**Responding to Classical Liberalism**

Chapter 4

**Why did ideologies develop in opposition to classical liberalism?**

* How did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ respond to competing ideologies?
* How did the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expand?
* Why did ideologies develop in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to classical liberalism?
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capitalism was primarily concerned with industrial efficiency and the accumulation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* These goals were considered more important than equality, workers were viewed as one component of production, not necessarily on par with the wealthy elite
* Therefore, not all people saw the I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and classical liberalism as positive developments.

* There were many protests against the effects of classical liberalism. Not all developed into complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but nonetheless opposed classical liberalism in some way:

**Luddites**

* Led by Neil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ workers who were being replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during industrialization broke into factories and broke machinery in the 1800s
* This became a movement known as L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chartists**

* Chartism was a w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement in Britain that focused on political and social reform.
* Named after the People’s Charter of 1838 which had 6 goals:
  + Universal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for all men over 21
  + Equal-sized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ districts
  + Voting by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ballot
  + And end to the need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualifications for Parliament
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_ for members of Parliament
  + Annual elections
* Chartism looked to counter the inequality created by the Industrial Revolution and classical liberalism through the electoral process.
* Their actions, like those of the Luddites, led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* However, their demands were eventually implemented in the Reform Acts of 1867 and 1884

**Socialist Ideologies**

* S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believes that resources should be controlled by the public for the benefit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in society and not by private interests for the benefit of private owners and investors
* Characterized by c\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a high degree of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involvement
* Socialists rejected the lack of equality and h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in classical liberalism
* Unlike Luddism and Chartism, forms of socialism became effective ideologies

**Utopian Socialists**

* The word utopia has come to mean a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world meant to serve as a model for real life
* Utopians were h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who advocated an end to the appalling conditions of the average worker in the industrial capitalist countries at that time
* Robert O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a well known utopian socialist; he believed the harshness of life under capitalism corrupted human nature
* E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and improved working conditions could peacefully eradicate the worst aspects of capitalism
* Owen developed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ community in New Lanark, Scotland which was the largest cotton-spinning business in Britain
* It was an education centre with ideal working and living conditions

**Marxism**

* The term ‘Marxism’ was coined by a group of French socialists but Karl Marx (1818-1883) proclaimed that he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Marxist
* Marxism is a radical form of socialism often called s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* According to Marx the only way to overthrow capitalism was a class struggle, a workers’ revolution, between the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (workers) and the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (owners).
* **Let’s look at the chart on the left side of page 136**

**and the 10 points (pages 136-137)**

* This type of socialism favours the abolition of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property and the centralization of the means of production in the hands of the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* This is a command economy: an economic system based on public (state) ownership of property in which government p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decide which goods to produce, how to produce them, and how they should be distributed (e.g. what price they should be sold at). This is also known as a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy, usually found in communist states

**Classical Conservatism**

* Classical c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the reaction to classical liberalism
* R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, also known as *conservative* or *the R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (referring to the political spectrum), refers to an ideology that supports a return to a previous state of affairs.
* Just as the Luddites r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to industrialization by breaking machines, others reacted to classical liberalism
* Edmund B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed change should take into account the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the future, not just the present, therefore change could not come from the whims of the present generation

**Edmund Burke**

* He was a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he reacted to the political issues of the day
* He believed:
  + Society should be a h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with those best suited to lead at the top because not everyone has equal a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. U\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people should not have a say in government.
  + Government should be chosen by a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_ with special rights and responsibilities
  + Leaders should be humanitarian-care for others
  + Society must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that can only be achieved through law, order, c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Liberal Response**

* Classical liberals gradually came to see the m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their opponents’ views and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some of the beliefs and values
* Laissez-faire capitalism needed to consider \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ rights and develop a social conscience
* Factory owners who wanted to avoid the growing demand for labour unions gave workers some special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This is known as w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This also refers to government programs that would provide social safety nets for workers

**Labour Rights**

* How do workers’ rights today compare to those in the 19th, or even early 20th century?
* President Theodore R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* He wanted capital and labour (profits and workers’ rights) to be treated fairly
* He called this the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
* He went on to found a new political party-The National Progressive Party-whose platform contained this new kind of liberalism, sometimes called p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Progressivism**

* Goals:
  + Securing equal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to m\_\_\_\_\_\_ and w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alike
  + Conservation of human resources (workers’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, prohibit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labour, etc.)
  + Implement a single national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service
* Most of this early legislation dealt with workers’ rights. It failed to address issues such as child poverty, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standards, etc.
* Also, when WW1 broke out the government needed the support of factory owners for the war effort.

**Welfare State**

* The movement from welfare capitalism to a w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was spurred by the G\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* A welfare state is a state in which the economy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the government uses policies that directly or indirectly modify the market forces in order to ensure economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Great Depression became a catalyst for change, and what began to emerge was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as we know it today

**Classical Liberalism**

* Focuses on greater i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freedom and e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freedom

**Modern Liberalism**

* Freedom comes from e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of opportunity

**Economic Views**

* Classical Liberalism
  + The government should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interfere in the economy.
  + If everyone knows that good times are followed by bad times, then it is everyone’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to save for the bad times.
* Welfare State
  + The government should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out the highs and lows of the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by raising/lowering taxes, government spending, and interest rates.
* Keynes supported this.
* Keynes’   
  *Demand Side Economics* (see charts and diagram in text p. 146)

**Draw and Label them here**

Business cycle before Government intervention:

How Keynes Suggested that the Government Intervene:

Anticipated Result of Government Intervention:

**The “New Deal”**

* Franklin D. R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Theodore Roosevelt’s distant cousin) was president of the United States from 1933-1945
* He was the first to convert to Keynes’ theories
* He implemented massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works programs to put people to work
* He called it the “N\_\_\_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” an echo of Theodore Roosevelt’s “square deal.”
* This represented the beginning of a shift to the w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state and a m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy (capitalism with government intervention)
* By the 1950s and 60s, the welfare state was reality in most democratic countries, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and modern liberalism was in place.

**What are two significant details surrounding the dates of F.D.R.’s presidency?**

**What similarities do you see between the “New Deal” and the recession today?**

* The Haymarket Riot

**The Extension of Equality**

* How did the concept of equality expand?

**Labour Standards and Unions**

* Labour standards reforms were welcomed by workers but these reforms were set up by the government and capitalists. The workers had no say in their development.
* In the 19th century some workers formed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s so they could bargain collectively and go on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if needed.
* Benefits and rights to workers slowly d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In 1948, the UN incorporated two articles on labour in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**Universal Suffrage**

* Classical liberalism proclaimed the equality of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but not \_\_\_\_\_ men. Only certain men were considered “equal” and in most cases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were not included.
* In many cases only certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members, etc were permitted to vote while others were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Women weren’t permitted to vote until much later (depending on the nation) and, in some cases, still do not have the right to vote

**Equality for Women**

* F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- at its simplest, is the belief that men and women are to be treated equally in every respect.
* Although classical liberalism provided a way of thinking that allowed feminism to emerge, paradoxically, very few of the classical liberal thinkers were willing to concede any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to women.
* Many s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued for women’s rights (Mary Wollstonecraft, Nellie McClung, etc).
* Canada gave women the right to vote nearly 100 years ago but some nations still haven’t given women the vote