

Origins of Liberalism 15th-18th Centuries

text chapters: Ch1,2, Ch1,2,9, 10 Ch 3 Ch3

Course time line

14th-17 centuries C	17 th C	17 th -18 th C	INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION----->	18 th C
Feudalism Renaissance Absolute Monarchy Mercantilism	Scientific Revolution Enlightenment	<i>philosophers</i> Montesquieu Hobbes	Locke Rousseau Adam Smith	Revolutions- French American

4 KEY Tenets of Liberalism

1. Rule of law
2. Individual rights
3. Private property
4. Economic freedom

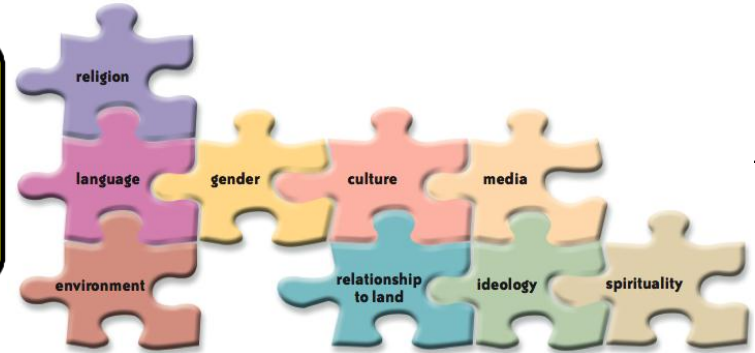
People
Hobbes
Locke
Rousseau

Liberalism

belief in the importance
of liberty and equality.

right to act according to
his/her own will

all people should be
treated as equals



Case Studies

Individualism vs Collectivism

Political Spectrum
Economic Spectrum

Political Systems
Economic Systems
Factors affecting ideology

SEE BELOW FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Aboriginal Experiences
Haudenosaunee Confederacy
Residential Schools
Aboriginal Rights movement

French Revolution
Napoleonic era

American Revolution

Essential Questions/information

How do governments attempt to follow the will of the people?

What is an ideology?

How are the values of collectivism expressed politically?

To what extent does individualism benefit society?

What are the foundations that form an ideology?

To what extent does collectivism benefit society?

How are the values of collectivism expressed economically?

How are the values of collectivism expressed socially?



- Protection of the state is paramount
- Egalitarianism (political, economic, social equality) promoted
- Public property
- Collective responsibility
- Adherence to collective norms



- Economic Freedom
- Private property
- Rule of law
- Individual rights & freedoms
- Self-interest
- Competition

Primitive Communism*:
Early tribal societies lived in a co-operative way.

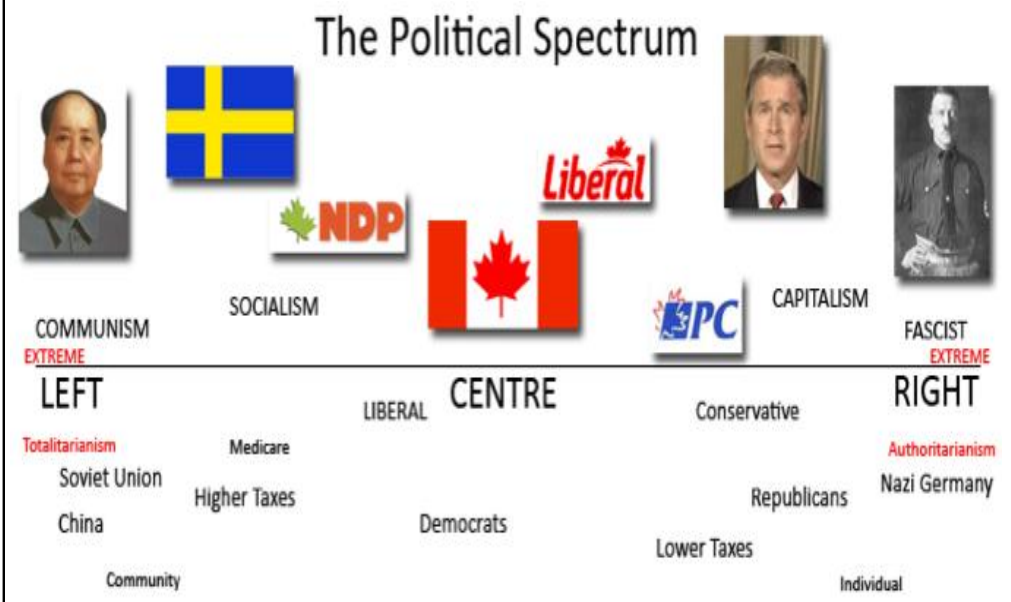
Slave Society:
Tribes grew and developed into states. More powerful tribes dominated others.

