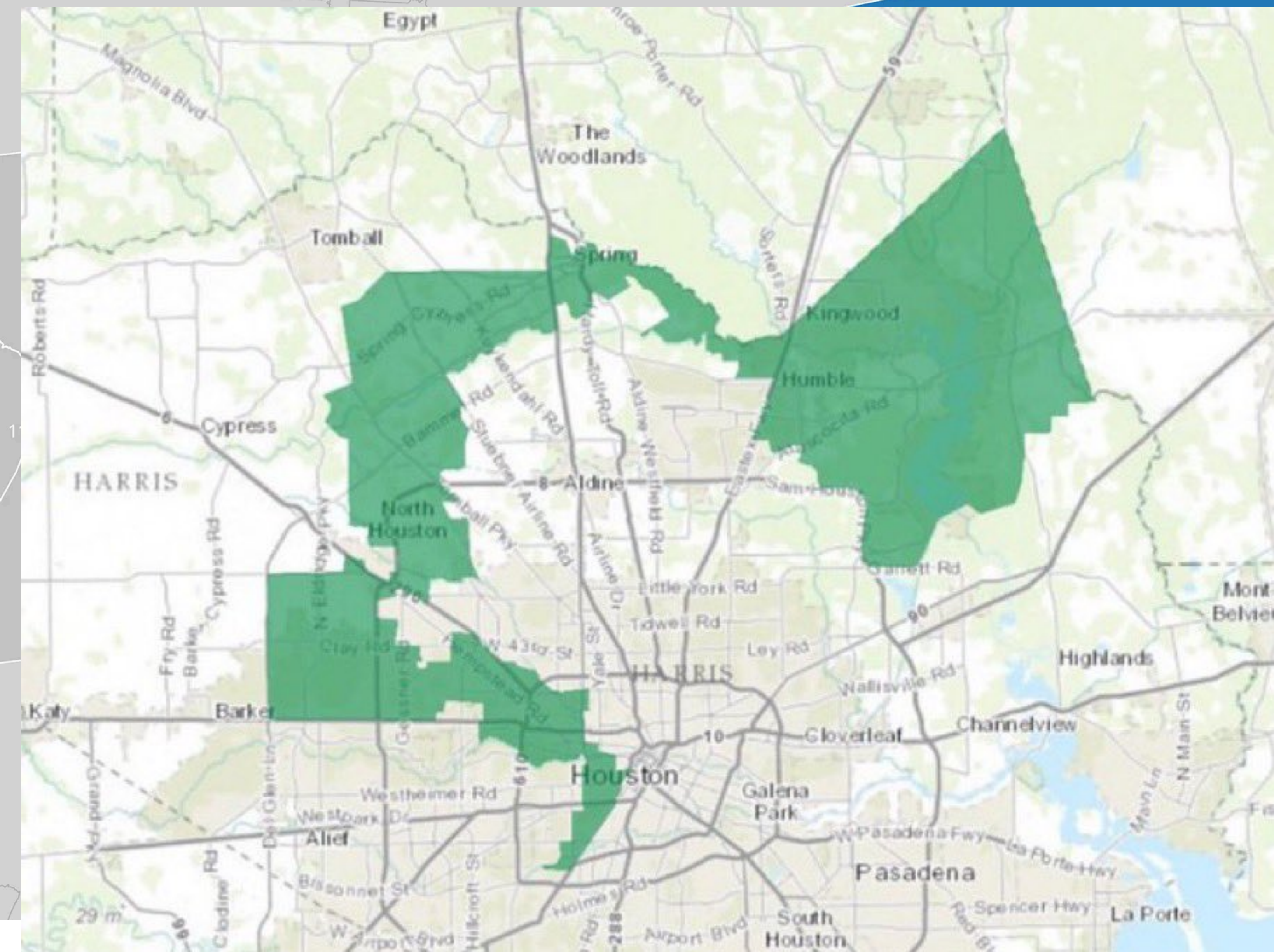
This is called "Congress"

