**Chapter 8- Contemporary Challenges to Liberalism**

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***2.11*** *analyze perspectives on the imposition of the principles of liberalism (Aboriginal experiences, contemporary events) (PADM, ER, TCC)*

***2.12*** *analyze the extent to which modern liberalism is challenged by alternative thought (Aboriginal collective thought, environmentalism, religious perspectives, neo-conservatism, postmodernism extremism) (PADM, ER, LPP)*

**TASK 1:** Complete questions 1 & 2 - concept review question #1 page 279 and Concept Application – question #2 page 279)

**TASK 2:** Gather and Analyze. **Record key ideas on charts in order to participate in a discussion with the class.**

* **Environmentalism –** pages 280-283
* **Neo-Conservatism -** pages 284-287
* **Religious –** pages 287 – 293
* **Aboriginal Collective Thought –** pages 294 – 296

**Task One:**

1. Identify three major differences between classical and modern liberalism and what caused the change:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classical Liberalism | Modern Liberalism | Why did it change? |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Read pages 275-278 and define and give examples of positive and negative freedoms:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Positive Freedoms Definition: | Negative Freedoms Definition: |
| Three Examples: | Three Examples: |

1. Apply the concepts: The chapter issue asks you to consider the extent to which liberalism is continuing to evolve. To help you understand this evolution, compare and contrast how a classical liberal and a modern liberal might respond to the following scenarios (what would they do?) . Next provide a solution from “outside the box” – how might an alternative ideology respond?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scenario | Classical liberal response | Modern Liberal response | Alternative Solution |
| Family loses house to hurricane? |  |  |  |
| Young person from a low income household cannot afford to go to university |  |  |  |
| Corporation “glass ceiling” prevents women and visible minorities from reaching higher management |  |  |  |

**TASK 2:** Gather and Analyze. **Record key ideas on charts in order to participate in a discussion with the class.**

Record Sheet

Environmentalism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Interpretation of the past: | Beliefs about Human nature: |
| Beliefs about structure of Society: | Vision of the Future: |
| Two perspectives on these evolving Ideologies (How would supporters and opponents respond?) | Key People, philosophers, Organizations |
| Historical or Contemporary issue confronted: | Impacts on Liberalism |

Neo-Conservativism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Interpretation of the past: | Beliefs about Human nature: |
| Beliefs about structure of Society: | Vision of the Future: |
| Two perspectives on these evolving Ideologies (How would supporters and opponents respond?) | Key People, philosophers, Organizations |
| Historical or Contemporary issue confronted: | Impacts on Liberalism |

Religious Perspectives

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Interpretation of the past: | Beliefs about Human nature: |
| Beliefs about structure of Society: | Vision of the Future: |
| Two perspectives on these evolving Ideologies (How would supporters and opponents respond?) | Key People, philosophers, Organizations |
| Historical or Contemporary issue confronted: | Impacts on Liberalism |

Aboriginal Perspective

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Interpretation of the past: | Beliefs about Human nature: |
| Beliefs about structure of Society: | Vision of the Future: |
| Two perspectives on these evolving Ideologies (How would supporters and opponents respond?) | Key People, philosophers, Organizations |
| Historical or Contemporary issue confronted: | Impacts on Liberalism |

**The Tea Party Movement Fact Sheet**

The **Tea Party movement** is a populist, conservative/libertarian, political movement in the United States that grew throughout 2009 into a series of locally and nationally coordinated protests. The protests were partially in response to several Federal laws: the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and a series of healthcare reform bills.

The name "Tea Party" refers to the Boston Tea Party, a 1773 incident when colonists destroyed British tea rather than paying what they considered a tax that violated their right to "No Taxation without Representation." As of 2010, it is not a national political party, does not officially run Congressional candidates, and its name has not appeared on any ballots.

According to pollster Scott Rasmussen, the bailouts of banks by the Bush and Obama administrations triggered the Tea Party’s rise. The interviewer adds that the movement's anger centers on two issues, quoting Rasmussen as saying, "They think federal spending, deficits and taxes are too high, and they think no one in Washington is listening to them, and that latter point is really, really important." The movement has no central leadership but is a loose affiliation of smaller local groups. The movement's primary concerns include, but are not limited to, cutting back the size of government, lowering taxes, reducing wasteful spending, reducing the national debt and federal budget deficit, and adherence to an originalist interpretation of the United States Constitution.

**Tea Party symbols**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gadsden_flag.svg)

The Gadsden Flag is a favorite among the Tea Party movement nationwide.

**Membership and demographics**

The Bloomberg News poll showed that 40% are 55 or older, 79% are white, 61% are men and 44% identify as "born-again" Christians, compared to 23.4%, 75%, 48.5%, and 34% for the general population, respectively.

### Views of supporters

Various polls have also probed Tea Party supporters for their views on a variety of political and controversial issues. A University of Washington poll of 1,695 registered voters in the State of Washington reported that 73% of Tea Party supporters disapprove of Obama's policy of engaging with Muslim countries, 88% approve of the controversial immigration law recently enacted in Arizona, 82% do not believe that gay and lesbian couples should have the legal right to marry, and that about 52% believed that "lesbians and gays have too much political power."

**Race Issues**

Polls have also examined Tea Party supporters' views on race and racial politics. The University of Washington poll of registered voters in Washington State found that 74% of Tea Party supporters agreed with the statement "[w]hile equal opportunity for blacks and minorities to succeed is important, it's not really the government's job to guarantee it," while a CBS/New York Times poll found that 25% think that the administration favors blacks over whites, compared with just 11% of the general public, and that they are more likely to believe Obama was born outside the United States. A seven state study conducted from the University of Washington found that Tea Party movement supporters within those states were "more likely to be racially resentful" than the population as a whole, even when controlling for partisanship and ideology. Of white poll respondents who strongly approve of the Tea Party, only 35% believe that blacks are hard-working, compared to 55% of those strongly opposed to the Tea Party, and 40% of all respondents. However, analysis done by ABC News' Polling Unit found that views on race "are not significant predictors of support for the Tea Party movement" because they are typical of whites who are very conservative.