**Ideologies of Individualism & Collectivism**

**Chapter 2 – Cloze Notes**

When we examine ideologies, we can see that each of them is based on either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the two.

**What is the relationship between the individual and society?**

**Individualism**

* Stresses the importance of ideas such as personal **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-a state of individual freedom from outside authority-and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-being solely responsible for one’s own well-being

**Collectivism**

* Stresses human interdependence and the importance of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, regardless of the size.
* It emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good over individual goals or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gain.

**Some Early Understandings of Individualism and Collectivism**

* 24th century BCE in Mesopotamia, first to create property laws
* 4th century BCE, “...Everyone thinks chiefly of his own, hardly at all of the common interest...” Aristotle
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live and work for the common good of their communities
	+ Review the other historical understandings on pages 65-70.

**An Aboriginal Understanding of Collectivism**

* Aboriginals believed the creator allowed them to live on the land, to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. Land ownership was not heard of until European arrival.
* Decision making, education, and raising children were done \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ideas of Collectivism and Individualism in Art and Writing**

**Principles of Individualism**

Individualism is one possible foundation of ideology and is a foundation in particular of liberalism, the prevailing ideology in Western \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Rule of law
* Individual rights and freedoms
* Private property
* Economic freedom
* Self-interest
* competition

**Rule of Law**

* Rule of law is a key principle in liberal democracies that states that every individual is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before the law and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens are subject to the law
* *Are there instances in our society where this is not the case?*

**Individual Rights and Freedoms**

* Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, security, liberty, etc.
* In the past only certain people had these rights, for example men, the first class, certain religions, certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ groups, etc.
* Sometimes certain freedoms must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_such as legal voting age, or balancing freedom of speech against promotion of hate or discrimination.

**Private Property**

* At first, property law was understood to only apply to land but eventually came to apply to 3 types of property
	+ Real estate-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, water, air corridors, etc
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ possessions-stereos, cars, etc
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property-writing, artwork, music, etc

**Economic Freedom**

* Economic Freedom is the freedom to buy or sell whatever you want from/to whomever you like.
* It is free of government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a free market
* Canada can be considered a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-a state which is capitalist but the government uses policies to ensure economic stability

**Self-Interest and Competition**

* When people act in their own self-interest they are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with others which benefits all in the society (supply and demand).
* Adam Smith saw self-interest as an “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that guides individuals to contribute for the common good of everyone.
* However, in some cases the rich get richer and the poor stay poor

**Principles of Collectivism**

Principles of collectivism are the foundation of ideologies such as communism and socialism.

* Over time most liberal democracies have evolved to incorporate aspects of collectivism into their political, economic, and social systems.
* Economic equality
* Co-operation
* Public property
* Collective interest
* Collective responsibility
* Adherence to collective norms

**Economic Equality**

Economic equality can mean:

* + People with larger income pay higher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ All people should earn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay for similar work
	+ There should be a guaranteed annual income (GAI)
	+ All people should share in the wealth of the country or world
	+ People should own the means of production \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Everything should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(no private property)

**Co-operation**

* Co-operation is the means through which members of a group or a collective achieve their common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Some co-ops exist in Canada today

**Public Property**

* Public property is anything-land, buildings, vehicles-not privately owned by individuals
* They are maintained with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money/taxes and can be used by all members

**Collective Interest**

* Collective interest refers to the set of interests that members of a group have in common.
* While \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_members may have individual interests, these interests are often better addressed by making them a common set of interests that the group can address together
* Labour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are an example of common interests as they fight for better pay and working conditions.

**Collective Responsibility**

* Collective responsibility means holding the whole \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ responsible for the actions of individuals (or individual groups) within the group.
* *E.g.-“...underage drinking cannot be successfully addressed by focusing on youth alone. Youth drink within the context of a society in which alcohol use is normative behaviour and images about alcohol are pervasive.”*
* In totalitarian states such as N. Korea, if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ member of a family opposes the state in some way an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family can be punished to send the message that that behaviour is not tolerated

**Adherence to Collective Norms**

* Groups usually impose norms or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their members as a condition of membership in the group
* Fraternities, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parties, faith groups, trade unions, etc, are all examples.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-deliberately restricting information shared-is another example of a collective norm.
* When speaking of individualism and collectivism, people sometimes try to suggest that the two viewpoints are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* While there are times that they are at odds, there are often aspects that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other.
* Sometimes individualism and collectivism work together for the common good of society.
* Americans are well known for their emphasis on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Even so, the majority of North Americans believe that government should provide help to those who need it, and idea that is essentially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Attitudes about Individualism and Collectivism in N. America**

* Social capital is the strength of social relationships between individuals
* Some researchers have claimed that increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a society leads to an increased sense of commitment to the collective
* Indications lead us to believe that individualism and collectivism are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_opposing concepts

**Individualism and Collectivism Co-Exist through:**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-people pursue success individually but successful businesses do things beneficial to the collective like provide jobs or do positive things
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** A country like Canada can be individualistic but also has social programs (health care, welfare, etc) that provide for all
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**- these are created with specific goals in mind to benefit the community but are also privately created and funded
* *Read the other examples on pages 90-95.*

**End of Unit Activity**

Choose ***one*** of the following activities and do it for homework:

* + Read the INVESTIGATION section on pages 92 & 93 and do questions 1 and 3.
	+ Read the VOICES section on pages 96 & 97 and do questions 1 and 2.
	+ Read the SKILL PATH on page 98 and do questions 1-4.

*Answer all questions in* ***complete sentences****. While you are only required to do one of the above assignments, understanding the concepts of all 3 are important for the exam.*