

This is just for you to read over and use to study
This may enrich your position papers 30-1
This may help to gain an overview of the course, global events and philosophers and
terms of social
Enjoy!

Be aware some of these philosophers and economists are not mentioned in the
course, but can be used to support your position.

ISMS

Communism

the political, social, and economic system of certain countries in which the state, governed by a single party without formal opposition, owns all property, controls the production and distribution of goods and services, and to a great extent controls the social and cultural life of the people

Collectivism

an ideology based on the importance of the group

Capitalism

an economic system in which private business people make decisions about production, resources are privately owned, and competition determines prices and what is produced

Ideology

a theory or concept about the way in which society should be organized

Individualism

an ideology with a belief in the primary importance and virtues of self-reliance and personal independence

Liberalism

an ideology based on the freedom of the individual and the values of individualism

Pluralism

keeping the differences of various cultural and ethnic groups inside one country

Socialism

the ideological concept that individuals give up their own self-interest for the common good by following the collective will of society

Classical Liberalism

ideology based on the belief that the rights and freedoms of the individual should be the foundation of society

Egalitarianism

the concept that all citizens of a country are equal

Democratic Socialism

an ideology based on the belief that collectivist values can be incorporated gradually and peacefully into society

Mercantilism

an economic system in Europe during the 1600s and 1700s where the wealth of a nation depended on its possession of precious metals such as gold

Utopian Socialism

an ideology based on collective communities of workers with improved living and working conditions

authoritarianism

a form of government in which the ruler is a dictator and promotes strict obedience to the state or organization

elitism- is the belief or attitude that some individuals who form an elite—a select group of people with a certain ancestry, intrinsic quality or worth, high intellect, wealth, specialized training or experience, or other distinctive attributes—are those whose influence or authority is greater than that of others; ...

the attitude that government should be by those who consider themselves superior to others by virtue of intelligence, social status, or greater accomplishment

nationalism

the feelings people have in identifying with their nation patriotism love of one's country without regard for culture

imperialism the purpose or process of a dominant country extending its control over another, weaker country or territory

ultranationalism includes the following actions taken without regard for impact on other nations seeks to dominate where conflict arises little or no consideration for global implications

Nazism

ideology of the National Social

ist Party of Germany whose leader was Adolf Hitler

Isolationism a policy of non-involvement in

international affairs

expansionism a nation's practice or policy of territorial growth

fascism a single-party dictatorship that is intensely

nationalistic, anti-communist, and

militaristic

multilateralism trade or diplomatic negotiations among

several nations

internationalism the idea that all nations should collectively

accept responsibility for international

issues of global concern

humanitarianism the belief that human conditions can be

made better for people

bilateralism economic trade or diplomatic relations

between two countries

supranationalism the idea that countries should follow the decisions made by the representatives

from an international organization of

member nations

unilateralism when a nation conducts its foreign affairs

by itself

federalism a system of government in which power is

divided between a central authority and a

number of political units

multiculturalism a government policy where diverse

cultures are encouraged to keep their

cultural backgrounds while living together

in one society

bilingualism the policy of recognizing two official languages in Canada

Grade 12 Keywords

Keywords were chosen to help make connections with the Program of Studies outcomes and also can be searchable in the CBE online catalogue (WebCat) in the Evaluation Centre

Aboriginal	Gender
Aboriginal collective thought	Genocide
Active participation	Global consciousness
Activism	Governments
Alternative thought	History
Brinkmanship	Human rights
Canada	Identity
Capitalism	Ideological conflict
Change over time	Ideology
Citizenship	Imperialism
Civil War	Individual and collective rights
Class structure	Individualism
Classical Liberalism	Industrialization
Cold War	International relations
Collective beliefs and values:	Labour and union
Collective responsibility	Language,
Collectivism	Leadership: Individual and Collective
Common good	Liberalism
Communism	Liberalism as imposition
Competition	Liberation movements
Conflicts	Marxism
Conservatism	Media
Containment	Military
Contemporary issues	Modern Liberalism
Contemporary liberalism	Neo-conservatism
Cultural revolution	Nonalignment
Culture	Political
Democratic society	Postmodernism
Détente	Progressivism
Deterrence	Religion
Dictatorships	Resistance
Economic equality	Rights, roles and responsibilities
Economic freedom	Rule of law
Economic systems	Self-interest
Environment,	Socialism
Environmentalism	Society
Expansionism	Terrorism
Extremism	Totalitarianism
Fascism	Viability
Feminism	Welfare capitalism
Fundamentalism	Worldviews



Canadian Author

Ideology - a set of beliefs about the way the world is, beliefs about how it should be, and beliefs about appropriate ways to change the world for the better.

The circular flow of income - an economic concept referring to the way money moves in an economy as each person's spending becomes part of another person's income.

Business cycle - shows the fluctuations in an economy, if uncontrolled, varying from periods of prosperity to periods of depression.

Inflation - a condition of the economy in which prices rise over time.

Deficit financing - refers to a government policy of spending more than it receives in revenue in order to meet current demands.

Progressive taxation - a taxation policy in which the tax rates are increased as an individual's income increases.

Monetary Policy - how the government attempts to control the economy through manipulation of the money supply (by regulating the issue of currency, the interest rates, and the legal reserve ratio of commercial banks).

Fiscal policy - how the government attempts to control the economy through manipulation of government spending and taxation.

Proletariat - industrial workers

Bourgeoisie - businessmen in a capitalist society

Democracy - rule by the majority with respect for minority rights.

Dictatorship - rule by one person or an elite.

Exchange Rate - the measure of the value of one currency in relation to another.

Totalitarianism - a political system in which the state exerts almost complete control over all aspects of life.

Majority Government - when a political party wins more than 50% of the available seats.

Minority government - when a political party wins most of the available seats, but not more than 50%.

Private Enterprise - individuals decide what to produce, how to produce, and what method of distribution. Property is privately owned, and economic life is organized around free markets where prices are set by supply and demand without government intervention. Profit is the motivator to produce. May also be referred to as: capitalism, free enterprise, market economy, or the price system.

Supply - the amount of a commodity producers are willing to sell at each price.

Demand - the amount of a commodity consumers are willing to buy at each price.

Invisible hand - the profit motive encourages businesses to produce that which consumers demand, and in so doing, provide society with what it needs / wants. For example, eight-track tapes are no longer being produced; manufacturers are producing CD's and digital music instead, because that is where they will realize profits.

Laissez-faire - (French for free to act) an economy in which trade and industry are left to private enterprise, without state regulation.

Consumer Sovereignty - a belief that in a market economy, consumers, by virtue of their buying power, ultimately decide what will be produced.

Entrepreneur - a capitalist directing a company into new untried activities.

Monopoly - a market situation in which there is only one producer.

Perfect Competition - a market situation in which there are enough producers so that no single producer can affect the price of a commodity by restricting the quantity of a product produced.

Cartel - a group of producers, producing the same product, who agree to limit competition among themselves by restricting production and maintaining high prices. (Illegal in Canada under the Competition Act) (OPEC is an example).
Public Enterprise - the economy (land and capital) is controlled by government; centralized decision-making on what to produce, how to produce, and the method of distribution. Also may be referred to as: state enterprise, centrally planned economy, command economy, communism.

Collective Good - for the benefit of the entire society.

State - usually means government or dominated by the people in government.

Socialism - a system which emphasizes state defined goals and leans toward public enterprise, while still allowing private enterprise to exist; operates with a **democratic** political system. = democratic socialism.

Mixed Economy - supply and demand are intermingled with government intervention (and traditional economic ideas).

Multinational Corporation - a company that operates in several nations, usually creating subsidiary companies in other nations.

Domestic - industries or businesses in a country.

Traditional Economy - an economy wherein it becomes the accepted custom that members of certain families do certain jobs and receive certain payment in return. From generation to generation the same conditions persist.

Unemployment Rate - the proportion of the labor force that does not have a job.

Subsidy - when the government gives funds to a particular group to offset the costs, making the product cheaper to obtain for consumers.

Quota - limit on the amount of a particular product.

Per Capita - means "per head" or "for each person".

Tariff - tax or duty paid on goods coming into a country (imports). This protects domestically produced products, as the tariff increases the price of the import.

Gross Domestic Product - the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

Gross National Income - the total value of all goods and services produced by a country in a year, whether inside or outside the country's borders.

Transfer Payment - means of redistributing money from one group to another (taking tax dollars from the richer, and "spending" it in the form of Employment Insurance, social assistance, and aid programs for the poorer).

