

factors that  
may influence  
beliefs and  
values

culture, language,  
media, relationship  
to the land,  
gender, religion,  
ideology

historic  
expressions of  
individualism

classical  
liberalism,  
Adam Smith's  
ideas

historic  
expressions of  
collectivism

early human societies  
because they could  
survive only by  
working and hunting  
as part of a group

contemporary  
expressions of  
individualism

Walmart, Trans  
National  
Corporations,

contemporary  
expressions of  
collectivism

North Korea's  
extreme form of  
collective  
responsibility,  
universal health care

characteristics  
of ideology

interpretations of  
history, beliefs about  
human nature, beliefs  
about the structure of  
society, visions for the  
future

themes of  
ideology

nation, class,  
relationship to  
land, environment,  
religion

values of  
liberalism

individual rights and  
freedoms, self-interest,  
competition, economic  
freedom, rule of law,  
private property

# values of collectivism

collective responsibility,  
collective interest,  
cooperation, economic  
equality, adherence to  
collective norms, public  
property

Aboriginal  
contribution to  
the development  
of liberalism

Iroquois  
Confederacy:  
The Great Law  
of Peace

# Adam Smith

rejects mercantilism,  
proposes that a  
free-market economy is  
more productive and  
beneficial to society.

# John Stuart Mill

attempted to prove the  
benefits of allowing as  
many individual rights  
as possible by limiting  
the role fo the gov't.

3 roles of gov't  
according to  
John Stuart Mill

preserve the rule of  
law, protect private  
property, and ensure  
the security of the  
individual

impacts of  
liberal thought  
on 19th c.  
society

laissez-faire  
capitalism,  
industrialization,  
class system,  
limited gov't

ideologies that  
developed  
in response to  
liberalism

**socialism,  
Marxism**

examine the  
growth of  
liberalism

labour standards  
and unions, voting  
rights, welfare state,  
protection of human  
rights, feminism

ideological  
systems that  
rejected  
liberalism

communism in  
the Soviet  
Union, fascism  
in Nazi Germany

how did ideological  
conflict shape  
international  
relations after  
WWII

expansionism,  
containment,  
deterrence,  
brinkmanship, detente,  
liberation movements

perspectives on  
the imposition  
of liberalism

Aboriginal  
experiences,  
contemporary  
events

some challenges  
to modern  
liberalism by  
alternative thought

Aboriginal collective  
thought,  
environmentalism,  
religious perspectives,  
extremism

the extent to which  
the practives of  
political and economic  
systems reflect the  
values of liberalism

consensus decision making,  
direct and representative  
democracies, authoritarian  
political systems, free market  
economy, command  
economy, mixed economy

**consensus  
decision  
making**

a form of decision making  
whereby individuals in a  
group share ideas,  
solutions, and concerns to  
fin a resolution that all  
members of the group can  
accepts.

**direct  
democracies**

a form of gov't in  
which people  
participate directly  
in political decision  
making.

**representative  
democracies**

a form of democratic  
gov't in which citizens  
elect candidates to  
represent them in gov't  
and to make decisions  
on their behalf (Canada)

**authoritarian  
political  
systems**

political systems in which all decisions related to governing the state are made by a small group of people or by one person (i.e. military rulers, a leader, or a dictator)

**free market  
economy**

economic system that operates with limited gov't intervention. Based on supply, demand, and competition

**command  
economy**

economic system based on public (state) ownership of property, in which gov't planners decide which goods to produce, how to produce them, and how they should be distributed

**mixed  
economy**

economic system in which free-market principles are combined with some degree of gov't intervention.  
(Canada)

why might gov't practices may not reflect values of liberalism

to regulate industry, moderate the boom-and-bust nature of the free-market business cycle, offer social welfare programs

some examples of how gov'ts promote individual and collective rights in Canada

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms; First Nations, Metis, and Inuit rights; emergencies and security legislation

contemporary issues which might challenge the viability of the values of liberalism

environmental concerns, resource use and development, debt and poverty, racism, pandemics, terrorism, censorship

perspectives on the rights, roles, and responsibilities of the individual in a democratic society

respect for law and order, protest, civil disobedience, political participation



perspectives on the rights, roles, and responsibilities of the individual during times of conflict

humanitarian crises, antiwar movements, pro-democracy movements, contemporary examples

**rule of law**

the idea that the law itself, and not an individual, has the greatest power and that all individuals are equal before the law and subject to the same law

**socialism**

an ideology based on the belief that collectivist values, such as collective responsibility..., should be the foundation for political, economic and social life

**modern liberalism**

an ideology that developed over time to address concerns with the inequality and injustices created by a capitalism society, while remaining focused on individual rights

# first past the post

an electoral system in which the candidate with the most votes in an electoral district win the election.

# New Deal

a series of economic measures introduced by US president Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Great Depression which increased the role of the gov't in the economy

# proportional representation

a system of voting where citizens vote directly for a party, and then representatives of each party are assigned to the legislature based on that party's share of popular support.  
(Canada)

# Stalinism

a political ideology based on Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin's interpretation of communism, characterized by totalitarian rule and repression of political opponents (dissidents)

# Leninism

a political ideology based on Russian leader Vladimir Lenin's interpretation of communism, whereby a communist state would be established through violent revolution and would then be governed by the authoritarian leadership of the Communist Party.

# perestroika

# Gorbachev's reform

# glasnost

# Gorbachev's openness policy

# Marxism

a socialist ideology that evolved from interpretations of Karl Marx's idea that the working class should overthrow the capitalism class and establish a classless society where property would be owned by the state

proletariat

the  
working  
class

bourgeoisie

the capitalist  
class (owners  
of the means of  
production)

democracy

a political system in which  
the people have the power  
to make or influence gov't  
decisions directly or  
indirectly through such  
processes as free  
elections

deterrence

the Cold War foreign  
policy of both major  
powers, aiming to deter  
the military advances of  
the other through  
developing and building up  
arms.

# détente

a period of the Cold War from the mid 1960's to 1979, during which the major powers tried to lessen the tensions between them through diplomacy, treaties, arms talks and reductions, and cultural exchanges.

# liberation movements

people's military and political struggles for independence from countries that have colonized or otherwise oppressed them

# brinkmanship

international behaviour or foreign policy that takes a country to the brink of war; pushing one's demands to the point of threatening military action

# expansionism

a political and military policy of taking over additional territory through the violation of another country's sovereignty, for reasons that can include defence, access to resources or markets, national pride, or perceived racial superiority

**containment**

the U.S. Cold War foreign policy of stopping the spread of communism by establishing strategic allies around the world through trade and military alliances

**Proxy Wars**

a war in which the Cold War superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union) supported opposing sides or fought directly against the side supported by the rival superpower

**Welfare State**

society in which the gov't plays a large role in providing for the needs of its citizens through publicly funded social programs

**examples of social programs**

old age pension, unemployment insurance, education, health care, public housing

**utopian  
socialism**

socialist ideology based  
on cooperative  
communities with  
improved living and  
working conditions for  
industrial workers

**early  
utopian  
socialists**

**Robert Owen  
and Charles  
Fourier**

**Bolsheviks**

members of a wing of the  
Russian  
Social-Democratic  
Workers' Party led by  
Vladimir Lenin which  
became the Communist  
Party of the Soviet Union

**capitalism**

an economic system based  
on free markets, fair  
competition, wise consumers,  
and profit-motivated  
producers, in which a  
minimum of gov't involvement  
is favoured