

If you have difficulty answering the questions you may have difficulty on the exam. Look up the answers in your text if you need help.

Review Package #3

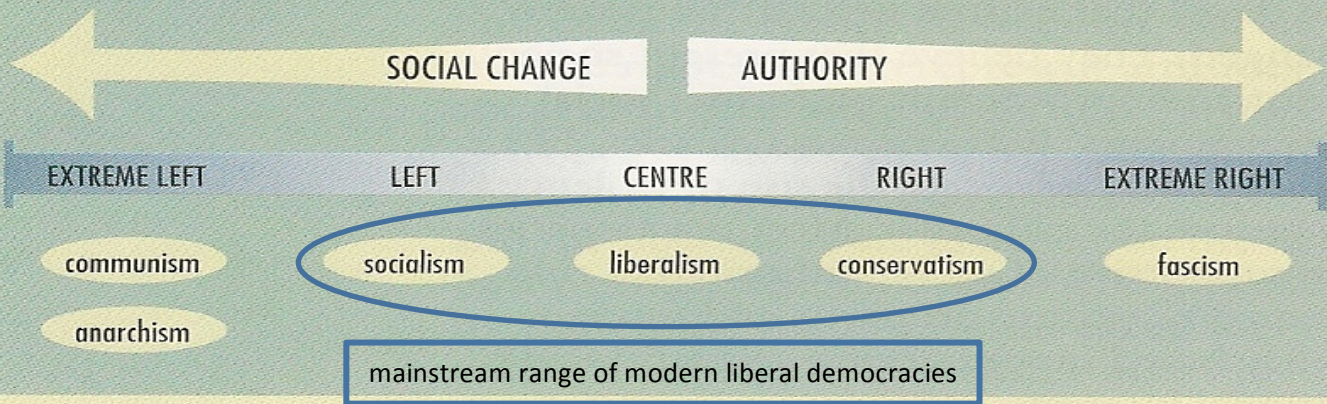
1. You need to be able to identify all of the vocabulary from class as well as consider the case studies/examples from class that are connected to these words.

Vocabulary Terms		
Term	Definition	Case Studies
1. Classical Liberalism		
2. Individualism		
3. Collectivism		
4. Radical		
5. Moderate		
6. Reactionary		
7. Socialism		
8. Public ownership		
9. Egalitarianism		
10. Conservatism		
11. Private ownership		
12. Social assistance		
13. Equality		
14. Neo-Conservative		

Etc.		
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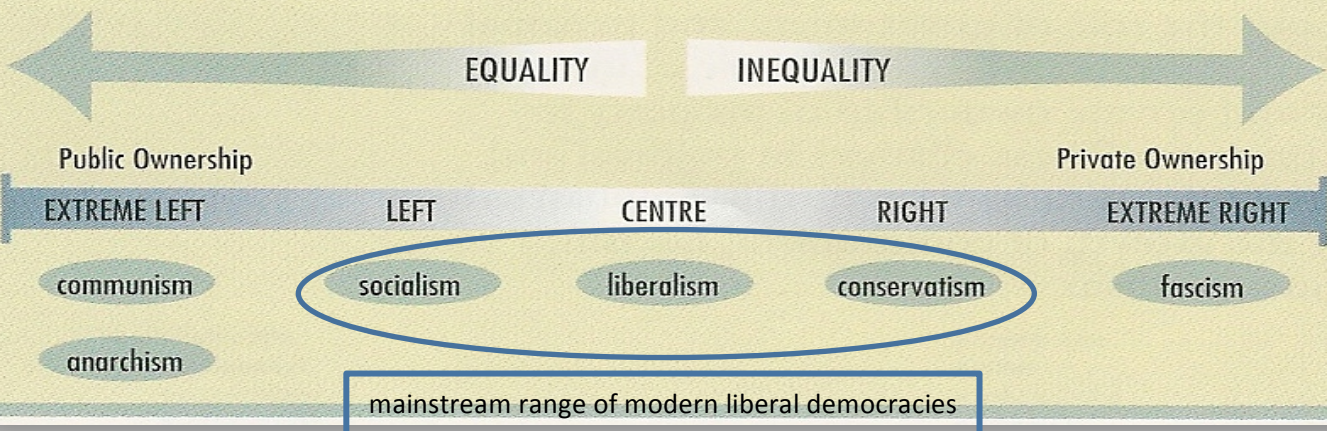
POLITICAL CONTINUUM IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Main Issues: Should society promote personal freedoms by making changes in existing social institutions?
Or, should political authority maintain the existing traditions, customs, and social order?



ECONOMIC CONTINUUM IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Main Issues: Should wealth be distributed equally among all social groups by restricting or eliminating private ownership of property? Or, should economic decisions be made in the marketplace with varying degrees of government intervention?