Fascism - a political ideology which emphasizes nationalism, militarism, anti-communism, and dictatorial rule eg. Nazi Germany & Italy under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. Economically, reference may be made to a command economy in a fascist state; it would mean that the government would need a product or service, and the private sector would provide it, in essence, **commanding** private enterprise to produce what the government (or the state) desired.

Prime Rate - the rate of interest charged by banks to their first class customers, usually a small number of large and successful corporations. Everyone else pays higher rates.

Bank Rate - the rate of interest charged by the Bank of Canada to chartered banks.

Expansion - a period of growth: of jobs, increased housing starts, new business starts, and increased prosperity.

Contraction - recession; a decline in productivity indicated by higher unemployment rates, more foreclosures and bankruptcies, and a decline in standard of living.

Protectionism - a nationalist tendency to protect domestic industries from foreign competition by increasing tariffs and / or restricting trade with another country.

Responsible Government - a government that answers to the people.

Responsibility to Protect - a doctrine that says the United Nations must protect people within a state when that state violates or fails to uphold the rights and welfare of its own citizens.

Economic sanctions - refusing to trade with an aggressive nation or one whose policies are not desired, in an attempt to encourage a change in policy.

Détente - a relaxation of diplomatic and military tension between nations.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

Containment - to keep within a confined area, as in limiting Communism to areas already under Soviet control.

Appeasement - giving in to an aggressor, in the hope that he/she will be satisfied.

Sphere of influence - when a territory comes under the domination of one of the superpowers.

Imperialism - when one country takes over territory belonging to another; may also be domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region.

Supranationalism - when countries agree to give up some sovereignty to another body. Eg. European Union, United Nations.

Nationalism - feelings of pride in one's country, resulting from common bonds of language, culture, and tradition.

Ultrnationalism - nationalism taken to the extreme.

Nation-state - a sovereign territorial political unit with the ability to make laws and impose punishments on its people. Has physical borders and a single government.

Internationalism - when global concerns become more important than one country's interests. All members of the global community accept collective responsibility for the challenges that face the world.

Non-aligned - not belonging to any particular sphere of influence.

Cold War - a war between the superpowers fought without actual weapons from 1945-1989; was an ideological struggle between American capitalism and Soviet communism, with high tension, proxy wars, but no direct military engagement against each other in a (hot) war.

Peaceful coexistence - the realization that the USA and the USSR had different ideologies and that they should tolerate and respect each other's perspectives. (Khrushchev)

Self-determination - the right of a people to choose how they wish to be governed. The power to control one's own affairs National self-determination is the power of the people within a nation or nation-state to make their own decisions about what is in their interest.

Deterrence - the theory or policy which holds that only by maintaining a military force strong enough to discourage or withstand an enemy attack is a nation able to guarantee its security. (Porcupine vs. the skunk)

Pre-emptive strike - attack before rivals can or before they catch up in strength.

Guerilla warfare - a method of warfare where attack is spontaneous and the enemy is difficult to differentiate from the rest of the population.

Civil war - a war within a country.

SALT - Strategic Arms Limitation Talks - a long series of negotiations (1969-79) between the superpowers to limit arms build-up.

INF Treaty - negotiated between the USA and USSR to limit the numbers of intermediate range missiles of each country.

Balance of power - the realization that no superpower will act offensively because there is another which could retaliate with the same devastating effect upon them, therefore peace is achieved because both sides are powerful.

Doomsday - when the world nears the point where a major war using nuclear power is imminent. (12 midnight)

Brinkmanship - pushing foreign policy to the brink of war before giving ground. Eg. during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Isolationism - keeping out of international affairs.

Neutrality - the policy of not taking sides in a conflict.

Arms race - when two or more nations compete with each other for military superiority.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - a military alliance of Western European states plus Turkey, Iceland, Canada, and the United States established to protect the security of Western Europe from the spread of Communism.

Sovereignty - allows a country to do as it desires; the government makes decisions for their own country; an outside influence does not make the decisions.

Autarky - economic self-sufficiency, especially freedom from dependence on imports from another nation.

Bilateral - agreements/ actions taken between two nations.

Multilateral - agreements/ actions taken by many nations together.

Unilateral - actions taken by one nation acting alone.

Unipolar - a world in which there is only one superpower.

Bipolar - the division of the world into two opposing powers.

Bloc - a group of nations combined for a particular purpose.

Collective security - a guarantee of the security of each member of a group by considering an attack on one as an attack on all. Eg. members of NATO, members of the United Nations which tries to ensure the collective security of all member states.

Coup d'etat or coup - the forcible overthrow of a government or leader.

Putsch - a political uprising against a government.

Domino theory - the belief that if one western ally fell to Communism, others would follow. Eg. used by Eisenhower during the Vietnam War pertaining to southeast Asia.

Economic imperialism - the ownership of goods, services, natural resources, and industrial processes in another country, implying indirect control of political decisions there by the owner.

Embargo - an order by a government forbidding ships to enter or leave ports; a suspension of trade.

Open door policy - a system in which nations are free to trade with each other without special privileges.

Quarantine - action taken against undesirable ships, such as searching them; a less rigorous form of blockade or embargo.

Ethnic cleansing - the removal of a racial or religious minority from within a state's borders by forced migration or genocide.

Genocide - the process of killing all members of a particular race or cultural group.

Pogrom - a state-organized or supported attack on an ethnic minority.

Globalization - the integration of economic, political, or social systems on a worldwide basis.

Hegemony - the political domination of one state over others eg. Soviet Union over members of the Warsaw Pact.

Islamic fundamentalists - people who hold a literal belief in the dictates of Islam sometimes taking extreme, even violent actions in the name of religion.

Palestinian - a native or inhabitant, descended from Arabs of the former country of Palestine, a region, in southwestern Asia known as the Holy Land. The region was a British mandate from 1923-1948; since 1993, Palestinians have had limited self-rule through various plans which have meant Israel has given back land taken in war.

Refugees - people who leave their country/homeland to escape political danger/persecution.

Jihad - the struggle to maintain Muslim faith either within oneself or against forces that threaten Islam.

Mujahedeen - the name given to Muslim rebels, usually referring to those in Afghanistan.

Zionist - a member of a group dedicated to the re-establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, sometimes through the use of violence.

Terrorism - the carrying out of unlawful acts of violence to try to intimidate and convince others of a particular point of view.

Mandate - a colony or territory whose administration is given to another nation.

Multipolar - the division of the world into many opposing powers.

Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) - a balance of power that relies on the fact that nuclear war would guarantee unacceptable damage to both sides.

Realpolitik - politics based on the realities of power or national self-interest, carried out without regard to world opinion or moral implications.

Successor states - those nations that were created out of the Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish Empires at the end of WWI; Poland is often included in these.

Friendly - fire - weapons-fire by one's own forces or an ally that causes damage to one's own/ally's troops.

Militants - people who believe in using violence to achieve a goal.

Ratify - to confirm (an agreement) by expressing consent, approval, or formal sanction.

Taliban - fundamentalist Islamic government that ruled Afghanistan from 1996 until December, 2001, when it was overthrown by anti-Taliban forces and USA for supporting Osama bin Laden and the al-Qaeda terrorist network.

Terms of engagement - the conditions under which troops are deployed to a war zone.

Deployment - movement of troops often to positions in readiness for battle.

Conscription - compulsory military service.

Economic nationalists - people who believe that a country's businesses and industries should be protected against foreign interests.

Foreign Policy - a plan of action that guides a government's decisions about its official relations with other countries.

Holocaust - the term used to describe the genocide of about 6 million Jews by the Nazis during World War II.

Propaganda - information and ideas that are spread to achieve a specific goal.

Welfare state or welfarism - the economy is capitalist, but the government uses policies make changes to ensure economic stability and a basic standard of living for its people, usually through social programs.

Welfare Capitalism - when businesspeople provide rewards to their employees to stem a movement toward union formation or governments providing a social safety net for workers.

Progressivism - 1920's movement in the USA under Teddy Roosevelt to correct some of the abuses of capitalism by large corporations; some regulation of market.

Great Man Theory -

Social Darwinism - survival of the fittest applied to society; little compassion for the plight of the weak; choices made usually reason for situation in life.

Egalitarian = equal

Geopolitics - concerned with who has power and can maintain it over a given area.

Nationalization - the process wherein ownership of the major means of production goes from private to public ownership without compensation to the former owner.

Universal suffrage - everyone of legal voting age has the right to vote in elections.

Utopian socialism - humanitarians who advocated an end to the conditions workers endured during the Industrial Revolution; believed that if workers were treated better, they would become more productive.

Progressive taxation - the more money one earns, the more taxes one pays.

Incentive - a motive to work or succeed.

Fiscal conservative - advocate of less government spending & lower taxes

Spheres of influence - the territories/ countries over which another powerful country dominates.

