

Social 30-1 Jeopardy Final Game

Philosophers

- 1 This philosopher believed that if everyone is free than everyone is in danger and that security was more important than freedom – Hobbes
- 2 Believed people are rational, intelligent, reasonable and good – Locke
- 3 Believed humans were born free and everywhere in chains because they are corrupted by society – Rousseau
- 4 Believed in capitalism, free markets and the invisible hand – Smith
- 5 Stated “To each according to his needs from each according to his abilities” Marx
- 6 Believed that the boom bust cycle was created because of animal spirits or human nature – Keynes
- 7 Believed the boom and bust cycle was created because of low interest rates and malinvestments because of cheap credit – Hayek
- 8 Believed in the separation of powers - Montesque

Principles of Individualism and collectivism

- 1 The opposite of competition - cooperation
- 2 This principle of individualism allows people the freedom to own land and other goods – Private Property
- 3 All people are equal and subject to the law – Rule of Law
- 4 Freedom of religion, speech, life, liberty etc often enshrined in liberal democratic nations constitutions
- 5 A guaranteed annual income would be an example of this principle – economic equality
- 6 Labour unions are an example of this principle – Collective interest
- 7 The imposition of standards on a group by the group – adherence to collective norms

The emergence of Classical Liberalism

- 1 Economic system which emphasizes leaving people alone to do as they wish – Laissez-faire
- 2 Name of treatise written by Adam Smith – The wealth of Nations
- 3 Two revolutions that put classical liberal political thought to paper - American revolution and French revolution
- 4 Name of the revolution that put classical liberal economic though into action - the industrial revolution
- 5 Name of the movement that displaced farmers from their lands – Enclosure
- 6 Dominant economic system that emerges - Capitalism
- 7 Nation that was first to industrialize – Great Britain

Opposition to Classical liberalism

- 1 textile workers who rejected being replaced by machines – Luddites
- 2 Working class movement focused on social and political reforms like universal suffrage and annual elections – Chartists
- 3 Utopian socialist who created a model society at his textile mills in Lanark Scotland – Robert Owen
- 4 Economic system that calls for the abolishment of private property and centralization of production into the hands of the state – Marxism, Communism, Command economy
- 5 Revolution that brought communism to Europe – The Russian Revolution
- 6 Reactionary classical liberal philosopher who called for law, order, customs and traditions – including the monarchy – Edmund Burke
- 7 Moderate type of socialism exemplified in Canadian healthcare system – Democratic Socialism

Emergence of modern liberalism

- 1 Type of capitalism featuring classical liberal economic thought with legislation to protect workers – Welfare Capitalism
- 2 Progressive president who introduced the Square Deal – Theodore Roosevelt
- 3 Type of capitalism that emerged after the Great Depression which included social programs to protect citizens – Welfare state/mixed economy
- 4 Event that triggered the Great Depression – Stock Market Crash of Oct 29 1929
- 5 Program introduced by Franklin Delano Roosevelt to combat the Great Depression – The New Deal
- 6 Philosopher who called for government involvement in the economy during crisis – Keynes
- 7 How did the concept of equality expand after the great depression – Labour standards and unions, universal suffrage, equality rights for women

Rejections of Liberalism

- 1 An extreme left wing transformer who calls for change and a rejection of political and economic traditions of the past – Radical
- 2 An extreme right wing transformer who desires a move towards the idealized past – Reactionary
- 3 Name Russian revolutionary who established communism in the USSR – Lenin
- 4 Name of Russian leader who ended New Economic Policy and introduced 5 year plans – Stalin
- 5 Treaty that ended world war one and set stage for rise of Hitler's Nazi party in Germany – Treaty of Versailles
- 6 Name scientist and theory whose research was misused for purposes of racial superiority – Darwin/theory of evolution/social darwinism

- 7 Name a totalitarian method for gaining and maintaining control – extensive national organization (political party), youth/professional/cultural groups, secret police/terror, indoctrination through education, censorship of media, redirecting discontent (scapegoating)

Evolution of Modern Liberalism – pendulum goes left!