Feudalism:
People are ruled by kings. Power is held by the nobility and the Church.

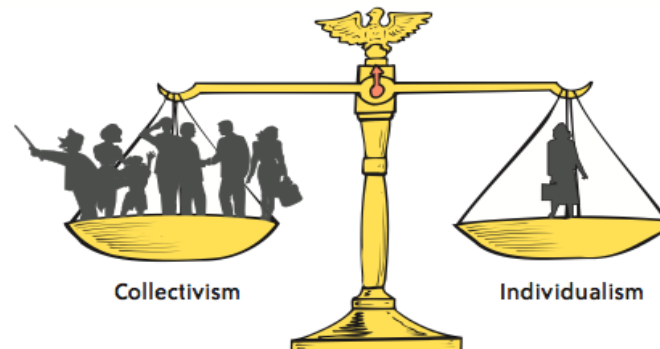
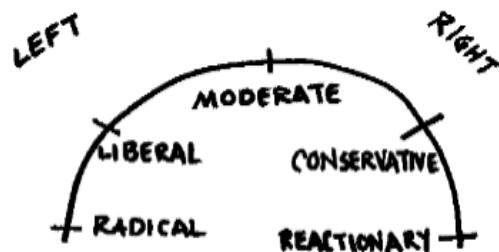
Capitalism:
Merchants and other business owners become powerful and essentially rule those who work for them: the working class.

Socialism:
Workers overthrow the capitalist merchants and business owners and take control of the government.

Communism:
People live together in a classless and government-free (stateless society).



THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM



19th Century Challenges to Liberalism

Ch 4 18 th -19 th C	Ch 4, 6 19 th C	Ch 4 18 th -19 th C	Ch 4, 5, 6 19 th -20 th C	Ch 4, 5 19 th -20 th C Feminism	Ch 6 19 th - 20 th C	Ch. 7, 11 1914-1919
Classical Conservatives	Marxists	Industrial Revolution	Reform of Classical Liberalism 1800-1939	Suffrage Movement	Progressivism	WWI- Paris Peace Conference
	Utopian Socialists	Luddites	Chartists	Great Britain	Welfare Capitalism	Canada USA Winnipeg General Strike 1919



Values of Socialism and Liberalism

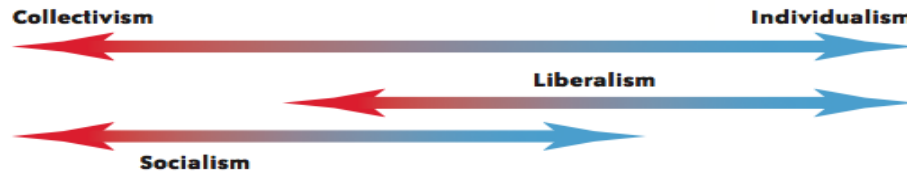
Adam Smith
John Stuart Mill
Edmond Burke

Queen Victoria
Emily Murphy
Nellie McClung

Charles Dickens
Upton Sinclair

"Teddy" Roosevelt

POTUS Wilson
Georges Clemenceau
BR PM Lloyd George
Kaiser Wilhelm II
Fredrick Ebert



Socialism

Marxism/ Communism
- Karl Marx

Utopian and Democratic Socialism
- Robert Owen
- Charles Fourier

Modern Liberalism
- early feminists
- human rights activists
- labour unions

Classical Liberalism
- Adam Smith
- John Stuart Mill

Development of Liberalism
in Canada 1754-1939

Progressivism
USA- Teddy Roosevelt

Socialist community experiments
New Lanark, Pullman town

Ideological Challenges to
Liberalism 19th century England

Ramifications of Paris
Peace Conference

*How did classical Liberalism influence 19th century society?