Deficit budget - when a government spends more than it takes in through taxes in a current year. Next year, this amount will become a debt.

Supply-side economic theory - when government manipulation through fiscal and monetary policies directly affects the supply side of the circular flow of income. Businesses, then would be healthier, and the benefits would trickle down to employees, in that more people would be employed or receive better wages and/or working conditions.

Exploitation - when one person or group takes advantage of another.

Deregulation - when governments lift restrictions and/or rules to allow businesses to operate more freely; usually translates into more businesses getting involved in that particular area or business being deregulated. Eg. allowing freer trade is a form of deregulation.

Anarchy - lawlessness.

ADAM SMITH:

- wrote "the Wealth of Nations"
- stated that if the law of supply and demand were allowed to operate and if countries were allowed to produce and trade freely, the goods they were best suited to manufacture or grow, then all countries would benefit. Supported free trade.
- The market is its own guardian, following supply and demand. High prices are a self – curing disease, for they cause and increase in productivity, which, in turn, forces prices down. If the quantity produced of a certain article is not being bought by consumers, production of that article will be cut back.
- The producer can charge whatever he wants as long as the consumer will pay it.
- Believed in consumer sovereignty, that the goods and services which the consumer is willing to buy will be provided. This is ensured in the market system, as producers, seeing a profit to be made, will provide the goods or services demanded. The producers, looking out for their own self-interest (making a profit) will provide what the consumers would like to buy. This is the idea of the "invisible hand", when producers recognizing a potential profit will enter into a venture to provide goods or services, at the same time benefiting society.
- Felt that the market should be left alone (laissez-faire) to operate without government interference.
- When the producer could see that there was no longer a profit to be made in whatever venture he was engaged, he would switch to something wherein he felt there was money to be made. This is again an example to how the invisible hand works in the economy where the entrepreneur's quest for profit ends up benefiting society by providing desired goods and services.
- Disagreed with existing mercantilist system.

From Global Systems:

- *"An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations"*
- *argued for greater economic freedom for the individual*
- *all individuals are guided by self-interest to improve their own personal welfare and in doing so improve the economic well-being of society without intending to do so.*
- *for his own gain; led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention.*
- *Humans barter to pursue their own interests and satisfy their own wants.*
- *Basis for capitalism*
- *A nation's wealth is achieved by educating its people, encouraging them to do what they want, and allowing them to compete among themselves.*
- *It is better for a nation to have a population that earns high wages for their skills and resourcefulness than a nation that tries to keep the wages of its people low to increase exports.*
- *A country's economic progress can be enhanced if the activities of its government were limited to providing national defense, justice, and public works.*
- *The needs of society as a whole could best be met by allowing each individual to pursue his/her own interests in an unregulated economic environment.*
- *The pursuit of profits would act like an "invisible hand" guiding individuals to look after their own best interests. They would in this way contribute to meeting the needs of people living around them without deliberately setting out to do so.*

The underlying assumptions of laissez-faire are individual initiative, economic freedom, and a self-adjusting economy were necessary for economic progress. These assumptions formed the basis of classical economics/classical economic liberalism.

J.S. Mill followed

David Ricardo

Thomas Malthus

This then evolved into neoclassical economics.

KARL MARX:

- wanted workers to have a bigger share of what they produced. Thought capitalism was harmful to workers.
- Believed economics was more important than politics; economics determined class. He saw a class struggle of the haves versus the have-nots. The capitalism he saw in the Industrial Revolution resulted in a clash between the capitalists (bourgeoisie) and the industrial workers (the proletariat).
- Capitalism would be racked by chronic problems of overproduction and unemployment. Since the capitalists extracted profit or "surplus value", the workers were paid less than the value of the products they created, which meant they were not able to purchase these products. Eventually, the workers (oppressed) would rise up against their capitalist oppressors in a revolution.
- Each country had to go through the various stages of capitalism before it became ripe for communist revolution. First communist revolutions would occur in western Europe, with its advanced capitalist economies.
- Wrote "the Communist Manifesto" and "Das Kapital"
- When the workers assumed the control over the means of production, there would be a "dictatorship of the proletariat". Eventually, there would be no need for government, as everyone would be working for the collective good. The state (government) would wither away. Since the workers would have assumed control of the state for their own benefit, there would be no one exploited and no one to exploit. The government would be unnecessary. Production and distribution would take place by voluntary cooperation of all citizens. This would be pure communism.

From "Global Systems":

Pg. 17 - revolution of the working class is to:

- take all capital from the bourgeoisie
- centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state
- founder (with Engels) of the socialist movement
- advocated a more equitable society, achieved through **revolution** -

STAGE 1

- human history interpreted as a class struggle: freeman/slave, lord/serf, oppressor/oppressed. Stood in constant opposition to one another
- The fall of the bourgeoisie at the hands of the proletariat is inevitable
- The victory of the proletariat would lead to a workers' government and centralization of economic power in the hands of the state. **STAGE 2 – dictatorship of the proletariat.** Achieved by:
 - abolition of private ownership of land
 - heavy progressive or graduated tax on incomes
 - abolition of all right of inheritance
 - confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels
 - centralization of credit in hands of state
 - centralization of communication and transport
 - nationalization of factories and means of production
 - equal obligation of all to work
 - gradual abolition of differences between town/country
 - free education for all children in public schools

Regarding capitalism: (pg.96)

- the revolt of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie was inevitable because capitalism was inherently unstable and subject to overproduction.

Final Stage – creation of a classless society. All elements of bourgeois capitalist society were eliminated. The state (government) would wither away.

JOHN LOCKE:

- *championed the rights of the individual*
- *the essence of man is to resist the state, instead of blindly obeying*
- *condemned religious intolerance*
- *founder of modern political and economic liberalism*
- *felt it was the duty of a sovereign to defend the rights of each subject to life, liberty, and property. It was only in return for the protection of these rights that the subjects submitted to be ruled. (SOCIAL CONTRACT) If a ruler broke this trust, then the people had the right to rebel and seek another ruler.*
- *everyone should be free from harm from another person, and his possessions should not be taken from him. People should be free and independent, and only relinquish control in order to enjoy their liberties more securely (having the government protect their interests)*
- *no one can rule man without his consent. All laws must rest on the will of the majority, and they must be designed for the good of the people.*
- *Reason must be our last judge and guide in everything.*
- *The reason why men enter into society is the preservation of their property.*

All laws must rest on the will of the majority, and be designed for the good of the people. Any government that destroys life, liberty and prosperity has forfeited its right to rule.

"Global Systems":

- *people are born free and equal*
- *people are fundamentally reasonable and respectful of others. Society provides security, belonging, identity and prestige. People voluntarily created government to protect their property rights and liberties because every person was born free, with certain inalienable rights.*

ROBERT OWEN:

- *first modern socialist, also a successful capitalist*
- *advocated progressive repeal of unjust laws and conditions*
- *did not advocate revolutionary change*
- *hoped for cordial cooperation and unity of action between the government, the church, and the people*
- *valued education; wanted the state to provide an education system good enough to equip every person with the skills to find employment in the open market*
- *wanted full employment, yet did not want the state to dispense employment or pay for unemployment*
- *believed in self-help, but started the cooperative movement and supported trade union organizations*
- *tried to establish model factories including safety devices to protect workers, shorter-than-average working hours, and on-site schools for his employees' children*
- *felt the poor should be productive, and they could be the producers of great wealth if they were given the chance to work, and their social habits could be altered by a good environment*
- *said "man is the creature of circumstances". Owen felt that each person makes his own circumstances; there were changes he wanted to see in the world, and he attempted to make them.*

THOMAS HOBBS:

- *the people must promise complete obedience in return for order and security. Freedom is only possible if the people surrender their liberty to an all-powerful sovereign*
- *the sovereign (individual or group) should have absolute power. The sovereign can maintain peace only if he has complete and unlimited authority*
- *man is born with a selfish, aggressive nature; their desire for a better life persuades them to seek peace. Reason shows man that the only solution is the establishment of a society with a stable government*
- *destructiveness, violence, and war will be prevented by fear of a sovereign's power. A better, more peaceful life is desired, and this can only be achieved when the power of the sovereign is feared. The sovereign will maintain peace as long as he has unlimited authority.*
- *Individualism, where people look out only for themselves; can hurt anyone who gets in their way.*
- *If everyone is free, then everyone is in danger, and that we all need security more than we need freedom. It was not possible to have both.*