COMMUNISM AND FASCISM IN PRACTICE



You should know:

- historic and contemporary expressions of individualism and collectivism
- the political and economic spectrum s
- characteristics of ideology (interpretations of history, beliefs about human nature, beliefs about the structure of society, visions for the future)
- themes of ideologies (nation, class, relationship to land, environment, religion)
- elements/principles of individualism (values of liberalism: individual rights and freedoms, self-interest, competition, economic freedom, rule of law, private property)
- elements/principles of collectivism (values of collectivism: collective responsibility, collective interest, cooperation, economic equality, adherence to collective norms, public property)

You should be able to do the following:

- explain the characteristics of ideology (interpretations of history, beliefs about human nature [Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau], beliefs about the structure of society [Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau], visions for the future)
- explain individualism as a foundation of ideology (principles of liberalism: individual rights and freedoms, self-interest, competition, economic freedom, rule of law, private property)
- explain collectivism as a foundation of ideology (principles of collectivism: collective responsibility, collective interest, cooperation, economic equality, adherence to collective norms, public property)
- explain the dynamic between individualism and common good in contemporary societies (the healthcare issue is a great case study to explore the dynamic)



INDIVIDUALISM vs. COLLECTIVISM



Those who claim that people should be primarily concerned with satisfying their own personal interests and goals, express a belief in **individualism**. Individualism also emphasizes the notion that persons should act on their own to accomplish their goals (self interest). Individualists also believe that society's welfare is provided for when individuals take on the responsibility of caring for themselves. Because individualists stress the importance of self-reliance, they expect the **government to play a limited role in society**.



- *People are motivated to satisfy personal goals*
- *People act on their own to satisfy their own goals*
- *Belief that society's welfare is provided for when individuals assume responsibility for themselves*
- *Government plays a limited role – Adam Smith called for 'laissez faire'*
- *Personal initiative, profit motive and self interest are individualist*



Karl Marx

Those who believe that the goals of society should be emphasized, express a belief in **collectivism**. Collectivists believe that people function best by acting as part of a larger group. Collectivists are concerned about providing security for all people. They believe that individuals need to be protected and helped, and that individual wants often need to be sacrificed for the common good. According to collectivists, the best way to meet the needs of individuals is to coordinate the resources of society toward common (collective) goals.

- *Emphasis is put on society's goals*
- *People are held to function best as part of a group*
- *Provision should be made for the security of all individuals*
- *People are seen as needing help*
- *Society's resources should be coordinated collectively*
- *Government plays an extensive role, acting on behalf of the people*
- *Karl Marx contributed to the collective ideologies of socialism and communism*

NEOCONSERVATIVE VIEWPOINTS

Individualism and Competition: Individuals looking out for themselves, not relying on others or on the government is important. *Competition* amongst individuals and businesses brings out the best in people, products and prices.

Laissez Faire and Decentralized Government: The federal government should not *regulate* business practices, but instead should let free market forces keep order in the business world. The federal government should be as small as possible, and most power should be vested in the state and local government.

Personal Responsibility: People have a responsibility to follow the rules/laws/norms set by society. Stern punishments should be given to those who break the rules/laws/norms.

Traditional Values: People should strive to live by the traditional moral codes that our grandparents followed. There are many dangerous moral trends in society today that we need to reverse. Religion should play a larger part of people's lives and the government should reflect religious values.

Maximum Benefit: If every individual maximizes their own benefit (profit motive), everyone will be better off.

Property Rights: The government should pass and enforce laws that protect personal property.

- cut government spending on social programs and aggressively eliminate deficits and pay down debt;
- deregulate industries to allow for more competition in key industries
- privatization certain government controlled industries
- cut taxes (especially taxes that mostly effect businesses and individuals with higher incomes);
- build more prisons and provide harsher penalties for convicted criminals;
- remove restrictions on how landowners can use their own property;
- permit prayer in schools.

MODERN LIBERAL VIEWPOINTS

Group Responsibility: The government has a responsibility to help those who are disadvantaged or down on their luck. The government should work to equalize opportunities for everyone and provide support for those who are unable to support themselves – social programs like welfare, employment insurance, health care etc.

Non-Traditional Values: We should fight for the liberties of oppressed or exploited people and push for change in these areas.

Activist government: The government has a responsibility to regulate business to protect workers, the environment, and the public from abuse.

Use of Property for Public Good: The government has the right to tell people how to use their personal property in order to maximize the public good. Government should regulate and control key industries so private owners cannot wield too much power over society; things like water, energy and utilities.

- reinvest in social programs like education and health care
- raise some taxes to pay for specific programs, maintain current tax levels, or redistribute the tax burden from lower and middle class citizens to upper class and business tax payers;
- provide drug treatment and rehabilitation programs for criminals and at-risk youth;
- prevent landowners from harming endangered species or sensitive habitats on their own land;
- protect women's ability to have abortions and provide federal funding for women seeking abortions who cannot afford them
- extend federal civil rights protections for gay marriage;
- regulate how businesses treat their employees, and how they dispose of hazardous waste;
- reinforce our countries tradition of separation of church and state.

Taxes are a way of redistributing wealth in a society. People pay taxes to the government and the government provides services and social programs to create elements of equality within society (social programs like welfare, employment insurance, health care etc.). In general, supporters of liberal or left wing economic ideals support government involvement in the economy and support the idea of taxes as a way of redistributing wealth.

2. For each of the following statements identify if they are radical, liberal, conservative, or reactionary

_____ I want progressive change, but I do not want violence.

_____ Remains optimistic about people's ability to solve their own problems.

_____ Proposes retrogressive change to the status quo.

_____ Favours less control over the individual and opposes governmental remedies to society's inequities.

_____ Advocates any means of restoring society to a former state (either violent or non-violent).

_____ Argues that revolution (violent or non-violent) is the only way to effect change in society.

3. Fill out the chart below

Principles of Individualism	Principles of Collectivism

4. Define each of the following characteristics of a capitalist economy and explain how they are considered aspects of individualism.

