**Social Studies 30-2**

Automatically divide Social 30-2 into

Collectivism vs. Individualism

Economics ($, business, goods produced etc) are separate from politics (votes, government, rights and freedoms)

Many ideologies (isms) that effect both individualism and collectivism and economics and politics differently

**Module #1**

Identity and Ideology

Identity= values and beliefs

Values and beliefs= Culture, environment and relationship to the land, media, gender, ideology, language, religion and spirituality

Left side Right Side

Collectivism 🡨------------------------------------------🡪 Individualism

Acronym LC name Spectrum

Themes of Ideologies

Nation+religion+class+relationship to the land and environment= Themes of Ideology

(Basis for how same minded people respond to issues and determine what is important)

(Many ideologies have certain themes in common)

Characteristics of Ideologies

Interpretations of history, beliefs about human nature, Beliefs about society, visions of the future, influential philosophers, beliefs about the structure of society= characteristics of ideology

**Module #2**

Individualism, Collectivism and the common good

Individualism= you-individual is valued over the group

Collectivism=group of people-values the group over the individual

Common good= the good for everyone

**Individualism** (concern for individuals or oneself-self interest) gave rise to **LIBERALISM** (ideology based on freedom of the individual)

The Enlightenment gave rise to liberalism- for the first time people questioned their individual rights as people in Europe

**Key values of individualism and liberalism are**:

a)political values- rule of law(all are equal within the law) and Individual rights and freedoms (freedom of speech, vote, right to own land)

b) economic values-economic freedom+ self interest+ competition also private property

c) social values –individual freedoms

Philosophers that came up in mod 2

**Rule of Law-**all people no matter who they might be are subject to the same rules and laws

Political-**Thomas Paine**- argued government must be held responsible to the people and serves the people/ also believed in the respecting right and freedoms of people

Political-**Voltaire**- argued for religious tolerance and freedom of thought

Political-**John Locke**- thought if the ruler was abusing his authority, the people should be able to rebel against him also believed in people’s rights to liberty, life and property.

Economic-**Adam Smith**-no government involvement in economics (business). Competition in the markets- Self interest (people doing the career they want) creating wealth for individuals

Political-**Thomas Hobbes**-believed that individual people were to caught up in self interest and were vicious and war like. He thought people needed a strong absolute monarchy. Hobbes main idea was that the common good benefits from a strong government

Political-**Jean Jacques Rousseau**-people should give up willingly their individual freedoms for the certainty of a peaceful existence that benefitted the common good

**Private Property**-individuals should not only be able to have possessions but also own land and resources as well.

**Social values**- (what society thought in 1700’s 1800’ and some 1900’s) Government should not be involved except with laws protecting people from theft, murder, assault, gang violence and so on. Other than that no social programs like (health care, welfare, maternity leave, employment insurance, public education) **Classical Liberalism-**old liberalism different from **modern liberalism today**

**Key values of Collectivism**

Collectivists believe that people function best by acting as part of a larger group.

Collectivists expect the government to play a large role in society.

Key values of Collectivism

1. Political values-collective interest (what the group wants) collective responsibility (group is responsible for….)
2. Economic Values (public property owned by the government) economic equality (doctor makes the same as a mechanic)
3. Social Values- cooperation-collective responsibility and adherence to collective norms

Economic-**Karl Marx-**the common good

Against the capitalist individual industrial revolution workers were forced into poor and bad working conditions.

He believed government control over resources for the common good would produce a classless society because all classes would have their needs taken care of. His main idea was that the common good was more important than individual economic success.

**Pluralistic society-** recognizes that there are different views with in a group. Pluralistic society attempts to accommodate the perspectives of both collective and individualism. Equal importance on the needs of the individuals and the needs of society.

**Module #3**

**Where did Liberalism start?**

France 1700’s-feudalism+ absolute monarch +class system+ 3rd estate (peasants) angry= revolution (storming of Bastille)+demanding rights and freedoms =the Enlightenment = beginning of liberalism in Europe

Canada-Aboriginal example- Haudenosaunee Confederacy= all men and women having a say in government decisions--- one of the fist established democracy

In Europe……..