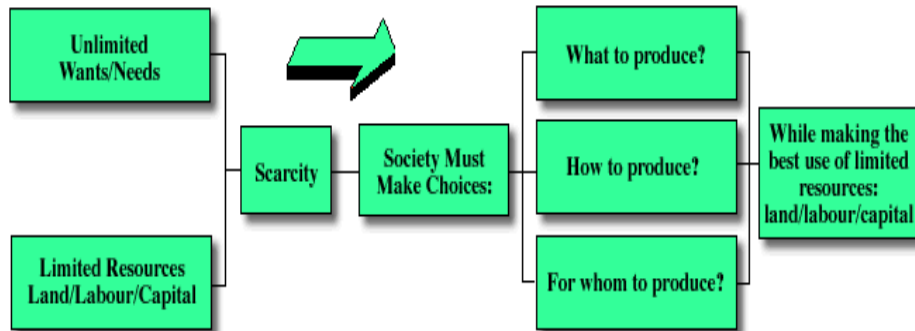
Modern Liberalism	Classical Liberalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested in creating equality of opportunity for all individuals Freedoms and rights favour the individual, with more individuals in society receiving rights Government intervenes to ensure that the most vulnerable people (for example, the sick, elderly, unemployed, working poor) are cared for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested in protecting the freedoms of individuals in economic affairs Maximum rights and freedoms for certain individuals (entrepreneurs) Government rules, regulations (for example, minimum wage), and social programs (for example, health care, old age security pensions, employment insurance) are kept to a minimum, with every person acting on his or her own behalf

*Why did Ideologies develop into opposition to classical Liberalism?

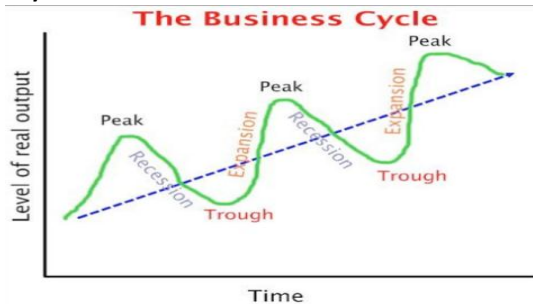
*In what ways did economies in the 1st half of the 20th century reflect the principles of Liberalism?

*How did the concept of equality expand?

