Impacts of and Responses to Classical Liberalism

Cloze Notes

SO 2.6 – Examine the impacts of liberal thought on 19th century society

SO 2.8 – Examine the growth of liberalism

Chapter 5

Conditions created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Liberalism

* As we talked about last chapter, classical liberal values centered on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the belief that individuals should be allowed to make their own decisions and look after their own interests
* This focus on the individual was eventually questioned by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ liberals, who sought to create greater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of opportunity for all individuals through government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Industrial Revolution

* In the late 1700s and 1800s, much of Europe and North America experienced an ***Industrial Revolution***. There was a major shift from workers performing jobs in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to unskilled workers performing jobs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many people migrated from rural areas to urban areas in search of work (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* As the Industrial Revolution progressed, the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capitalism*** were put into practice. Many business owners became very wealthy, and were called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ riche” as they sought to imitate the upper class

Robber barons or captains of industry?

* Business owners were perceived as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they didn’t share profits with workers. Classical liberals would disagree, however, and say that they were simply collecting the financial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for taking business risks
* The gap between people with money and those without it became wider. Liberal economic ideas increased the overall ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of living*** (the amount of goods/services they can afford) in society, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ***of living*** increased as well, creating economic hardships for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class
* Some industrialists used the values of classical liberalism and a laissez-faire economy to their advantage – which often meant that their workers were treated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Laissez-faire capitalism often resulted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of employees, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labour, and other problems
* Because of the unjustness of society, some people began to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the early 1800s, a group called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protested changes to the economy brought on by the Industrial Revolution. With the increase of factories and technology, skilled workers were losing their jobs and wages were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Luddites broke into factories, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ machinery, and attacked business owners throughout England. The British government forcefully put a stop to the Luddite movement
* Many other political and social movements took place in the 1800s and 1900s which focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for ALL people
* Because of the emerging problems in society, governments began putting restrictions on laissez-faire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A number of acts would be passed by governments in the 19th century to increase the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at which children could be employed, to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the working day, to improve working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wages
* People began to believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were necessary to reduce the negative impacts of laissez-faire capitalism. The unions pushed to limit workday hours, ensure safe working conditions, protect job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, obtain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ benefits, and provide legal protection
* One of the most significant union actions in Canada was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ General Strike of 1919. Thousands of workers left their places of work and began a strike that lasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weeks. The government ended the strike by force, but unions counted it a success because they showed their power
* Strikes are examples of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of liberalism. People were using their freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – all liberal values – to improve working conditions

Increasing Rights and Government Intervention: The Welfare State

* As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights were extended to a wider range of the population in the 1800s, governments had to pass laws and introduce policies and programs that were in the interests of many different groups if they wanted people to vote for them. The introduction of government programs (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) resulted in the eventual formation of the ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*** This is a society in which government plays a large role in providing for the needs and common good of its citizens
* Some examples: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, health care, employment and disability insurance, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ housing, social assistance
* Classical liberals argue strongly against creating a welfare state because they believe that it creates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on government and discourages innovation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in people
* Supporters of the welfare state disagree and suggest that when people are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, safe, and economically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they are better able to be creative and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In the late 1800s and early 1900s many people began to push for equal rights
* Early feminists and human rights activists began to work to change laws

Early Feminism

* With the Industrial Revolution, many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked in factories under the supervision of men. Many men were threatened by the introduction of women into the workforce and fought to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what jobs women could do, and hours of work and wages for women
* By the mid-1800s many believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be extended to women
* In 1867, Emily Stowe became the first female doctor in Canada. She later founded the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Women’s Literary Guild, an organization that fought for women’s right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In what was known as the women’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement, women in Canada and around the world began to push to gain the right to vote
* The suffrage movement is considered the first wave of ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
* Because of a group of feminists known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, women in Canada were legally declared “persons” in 1929

Protection of Human Rights

* In their pursuit of ensuring basic needs, a decent standard of living, and safety and security for all people, liberal governments began to define and identify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The United Nations (UN) adopted the ***United \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Human Rights*** in 1948. This document contains some of the rights that early liberal thinkers believed to be essential to the progress of humankind, including:
* The right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The right to be treated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the law
* The right to liberty and freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The right to own private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* By the mid to late 20th century, the extension of individual rights and freedoms to all people regardless of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sexual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, nationality, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, became a focus of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ liberal governments
* Today, human rights violations are monitored around the world and reported through the UN, the media, and other organizations
* Turn to p.134 in your textbooks