Ideologies of Individualism & Collectivism

Chapter 2 & 3 Cloze Notes and Workbook

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

What is the relationship between the individual and society?

* Individualism
  + Stresses the importance of ideas such as personal **autonomy**-a state of individual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from outside authority-and **self-reliance**-being solely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for one’s own well-being
* Collectivism
  + Stresses human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the importance of a collective, regardless of the size.
  + It emphasizes group goals and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over individual goals or individual 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
* Hutterites live and work for the common good of their communities
* Aboriginal Understanding of Collectivism
  + Aboriginals believed the creator allowed them to live on the land, to share it. Land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not heard of until European arrival.
  + Decision making, education, and raising children were done \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Principles of Individualism

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

Rule of Law

* + Rule of law is a key principle in liberal democracies that states that every individual is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the law and all citizens are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the first class, certain religions, certain cultural groups, etc.
  + Sometimes certain freedoms must be limited such as legal voting age, or balancing freedom of speech against promotion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or discrimination.

Private Property

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

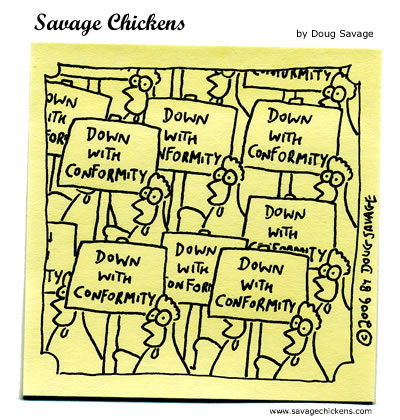
Economic Freedom

* + Economic Freedom is the freedom to \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whatever you want from/to whomever you like.
  + It is free of government intervention, 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 competition 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 good of everyone.
  + However, in some cases the rich get richer and the poor stay poor

***Individualism***

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***So 1.7 examine individualism as a key value of ideology (values of liberalism: individual rights and freedoms, self-interest, competition, economic freedom, rule of law, private property)***

1. **Vocabulary: Liberalism**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Find or create a visual image (e.g. cartoon, picture, drawing etc.) to represent the term** | **Book definition:** | **Personal Definition (put it in your own words)** |
| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

1. **Vocabulary: Political Expressions of Individualism**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
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1. **Vocabulary: Economic Expressions of Individualism**

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1. **Vocabulary: Social Expressions of Individualism**

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| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

1. **Vocabulary: Mercantilism**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Find or create a visual image (e.g. cartoon, picture, drawing etc.) to represent the term** | **Book definition:** | **Personal Definition (put it in your own words)** |
| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

1. **Vocabulary: Rule of Law**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Find or create a visual image (e.g. cartoon, picture, drawing etc.) to represent the term** | **Book definition:** | **Personal Definition (put it in your own words)** |
| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

1. **Vocabulary: Social Contract**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Find or create a visual image (e.g. cartoon, picture, drawing etc.) to represent the term** | **Book definition:** | **Personal Definition (put it in your own words)** |
| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

1. **Vocabulary: Supply and Demand**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Find or create a visual image (e.g. cartoon, picture, drawing etc.) to represent the term** | **Book definition:** | **Personal Definition (put it in your own words)** |
| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

1. **Vocabulary: Laissez-Faire**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Find or create a visual image (e.g. cartoon, picture, drawing etc.) to represent the term** | **Book definition:** | **Personal Definition (put it in your own words)** |
| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

**10. Vocabulary: Self-interest**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Find or create a visual image (e.g. cartoon, picture, drawing etc.) to represent the term** | **Book definition:** | **Personal Definition (put it in your own words)** |
| **Apply the term in a sentence (in context)** | **What is it not? (opposite terms)** | **Synonyms (similar terms)** |

***Section B: Political Expressions of Individualism***

Read pages 48-53 in your textbook and answer the following questions.

1. Describe the influences of the following events on the development of Liberalism

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **The American War of Independence, 1776** | **The French Revolution, 1789** | **The Magna Carta, 1215** |
| Describe the Conflict |  |  |  |
| Influence on Individual Rights |  |  |  |
| How did these events change the Social Contract or Rule of Law |  |  |  |

2. a. Describe what is meant by “reasonable limits placed on individual rights” under liberalism and give an example.

b. J.S. Mill famously wrote in his book *On Liberty*, “My right to swing my arm ends at my neighbour’s nose.” Explain what Mill is saying about the need to restrict individual rights.

3. a. Describe how the right to vote has been limited in liberal democracies over time.

b. Do you believe that these were “reasonable limits?”

c. What limits are placed on the right to vote in Canada today? Are they “reasonable” in your view?