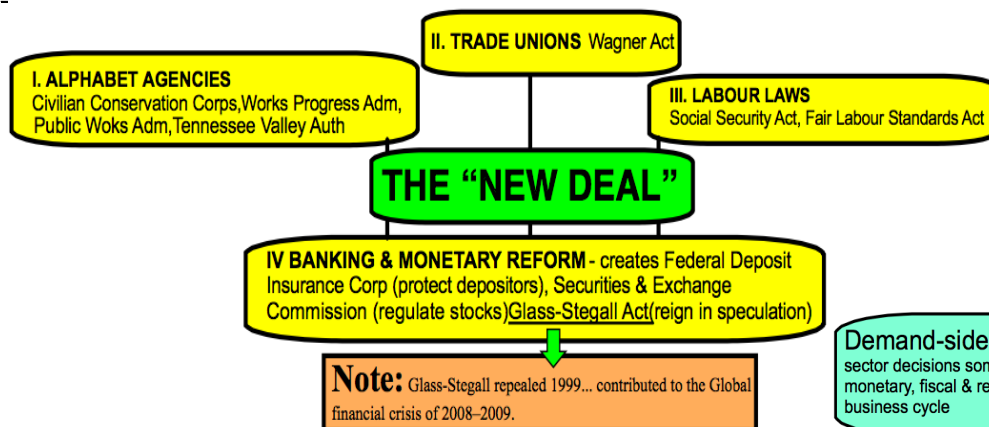
Model of an Economic System



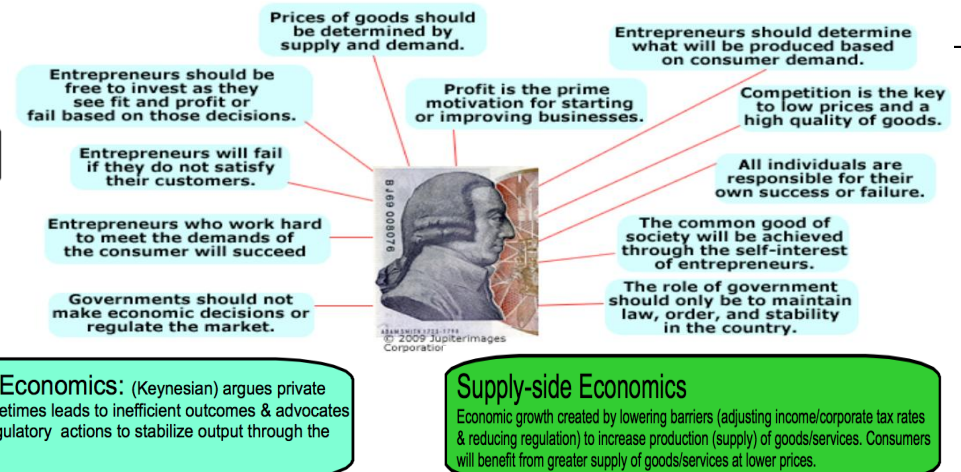
Keynesian Economics



Keynes believes consumer demand causes boom -bust booms led to people spending & higher prices (inflation) busts led to less spending and creates a downward spiral of deflation. Keynes believed Gov should regulate & stimulate the economy to even out the business cycle
Boom raise interest rates, taxes & Gov spending
Bust lower interest rates, taxes & increase Gov spending



Classical Liberalism	Effects	Modern Liberalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involves no government intervention in the economy (hands-off) proposes that the only function of government is to protect individuals' natural rights to life, liberty, and property emphasizes economic liberalism and promotes the freedom of risk takers, such as business owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allowed people the freedom to innovate and increase production contributed to the development of great wealth for some contributed to the wealth gap between people who were rich and those who were poor contributed to the development of ideologies that opposed capitalism, such as communism and fascism, and led to the development of a new (modern) liberalism contributed to the Depression of the 1930s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involves significant government intervention at times (hands-on) proposes that people's rights should be included as a part of the political and economic systems in a society, including that all individuals should be valued equally proposes the development of government programs to help disadvantaged individuals and eliminate the causes of poverty, crime, and abuse promotes sharing the benefits of economic development and having some consideration for the environment
Examples: Adam Smith's "invisible hand," capitalism, free-market systems, laissez-faire policies	Examples: new businesses, inventions and technology, the success of the "nouveau riche" (e.g., business owners and merchants), the rise in child labour, the extreme poverty of the working class	Examples: the creation of public education, welfare, public housing, unions, rights movements, civil rights legislation, labour standards and labour laws, protection of the environment



Early 20th century challenges to Liberalism

Ch. 6	Ch 5	Ch 6, 4	Ch 6	Ch 7	Ch 7	CH. 14	Ch 8	Ch 8
1917-1991	1920-1929							1939-1945
USSR	"Roaring 20's"	Great Depression 1929-1945		Rise of Fascism 1929-1945	Appeasement 1931-1939	WWII		Cold War 1947-1992
WWI	Laissez-Faire economics	Keynesian economics		Germany	Italy	Japan		
civil war	"Robber Barons"							Expansionism
War Communism								Containment
5 year Plans								Deterrence
Purges								Brinksmanship
Collectivization--> attack on Kulaks								Detente
								Proxy wars
								M.A.D
		POTUS Hoover	POTUS Franklin Roosevelt	Stalin	Hitler	Mussolini	PM Tojo	Neville Chamberlain
		Gustav Stresemann	PM King	Trotsky	Joseph Goebbels		Emperor Hirohito	
Stalin			PM Bennet				Winston Churchill	
Lenin			Tommy Douglas					
			John Maynards Keynes			Japanese Internment WWII		

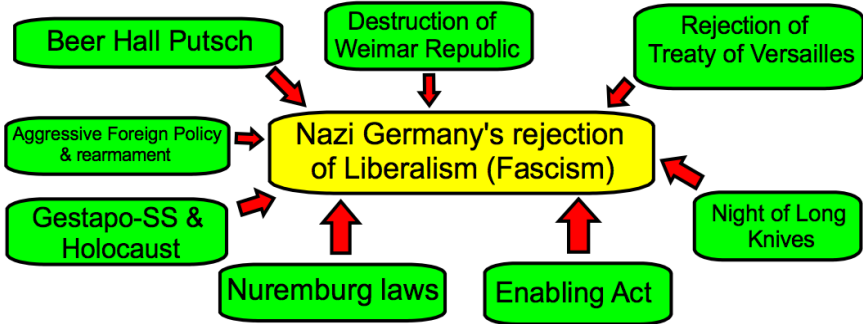
USSR 1917-1945

New Deal USA
Canada's Response to Great Depression

Appeasement 1931-1939 events in Europe
Rise of Fascism Nazi Germany 1929-1945
German economy- rearmament
Japanese economy- expansionism