- 1 Sherman Anti-Trust act was designed to break up these kinds of large companies that exerted too much influence in the economy – monopolies
- 2 Name of the decade which featured a booming post war economy – The Roaring Twenties
- 3 Name of the period of fear of communism in the US – The red Scare
- 4 Political belief that America should retreat from involvement in other countries – isolationism
- 5 Advances in manufacturing, expansion of products available, and advertising made this economic preoccupation possible – Consumerism
- 6 After the stock market crash in 29 this even put the final nail in the economy – bank runs/bank collapse
- 7 Identify a government action that took place because of the implementation of the new deal – SEC regulation of banks and stock markets/AAA reduce crops and increase farm prices/WPA paid people for arts/SS pensions/Deposit insurance to protect bank deposits/increased worker protections and unions encouraged/large public works projects

Evolution of Modern Liberalism – pendulum goes right!

- 1 In the thirty years after WWII these social programs created or strengthened the welfare state in Canada – public healthcare/ CPP Canada pension plan/ CRTC regulation of broadcasting
- 2 This economic theory believes in stimulating workers the bottom of the economic pyramid – Demand side economics (bonus philosopher or politician – Keynes/FDR)
- 3 Stagflation (inflation during a recession) economic crisis in the 1970's triggered the shift from the welfare state towards this economic theory – supply side or trickle-down economics (bonus Reagan/Thatcher/ Hayek/Friedman)
- 4 This economic policy involves government spending and tax rates to manipulate the economy – Fiscal policy
- 5 This economic policy increases the supply of money through interest rates set by the central bank – monetary policy
- 6 This government policy involves the selling of state property and corporations to investors – privatization
- 7 This policy of Tony Blair attempts to find common ground between right wing conservative supply side policies and left wing liberal demand side policies – the third way

Challenges to Liberalism Foreign Policy

- 1 Name of a long running conflict between super powers USA and USSR that features that avoidance of direct conflict – cold war
- 2 Name of the policy used by USSR to increase their sphere of influence – Expansionism (bonus eg Korean War, Vietnam War, Afghanistan war)
- 3 Name of policy used by US to combat the domino effect of communism – Containment (bonus name doctrine and plan – Truman Doctrine/Marshall plan)
- 4 Name of policy by both US and USSR to provide collective security – Alignment (bonus name treaties – NATO/Warsaw Pact)
- 5 Name the policy that embraces MAD in order to avoid conflict – Deterrence
- 6 Name the policy of intimidation without concession up to the edge of war – Brinkmanship (bonus eg Cuba missile crisis)
- 7 Name the policy of cooling down tensions – Détente (eg nuclear test ban treaties/non proliferation treaties/SALT/START/INF treaty)
- 8 This type of conflict involved the avoidance of direct confrontation, instead the super powers supported countries and organizations to fight for them – Proxy war (bonus – Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Chile)
- 9 Named for the man who led the witch hunt against “communists” and “communist sympathizers” in the US – McCarthyism (house un-american activities committee)

Classical Liberalism and Modern Liberalism – Liberalism strays from its roots

- 1 The persistence of this event led many to accept government involvement in the economy. –great depression
- 2 This inequality led many to accept the government expand its role from protection of individuals natural rights to life liberty and property – income gap (social programs like welfare, unemployment insurance, education)
- 3 Define negative freedom – classical liberal right wing “freedom from” government involvement
- 4 Define positive freedom – modern liberal left wing “freedom to” achieve equal opportunity through government social programs that met basic needs and remove discrimination
- 5 A political and social movement focused on protecting the natural world – environmentalism
- 6 This conservative movement rejects positive rights, espouses individualism, and believe in imposing American values and institutions abroad – neo conservatives
- 7 This social movement contrasts modern liberalism on practically every social issue – Christian religious right (Christian fundamentalism)

