*Chapter 10: Challenging Liberalism*

So 2.10

*What ways of thinking can challenge liberalism?*

* In society, different and sometimes conflicting visions of what life should be like are proposed.
* This means that sometimes the values of Liberalism are supported, and sometimes they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Key Values of Liberalism:*

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights and freedoms
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-interest
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of law
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freedom
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property
* Sometimes the values of liberalism are challenged by alternative thought or ways of thinking such as: political ideologies (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_),

*Three ways of thinking that can challenge liberalism*

1. **Aboriginal perspectives and ways of thinking**

* Aboriginal collective thought reflected valuing the group more so than the individual, the interconnectedness of all living things, and a shared ownership of the land, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interest.
* This was in contrast to European explorers’ ways of thinking (individualism, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-interest)

Constitution act - 1982

* Aboriginal collective rights were specifically included in Section 35 of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act (Right of the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada) and in Section 25 of the Constitution Act within the Canadian Charter of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The constitution reflected a shift in thinking by governments in Canada and provided First Nations, Inuit, and Metis peoples with recognition of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights and the legal grounds to challenge the denial of their rights by governments in Canada.
* The Supreme Court of Canada have ruled in their favour over disputes about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Many land claims and other forms of agreements have been settled through federal-government process that does not involve going to court.

*Metis*

* + Metis groups in Canada have also worked to have their collective rights and identities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Metis have not had the same historic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the government as some other Aboriginal groups.
  + *Alberta Metis Settlements Accord*
  + In Alberta – 1989- recognition of Metis collective rights occurred when the Alberta Metis Settlements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was passed. This created 8 collective Metis Settlements – the only Metis land that is self-governed and constitutionally protected in Canada today.
  + Manitoba denied a similar Metis claim in the Red River Valley.

*Aboriginal Self-government*

* + First Nations, Metis, Inuit peoples can make their own decisions regarding their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, education, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, use of natural resources, and other areas of immediate concern to their wellbeing, rather than having these decisions made by Canada’s federal, provincial, or territorial governments.

*Section 35 of the Constitution Act*

* + In 1995 the federal government started a policy to recognize Aboriginal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-government as a collective right under section 35 of the Constitution Act.
  + This policy included a process for negotiating self-government agreements
  + Many disagreements still exist because of how diverse self-government can be, and what it should look like in each community.
  + One of the challenges is how to best incorporate Aboriginal self-government within the framework of Canadian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Self-Government: The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement*

* The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement is a comprehensive land claim agreement, or modern-day treaty, that recognizes the collective rights and identities of the Labrador \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by confirming their rights to land ownership in northern Labrador, self-government, and resource sharing.

*Self-Government: The Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement*

* January 2005, the agreement was signed by the government of Canada, and the government of Nfld. And Labrador.
* One important result of the signing of the Labrador Inuit Land Claims Agreement was the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transitional government which progress towards self-government

**Source Analysis**

* “In Canada… you negotiate on this… because Aboriginal Rights don’t trump all other rights in the country. You need to consider the people who have sometimes also lived on those lands for two or three hundred years, and have hunted and fished alongside the First Nations” – Chuck Strahl (Indian Affairs Minister of Canada)
* 1) Is Strahl in favour of liberalism? Why or Why not?
* 2) What principles would he use to support his position?
* 3) Why do you think the government of Canada might see the recognition of collective rights as a challenge to liberal values?

1. ***Religious Perspectives and Ways of Thinking***

*Doukhobors*

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were a group of Russian-language speaking dissenters who rejected authority of Church and state.
* They came to Canada and the United States from Russia to escape persecution {religious beliefs, pacificm-refusal to participate in military service, and their refusal to recognize a secular (non-religious) government} at the turn of the 20th century.
* Owned and worked land as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rather than owning private property as individuals.
* These economic expressions seemed closer to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than individualistic, capitalist society.
* In Canada, they refused to take an oath of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fearing compulsory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service.
* Original Sask. Homestead land was taken away, and many Doukhobors moved to BC
* Sons of Freedom (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) established – radical group who protested materialism of capitalism
* If individual rights in a liberal democracy are to be respected, should not the Doukhobors been able to live their lives as they wished according to their own model of liberalism?
* One recent challenge to liberal values in Canada has been the request by religious groups to use religious law, such as on of the many interpretations of Muslim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law, to settle legal disputes.
* Sharia is a legal framework that can be practiced in many different ways to govern private and public aspects of life for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Saudia Arabia use Sharia fully, and Muslim Canadian want to use these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ principles, instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ institutions to settle family law matters.
* Similarly, some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Jews and Mennonites have a desire to be governed in family law by the religious principles of their respective faiths.

**Take a Position**

* Read p 259 – Religion, Sharia, and Human Rights.
* Question: To what extent should the Canadian government accommodate cultural or religios practices, such as that of sharia law, that seem to discriminate against women? Why or Why not?

3. Environmental and Collective Ways of Thinking

* *Environmentalism: “*A political and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideology that focuses on protecting the natural environment and lessening the harmful effects that human activities have on ecosystems”.
* Environmental ways of thinking can challenge or align with a society’s liberal values, depending on the society’s interpretation of environmental issues that affect the common good.

*Questions....*

Should government limit individual freedom to consume and to freely pursue his or her own self-interest?

Should governments limit economic freedoms and place collective interests ahead of self-interest in order to protect the environment for the common good?

**Civil Disobedience**

* Legal appeals, negotiations, lobbying, peaceful protest and community action are essential components of a liberal democracy.
* Some groups believe we need to go further with acts ranging from civil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to violent attacks.
* Why would people who normally abide the law break the law intentionally and publicly?
* Is this ever justified? Why or Why not?

Chapter 10

Complete the following charts using your notes, and the textbook

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Group*** | ***Some Beliefs/Ways of Thinking*** | ***What Liberal Values Are Challenged? How? Why?*** |
| **Aboriginal perspectives** |  |  |
| **Religious Perspectives** |  |  |
| **Environmental Perspectives** |  |  |