People questioned the king’s absolute authority

**Rule of Law** all people are equal before the law

**Rousseau** thought people had the right to choose their leader

**Classic Liberalism** refers to a time in Europe 1700’s when governments changed to interfere very little in economic (business) decisions.

**Classic liberal** thought came out of individualism and philosophers influential ideas of liberal minded philosophers

**Scarcity**- forces individuals and society to make choices when answering what goods should be produced, how should goods be produced and who should get the goods???

**Means of production** all resources needed to produce goods and services –land, labor, and capital

Classic Liberalism on the spectrum 🡨-----🡪 is individualistic towards economics (business)

Economics in Europe 1700’s

Farms, peasants, poverty, work done by humans, less food produced **CHANGED TO** machines doing work, less people needed, better food and peasants jobless

Machines were invented for farming, textiles factories, manufacturing etc. this is called the **Industrial Revolution 1600’s-1700’s**

Poor jobless peasants moved to the cities in great numbers looking for work in factories **Industrialization**

**Entrepreneurs** came along they take a risk in business (Donald Trump, people own their own companies)

**Capitalists** are people willing to risk their money for business gain (Donald Trump/investors)

Classic Liberalism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Political** (government, rights, freedoms, leaders) | **Economic** (money, business, jobs, production, taxes) |
| Wanted elected leaders and government- no more absolute monarchyInterest in promoting the interests of the individual | No government involvement (Laissez-faire) |
| Rule of Law- all people are equal before the law and courts | Competition in business, products and markets |
| John Stuart Mill-believed strict govt control was not needed, no restrictions, | Distribution of wealth-money was spreading out among the people not just the nobility and the king anymore |
| Locke, Rousseau and Hobbes- individual rights and freedoms began to spread ideas to thousands of people-they wanted people to have a say in government, leaders chosen  | Adam Smith-hated mercantilism-promoted capitalism-he liked economic freedom for the individual also thought no government in economics |
|  | Opposed government programs like welfare, health care public education |

Classic Liberalism- created poverty in the cities, only capitalists and entrepreneurs got rich, abused children women and men in factories, people became angry and hopeless-no advantages for the working class

**Luddites**- group of people against machines replacing people at work

No laws protected the workers from abuse, low wages, bad conditions and violence. Government could not intrude on economics due to Laissez-faire

Workers began to demand better treatment-created unions in attempts to improve living and working conditions of the working class -pushed for laws for better work conditions

Government began to make laws and acts for the factories to follow. 1802 Great Britain no laws protected the workers against dangerous working conditions, long working hours, and the use of children of labourers.

Late 1800’s voting rights to individuals who owned land (liberal democracies)

Robert Owen- textile manufacturer believed people worked better in healthier environments. At his own expense he built a community for workers providing good housing and schooling. Scotland 1800’s

British Factory Acts-demanded by workers for change in working conditions. Also it encouraged workers to unite in labour unions.

Later in the 1800’s voting rights were given to more people than just rich land owners.

**Modern Liberalism grew out of the necessity of extending rights and freedoms**

**Classical Liberalism evolved into modern liberalism with changes, mostly through government intervention, in the following areas:**

**Labour Standards, Unions, Voting Rights, Protection of Human Rights, Feminism, The Welfare State (social programs old age pension, unemployment, public ed)**

Because modern liberalism ahs some values associated with collectivism it moves to the left on the political and economic spectrums.

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**Collectivism Modern Liberalism Classical Liberalism Individualism**

**Modern Liberalism**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Political** | **Economic** |
| Voting Rights- to include men who did not own property | Labour Standards-factory Acts, improved conditions, safer, healthier, fewer work hours, decreases in child labour |
| Feminism- women fought to attain equality to men including rights to vote | Unions- Organizations of workers to improve working conditions |
| Welfare State-Social programs introduces- unemployment-public education—pensions-healthcare |  |
| Human Rights were expanded eventually to all men and all races |  |
| Government expected to intervene to ensure majority of citizens are cared for. |  |

**Socialism**

Takes a collectivist approach to a political system. It promotes Collective interest and Collective Responsibility. Takes a collectivist approach to an economic system. Economic equality and public property.