Profit motive

laissez faire

supply and demand

competition

invisible hand

5. Explain how collectivism developed as a result of the industrial revolution.

6. Of the following example distinguish their appropriate ideological theme (nation, class, race, relationship to land, gender, religion)

_____ Wanting economic equality for all

_____ Collective community wanting self-determination

_____ Conserving the rain forest

_____ Segregation in South Africa

_____ Franchise for women

_____ Israel's citizenship criteria

7. Explain how the development of liberalism resulted from enlightenment?

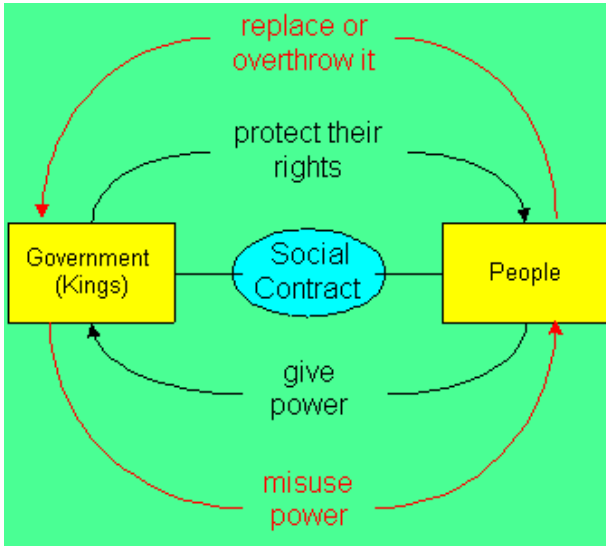
8. Define each of the following characteristics of collectivism and explain how they are considered aspects of collectivism. Economic equality, co-operation, collective interest, collective norm, public property.

9. Explain the difference between classical liberalism and classical conservatism and classical liberalism and modern liberalism, welfare capitalism and welfare state?

10. Describe how each of the following responded to classical liberalism: luddites, chartists, utopian socialists, communists, socialists, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)

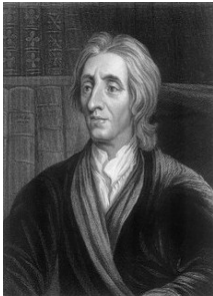
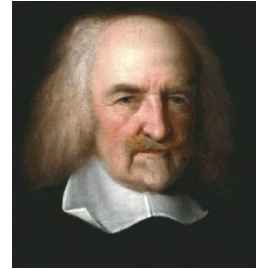
11. Explain the key differences between socialism and communism

12. Explain how each of the following evolved as a response to classical liberalism; unions, New Deal, universal suffrage.



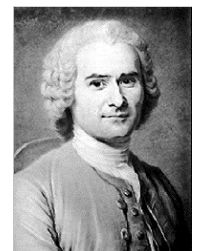
What is a Social Contract?

What does Thomas Hobbes believe in ?



What does John Locke believe?

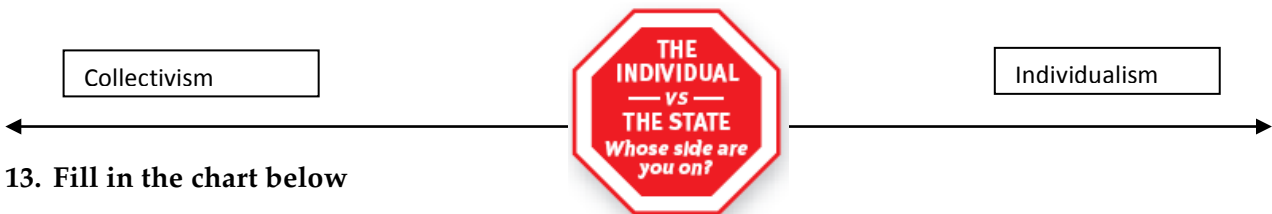
What was the big idea of Jean-Jacques Rousseau?



What are individualism and collectivism?

We cannot escape the fact that, as human beings, we are both individuals and part of a collective. Individualist ideologies tend to advocate individual rights, and freedom from government and from collective controls and restrictions. They promote principles such as autonomy, self-interest, personal achievement, and self-reliance. Collectivist ideologies endorse the idea of working cooperatively to solve problems and manage economic and social issues. They hold that collective enterprises, unions, and teamwork can accomplish more than individuals and competition can. They stress social harmony and cohesion over competitiveness. Collectivist ideologies see a positive role for government assistance and control in regard to the economy and social issues, whereas individualist ideologies usually see government as interfering and counterproductive.

Understanding Individualism and Collectivism



13. Fill in the chart below

Define individualism	
What are the characteristics (identifying features) of individualism?	
Historical examples	
Define collectivism	

What are the characteristics of collectivism?	
Historical examples	

Principles of Individualism

Try using the acronym P.R.I.C.E.S. to remember the principles.

Principles of Collectivism

The principles of collectivism are the foundation of ideologies such as communism and socialism. While the principles of individualism formed the basis of the classical liberal ideology that originally guided modern democracies, over time most liberal democracies have evolved and incorporated aspects of collectivism into their political, economic, and social systems because of the abuses of classical liberal ideology.

Try to come up with a pneumonic device to remember these principles.