4. a. What is Freedom of Expression?

b. Describe the limitations placed on Freedom of Expression using each of the following cases as examples:

Keegstra Case

Halstead Case

Ramsden Case

5. How is freedom of speech and the press handled in China?

6. Read the Summary on page 53 and copy the most important sentence in your view.

***Section C: Economic Expressions of Individualism***

1. Read page 54 and describe the major differences between Mercantilism and a Free Market Economy in the chart below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mercantilism | Free Market |
|  |  |

2. Summarize or define the following people/terms:

Adam Smith p. 55

Economic Freedom p. 55

Competition p. 56-57

Private Property p. 57

***Section D: Social Expressions of Individualism***

Read pages 59-63 in your textbook and answer the following questions.

1. In what ways do modern liberals differ from early liberals?

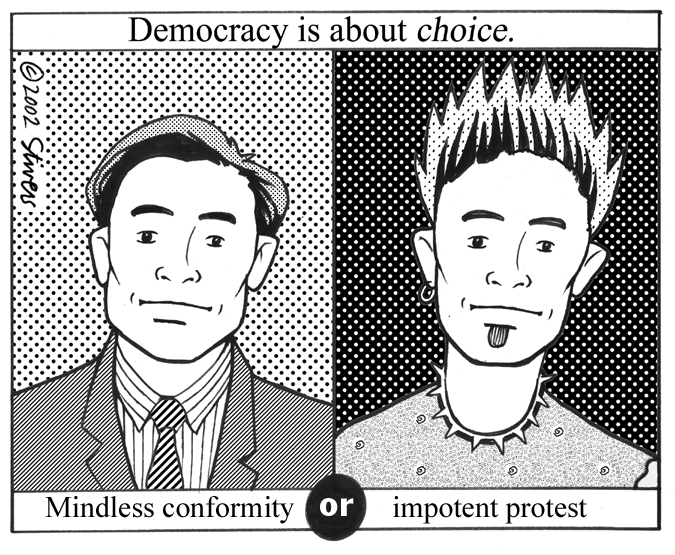
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Early Liberals | Modern Liberals |
|  |  |

2. Explain why public education and public health care is important to modern liberals.

3. What is the link between Free Market Principles and Voucher systems for education?

4. Read the Summary on page 63 and copy the two most important sentences in your view.

**Cartoon Analysis**



*Explicit:*

*Implicit:*

*Perspective:*

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.

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Economic Equality

* Economic equality can mean:
  + People with larger income pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxes
  + All people should earn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay for similar work
  + There should be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ annual income (GAI)
  + All people should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the wealth of the country or world
  + People should own the means of production collectively
  + Everything should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (no private property)

Co-operation

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

Public Property

* Public property is anything-land, buildings, vehicles, ideas
* They are maintained with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 individual 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 group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 one member of a family opposes the state in some way an entire 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, political parties, faith groups, trade unions, etc, are all examples.

Are Collectivism and Individualism Incompatible?

When speaking of individualism and collectivism, people sometimes try to suggest that the two viewpoints are incompatible.

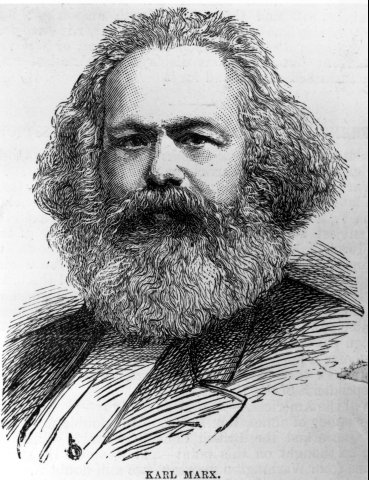
* While there are times that they are at odds, there are often aspects that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other.
* Sometimes individualism and collectivism work together for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of society.
* Americans are well known for their emphasis on the principle of individualism
* Even so, the majority of North Americans believe that government should provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to those who need it, and idea that is essentially collectivist

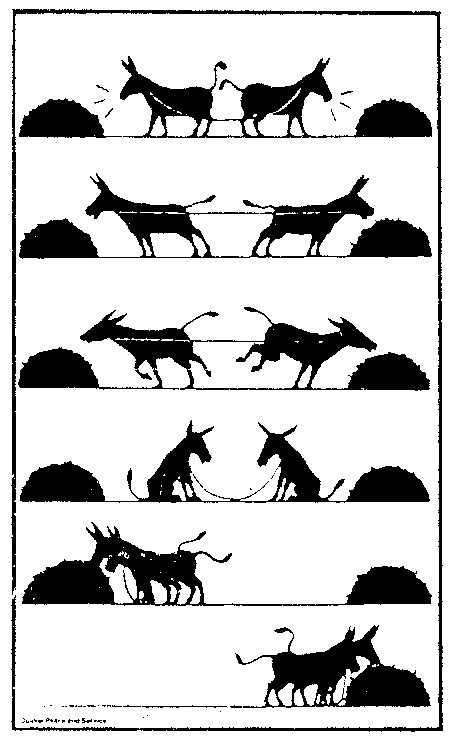
Attitudes about Individualism and Collectivism