Supreme Court
Lower Courts

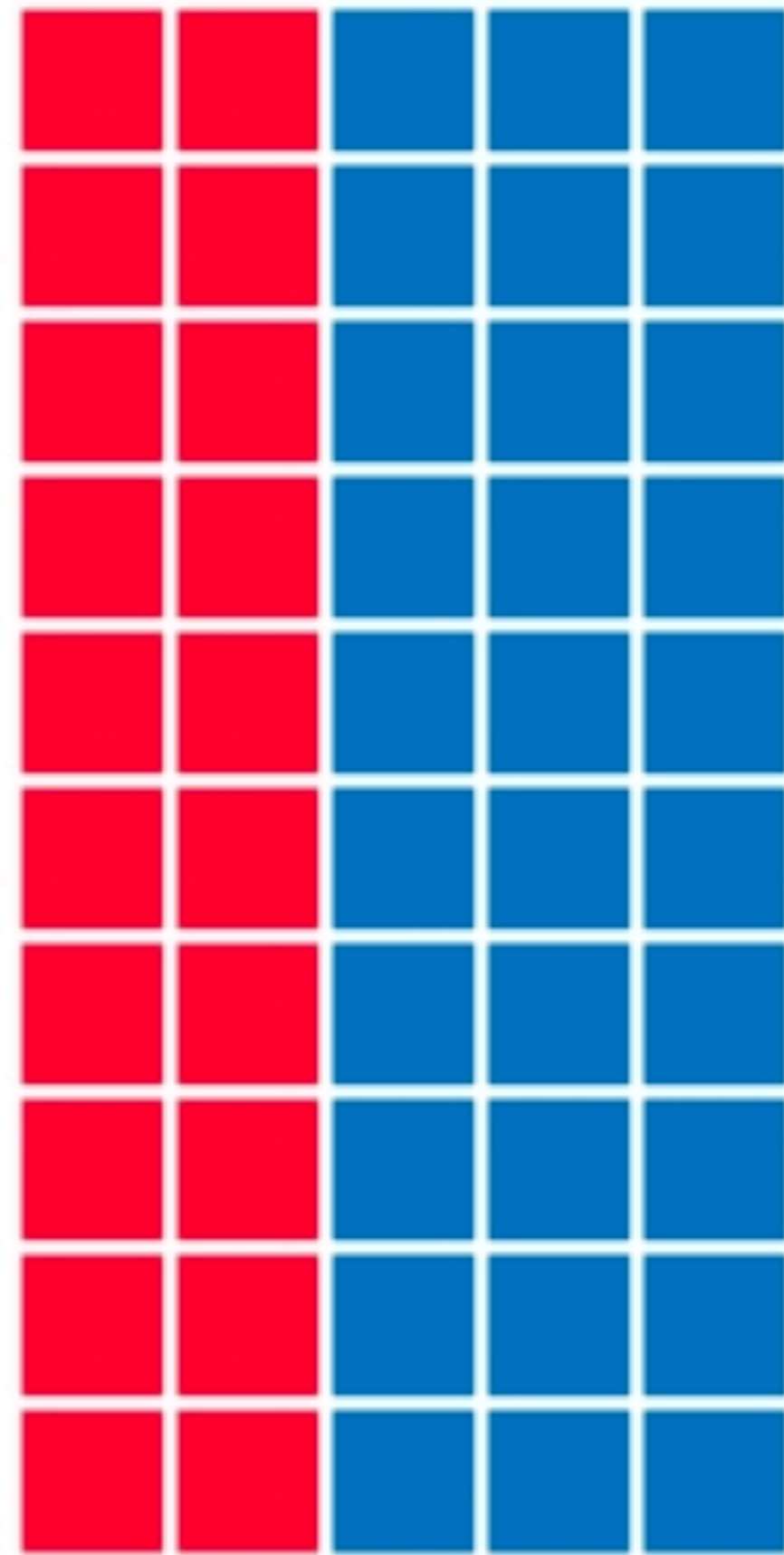
CANAMERICA

- **Federalism:** levels of government share powers, have own responsibilities.
- **Pluralism** – to have many (ideas, political parties)
- **Patronage** – gain special favors by supporting political party that becomes government
- **Civil Servant** – person who works for government but is not elected
- **Gerrymandering**