14. Explain how a supply side economist and a demand side economist would respond to:

	SUPPLY	DEMAND
Recession		

Inflation		

For more reading, see page 110 of *Global Systems*

15. Which economic system is left wing and which is right wing?

16. Which economic system is consistent with the theories of Hayek/Von Mises/Friedman?

17. Which economic system is consistent with the theories of Keynes?

18. Which economic system uses a fiscal policy?

19. Which economic system uses a monetary policy or is consistent with monetarism/neoconservatism?

20. For each of the following men, state **at least** one main idea for which each he is noted.

Name	Big Idea
Burke	

Douglas	
FD Roosevelt	
Friedman	
Hobbes	
Keynes	
Locke	
Marx	
Mill	
Montesquieu	
Owen	
Ricardo	
Rousseau	
Smith	
T Roosevelt	

21. For each of the following people state whether they are more **left** or **right** wing on the economic spectrum.

_____ FD Roosevelt

_____ R Reagan

_____ M Keynes

_____ M Thatcher

_____ R Owen

_____ A Smith

_____ P Trudeau

_____ F Hayek

_____ S Harper

_____ B Mussolini

_____ T Roosevelt

_____ V Lenin

_____ T Mulcair

_____ J Trudeau

_____ K Marx

_____ J Stalin

22. What is the difference between fiscal and monetary policy?

23. What is the connection between WWI and the Russian Revolution?
24. Did the Russian revolution result in the desired aim of liberalism? Examine this from a political and economic perspective.
25. Would War Communism and the NEP in Russia be considered liberal policies? Explain
26. In what ways was Stalin's constitutional government illiberal? Focus on the where the **real** power resides.
27. Using what criteria was Stalin's 5 year plans a success?
28. What principles of collectivism are evident in the economic policies of communist Russia? explain
29. The Kulaks resisted the collectivist policies that were being implemented. Was this resistance justified? Were they successful in their resistance?
30. What was the aim of the military purges of both Stalin and Hitler? What was the **unexpected** result of the purges?
31. Germans resisted the liberal democratic government in place after WWI . For what reason did they resist, and what was the end result of this resistance?
32. For each of the following attempted resistance to the Weimar Republic, indicate whether they are left or right. Spartacist, Kapp, Beer Hall. Indicate which was the one Hitler led. What was the result of Hitler's resistance to the democratic government?

33. For each of the following techniques of dictatorship explain how they are illiberal.
 - a. Scapegoating
 - b. Indoctrination
 - c. Direction of popular discontent
 - d. Control of media

34. How were robber barons, the Great Depression and monopolies a result of liberalism?

35. What was the US government's response to liberalism between WWI and WWII?

36. What was the cause of the 'stagflation' that was experienced in the 1970's?

37. How did the governments of the late 1980's respond to this economic trend? Eg. Reaganomics, Thatcherism, M. Harris, R Klein.

38. Explain the economic policies of 'trickle down' and 'bottom up'.

39. How do monetary and fiscal policies differ?

40. Why did Stalin view the Potsdam Conference as an opportunity to exert his influence?

41. What was the purpose of the Marshal Plan—obvious and covert?

42. What was the Soviet response to the Marshall Plan?
43. In what manner did Stalin exert his control over the eastern half of Europe? Provide political and economic examples.
44. Explain De-Stalinization and the unanticipated reaction to the implementation of this policy.
45. Explain the concept of expansion and containment as it relates to the Cold War era.
46. What is the basic focus of the Brezhnev Doctrine and the Truman Doctrine?
47. How was MAD a precursor to deterrence?
48. Explain the connection between Cuba, the Soviet Union and US ideologies?
49. Why was US public sentiment against the Vietnam War?
50. Explain why a liberal government, like the USA, was/is involved in illiberal activities in countries like Chile, Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq.
51. Explain McCarthyism and how it led to illiberal practices in US and Canada.
52. Briefly explain how a modern liberal and a classical liberal would respond to the following situations.
 - a) The economy shows signs of heading towards a recession.
 - b) Corporations have been found to be dumping toxic waste
 - c) Some individuals collecting welfare are found to be abusing the system
53. What are some of the common principles between the aboriginal Great Law of Peace and liberalism?

54. What is the major conflict between the aboriginal ideological focus and liberalism?
55. What is the difference between enfranchisement and suffrage?
56. Describe the difference between direct and representative democracy? Indicate the benefits and challenges of each.
57. Explain some examples of direct democracy that are currently being used.
58. Historically liberal principles were forced on the aboriginal in Canada. Explain how.
59. What type of circumstances appear to allow countries to be susceptible to intrusion by another country?
60. Describe the main features of the following economic systems: free market (aka: Private Enterprise, Price System, capitalism, laissez faire), command economy (aka: communism, public enterprise), and traditional, and mixed
61. Democratic liberalism was imposed by USA on several occasions. Briefly describe some of the key point of each of the following impositions: Iraq, after WWI in Europe, Cuba
62. How are decision reached using the consensus decision making process?
63. Explain how each of the following conditions is necessary for a government system to be considered a liberal democracy. Separation of powers, rule of law, independent media
64. How does Canada's practice of party solidarity conflict with liberalism?