Democratic Socialism (Robert Owen) ideology that collectivism values of socialism can be incorporated gradually and peacefully into society. Look at chart on page 35. Democratic socialism is located towards the left of the spectrum but not all the way.

**Module #4**

**Rejecting Liberalism**- Saying no to individual freedoms and individualism for the common good

Countries in the past and present that reject or don’t like Liberalism

Soviet Union (Russia) - **Communism**-collectivism- good of the group---rejects liberalism economically and politically

Today China, Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba are Communist countries

**Bloody Sunday Soviet Union**- 150 00 industrial workers signed petition demanding improvements to Russian King Tsar Alexander (8hr work day, increase in wage, better work conditions, end war with Japan, universal suffrage). Unarmed demonstrators marched to the palace to present their petition. Guards panicked and fired on the crowd killing 100 workers and 300 wounded. This event is known as the first step in Russian Revolution in 1917. Bloody Sunday was dramatic proof people wanted political, social and economic change.

**Rejected Liberalism-Leninism-**Named after **Vladimir Lenin** who was a Marxist, who saw in the turmoil of Russian revolt and opportunity to form a communist government. He seized power after the October Revolution 1917. Leninism is Marxism applied to the political and economic systems of Russia. This was authoritarian dictatorship strict obedience to the government. Millions of people died and faced starvation under Lenin. Most factories were not in working order economy was devastated. By 1924 food and industry had risen, Lenin died Soviet Union again thrown into turmoil**.**

**Rejected Liberalism-Stalinism-** Named after **Joseph Stalin** who was a totalitarian ruler in Soviet Union. Ruthless in his attempt to make Soviet Union into an industrial fortress and extremely nationalistic state. All aspects of people’s lives were controlled by the state. Heavy industry was his focus no one could own individual businesses or make individual profit. Millions of Ukrainians starved and were killed by Stalin when they resisted collective agriculture.

**Rejected Liberalism-Fascism**-extreme right on the spectrum-1900’s fascism was an ideology shared by Italy, Germany, Spain and Japan.Fascism represented by sticks and axes in propaganda. Fascism’s key ideas are totalitarian dictatorship (govt controlled by a dictator). A person who through force has complete control over the lives of the people. Ideals of unity and power founded mostly on **ultranationalism, elitism, racism and militarism**.

**Collectivism**  **Individualism**

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Communism Democratic Modern Liberalism Classical Liberalism **Fascism**

 Socialism

**Rejected Liberalism Karl Marx**- Socialist thinker argued that no govt. Involvement in economics resulted in the working class becoming slaves. Promoted collectivist values---He developed communism-freedom and equality for all---classless society

**Rejected Liberalism Hitler- Dictator of Germany 1933-145 Fascist also called Nazism-** Cared the most about German pride nationalism,improving wrecked economy from WWI, placing blame on those that caused WWI, fear of communist revolution and need for a strong leader. Hitler blamed the Jews for Germany’s difficulties. The fascist ideology of expansionism led Nazi Germany into a World War not only with Liberal democratic countries, but also communist Soviet Union. WWII began and Germany expanded and killed millions of Jewish people.

**Rejected liberalism Benito Mussolini-** dictator of **Italy** 1922-1943-threat of communism allowed for fascism-opposition political parties were banned and any dissent was crushed brutally by the fascists. He used military to build up the empire and thought this was in Italians national interest.

**Competing Ideologies produce conflict**

Ideologies motivate nations to interact in various ways

* Cooperation
* Conflict
* Competition

These can cause tension or peace

**World War II is Over-** mistrust had developed between Stalin (Soviet Union) and the Western capitalist democracies. Stalin was expanding in the East no one could stop him. After the war United States and Soviet Union came out strong and were considered the only two superpowers.

Communism threatened Liberal Democracies. Allies in the war were now enemies due to conflicting ideologies. This ideological conflict started **the** **Cold War** in 1945. The dangerous part of this war was it could erupt into nuclear war potentially destroying all human beings.