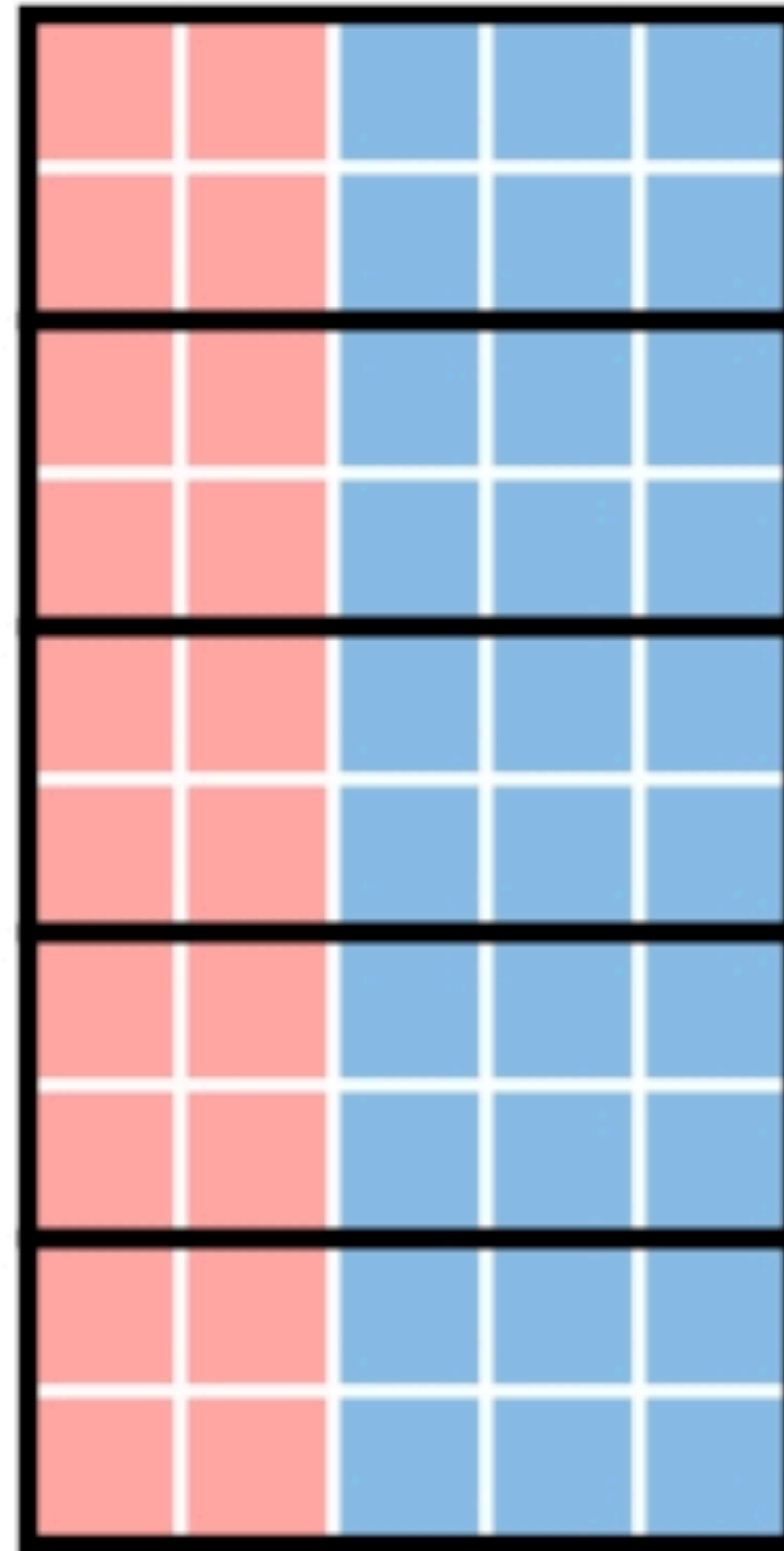
North Carolina



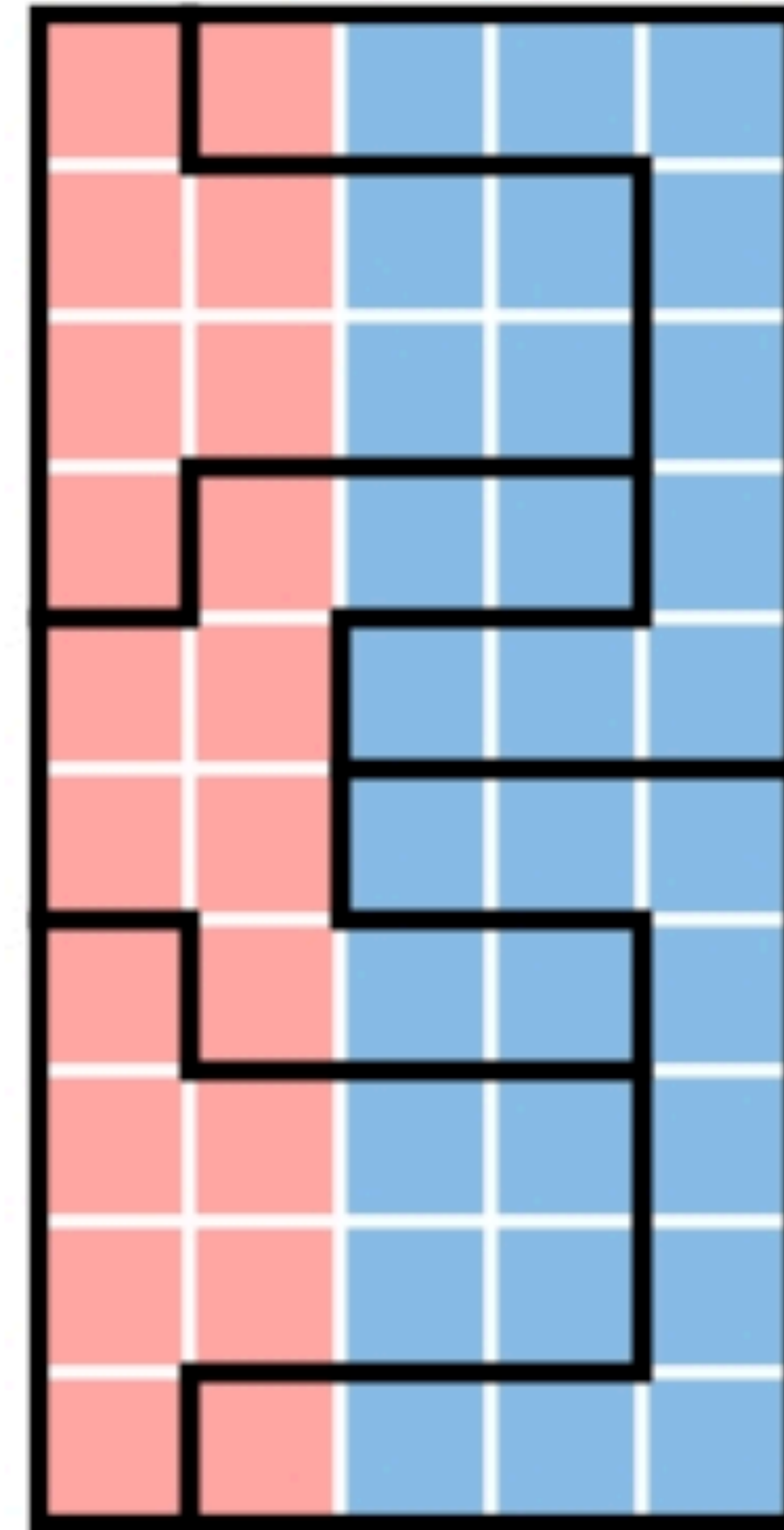
HOW TO STEAL AN ELECTION



50 PRECINCTS
60% BLUE
40% RED



5 DISTRICTS
5 BLUE
0 RED
BLUE WINS



5 DISTRICTS
3 RED
2 BLUE
RED WINS

AMERICANADA

- **Partisanship** – act of following party policy
 - **Bipartisan** – two parties
 - **Non-partisan** – joint efforts, not political

- Filibuster –

deliberate delay of passage of bill

through long speeches

(Due to party solidarity this is much less effective in Canada)



MADE IN AMERICA

- Congressional –House of Representatives/ Senate
- Republican – elected official (President) is head of state
- Veto –ability to override a decision, the President can override a Congressional bill
(Congress can override that veto with a 2/3 vote)

SO MANY HOMONYMS

federal system	versus	federal government
liberal ideals	versus	Liberal party
republican system	versus	Republican party
conservative ideals	versus	Conservative party

THE PRESIDENCY OF DONALD J. TRUMP

The failure of oversight, separation of powers and the rule of law

Separation of powers in the United States