65. Cite the challenges and benefits of having two-party VS a multi-party system?
66. Explain the merits and drawbacks of proportional representation (popular vote) and 'first past the post' (single member system)
67. Explain each of the challenges to democracy listed. (voter turnout, elite groups, influence of lobby groups)
68. Cite some current and historical examples where the government chose practicality over popular opinion.
69. Explain the basic differences between each of the following forms of authoritarian governments; oligarchy, junta, monarchy.
70. Give examples of the following techniques in practice: propaganda, controlled participation, direction of popular discontent, terror.
71. For each of the above techniques, what is the purpose of using them in society?
72. Explain the challenges and benefits of an authoritarian government
73. What are two types of rights guaranteed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?
74. What is the government's justification for limiting your rights after guaranteeing them in the Charter?
75. Explain the purpose and use of the 'notwithstanding' clause of the Charter.

76. Explain the use of affirmative action programs.

The War Measures Act: Illiberalism & the Temporary Suspension of Fundamental Freedoms in Canada



The War Measures Act was enacted on 22 August 1914, and gave the federal government full authority to do everything deemed necessary "for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada". It could be used when the government thought that Canada was about to be invaded or war would be declared, in order to mobilize all segments of society to support the war effort. The Act also gave the federal government sweeping emergency powers that allowed Cabinet to administer the war effort without accountability to Parliament, and without regard to existing legislation. It gave the government additional powers of media censorship, arrest without charge, deportation without trial, and the expropriation, control and disposal of property. This Act was always implemented via an Order in Council, rather than by approval of the democratically elected Parliament.

(source <http://www.vancouverisland.com/general/details.asp?id=44>)

"The War Measures Act was a heinous (terrible) piece of legislation that failed to recognize that while it is easy to guarantee civil rights and freedoms when times are good, those guarantees only matter when times are difficult." David Suzuki (first generation Japanese-Canadian scientist and environmentalist)

77. What was the purpose of the War Measures Act?

78. Explain the three times that the War Measures Act was implemented in Canada's history?

The October Crisis

"I am speaking to you at a moment of grave crisis, when violent and fanatical men are attempting to destroy the unity and the freedom of Canada. One aspect of that crisis is the threat which has been

made on the lives of two innocent men. These are matters of the utmost gravity and I want to tell you what the Government is doing to deal with them... If a democratic society is to continue to exist, it must be able to root out the cancer of an armed, revolutionary movement that is bent on destroying the very basis of our freedom. For that reason the Government, following an analysis of the facts, including requests of the Government of Quebec and the City of Montreal for urgent action, decided to proclaim the War Measures Act. It did so at 4:00 a.m. this morning, in order to permit the full weight of Government to be brought quickly to bear on all those persons advocating or practicing violence as a means of achieving political ends." PM Pierre Trudeau, October 16, 1970

The Emergencies Act

The *Emergencies Act* was developed to ensure that the Government of Canada can invoke exceptional -- yet incident-specific -- powers to deal with emergencies. It replaced the *War Measures Act*. The four types of emergencies covered under the Act are:

- **Public welfare emergencies**
Severe natural disasters or major accidents affecting public welfare, which are beyond the capacity or authority of a province or territory to handle.
- **Public order emergencies**
Security threats that are beyond the capacity or authority of a province or territory to handle.
- **International emergencies**
Intimidation, coercion or the use of serious force or violence that threatens the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of Canada or any of its allies.
- **War emergencies**
War or other armed conflict, real or imminent, involving Canada or any of its allies.

The *Emergencies Act* guarantees Parliament's right to review and, if necessary, revoke emergency powers. It ensures that the Government is accountable to Parliament for its use of such powers. It also offers full protection for the fundamental rights and freedoms of Canadians during national emergencies.

(Source Public Safety Canada)

79. How is the Emergencies Act different than the War Measures Act? Pages 401-402

80. What arguments could be made for the use of the anti-terrorism act in light of the Charter's guarantees?

What is Al Qaeda?

Al Qaeda is an Islamic militant organization founded in Afghanistan by Osama bin Laden, who was killed by American forces in 2011. Its members [who come from all over the world but mainly Middle Eastern countries] supported Muslim fighters during the Afghan war with the Soviet Union from 1979 – 89; afterward the organization dispersed but continued to oppose secularized Muslim regimes [countries where fundamental Islam is not practiced] and foreign [notably the U.S.A] presence in Islamic lands. It staged numerous terrorist attacks, including the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993, the destruction of two U.S. embassies in Africa in 1998, and a suicide bomb attack against the U.S. warship *Cole* in 2000. During that time it merged with other Islamic extremist organizations and eventually re-established its headquarters in Taliban-controlled Afghanistan, where it trained thousands of Muslim militants. In 2001, 19 such militants staged the September 11 attacks. The U.S. and allied forces responded by attacking Taliban and al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan, killing and capturing thousands and driving the remainder into hiding.

Source: Britannica Concise Encyclopedia

The Patriot Act: America's Response to 9/11



"It will improve our nation's security while we safeguard the civil liberties of our people. The legislation strengthens the Justice Department so it can better detect and disrupt terrorist threats." President George W. Bush

Canada's No-Fly List: the Passenger Protection Program

The **Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)** plays a leading role in protecting the national security interests of Canada by investigating and reporting on threats to the security of Canada. Guided by the rule of law and the protection of human rights, CSIS works within Canada's integrated national security framework to provide advice to the Government of Canada on these threats.

81. Who is this guy, what happened to him, when, why, and what were the results?



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82. ☆ (ask me about this one) What is the purpose of Kyoto Agreement?

83. Why do some governments not fulfill their targets for Kyoto?

84. Provide some examples of **direct** ways a citizen can participate in society?

85. Provide some examples of **indirect** ways a citizen can participate in society?

86. What can happen to a Member of Parliament (MP) if he or she refuses to endorse a policy that his or her party supports?