Germany 1918-1924

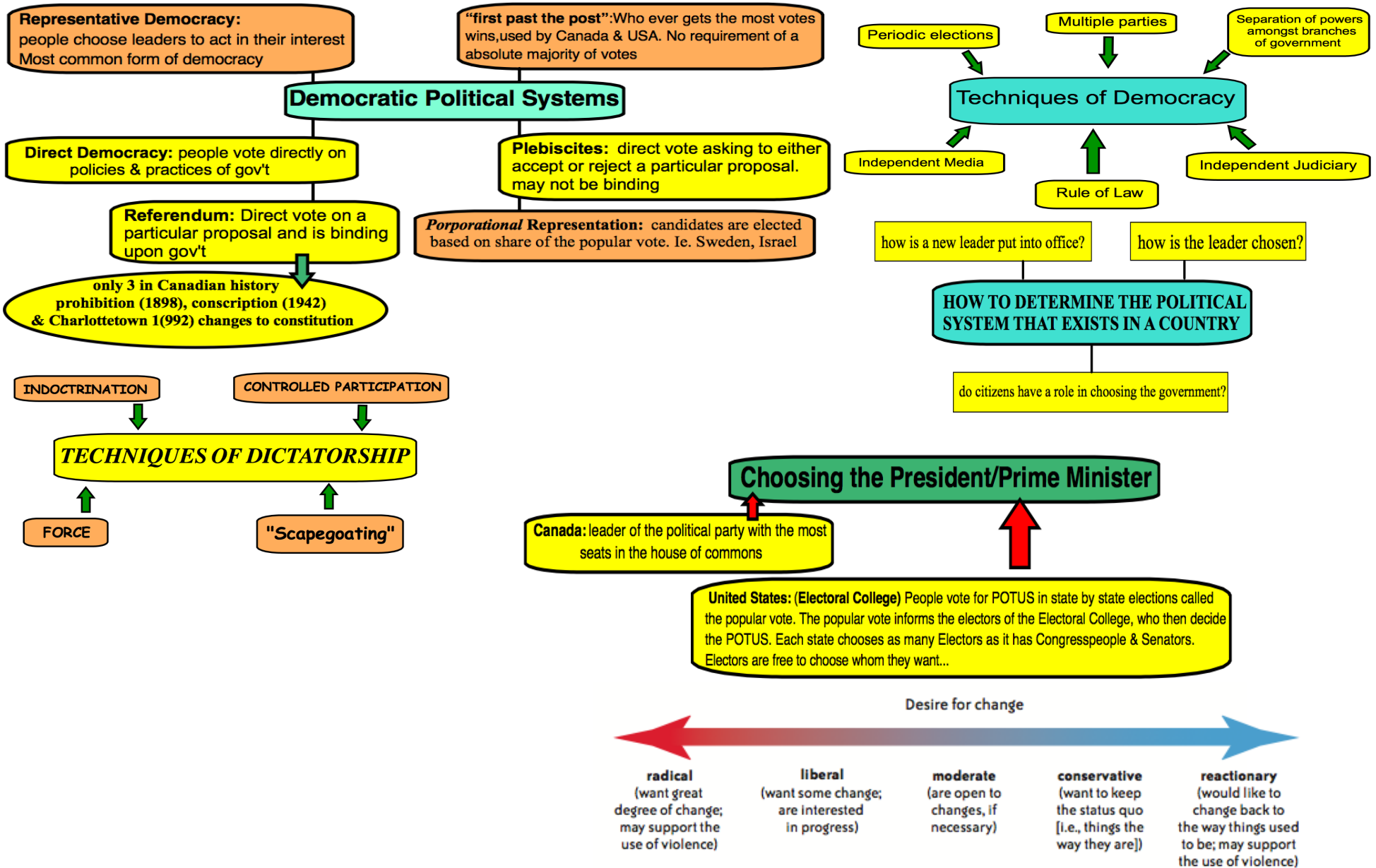
League of Nations
Strengths & weaknesses --> case studies Spanish civil war, Abyssinia, Manchuria
International treaties 1919-1940