Imposing Liberalism

- 1 System created to assimilate aboriginal people into Canadian society – residential schools system (truth and reconciliation committee)
- 2 The gradual civilization act offered this in exchange for first nations men giving up their status as Indians – 50 acres of land and enfranchisement
- 3 This recognized Indians as distinct people with the right to negotiate with the crown as sovereign nations – The Indian Act
- 4 This proposal to abolish treaties and create a pluralistic Canada was put forth by Pierre Trudeau in 1968 – The White Paper (The red Paper)
- 5 The banning of this native practice in the Indian act exemplifies imposition of western culture – the potlatch
- 6 This contemporary war can be seen as an attempt to impose liberalism in the self interest of the west – the war on terror
- 7 Failure to act in this contemporary genocide can be seen as a failure of the imposition of liberalism on humanitarian ground (Rwanda, Darfur, Congo)

Political Challenges to Liberalism

- 1 operates on the belief that every citizens voice is important and should be heard – direct democracy (greek polis)
- 2 Used by most modern liberal democracies because of size and complexity – representative government
- 3 Canadian parliamentary tradition that requires the direct support of a majority of the house of commons to support important or budgetary legislation – responsible government
- 4 What is the difference between a parliamentary democracy and a republican democracy – queen/prime minister = head of state/government vs president = head of state/government
- 5 This form of representation encourages and legitimizes participation by minorities and marginal parties – proportional representation
- 6 What are the challenges to determining the will of the people in many modern democracies – declining voter participation, elite theories of democracy, lobbying by interest groups, tyranny of the majority/minority, practicality vs popular opinion
- 7 The focus is on finding a solution all members of a group can accept – consensus decision making (Nunavut and Northwest territories)

Authoritarianism

- 1 Basic types of authoritarian government + explanation (oligarchy, Junta, One party state, monarchy)
- 2 Techniques of authoritarian governments (vision of future, propaganda, controlled participation, directing public discontent, terror)
- 3 Strengths of Authoritarian government (vision is appealing/nationalism, get things done/meet basic needs, security)
- 4 Weaknesses of Authoritarian governments (human rights violations, failure to change leadership without violence, excluded from international relations)

Complexities of liberalism in practice

- 1 What is the difference between the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the American Bill of Rights – Canada recognizes the rights of groups/collectives (French and Aboriginal)
- 2 Define illiberalism (opposed to values of liberalism/individual rights, undemocratic, undertaken by liberal governments in times of stress/conflict)
- 3 This historic act allows the Canadian government to restrict individual rights and freedoms in times of war – war measures act (now – emergencies act, examples WWI enemy aliens, WWII Japanese internment, October Crisis 1970)
- 4 Orwellian American security legislation – Patriot act
- 5 Victim of Canada's no fly list legislation – Maher Arar

Viability of Contemporary Liberalism

- 1 Belief that science and rationalism and knowledge will lead to progress - modernism
- 2 Belief that no set of moral or political ideas should dominate a culture – post modernism
- 3 Belief that violence is a solution to political, social or economic issues – extremism
- 4 These rights are often infringed upon when liberal governments put security ahead of freedom – mobility, free speech, association, privacy)
- 5 Comparing the 8 billion a year spent on cosmetics in the US to the 6 billion a year it would cost to provide education to every child on earth is a critique of what issue – consumerism (ice cream in Europe 11 billion vs clean water for world 9 billion)
- 6 This agreement on the environment has been largely ignored – Kyoto (Copenhagen)
- 7 The rise of these countries has been described as economic miracles – China India
- 8 Outbreak of disease on a global scale – Pandemic

Citizenship

- 1 What is the role of a responsible citizen – vote, obey the law, participate
- 2 This right wing protest movement believes that the rights of citizens are being violated by government – Tea Party
- 3 This left wing protest movement believes government has been corrupted by corporations – OWS
- 4 This movement is a regional uprising calling for liberalism – The Arab Spring
- 5 Pro democracy Ukrainian movement – Orange Revolution
- 6 Powerful contemporary tool for citizens to organize for social, political and economic change – social media