87. Describe a situation when direct democracy can work.

88. Define and provide an example of these important instruments of direct democracy:
a. Referendums

b. Plebiscites

89. Explain how responsible government is accountable to Canadians.

90. What does first-past-the-post mean?

91. Explain how the Senate in Canada works.

92. Describe the United States' republican system of government. Explain how the different branches of government keep each other in 'check'.

93. Explain how the Electoral College system works. Why was it created?

94. Why is voter turnout becoming a problem in modern democracies?

95. Do you think mandatory voting would help increase voter turnout in Canada? Why or why not.

96. What is the meaning behind Winston Churchill's quote "The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter."?

97. Define *tyranny of the majority*. Provide an example.

98. Explain how consensus decision making works for the governments of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

Pay attention to these Questions

1. **In Canada, the MAIN reason that the interests of local constituencies are not always addressed in the House of Commons is that**

- a. political agendas of opposition parties gain too much media attention
 - b. provincial politics have begun to dominate the national scene
 - c. representation by population does not adequately ensure voter equality
 - d. elected representatives often adhere to party discipline when deciding issues
2. The development of representative democracy as an alternative to direct democracy challenges the underlying principle that
- a. all minorities have political influence equal to that of the majority
 - b. universal suffrage is necessary in order to achieve responsible government
 - c. the primary purpose of government is to ensure the security of its citizens
 - d. all citizens have the same opportunity to participate in political decision making

Use the following source to answer the next question

PROPOSAL	EXPECTED BENEFIT	POSSIBLE NEGATIVE RESULT
Canada should adopt an electoral system of proportional representation.	Political party representation in Parliament will more accurately reflect voter preference.	?

3. Which of the following statements completes the chart?
- a. new laws will reflect the beliefs of an elite group
 - b. voter choice will be reduced as a result of fewer political parties
 - c. elections will occur more frequently if parties fail to win a majority vote
 - d. citizens will become more apathetic about politics, leading to low voter turnout

4. In Canada, an action that would represent a movement away from the practice of traditional representative democracy and movement toward the practice of direct democracy would be
 - a. a prime minister calling for a national referendum to determine government policy on the abortion issue
 - b. the House of Commons amending a private member's bill on abortion
 - c. a prime minister allowing members of Parliament to vote by conscience on a controversial abortion bill
 - d. an anti-abortion group disrupting question period in the House of Commons

5. According to democratic theory, active interest groups and a free press ensure that
 - a. tyranny of the majority is prevented
 - b. minority rights do not become entrenched
 - c. bureaucratic decisions are given greater credibility
 - d. elections reflect the wishes of mainstream political parties

6. Political accountability in a parliamentary democracy is ultimately assured by the process of
 - a. encouraging media scrutiny
 - b. controlling civil disobedience
 - c. tolerating dissenting opinions
 - d. conduction periodic elections

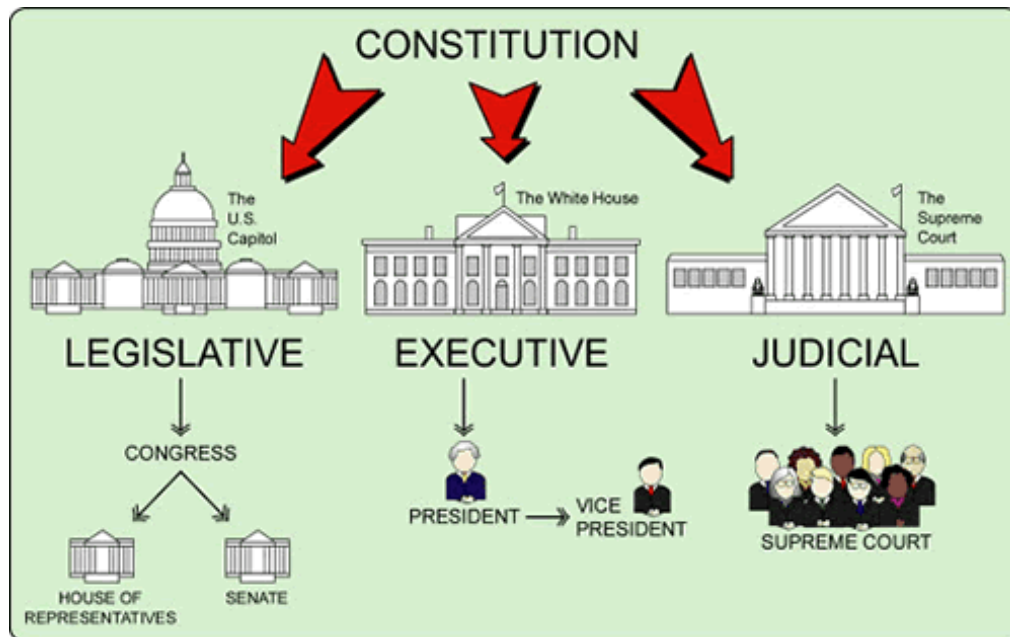
7. Some political analysts believe Canada's political system better demonstrates the concept of responsible government than does the American political system because
 - a. Supreme Court justices are elected rather than appointed in Canada
 - b. Constitutional laws guiding judicial decisions are more prevalent in Canada than in the United States