**Containment**

**Alliances-** After WWII- 4 powers Britain, Soviet Union, US and France occupied Germany in 4 sections. US, Britain and France merged zones to be stronger against Soviet (communist) influence. Berlin Blockade was Soviets forcing the West to withdraw from Berlin. The Americans thought the Berlin fell to Communism. American flew in supplies to Berlin. Soviets were powerless to stop them do to not wanting to start a war and the US having an atomic bomb.

To prevent the Soviets from controlling all of Western Europe the Western Allies created a defensive alliance called NATO. Soviets were a serious threat to the balance of power. NATO to defend one another if attacked. Prevent Soviet aggression.

For Soviets the balance of power then favoured Americans and NATO. Americans had nuclear weapons Soviets did not. Warsaw Pact 1955- Eastern defensive alliance to defend one another if attacked.

**Berlin Wall-** built by Soviets to stop eastern Berliners from escaping to the more prosperous west Berlin. Divided the city. The wall symbolized the ideological differences between the liberal democratic west and communist east.

As time went on the communist expansion throughout the world further strengthened the west’s fear of communist take over. The two superpowers feared each other mainly because of political, economic and social differences. A direct confrontation with nuclear weapons would have been disastrous for the entire world.

WWII was about to spread anti Liberal values such as fascism idea. Germany-fascism- dictator.

After WWII the superpowers tried to lessen the tensions amongst each other. (détente) By 1960’s 6 countries possessed nuclear weapons. They realized they were dangerous and destructive to the whole world. Signing treaties to limit the number of nuclear weapons. Power had to balanced. Poland worker strikes put an end to communism in Poland. Communism began to fail in sattalite countries in east Europe. The Berlin Wall collapsed. Insecurity and excitement followed for individuals and countries.

**Canada’s experience with Liberalism**

Imposing liberal values on people without permission or agreement. Aboriginal values versus European values led to conflict, misunderstandings, mistreatment and abuses.

The assimilation of Aboriginal peoples in Canada was the reason for imposition of liberal ideology since first contact.

**The White Paper**- 1969- proposed getting rid of Indian Act, land claims and assimilation of Aboriginals into the Canadian population. Widespread opposition to the White paper caused the Trudeau to back away from this. Government has been trying to make amends with Aboriginal groups across Canada with apologies.

**Imposing Liberal values on other countries**

United States has imposed their foreign policies on other countries and government by trying to develop a belief in Liberal ideologies with in those countries.

Can the same ideology work for everybody?????

A country may impose their ideology on others for self-interest or humanitarian reasons.

**Challenges to Liberalism with Alternative thought**

Challenges to Liberalism come from many different perspectives. Examples are Aboriginal collective thought, religious perspectives, extremists and environmentalism.

**Aboriginal thought**-collective over the individual

**Religious** thought such as Hudderites or gender roles in certain religions

Many people are deeply concerned with the **environment**-materialistic, individualistic and capitalist ideologies could harm the future of the planet. (oil and gas/tar sands etc.)

**Extremists**- one’s belief system must lie outside the normal spectrum-world trade center 911- is the belief in actions that are considered unacceptable morally, socially or politically. Bush will pursue countries that support Terrorism. Patriot Act which allowed American authorities to limit citizen’s rights and freedoms if they were thought to be a terrorist’s threat. Attacks on Taliban.

**Module #5**

Democratic and Economic Equality

The Will of the People

Political systems on the right usually favour less govt. Involvement. Political systems on the left usually favour more govt. Involvement.

Democracy is a system of govt that allows people to choose their leaders in hopes their leaders will reflect their interest.

Will of the people is what citizens of a country want to happen

Democracies constructed in the beginning constitutions to guarantee certain rights and protect people from oppressive government. (Declaration of independence, charter of rights and freedoms)

**Key values of individualism and liberalism:**

Rule of Law, individual rights and freedoms, the will of the people, consensus decision making, voting and electoral process, referendums and plebiscites, protests and riots, interest groups, direct representative democracies, rep by populations, first past the post, proportional representation, party politics, and accountability

**Riots**- violent action, angry not happy with government

**Protests**-peaceful action, want to make it known, disagreeing with govt. (write letters, petitions, march, signs posters, distribute information, go to the legislature building)

**Interest groups** tries to get officials to make decisions that represent that group’s beliefs or values peacefully

**Consensus decision making** gather to discuss issues and decided together what course of action to take.

**Referendums**- a direct vote by all eligible votes on a question or issue. Binding

**Plebiscite**- a direct vote of the people taken by the government on a specific issue to find what people think about an issue. Not binding

**Voting and the electoral Process**- Every level of has to make decision every. Everyone should have an opinion on actions to take and then vote. Look at page 282 in textbook.

