

# POLITICAL LIBERALISM IN ACTION

Rights, Protests and Dissent



# RECAP OF LIBERALISM

- Liberalism is -
- Classical Liberalism is -
- Modern Liberalism is -
- A more popular term for “Political Liberalism” is -
- A more popular term for the “Rejection of Liberalism” is -



# RIGHTS ARE NOT WRONG

- When we say you have a “right” what do we mean?
- What is a “fundamental freedom”?

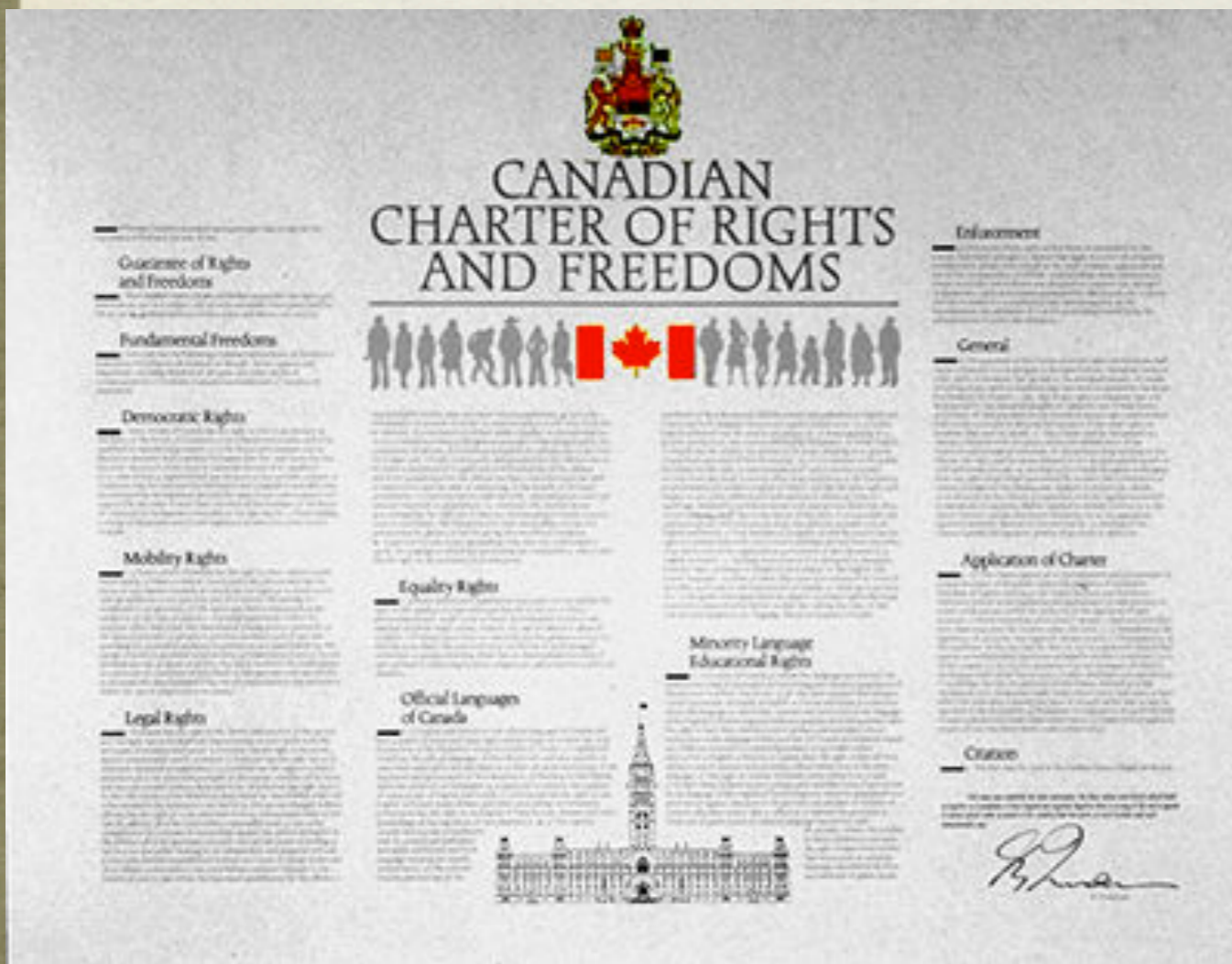


# YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN LIBERAL

- Rights and Liberalism:
  - Human rights are the core of liberalism;
  - Human rights are a precondition for progress and stability;
  - Human rights can only be secured by true democracy;
  - True democracy is inseparable from political and civil liberty
  - *How does the protection of human rights promote the ideals of liberalism, including democracy and progress?*



# CHARTER RIGHTS



- Entrenched in 1982
- The Charter guarantees certain political rights to Canadian citizens and civil rights of everyone in Canada from the policies and actions of all areas and levels of government. It is designed to unify Canadians around a set of principles that embody those rights.