"Global Systems": pages 36 & 37

- *people lived with violence and depended on force and cunning to survive. This left no time for peaceful pursuits.*
- *The only way to achieve peace was for people to choose a strong leader who would establish a government to ensure peace and common defense, and in return, people would promise complete obedience.*
- *the leader would lose his position only if he failed to keep order. Government would have unlimited authority to grant freedom to those people who obeyed and punish those who did not. Without order and security, "the life of man would be solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."*

JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU:

- *a government deserves to be obeyed only if its actions follow the general will*
- *those who do not agree with the general will must be forced to obey. The will of just one person might be the general will if its object was the common good (use seatbelt example)*
- *individuals are neutral. In social groups, they develop into intelligent moral beings. Everyone in a society should remain as free as he was before*
- *any government deserves to be obeyed as long as its actions follow the general will. Society needs to be protected and yet allow men to be free, this is why a government which follows the general will is necessary.*
- *People are inherently good and have been corrupted by society and civilization.*
- *Humans are naturally free and equal in principle: "Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains."*
- *Private property and ownership of land led to jealousy and corruption.*
- *Ideal state: the general will of the people was the absolute authority.*
- *Opposed to the idea of a representative democracy; citizens should make the laws directly.*

JOHN STUART MILL:

- felt that unless freedom of opinion is guaranteed, a society is not completely free
- the greatest harm of persecution is inflicted not on those who dissent from established beliefs, but on those who do not, because they have a fear of punishment from expressing dissenting views.
- Truth needs to be fully, frequently, and fearlessly discussed
- The purpose of individual liberty is self-development. A person who follows custom and tradition makes no choice, nor does he who lets others make his decisions for him. Different persons should be permitted to lead different lives.
- The worth of the state is no more than the worth of its individual citizens.
- The government should play a more active role in the economy to correct the abuses of capitalism and promote individual freedom.
- Mill believed that the working classes would come to see the Malthusian dilemma and they would thereupon gladly and voluntarily regulate their numbers. If this hurdle was passed the rest would be easy. The world is capable of progress. Eventually the world would reach a stationary level. Profits would have disappeared and there would be no more growth, but within the existing framework of society, improvements could still be made. The state would prevent the landlord from reaping an unearned benefit and it would tax away inheritances; men would turn from the struggle for gain to the pursuit of arts and life itself.
- Advocated formation of workmen's cooperative, and improved working class conditions.
- The only limitations that should be placed on an individual were those that would protect the liberty of others. That is, an individual should be able to act as he or she wants, so long as his / her actions would not harm others.
- If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind."

no-one is free

"Global Systems":

- *all individuals should have relatively unrestricted self-expression and independence*
- *the only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it*
- *humans are equal and independent*
- *humans are endowed with certain inalienable rights, such as the right to life, liberty, equality, and ownership of property*
- *individual self-interest was natural*
- *supported public education, trade unions, cooperatives, and profit-sharing as way to make private enterprise operate in the interests of more people.*

Charles de Secondat, baron de MONTESQUIEU

- Against the rule of the Church and Monarchy
- Believed in the worth of the individual, the equality of individuals, and the accountability of government
- Separation of powers (legislative, executive, judicial) into three branches, so that one could not grow too strong.
- A democracy was necessary and each citizen had to participate in and be aware of the laws and workings of government.

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES:

- cover the Circular Flow of Income, the Business Cycle, and Causes of Inflation then...
- money moves in the economy from hand to hand. The Businesses (employers) pay their employees wages who then purchase goods and services. It is in this way that the economy is constantly revitalized. People may take money out of the circular flow through saving (under mattress). Banks do recirculate this money through loans. The private saving does, if done on a large scale, take money out of the circular flow and could result in contraction of the business cycle.
- Governments should step in to even out the business cycle
- Good governments should take money out of the flow during times of prosperity and inject money into the circular flow during times of contraction. This they could do through manipulation of fiscal and monetary policies.
- felt the answer to the Depression was not for governments to balance their budgets by traditional methods of reducing expenditures, but by overspending – DEFICIT FINANCING – in order to stimulate the recovery of private enterprise
- the goal should be the creation of a capitalist economy in which unemployment would be eliminated
- reasons why the government cure did not work better: government programs of investment were never carried out to the full extent that would have been necessary to bring the economy up to full employment and government investment was interpreted by business as a threatening gesture
- the final solution to the Depression was World War II, because it removed the inhibitions that had limited government spending, and the worries and suspicions it aroused in the minds of businessmen. From this has come the idea that all capitalist nations look to growth as a responsibility of their governments. About face in thinking.
- In addition to too much saving causing contraction, too much investment, especially using credit, can result in inflation. The ideal would be if production would equal consumption.
- The government can influence the amount of money in circulation by: changing the legal reserve ratio of commercial banks, engage in open market transactions, change the bank rate.
- Critic of laissez-faire economics

Milton Friedman 1912-2006:

- Advocate for free market economics
- Advisor to President Ronald Reagan; influenced Margaret Thatcher
- 1976 Nobel Prize for Economics Winner
- Said the free market involves the absence of coercion. People deal with one another voluntarily, not because someone tells them to or forces them to. It does not follow that the people who engage in these deals like one another, or know one another. They may hate each other. Everyone of us, everyday without recognizing it, engages in deals with the people all over the world whom we do not know and who do not know us. The essence of a free private market is that it is a situation in which everybody deals with one another because he or she believes he or she will be better off.
- The essence of human freedom as of a free private market, is freedom of people to make their own decisions so long as they do not prevent anybody else from doing the same thing. That makes clear why free private markets are so closely related to human freedom.
- It is the only mechanism that permits a complex interrelated society to be organized from the bottom up rather than the top down. Free societies are rare. Free societies restrain power. They make it very hard for bad people to do harm, but they also make it very hard for good people to do good. Most opponents of freedom believe that they know what is good for other people better than other people know for themselves, and they want the power to make people do what is really good for them...
- Dealt with the increased spending on health care: costs have multiplied but output has not gone up in anything like the same ratio.
- If you start a program that is a failure in the private market, the only way you can keep it going is by digging into your own pocket. That is

your bottom line. However, if you are in the government, you have another recourse. With perfectly good intentions and good will, nobody likes to say "I was wrong". Instead is "oh, the only reason it is a failure is because we haven't done enough. The only reason the drug program is a failure is because we haven't spent enough money on it." And it doesn't have to be your own money. You have a very different bottom line. If you are persuasive enough, or if you have enough control over power, you can increase spending on your program at the expense of the taxpayer. That is why a private project that is a failure is closed down while a government project that is a failure is expanded.

Ovide Mercredi: 1946 –




- Lawyer, specializing in constitutional law
- National chief of Assembly of First Nations 1991-1997.
- Advocated for non-violent method of change.
- You do not become strong by politics.
- Power politics in the community do not heal our people; they create more problems that divide people. We have to try to escape the Indian Act and try to operate with the traditions and values of our society.
- The principle of respect, kindness, goes a long way to healing people.
- When we come together as men, women, Elders, and children, for the collective good of our people and the advancement of our communities and societies, not only will we benefit, but Canada as a whole will benefit.

Tommy Douglas – 1904-1986:

- MP from 1935-1944 – Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Party
- MP 1962-1979 – New Democratic Party
- Premier of Saskatchewan from 1944-1961
- Led North America's first Socialist government (as Saskatchewan's Premier)
- Created Canada's first publicly owned automobile insurance program (1945)
- Introduced the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights, Canada's first general law prohibiting discrimination (1947)
- Created Saskatchewan Medicare, the first universal health care program in Canada (1960).
- Instrumental in getting Canada Pension Plan, employment insurance, crop insurance, the Canadian Wheat Board, family allowances
- Believed that the measure of a nation's greatness is the quality of the lives of the people.
- We need to put every able-bodied person to work in Canada.
- Income needs to be redistributed from the rich to the poorer. Old age pension needs to be raised; we need tax reforms: banks, corporations and wealthy need to pay more to supplement the incomes of those who make less than \$10,000 per year. These people would spend that money, stimulating the economy. We do not have a shortage of goods. We have too many people in poverty, unable to afford the goods.

Edmund Burke (1729-1797):

- Government represented not only the will of the people presently living, but those that had lived there before.
- Reacted to the changes of the French Revolution from Britain; did not like the changes he saw.
- There were flaws if one followed the beliefs of equality, individualism, and freedom.
- He believed that established institutions, run by the educated people were necessary to control the passions of the uneducated masses.
- Society 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.
- Leaders should be humanitarian; their role includes the responsibility to care for the welfare of others.
- 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.
- Did not support tyranny
- Rule by Rousseau's "general will of the people" would result in rule by the mediocre, uneducated, and disinterested.