**Direct rep democracies**- So rather than all individuals directly always voting on every issue we elect politicians to represent our interests.

**Representation by population**- a countries population is divided into voting districts of approximately equal numbers of people. People in each district vote to elect one representation to send to government as their voice. Heavily populated places have more representation. Ontario vs Alberta.

**First past the post**-The person with the most votes wins. A bad point about the first past the post if several people run the person who gets the most votes can win the election with less than 50% of the votes. Page 17 coil book.

**Proportional representation**-Voters do not vote for a person but rather they vote for a political party.

**Party Politics**- An ideological group for like minded individuals. Much more on page 19 of coil.

**Accountability**- That after election the government stays responsible to the will of the people. Do what they promised voters.

**Disregarding the will of the people**

Usually happens for the safety of the group only. Charter of rights and freedoms have been taken away in times of emergency, crisis, to keep peace or disasters. October Crisis 1970 in Quebec, The War Measures Act due FLQ (extremism kidnapping etc.) Patriot Act in US following September 11th, 2001. The Anti Terrorism Act 2001 in Canada. If you are suspected of terrorism rights and freedoms can be taken away.

 What would we do without police and laws?

What is Economic Equality? It means different things to different people and different ideologies.

For economic equality are you collectivist or an individualist?

Various Ideologies to achieve economic equality are Democratic socialism, democratic capitalism, communism and fascism. There is a difference between economic freedom, economic control and economic equality.

**How economic systems achieve economic equality**

Command economy Mixed Economy Free Market Economy

Government decides capitalists are combined with some govt individual’s interest no govt

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 China Sweden Canada United States

Collectivism Individualism

Communism Capitalism

**Command economy**- group ownership of means of production, no private property, and equal income for all

**Mixed Economy**- combination of values from both command and free market economies, means of production owned by individuals and by the govt., economic questions are answered by both govt and individuals, common good both individual values and government involvement.

**Free Market**- based on Adam Smith, means of production controlled by individuals, economic questions answered by consumer and producer, govt. should have little to no involvement, common good benefits through individualistic economic values.

**Module #6**

**The Viability of Liberalism**

As a Canadian you have some basic rights and freedoms that do not exist in other countries. A democratic society is based on the idea that every citizen has ideas and a vote.

Canada’s Democratic Government- elected members of parliament are responsible to represent the people of Canada. Canada’s government is based on a parliamentary democracy in British form of government adapted by Canada for its political decision making.

**Separation of Powers**

Canada’s representative government is divided into three branches of government this is so that one branch of the government does not have absolute power over everything:

**Executive branch**- Responsible for business of govt., representing bills in House of Commons, enforcing laws, foreign affairs in the international community.

**Legislative branch**- Responsible for making laws, changing laws, repealing (removing) laws, investigating and debating current issues.

**Judicial branch**- Is kept separate from executive and legislative branches so there is no favouritism. This ensures when there are disputes between govt. And an individual there is no favouring. Judges are independent of the government.

The supreme court of Canada is to interpret the Canadian constitution concerning the legality of government laws. A law must be in accordance to Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They have the authority to strike down a law that is not in accordance. Court does not try cases. It reviews appeals brought before it from lower provincial courts. Provincial courts try people breaking the law.

**Liberal values**- In Canada we value liberties. We want to be an independent nation. We have a sense of fair play and we value justice. We can influence our leaders.

**Quebec Charter of Right and Freedoms 1975**- is based on the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is second only to Canadian Charter of Rights of Freedoms. It covers all in addition to anti discrimination and equal pay provisions. Other provinces also have rights and freedoms legislation. Quebec is still the only province who has not signed off on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, but is still bound by it.