# BILL OF RIGHTS



“A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”

- Written in 1789
- 6 years after the American Revolution
- “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”



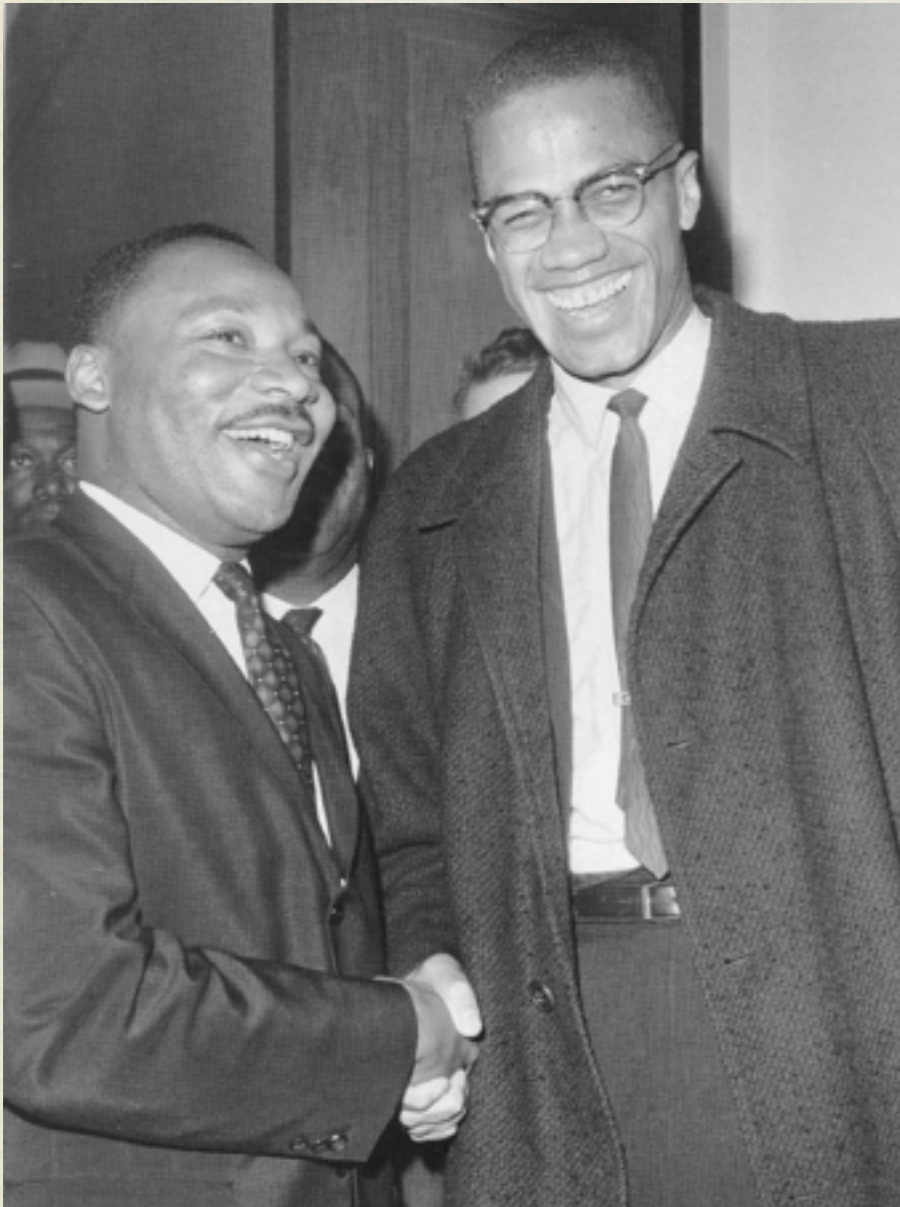
# PLEASE FOLLOW THESE RIGHTS... PLEASE!?

- Written in 1948
- 30 Articles voted for by 48 member nations (8 abstains)
- Many Muslim nations claimed it violated their beliefs
- Social 20 recap... what's the big problem with anything the United Nations does?





# LET'S TRY AND BE CIVIL



- Civil Rights - Rights granted to citizens of a state by the government.
- Civil Rights Movement
- Do we have any rights that are not civil rights?



# A DIFFERENCE OF PHILOSOPHICAL OPINION

- **Rousseau**

group rights should be decided by individuals, but then followed by the group

- **Hobbes**

give up individual rights in return for security

- **Locke**

individual rights (especially for property) essential, but some must be sacrificed for security





# MINI-DEBATES

- Choose one **FOR** or **AGAINST** for the following



Workers Unions



Feminism



Affirmative Action



# WORK FOR YOUR RIGHT

- Mercantilism -> Classical Liberalism
- Slavery -> Modern Liberal response
- Worker Abuses (wages, conditions, hours, ages)
- John Stuart Mill (individualist) believed that workers should be allowed to create unions.
- *Do we still need unions today?*





# GIRL POWER

- Canadian Women gained right to vote in 1921... but not all women.
- At the time, aboriginal and Asian women were NOT allowed to vote.
- It wasn't until **1960** that ALL Canadian women could vote
- *Do we still need feminism today?*





# AFFIRM YOUR ACTION

- Created to provide opportunities for minority groups to compete in workplace
- Set quotas for positions in workplaces and universities
- *Do we still need affirmative action?*





# COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

- Rights and privileges given to a small collective and not the entire society.
- Argued they are necessary for minority groups to be equal to majority.
- But... if we're all equal in a *Liberal* society, doesn't this violate the principle of equality?



# ABORIGINAL RIGHTS

- Co-operation – competition – coercion
- Proclamation of 1763, treaties, Indian Act
- Efforts to eliminate those rights: White Paper (Red Paper response)
- Efforts to restore and revitalize those rights: Royal Commission, land claims settlements and self-government



# FRANCOPHONE RIGHTS

- Quiet Revolution – the response to the increasing marginalization of the francophone people
  - Bill 101
  - FLQ Crisis (more on this later)
  - Refusal to sign Constitution
  - 1980 and 1995 referendums regarding separation
- Today:
  - Creation of immigration guidelines, dwindling support for separatist parties