People	Beliefs about the role of Gov't in society	Beliefs about human nature	Beliefs about the individual in society	Describe their ideal society	Describe the society in which they existed
Adam Smith 	Protect the rule of law and private property. Minimal	People will work for their own self-interest and take care of themselves	Individuals would make decision to benefit themselves and therefore society would provide the needs for all	Very small gov't, few regulations, maximum liberty and rule of law (Set of laws that apply to everyone - no special treatment) Totally democratic, gov't follows the will of the people	Small gov't, protected monopolies, didn't have full rule of law (some people had different treatment), private property was not fully protected. (Scotland)
John Locke 	Gov't should serve the will of the people	People are rational and reasonable beings	Individuals need to have political say and take part in the political process		Dictatorial, monarch, full gov't control (England - late 1600)
Thomas Hobbes 	Gov't need full control over everything	Humans are brutish, nasty animals that will steal from and destroy their neighbours if not controlled	Needs to give up all freedom to the gov't to protect his property, and must do whatever his gov't tells him	Total gov't control where everyone is working harmoniously with a good king/dictator. Everyone is working for the benefit of society	Dictatorial, monarch, full gov't control (England)
John Maynard Keynes	To control the economic cycle to provide a stable economy	People are naturally greedy and need guidance	They need to go about their business, but follow gov't law	Gov't perfectly balances booms and busts so that growth is slow and steady	Great Depression and WWII. No gov't involvement = depression Gov't involvement = WWII
John Stuart Mill	Gov't should not stifle free speech and should follow the will of the people (democratic)	People are rational and intelligent. Everyone deserve to have a voice	Individuals have the responsibility to ensure that all has a voice, all become involved in politics and everyone is equal	Totally democratic will no censorship at all	Industrial revolution. Not everyone could vote, gov't censorship was high

People	Beliefs about the role of Gov't in society	Beliefs about human nature	Beliefs about the individual in society	Describe their ideal society	Describe the society in which they existed
Edward Burke	Gov't is to rule over society taking into account the needs of all of society	People have roles (born into)	Individuals should follow the rule of the gov't and should seek to promote the betterment of society rather than the individual	Society took into consideration institutions of the past and consider future generations	Early industrial revolution, French revolution. Concerned about liberalism and too much change
Vladimir Lenin	Gov't needed to play a strong role in society until order and peace were established then minimization	All people were equal but were incapable of taking care of themselves	Individuals were to work and serve society (work for the collective good)	True communist state where there was no gov't. all people were equal and there was no private property	Communist Russia
Joseph Stalin	Gov't need full control over everything	People are naturally ambitious and deceitful and need to be cowed into submission with force and fear	Individuals should follow the rule of the gov't and should seek to promote the betterment of society rather than the individual	Total gov't control where everyone is working harmoniously with a good king/dictator. Everyone is working for the benefit of society	Communist Russia
Adolf Hitler	Gov't need full control over everything	People have roles (born into) Some races are superior to others	Individuals should follow the rule of the gov't and should seek to promote the betterment of society rather than the individual	Total gov't control where everyone is working harmoniously with a good king/dictator. Everyone is working for the benefit of society	After Treaty of Versailles, Germany in Great Depression

People	Beliefs about the role of Gov't in society	Beliefs about human nature	Beliefs about the individual in society	Describe their ideal society	Describe the society in which they existed
Theodore Roosevelt	Gov't should provide balance against powerful corporations to protect citizens (progressivist)	People were naturally greedy and needed to be restrained	People should work hard and help their fellow citizen. Collective responsibility as well as self interest	Democratic and capitalist society were gov't controlled the excesses of capitalism	Late industrial revolution (US)
Karl Marx	Gov't has total control to take power away from capitalist and then eventually no gov't	People will work hard for the benefit of society and not for self-interest alone	Peoples role is to work for the good of the collective	No Gov't, people working, no private ownership	Industrial revolution (extreme wealth and poverty difference where owners controlled everything/everyone) Germany and France
Milton Friedman	Gov't should be minimal and protect private property and rule of law Gov't should only control monetary supply	Humans are motivated by self-interest	If people work hard for themselves they will benefit society by producing the goods society needs	Minimal gov't, minimal regulation and a high level of economic freedom	America 1950-1980
Friedrich Hayek	Gov't should be minimal and protect private property and rule of law	Humans are motivated by self-interest	If people work hard for themselves they will benefit society by producing the goods society needs	Minimal gov't, minimal regulation and a high level of economic freedom	Austrian Late 1800-mid 1900
Franklin Roosevelt	To control the economic cycle to provide a stable economy	People are naturally greedy and need guidance	They need to go about their business, but follow gov't law	Gov't perfectly balances booms and busts so that growth is slow and steady	Great Depression and WWII. No gov't involvement = depression Gov't involvement = WWII
Robert Owen	Gov't should be minimal and protect private property and rule of law	Individual and social creature. Fail on their own	Humans need to work hard for themselves but also give back to the community (not take everything can get - share labour products)	Business owners treated employees with respect, people were provided opportunity to develop, profits healthy but not all	Early industrial revolution (late 1700-Late 1800)

Ideology	A system of beliefs that guides understandings of and responses to events and ideas.	All people
Individualism	The belief that each specific person has rights and freedoms that grant them sole sovereignty over their own decisions.	John Locke, Adam Smith, Capitalism, Democracy
Collectivism	The belief that the needs of the group supersede the rights of any single person. This belief accommodates the concept of 'common good' as its guiding principle.	Thomas Hobbes, Karl Marx, Communism
Human Nature	A belief in how humans behave and what motivates them. Human philosophy bases its assumptions on a particular belief about this.	JJ Rousseau, Adam Smith, Thomas Hobbes, Karl Marx
Democracy	A system of government that puts decision making power into the hands of the people. Generally considered an individualist form of government.	John Locke, Single Member Constituency
Totalitarian	A form of government where all power to make decisions rests in one person or a small oligarchy. All control lies within the government.	Thomas Hobbes, Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler
Progressivism	A societal belief system that is based on the idea of 'fairness'. This system sought to balance the needs of capital and labour and build a 'just' society. This belief system led to modern liberalism.	Theodore Roosevelt, Fair Deal

Rule of Law	A belief that all people, including those in government, had to follow a transparent and open set of rules. All people were equal under these rules.	John Locke, John Stuart Mill, Bill of Rights,
Individual Rights and Freedoms	Innate rights that all people held that could not be taken away by any act of government or action of another individual.	John Stuart Mill, John Locke, Free Speech
Private Property	The idea that people can own land, goods and ideas which grants them special privileges in the use of these. These rights are exclusive of non-owners	Adam Smith, Private wealth accumulation
Economic Freedom	The right to collect and use the results of individual work without interference from other individuals or groups. The right to profit or fail without assistance or hindrance.	Adam Smith, No taxes or economic subsidies
Self Interest	An individualist belief about human nature and what motivates people to work.	Adam Smith, Profit Motive
Competition	The belief that a healthy economy requires people to work against each other in order to provide the best products and services to the economy.	Adam Smith, Free Market
Adherence to Collective Norms	A belief that people within society follow rules that are unwritten but common expectations of the society. These rules are often unequal and allow for some groups to have power over others.	Thomas Hobbes, Totalitarian States

Collective Responsibility	People share the burden of taking care of each other and both gain and lose as society gains and loses.	Karl Marx, Bank Bailouts, Welfare
Economic Control/Equality	Where governments take charge of economic activity to distribute the gains and losses of economic activity as they see fit.	Karl Marx, Nationalized Industry and Banking
Public Property	Society owns land and goods and distributes them through collective means, usually through government decision making.	Karl Marx, Public Schools
Collective Interest	Also known as 'Common Good'. Society seeks to make decisions that benefit the collective rather than a few individuals.	Karl Marx, From each according to ability, to each, need
Cooperation	The belief that by working together society will be better able to solve the challenges it faces.	Joseph Stalin, Collective Farms
Classical Liberalism	Follows pure individualism and believes that the state has no right to interfere in anything except the protection of private property and private safety.	John Locke, Industrial Revolution
Industrial Revolution	An era of intense technological development that changed working conditions from individual craftsmanship to machine based factories.	Adam Smith, Karl Marx
Bourgeoisie	The new rising power of social classes during the industrial revolution. These were the factory owners and business men that accumulated masses of wealth. This group also developed the ideas of classical liberalism.	John Lock, Adam Smith, Karl Marx, JJ Rousseau