**Collective Rights**- Multiculturalism 1971 means t to produce a fair and just society in which all cultures and ethnic groups are equal. Help immigrants, encourage groups to learn more about each other, cultural group participate in society and help cultural groups to grow and contribute to Canada. There are arguments for and against multiculturalism. Page 13 coil book

**Aboriginals** have had to struggle with many challenges A Declaration of First Nations united the First Nations peoples by giving them a common ideology that recognizes their history and values. Assembly of First Nations is the official voice of all Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

**Restricting Liberal Values**

Key values of liberalism support the individual (self interest, rights and freedoms, self reliance independence to satisfy one’s self). Government should get involved with society on security and protection of rights and freedoms. If we truly adopted a true liberal ideology there would be no laws and no rules. (Extreme freedom- anarchy) We must understand the need for government.

**Challenges to Liberalism-**Poverty and debt, environment and resources, Internet and censorship, Health Crises. Look back at notes from the end of module 4

**Module 7**

**Ideology and Citizenship**

**Knowing your rights is very important in a liberal democracy. Equally important is taking seriously the responsibilities of your citizenship. Imagine if no one wanted to get involved in Canadian society.**

**We need coaches for sports, fundraisers, town and city elections and representatives, VOTES!!!**

**Citizen + Rights and Freedoms + Responsibility = Citizenship**

**An individual’s understanding of citizenship is shaped primarily by his or her worldview and ideology. Beliefs and values that a person bases identity on also reflect in his or her views on citizenship**

**Factors that lead to individual identity**

**Beliefs+ values form the basis of Ideology leads to Identity ------🡪 produces informed decision making-🡪 leads to ACTION**

**Alienated Citizens-** quite uninformed, unaware of major issues facing society, believe nobody listens, great difficulty understanding or accepting others views, authority hinders individual interests, see little point in becoming involved

**Conventional Citizens**-prepared to take part in society, realize social issues effect their personal lives, feel a need to take interest in society, are willing to work with in a political system, wonder about government actions, are guided largely by society’s expectations and by what is socially acceptable

**Responsible and Effective Citizens-** have strong sense of how societies goals and their own personal goals relate, are aware of issues facing society and are willing to take action, are aware many people think differently, accept differences of others while not usually changing their own views, realize the importance of everyone taking part in society, understand how to influence the decisions of society in practical effective ways

**Responsibilities of a Canadian Citizenship**

Obey the law, taking responsibility for oneself and one’s family, serving on a jury, voting in an election, helping others in the community, protecting and enjoying our heritage and environment, defending Canada

Immigrants have to study and take a test on Canadian govt. elections, justice systems, economy, history and the diversity of its people and geography

**Module 8**

**Taking Action**- Becoming involved Citizens rights, roles, and responsibilities during conflict and peacetime.

**Conflict time**- citizens becoming soldiers –First Nations also take pride in becoming soldiers for Canada

Sometimes a citizen’s beliefs and values come into conflict w3ith their countries actions in a time of conflict.

Sometimes citizens protest their countries actions.

**Peacetimes-** Citizens can volunteer for organizations- family, friends, school, community and country can all shape a citizens ideology. Individuals can take action in many ways.

**Your ideology determines your actions**

Issues of concern face all citizens of all countries.

Citizen Leadership

**Local citizenship**: What can you do for your community? Needs of society are great. Examining poverty, charitable organizations, students against drunk driving, marathons for disease, clean up garbage, recycle, visit sick and elderly etc.

**National citizenship**: Sometimes issues are urgent- flu outbreaks, humanitarianism- Tsunami, Hurricane, earthquake

Anotherissue censorship and changing ethics of people content of television, current standards where’s the limit? Rights and freedoms of speech. Indoctrination. Laws determine the ratings of movies in Canada for scenes with violence, profanity and sexuality. Liberal governments must follow the will of the people. Petitions

Pandemics- Travelling is easier more people go now. Swine Flu /HIV are pandemics of our modern society. Liberal governments must take action against the spread and well being of their citizens. (swine flu shot)

**Global Citizenship**- Citizens of all countries in the global community face issues of concern-The environment= climate change, pollution, destruction, wildlife, growth of cities, deforestation and desertification. Humanitarian crises- poverty, starvation, natural or man made disasters, human rights abuse