***How did ideologies that reject Liberalism affect citizens?**

***Why did ideologies that reject Liberalism emerge?**

***How & to what extent are governments justified in actions that ignore the will of the people?**



Later 20th/21st century challenges to Liberalism

Ch 8	Ch 15	Ch. 9, 10	Ch 11, 13		Ch. 11	Ch12	Ch. 13	Ch 12	Ch. 14		Ch 10, 14, 15	Ch 16
1963-1969											2001-Present	
USA "Great Society"/ Civil Rights Movement			FLQ Crisis 1970		United Nations 1945-Present		"Reaganomics" 1980-2008	Thatcherism			War on Terror-Civil Rights 21 st century	
POTUS Johnson	Decolonization / 3 rd way							Blair's 3 rd way	<i>Environmentalism</i>	Fundamentalism		
						Modern Democratic system of USA/Canada					Charter of Rights & Freedoms	
											Canadian Anti-Terrorism Laws 2001-Present	
											USA Patriot Act	
						Economic systems & equality						

PM Pearson	POTUS Johnson	Pm Trudeau	Fredrick Hayek	POTUS Bush Sr.	PM Harper
POTUS Harry Truman	POTUS Nixon	FLQ	POTUS Reagan	POTUS Bush Jr.	
POTUS Eisenhower	Ho Chi Minh		Alan Greenspan	POTUS Clinton	
POTUS Kennedy			Milton Friedman	POTUS Obama	
Mao	Martin Luther		Newt Gingrich	BR PM Tony Blair	
Gorbachev	King Jr.			BR PM Thatcher	
Khrushchev	Castro				

Cold War-timeline of events	FLQ Crisis	United Nations 1945-Present	<div>Collapse of Neo-con policies USA 2008-present</div> <div> War on Terror Civil rights & political activism USA- 2001-present Canada 2001-present </div>
Case studies: Korean war	Aboriginal Experiences of Liberalism	Peacekeeping creation/operations	
Vietnam war		Humanitarian role	
Afghan war 1979	Middle-east		
Collapse of Communism 1989-1992	1948-2010	International organizations: World Trade Organization European Union World Bank Free-trade agreement- NAFTA International Monetary Fund	<div>De-construction of the Welfare state: USA 1980-2008 economics & social reform UK 1979-1990</div>
Perestrokia & Glasnost			
“Great Society” USA			
Expansion of “Welfare” state in the “West”			

***To what extent did ideological conflict affect international relations after WWII?**

***In what ways have economies in the 2nd half of the 20th century reflect the principles of liberalism?**

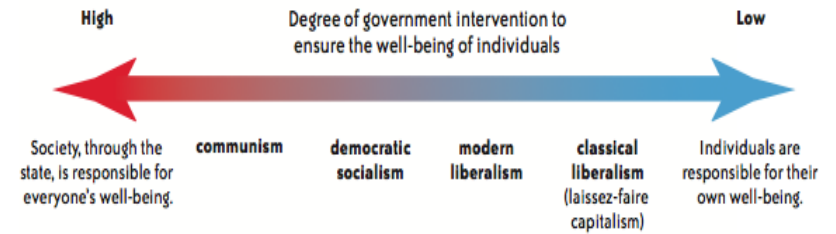
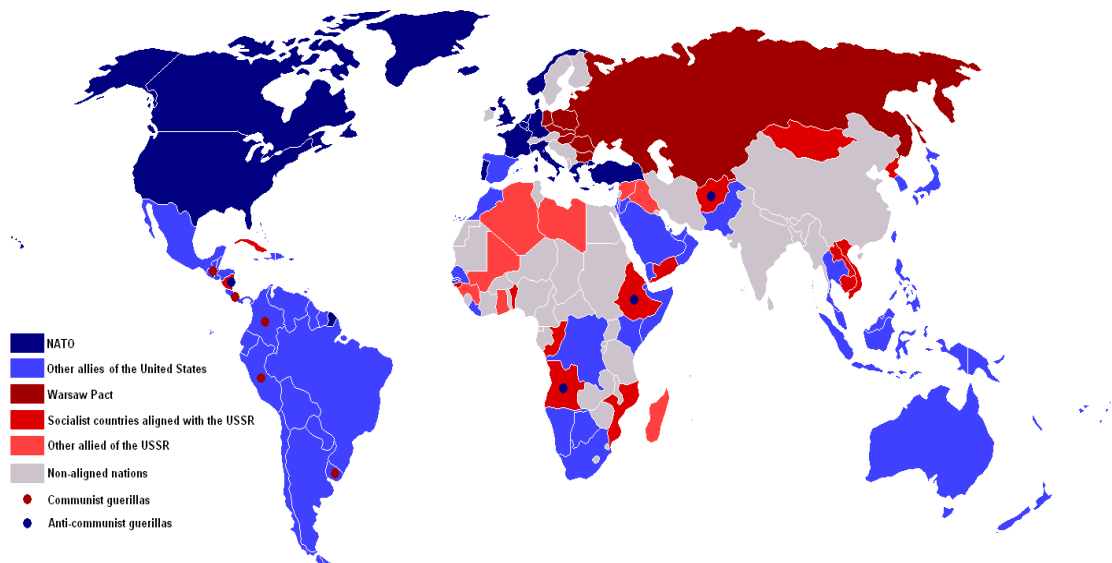
***How do Liberal democracies balance perceived common good with the need to respect rights?**