Proletariat	Also known as the working class. This group were the new social class created by the industrial revolution as they were the factory workers.	Karl Marx, Industrial Revolution
Socialism	A belief system that was developed as a response to the extreme conditions of classical liberalism. This system sought to redistribute the wealth of society in a more equitable manner	Robert Owen, New Lanark
Marxism	A belief system that sought total government control of the economic system in order to redistribute wealth 'fairly'. Karl Marx is quoted as saying he was not "one of these".	Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin
Scientific Socialism/Communism	An economic system that sought to remove all private property so as to equally distribute the wealth of society to all members. Ultimately, this would be a totally democratic system that would require no government and would be the 'end of history'.	Karl Marx, Republican Spain, Soviet Union
Command Economy	An economic system that is fully in the control of the government. The government will plan what, where, when, how and who when it comes to production. Little to no individual decision making happens in this economic system	Jospeh Stalin, Mao Tse Tung, Soviet Union, Communist China
Modern Liberalism	A social system that balances individual and collective rights in both society and economics.	John Maynard Keynes, Canada

Demand Side Economics	An economic philosophy that economic movement (both increase and decrease) is caused by changes in demand for goods. This belief system justifies government intervention in the economy where the government buys (or stops buying) goods to move the economy in one direction or another	John Maynard Keynes, Contemporary United States and Canada
Supply Side Economics	An economic philosophy that economic movement (both increase and decrease) is driven by production of goods and services by individuals and companies. People who follow this belief think that government involvement interrupts this process and will often cause a misallocation of investment and make the economy worse.	Friedrich Hayek, Milton Freedman. Free markets
Fascism	A belief system that holds the state as the supreme power in guiding society. This is a form of totalitarianism but allows for some economic freedom and private property as long as it serves the state.	Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler
Collectivization	The process of turning private property into public property. This process could also be called nationalisation	Joseph Stalin, Collective Farms, Kulaks
Nazism	An extreme form of Fascism that added racial superiority and a religious devotion to the state to the ideology.	Adolf Hitler, Germany 1933-1945
Monopolies	Control of an entire industry (e.g. Railways, Coal, Oil) by a small group of powerful people, either in government or privately. These groups restrict competition in their industry.	Theodore Roosevelt, Anti- Trust Laws
Mixed Economy	An economic system that takes into account both individual and collective economic principles.	John Maynard Keynes, Progressive Taxation

Expansionism/ Containment	Foreign policy tools used in the cold war by the Soviet Union and the United States to combat the influence of the other	Joseph Stalin, Harry Truman, Korea and Vietnam
Brinkmanship	Foreign policy tool of attempting to push ones opponent to the brink of fighting in order to obtain foreign policy goals but hopefully avoiding open conflict.	John F. Kennedy, Nikita Khrushchev, Cuban Missile Crisis
Will of the People	A belief system that felt that all legitimacy of government comes from a mandate from the masses.	John Locke, Democratic governance
Representative Democracy	A form of government that seeks to give a voice to the will of the people by electing someone to be their voice in some sort of parliament. This comes in two primary forms.	House of Commons, U.S. Congress
Single Member Constituency	A form of representative democracy that treats elections as horse races. The first candidate that wins a majority in a region wins the seat and represents the whole region. All votes against that candidate cease to count.	British Parliamentary system
Proportional Representation	A form of representative democracy that treats all votes as important and counts them all. Parties win a percentage of the seats based on the percentage of total votes received. Parties choose the representatives, voters choose the number of representatives the party gets.	German and Italian Parliamentary systems
Illiberal	An act or decision that goes against the principles of liberalism.	PATRIOT Act, Anti-Terrorism Act

Civil Rights Movement	A popular movement in the United States that sought to bring equality of treatment of African-Americans, particularly in the South East of the country.	Martin Luther King, Lyndon Johnson, Rosa Parks
McCarthyism	A movement led by a Senator of the United States during the 1950's to root out communist infiltrators in the U.S. This Senator set up "show trials" in order to "convict" many prominent Americans of being or supporting communists.	Harry Truman, Joseph McCarthy

Title	Date	Description	Key Players	What Initiated this Event?	What were the Effects of this Event?
American Revolution	1776	First government based on classical liberal ideals. Creation of constitution as the basis of the rule of law.	Adam Smith John Locke Thomas Jefferson	Enlightenment ideas about the centrality of the individual.	Initiated a free market economy and led to the French Revolution.
French Revolution	1789	Removal of a class based society to the equalization of all. Great bloodshed and disruption of society.	John Jacques Rousseau John Locke	Enlightenment and the American Revolution.	Edmond Burke and the creation of classical conservatism. Wider belief in individualism.
New Lanark	1800	Development of a society where workers are treated well, paid well, and educated; but, profits and industry are still important.	Robert Owen	Poor treatment of workers and the development of slum cities.	Increased pressure to legislate workers' rights and a welfare state society.
Luddites	1811	Skilled worker rebellion over the loss of livelihood due to the introduction of machinery.	Edmond Burke	Industrialisation of the cloth industry.	Government and industry allied against the individual rights of workers.
Chartists	1838-1848	Mass popular movement to encourage the government to legislate labour laws. Initial government response was further suppression.	John Stuart Mill	Long work hours, poor working conditions and low pay.	Factory Acts implemented. Within 50 years all demands were met.
Communist Manifesto	1848	An idea of an alternate classless society that gave both political and economic power to those who produced.	Karl Marx Friedrich Engels	The formation of classes within industrial society.	The formation of communist parties within Europe and eventually culminating in the Russian Revolution.
Progressivism	1902	A movement within society that sought to balance the power of industry, government, and workers to create a fair and harmonized society.	Theodore Roosevelt	Large industrial monopolies exercising too much control over society.	Antitrust laws and the formation of the welfare state.

Title	Date	Description	Key Players	What Initiated this Event?	What Were the Effects of this Event?
Treaty of Versailles	1919	An agreement at the end of WWI that placed the "war guilt" on Germany along with heavy reparation payments.	Woodrow Wilson	WWI	German economic collapse in the 1920s and the rise of Fascism.
Russian Revolution	1917	First government established under the ideas of communism where workers controlled the means of production.	Karl Marx Vladimir Lenin	WWI and the writing of The Communist Manifesto.	Increased communist agitation in the rest of Europe and North America and the isolation of Russia from the world economy
Women's Suffrage	1919	Women obtain the right to vote in western democratic nations.	John Stuart Mill	Increased economic power of women in WWI	Strengthening of progressivist ideals in politics.
Formation of the USSR	1924	Russia fully implements communist ideals by running a complete command economy and beginning the process of collectivization in agriculture.	Joseph Stalin	The Russian Revolution	Reformed the old Russian into a single communist state.
Collectivization of Farms	1929	Complete removal of private property amongst Soviet peasants. Full state control over Soviet agriculture.	Joseph Stalin	Increased power of kulaks in Soviet agriculture.	Holodomor
The Great Depression	1929-1939	Significant deflation of business activity, high unemployment, and extreme poverty throughout the western nations	Franklin Roosevelt	Stock Market crashed.	Implementation of Keynesian economic ideology. WWII
Nazis Elected	1932	Nazi Party wins the majority of seats in democratic election in Germany. Adolf Hitler is named Chancellor.	Adolf Hitler	The Treaty of Versailles The Great Depression	The Enabling Act The Holocaust WWII

Title	Date	Description	Key Players	What Initiated this Event?	What Were the Effects of this Event?
Holodomor	1932-1933	The starvation of 6 million Ukrainians.	Joseph Stalin	The collectivization of farms and the Ukrainian independence movement	The submission of Ukraine to the Soviet Union and the consolidation of Stalin's power
Reichstag Fire-Enabling Act	1933	The burning of the German parliament building blamed on the communists by the Nazis to implement the Enabling Act which suspended democracy and gave the Nazis dictatorial power.	Adolf Hitler	The election of the Nazi Party.	Complete control over German society by the Nazi party.
The Holocaust	1940-1945	The extermination of unwanted peoples by the Nazi party in their controlled territories.	Adolf Hitler	Belief in the superiority of the Aryan race and the idea of lebensraum.	Creation of the State of Israel.
Yalta	1945	Meeting of the 3 main allied partners to discuss the shape of the post war world.	Joseph Stalin Franklin Roosevelt Winston Churchill	The near defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan.	The Cold War
Potsdam	1945	Meeting of the 3 allied powers after the fall of Germany to finalize the shape of Europe and the Pacific.	Joseph Stalin Harry Truman	The fall of Germany and the near defeat of Japan.	The Berlin Blockade and the Korean War
Marshall Plan	1947-1952	Economic aid provided by the United States to European nations to help them rebuild after the war.	Harry Truman	The desire to build liberal democratic nations in Europe and suppress communism.	The fall of the Iron Curtain separating Soviet controlled Europe from American and British controlled Europe
Berlin Blockade	1948	For 11 months the Soviets block land access to West Berlin and force Americans and British to supply the city by air.	Joseph Stalin Harry Truman	Soviet expansionism and the US policy of containment.	Established Soviet and American relations where by the nations would compete without direct conflict.