- c. **The political executive in Canada must resign and call an election if it loses the support of the legislative branch**
 - d. **Members of the legislative branch in Canada are more concerned about constituency accountability than are their American counterparts**
- 8. In most democracies, a political party of the center is typically one whose policies are designed primarily to**
- a. **create a more equitable society**
 - b. **achieve ideologically determined goals**
 - c. **be flexible to meet emerging conditions**
 - d. **reduce the role of government in citizens' lives**

**American Federal Government Structure
A Republican Democracy**

The Constitution of the United States of America

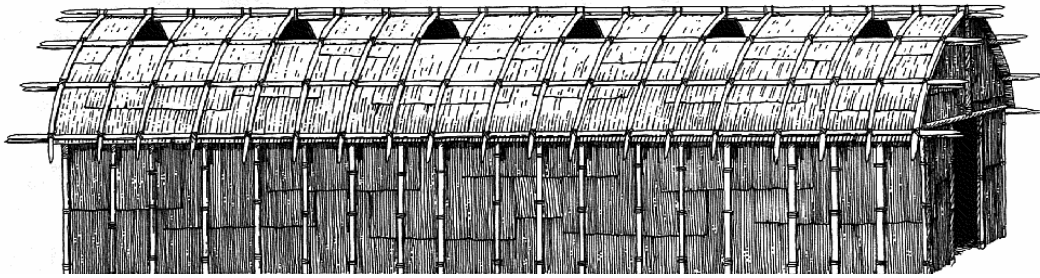
Like Canada, the basis for how the American Government governs its citizens is found in their Constitution and it is the "supreme law of the land". No law may be passed that contradicts its principles and rules, and no person or government is exempt from following it. Each part of the American government has its roles and responsibilities.



Information Available at: <http://bensguide.gpo.gov/9-12/index.html> Visuals available at: <http://www.library.unt.edu/govinfo/law/tutorial/intro/threebranches.htm>

Separation of Powers: Dividing Political Powers among the Three Branches

The idea behind the separation of powers is that when a single person (a monarch, for example) or group (the German Nazi Party, for example) has a large amount of power, that person or group can become dangerous to citizens and could form a dictatorship and rule without regard for the rights and freedoms of the citizens. The separation of powers is a method of removing absolute power in any group's hands, making it more difficult to abuse the rights of the citizens and sharing that power in a system of checks and balances within three branches of government.



Who were the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and how may they have influenced Canadian and American democratic systems?

Commanding Heights: The Battle of Ideas

The video can be found through the video clips tab for the class web site.

Watch video @ 4:00 Introduction of Keynes and Hayek.

6:00 Europe 1910

1. Keynes describes a global market that ends in August 1914. Why did this great economic period end in 1914?
2. How many years would go by before there was another global economy?

8:56 The spread of Communism/Socialism

3. Why did people turn to communism after WW1?

4. What became criminal acts with communism?

Communism
/Socialism

10:00 Treaty of Versailles/Keynes

5. What are “reparations”?

6. What did Keynes say would happen if Germany was forced to pay the reparations?

12:10 -13:00, 13:30 Background of Hayek

7. How did Hayek meet Von Mises?

8. What did Von Mises believe about markets, people, and government?

Hayek

15:19 Soviet Russia and Von Mises’s predictions.

9. Why was Lenin being Criticized? (Marxism – Leninism)

10. What are the commanding heights of the economy?

11. What is Central planning?

Communism
/Socialism

18:23 Failing Capitalism

When it says economic consequences of the peace it is talking about the economic problems that occurred as a result of the treaty of Versailles.

12. What did Germany and Austria do in order to pay war reparations?

13. What was the result?

14. What did all this have to do with the Nazi party?

15. How did this affect Hayek's philosophy?

20:37 The Roaring 20's

16. When was black Thursday?

27:13 The New Deal

The new Deal was a system of programs that the American Government established to battle the depression.

17. What were some of these programs?

18. What caused the depression to disappear?

Keynes

34:08 Hayek's reaction

19. Why did Hayek claim that Keynes's ideas would lead countries into dictatorships?

Keynes claimed that without government intervention we would have more dictatorships.

20. Who do you think is right and why?

36:35 – 38:28 Bretton Woods Agreement

21. What organizations did the Bretton Woods Agreement create?

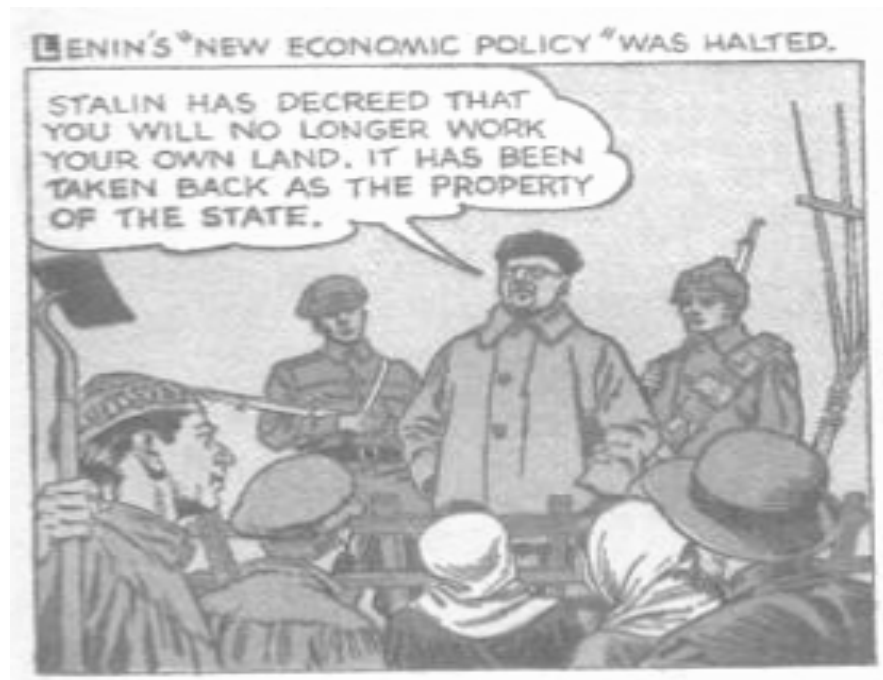
22. What was the purpose of these organizations?