***To what extent did this conflict (cold war) affect societies & people?**

***To what extent has the imposition of Liberalism affected people globally?**

Authoritarian Political Systems	
<p>Theocracy: rule through religious belief. Ex. Iran 1979-present</p> <p>Absolute Monarchy: Power is handed down typically in a hereditary fashion & rule is absolute Example House of Saud--> Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Oligarchy: rule by an elite group, typically based on family or business interests.</p> <p>Ex.Syria 1963 present</p> <p>Military Dictatorship:most common form of authoritarian gov't where military overthrows existing gov't. Ex. Myanmar & Nigeria</p> <p>One Party State: one party comes to power & bans all other political parties. Often gives the look of democracy. Ex. People's Republic of China, USSR</p> <p>Minority Tyranny: a minority enjoys full rights under the law, but restricts the rights of the majority. Example: South Africa under Apartheid</p>	<p>*How is Liberalism challenged by alternative thought</p>

COLD WAR POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS



who controls prices?

who controls resources?

HOW TO DETERMINE THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT EXISTS IN A COUNTRY

how are goods and services allocated?

does the business cycle influence the economy?

how are goods manufactured and for whom?

Economic Continuum

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

Equality

Inequality

Public Ownership

Private Ownership

EXTREME LEFT LEFT CENTER RIGHT EXTREME RIGHT

Communism

Socialism

Liberalism

Conservatism

Fascism

Welfare State

Capitalist country with policies to intervene in the market to ensure stability & basic standard of living for all. Ex. "Cradle to Grave"--> Sweden, where gov't takes responsibility for citizens. Other states use varying programs or "safety nets". Ex. Province of Saskatchewan- CROWN CORPS

THE "ISMS"

	COMMUNISM	SOCIALISM	CAPITALISM	FASCISM
Economic Elements	- co operation - public ownership - central planning - economic equality	- greater economic equality - welfare state	- private enterprise - competition - profit motive - economic inequality	- totalitarianism - state supervised capitalism
Political Elements	- gov't intervention & planning - long term vs short planning - dictatorship- state worship	- elections - gov't intervention for common good	- limited gov't interference - elections	- dictatorship - worship of the state (leader)
Historical Perspective	- Marxism - industrial revolution woes - workers' internationalism	- utopian socialism - industrial revolution	- mercantilism - protective tariffs - natural selection - invisible hand - laissez- faire	- organic view of the nation - "family" nation - uphold a past national glory
Major Contributor	- Karl Marx - Mao Zedong - Joseph Stalin	- Robert Owen - Charles Fourier - Claude St. Simon	- Charles Darwin - Thomas Malthus - Adam Smith	- Mussolini - Hitler
20th Century Popularity	- USSR-East Germany - Cuba-China	- Canada-Sweden-France	- USA-Canada-Britain	- Germany 1930s - Italy 1930s
Desirable Features	- gov't makes "suitable decisions" - disappearance of "classes" - emphasis is on the collective "good of society"	- humanitarian - optimistic view of human nature - Extensive social "safety net"	- consumer sovereignty - increased quality of goods produced - variety of goods/services available	- Traditional values - extreme patriotism