Title	Date	Description	Key Players	What Initiated this Event?	What Were the Effects of this Event?
NATO	1949	An alliance of nations led by the United States to protect against Soviet expansion.	Harry Truman	Berlin Blockade	The Warsaw Pact and the polarization of politics in the world around two super powers.
The Korean War	1950	The invasion by Soviet and China supported communist North Korea into American supported south Korea. Was the first proxy war of the Cold War	Harry Truman Joseph Stalin	Soviet expansionism and American containment.	Conflict between super powers through proxy wars.
Hungary Revolution	1956	The democratic uprising of Hungarians against Soviet control. This eventually led to the invasion of Hungary by the Soviet Union.	Nikita Khrushchev Dwight Eisenhower	Eisenhower was elected under the promise that he would roll back communism.	American foreign policy would not operate outside its sphere of influence which was agreed upon at Yalta.
African-American Civil Rights Movement	1955-1968	Social movement aimed at outlawing racial discrimination against African-Americans	Martin Luther King Jr. Lyndon Johnson	Massive racial discrimination in the southern United States.	Removal of segregated public institutions and African-American voting rights were restored.
Cuban Missile Crisis	1962	Soviets establish nuclear missile bases on Cuba. Americans see Cuba within its sphere of influence and cannot allow Soviet presence in Cuba.	John F. Kennedy Nikita Khrushchev Fidel Castro	Brinkmanship and Cuban Revolution	A significant warming of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States (détente)
Vietnam	1965-1973	American attempt to stop communism from spreading to south Vietnam.	Lyndon Johnson	American policy of containment.	A questioning of the policy of containment within the U.S. Major US social and economic disorder.
FLQ Crisis	1970	Quebec separatists conducting a terrorist campaign to force the Canadian gov't to allow Quebec to leave Canada. Gov't enacts War Measures Act and declares Marshal Law.	Pierre Trudeau	Kidnapping of British diplomat and Quebec minister.	Legitimized the idea of Quebec separation from Canada for the next thirty years.

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan	1979-1989	Soviet Union trying to support communist government in Afghanistan against American supported Muslim rebels.	Ronald Reagan Mikael Gorbachev	Soviet expansionism.	The collapse of the Soviet Union.
Fall of the Soviet Union	1989	Communist government in the Soviet Union collapses due to economic and political instability.	Mikael Gorbachev	Afghanistan war	Single super power remaining in the world. The triumph of liberal democracy and capitalism.

Title	Date	Description	Key Players	What Initiated this Event?	What Were the Effects of this Event?
Formation of Nunavut	1999	Granting self-government and significant land rights to the Inuit.	Jean Chrétien	Land claims and events such as Oka.	Provided a model for which First Nations groups could self-govern within Canada.
Twin Towers - Afghanistan Invasion	2001	World Trade Centre destruction initiated a war against Islamic extremism by the United States.	George W. Bush Osama Bin Laden	American foreign policy in the middle east.	The War on Terrorism began and the introduction of the PATRIOT Act

Name the Man....who is associated with the idea that....

John Locke, Adam Smith, Montesquieu, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, John Maynard Keynes, Tommy Douglas, Ovide Mercredi, Milton Friedman, Robert Owen ,
Hobbes, Rousseau

1. it was the duty of a sovereign to defend the rights of each subject to life, liberty, and property. It was only in return for the protection of these rights that the subjects submitted to be ruled.
2. self-help was important, but started the cooperative movement and supported trade union organizations.
3. the only stable government is one with complete authority.
4. producers can charge whatever they want, as long as the consumer will pay it.
5. capitalism would be racked by chronic problems of overproduction and unemployment, since the capitalists extracted profit, meaning workers were paid less than the value of the products they created, and could not afford to buy those products.
6. the solution in times of depression was that the government must invest.
7. non-violent change is the only way to bring about an improvement in lives of the people.
8. if all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind.
9. corporations and the wealthy need to pay more to supplement the incomes of those who are poor; the poor would spend that money, stimulating the economy.
10. the essence of a free market is that it is a situation in which everybody deals with one another because he or she believes he/she will be better off.
11. the agreement between society and ruler he termed "the social contract".
12. each citizen had to participate in, be aware of the laws and workings of government.
13. a decent working environment would increase productivity.
14. government deserves to be obeyed if its actions follow the general will.
15. if the law of supply and demand were allowed to operate and if countries were allowed to produce and trade freely, then all countries would benefit.
16. eventually the world would reach a level where profits would disappear, and there would be no more growth; men would turn from the struggle for gain to the pursuit of arts and life itself.
17. once there is a dictatorship of the proletariat, the government would be unnecessary, because there would be no one exploited and no one to exploit.

18. all laws must rest on the will of the majority, and they must be designed for the good of the people.
19. a laissez-faire (classical liberalism) economy is best.
20. wanted the formation of workmen's cooperatives.
21. A private project that is a failure is closed down while a government project that is a failure is expanded.
22. universal health care in Canada was important, so his government began the first.
23. deficit financing could be necessary to stimulate the economy.
24. people must promise complete obedience in return for order.
25. the businessman is led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention.
26. Legislative, executive, and judicial functions should be separate.
27. the profits of production should accrue to the proletariat.
28. the government should intervene to even out the business cycle.
29. paupers could become the producers of great wealth if their circumstances were better, they were healthier, and the children educated.
30. those who do not agree with the general will must be forced to obey.
31. capitalism must inevitably collapse, because it is built on class conflict.
32. the sovereign should be feared by his subjects.
33. the market should decide (not the government). (Two philosophers!)
34. any government that destroys life, liberty, and prosperity has forfeited its right to rule.
35. a sovereign will maintain peace as long as he has unlimited authority.
36. governments should intervene to correct the abuses of capitalism (during the Industrial Revolution).
37. government should be directly accountable to the people.
38. Individuals are equal, and the accountability of the government to the people.
39. an individual should be able to act as he/she wants, so long as his/her actions do not harm others.
40. disagreed with the mercantilist system; people need to work for themselves.
41. in times of economic prosperity, the government should cut back on program spending, raise taxes, and raise interest rates, in order to offset debt.
42. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher used his ideas in their supply-side economics.
43. helped CPP, EI, family allowances, and publicly owned auto insurance become a reality.
44. The Greatest Canadian. (It's not Gretzky, Ryan!)
45. all people have certain inalienable or natural rights.
46. classical liberal policies should occur in modern history, stimulating neo-conservatism.
47. when we come together as men, women, Elders, and children, for the collective good of our people, ...not only will we benefit, but Canada as a whole will benefit.

Suggestions for Completing Part B: Multiple Choice

There are different types of multiple-choice questions, and each type requires you to apply your knowledge and understanding as well as to use your skills and processes differently.

Understanding and Analysis questions require you to apply your knowledge and understanding as well as to use your skills and processes to address questions that deal with important events, ideas, and people while requiring you to think critically as you analyze information presented to you.

1. Economist John Maynard Keynes greatly influenced the evolution of economic liberalism by advocating for
 - A. governments to use fiscal and monetary policies to more closely regulate the economy and thus prevent excessive fluctuations in the economic cycle
 - B. corporations to work cooperatively rather than competitively to ensure that the prices for goods and services could be set by their collective decisions
 - C. consumers to be informed as to the environmental and labour practices of businesses and make ethical decisions when purchasing goods and services
 - ☒ D. labourers to use collective action to bring about the nationalization of the productive forces of the nation and thus ensure sustainable economic growth

Use the following information to answer question 2.

Some scholars have adamantly argued that a number of the founding fathers of the American government in the eighteenth century were significantly influenced by their observations and knowledge of the First Nations societies to which they had been exposed as members of early colonial American society. These scholars contend that the democratic structures and civil liberties of the United States were developed by these men using their learning of First Nations societies to inform their creation of the foundation documents of the United States. Other scholars dispute such claims, in some cases making the accusation that revisionist history is being created to achieve political aims. These scholars argue that the constitutional foundations for the government of the United States were influenced almost exclusively by ideas that evolved in Western civilization from the time of ancient Greece through the Enlightenment period. Complicating the debate is the fact that none of the founding fathers or First Nations representatives can be questioned in an effort to discover what role First Nations societies played or did not play in the creation of the government of the United States.

2. If this source was being considered for use in a research project, it would be **most appropriately** used
 - A. as a summation of the arguments of one side on an important issue
 - B. to identify resources from which research information can be gathered
 - C. as a primary document that can be quoted and cited as historical evidence
 - ☒ D. to establish the context for which exploration of an issue can be undertaken

Evaluation and Synthesis questions require you to apply your knowledge and understanding as well as to use your skills and processes to select the “most appropriate” answer or to determine relationships among sources or ideas. When answering these “most appropriate answer” questions, be sure to read all four alternatives (A,B,C,D) carefully before choosing the answer you think is best.