Keynes

Keynes's theories thrived until the late 70's Early 80's until stagflation resulted and Hayek's ideas finally took over (Reagan and Thatcher). I do not remember the time frame for this discussion but I encourage you to watch it.

It has been a cycle where free market capitalism was replaced by government intervention which was replaced by free market capitalism.

Look at the cartoon below:



What was Lenin's New Economic policy that was ended?

What was Stalin enforcing?

What group was about to suffer?

Look at the cartoon below:



What does it mean?

The Viability of Liberalism

1. What are some of the central concepts of modernism?
2. Describe what post modernists call the “veil of deceit”.
3. A post modernist may claim that the nature of knowledge is relative. Provide an example of what this might mean.

Opposition to Liberalism

Some of the opponents of liberalism: *Edmund Burke, Robert Owen, Frederich Engels and Karl Marx,*

1. What causes ideologies to evolve or change?
2. Briefly describe how *classical liberalism* changed British society?
3. What **characteristics of *laissez-faire capitalism*** were evident during the era of classical liberalism?
4. List **8 ideologies that evolved in opposition** to classical liberalism.



5. a) Why do you think the **Luddites** chose to attack the machines being invented during this time? What did the machines represent?

b) What action did the British government take in response to Luddism?

c) In its actions against the Luddites, what main principle of classical liberalism was the British government protecting through the use of force and the law?

6 a) **Chartism** was a working class movement in Britain that focused on political and social reform. **Chartism** got its name from the **People's Charter of 1838** which outlined six essential goals of the movement. These goals were:



b) Would you consider the Chartist movement to have been successful? Why or why not?

c) What main principle of liberalism were the chartists fighting to have recognized?

7. a) What is ***Utopian Socialism***?

b) Describe how ***Robert Owen*** demonstrated his **belief in utopian principles** when he opened his spinning mill in New Lanark, Scotland.

8. ***Socialist thought ranges from moderate and democratic reform to radical revolutionary Marxism.***

Describe the similarities and differences between *Democratic Socialism* and *Marxist Socialism* by completing the retrieval chart below.

Democratic Socialism	Marxist Socialism

9. a) According to Karl Marx, what would be the *evolution of society*?

b) Describe **Marx's belief about economics**.

10. a) Who is identified with the development of the ideology of *classical conservatism*?

b) What are four characteristics of classical conservatism?



Imposing Liberalism

1. Who does land belong to according to the Aboriginal peoples? How did the Europeans deal with this situation?
2. Contemporary conflicts between individual First Nations and Canadian governments have occurred for what reasons? Name three.
3. What were the different ways the Canadian government tried to assimilate the Aboriginal peoples.

4. What was the purpose of the White Paper?

5. What was the Red Paper?

6. What are two reasons why some countries attempt to impose an ideology, liberalism for example, on other countries?

7. Describe the reasons for the “war on terror”. Why was it extended to Afghanistan? Iraq?

8. Why was the invasion of Iraq in 2003 so contentious in the UN? What were the repercussions on countries that refused to join the American-led “war on terror”?

<u>Mussolini in Italy</u>	<u>Hitler in Germany</u>
Italy after WWI	Germany after WWI
Structure of Government prior to taking power	

The Leader's Character

--

--

Describe Their Rise to Power

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New Government under Mussolini

New Government under Hitler

Find connections to reactionary government on political spectrum

The Communist & Fascist Plans In no particular order

STALIN'S FIVE YEAR PLAN

Task One

- Industrial production is to increase by 20 percent each year in a variety of industries.

Task Two

- Land is to be made public through collectivization to ensure enough resources for industry.

- Peasants were employed on the farms to ensure and increase production to the required quotas.

Results

- Any opposition to the plan was eliminated as dissidents were punished, exiled or executed.

- The Kulaks became scapegoats for any hardships experienced by the population.

Where do we similarities in their economic plans?

HITLER'S FOUR YEAR PLAN

Task One

- Army needed rearmament – industrial production must be increased to supply arms.

Task Two

- Public works programs – road construction

Task Three

- To stimulate industrial growth government must provide tax benefits and subsidies.

Task Four

- Establish a Central Bank – this bank would provide unlimited financial credit to gov't despite huge debts

Results

- Abuses to the Jewish Community

o Kristallnacht - night of the broken glass – nov. 9, 1938

§ Attack was ignited by Nazi accusations of a Jewish assassination on a German citizen.

o Destroyed some shops, churches etc.

o Seized all assets (given to gov't)

o Gave some businesses to Germans to own and control

- The Jews became scapegoats for any hardships experienced by the population.