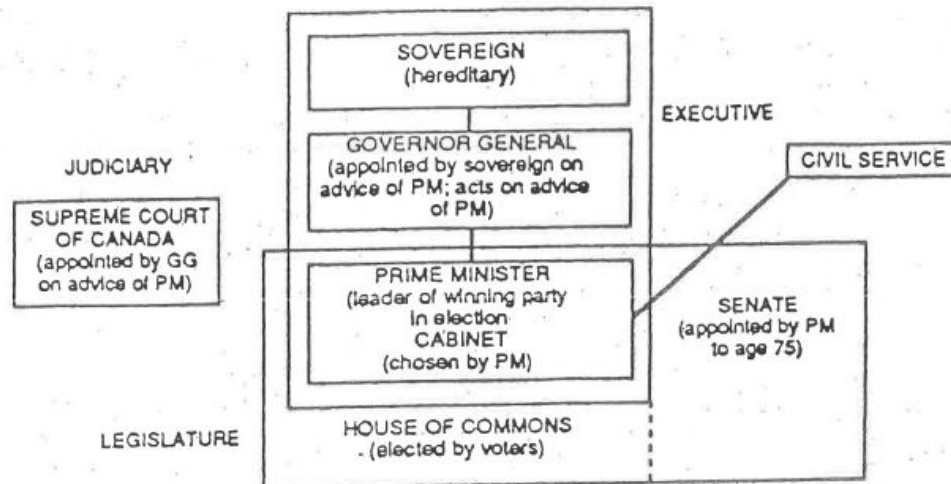
questions include in their stems bold-faced qualifiers such as most, mainly, or primarily. Often, all the alternatives are correct to some degree, but one of them will be best because of the context established by the question.



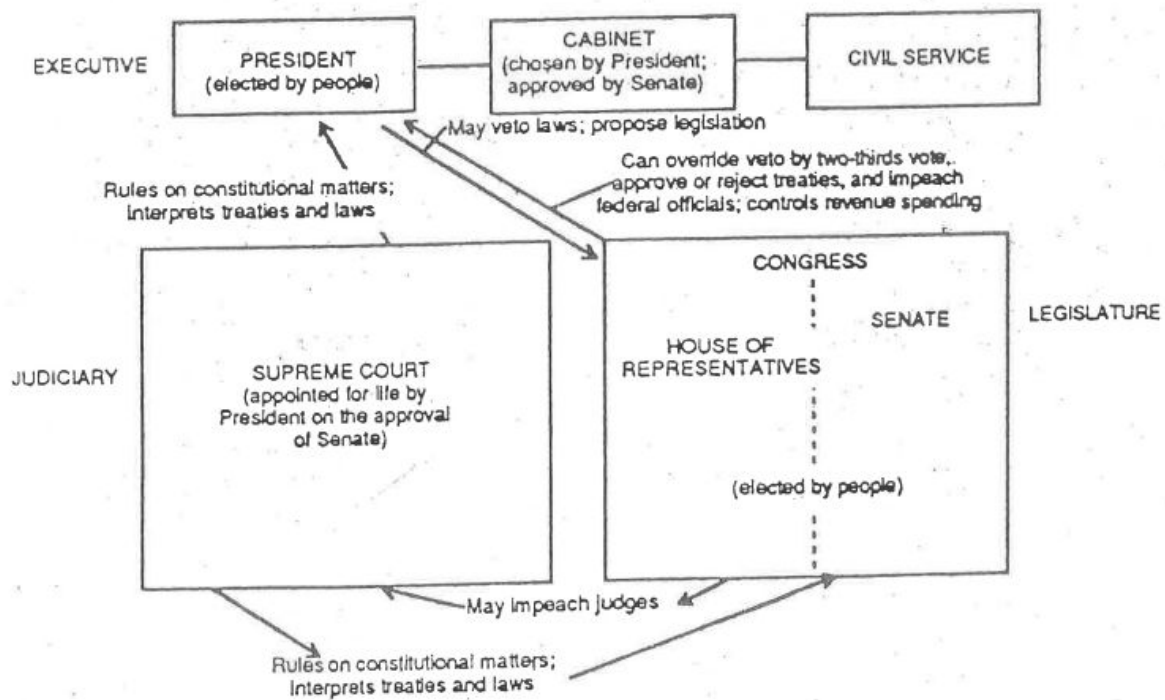
3. Which of the following issues **most directly** relates to the headlines of all four newspapers?
- A. To what extent should government alter monetary policy to control economic growth?
 - B. To what extent should government support failing private industries during recessions?
 - ☒ C. To what extent should government use fiscal policies as a means of managing the economy?
 - D. To what extent should government nationalize industries to mitigate labour reductions?

Carefully read each multiple-choice question and any source material. You may wish to **use a highlighter or pencil** to circle key words and ideas, to cross out choices that you know are wrong, or to jot down a brief summary of what you have read. Think carefully about what you are reading. For example, ask yourself what the quotation you have just read or the map you have just examined is *really* telling you.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM



AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM



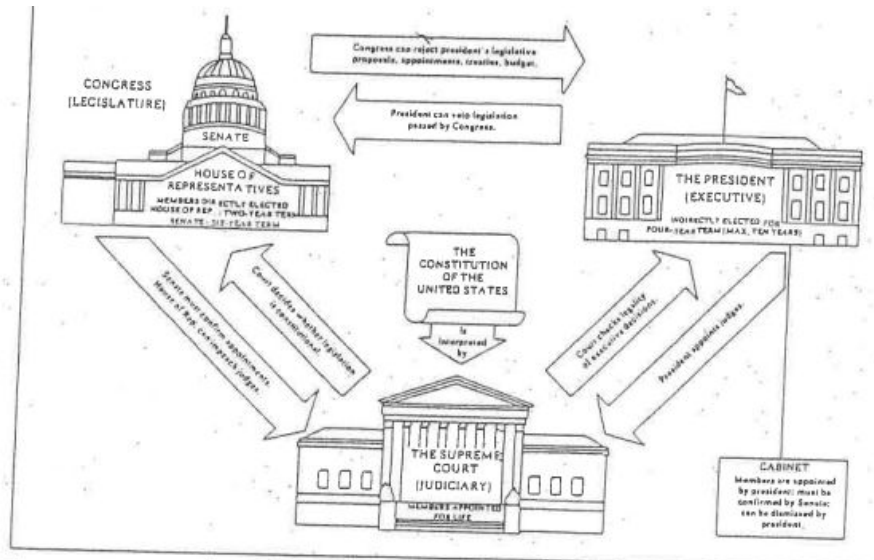




Fig. 1-4: Checks and balances in the American political structure.

THE EXECUTIVE	
CANADA	UNITED STATES
<p>Prime Minister</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader of the political party which has the support of the House of Commons. • Member of Parliament. • Term up to five years. • May be re-elected indefinitely. 	<p>President</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected for a four year term. • May be re-elected only once. • Leader of a political party. • Not a member of Congress.
<p>Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes policies for the nation. • Chooses cabinet. • Must resign if loses support of the House of Commons. 	<p>Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes policies for the nation. • Chooses cabinet. • Retains position even when proposals are defeated by the legislature. • Signs or vetoes bills passed by Congress. • Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

Individualism

Right

Self-Reliance
Independent

We are in control of our own destiny. Self-interest.

Entrepreneurial spirit; competition

Private insurance, private property, purchase the services needed.

Family takes care of each other, or employs individuals.

Social problems may be the responsibility of the court system, non-governmental organizations, and most of all each individual has choices. Each person is ultimately responsible for him/her self.

Individuals should have political freedom and their government in economic freedom in the market supply + demand.

Collectivism

Left

Dependent on others. Look out for collective.

Governments should provide a safety net. We have little control over our destinies; cooperation.

Wants to help mankind enjoy a better quality of life.

Social programs, public insurance, private property, and public services. Government takes care of individuals who require care.

Social problems are society's responsibility. We have to be responsible for each other.

We are politically equal and economically we should be equally entitled to a decent standard of living, regardless of birth, skills, or initiative.

Mixed economic

Willing to help, but first want someone to help themselves.

We should plan ahead, but if negative events occur, the government should be supportive.

Mixed economy; private insurance + social programs, private + public property, and option of private and public services.

Try to be responsible for yourself, but if you need a helping hand, we are all here together.

equally entitled to a decent standard of living, regardless of birth, skills, or initiative.