* Social capital is the strength of social relationships between individuals
* Some researchers have claimed that increased individualism in a society leads to an increased sense of commitment to the collective
* Indications lead us to believe that individualism and collectivism are not opposing concepts
* Individualism and Collectivism Co-Exist through:
* **Entrepreneurialism** - people pursue success individually but successful businesses do things beneficial to the collective like provide jobs or do positive things
* **Social Programs -** A country like Canada can be individualistic but also has social programs (health care, welfare, etc) that provide for all
* **NGOs** - these are created with specific goals in mind to benefit the community but are also privately created and funded

***Collectivism***

***RI#1-Chapter 3 – Exploring Collectivism***



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*Key Concepts Developed in this Module*

Key Concepts Definition Examples

*Interdependence*

*Common Good*

*Economic Equality*

*Political Expressions*

*of Collectivism*

*Economic Expressions*

*of Collectivism*

*Social Expressions*

*of Collectivism*

***Section A: Early Collectivist Ideas***

Read pages 68-70 and answer the following questions.

1. Explain why the Employment Insurance program in Canada is an example of collectivism.

2. Think of two other examples in Canada where Canadians work together to ensure the Common Good. Describe each below.

3. In what way is collectivism an important part of indigenous culture?

4. Read the Summary on page 70 and copy the two most important sentences in your view.

***Section B: Political Expressions of Collectivism***

Read pages 71-77 and answer the following questions.

1. Complete the following chart.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Philosopher | Ideas about Collectivism |
| Thomas Hobbes |  |
| Jean-Jacques Rousseau |  |
| Karl Marx |  |

2. Complete the following chart.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Political Expression | Definition | Example |
| Collective Interest |  |  |
| Collective Responsibility |  |  |

3. In what way is collective responsibility an important component of Aboriginal Communities?

4. Complete the following chart comparing the three examples of collective responsibility

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sentencing Circles | Restorative Justice | North Korean Prison Camps |
| Compare and Contrast |  |  |  |
| Your Opinion |  |  |  |

5. Read the Summary on page 77 and copy the two most important sentences in your view.

***Section C: Economic Expressions of Collectivism***

Read pages 78-85 and answer the following questions.

1. What are **three influences** the Industrial Revolution had on European society?

2. How did **Karl Marx** respond to these changes in society?

3. In Canada, what are some of the ways that government helps to see that there is “**sharing of the wealth?”**

4. Using the cartoon on page 81, what does the cartoon say about **economic equality** in the United States?

5. Complete the following chart.

Arguments for **Public Property** Arguments for **Private Property**

6. Describe what is meant by a **Crown Corporation**. In what ways are they an example of collective or public ownership?

7. Moving from a system of Public Ownership **to** Private Ownership is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

The opposite, where you move from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called ***Nationalization***

8. What is a cooperative?

5. Read the Summary on page 85 and copy the **two** most important sentences in your view.

6. Consider the following cartoons. What do they each mean in light of what you know about collectivism? What do you think about the issues?



***\* Hillary Clinton is Secretary of State under President Obama.***

***Section D: Social Expressions of Collectivism***

Read pages 86-89 and answer the following questions.

1. Complete the following chart

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Description | Example |
| ***Co-operation*** |  |  |
| ***Collective Responsibility*** |  |  |
| ***Adherence to Collective Norms*** |  |  |

2. Describe three **Collective Norms** of Tofield School. Make a list of **formal** and **informa**l norms and explain the reason behind them.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Norm | Reason for the Norm |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

***Section E: Health Care: Public, Private, or Both Assignment***

Read page 90 and complete questions 1 to 6 in the space below.

**Individualism and Collectivism Booklet**

**Evaluation = Accuracy and Perceptiveness**

## Teacher Marking Rubric for this Module

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5** | **10** | **15** | **20** | **25** |
| * Booklet is **significantly incomplete** or **wildly inaccurate** * No significant corrections have been made | * Booklet is **partially incomplete** or **inaccurate** * Few significant corrections have been made **or** the booklet is only corrections * **Unclear insight** | * Booklet is **partially complete** and **generally accurate** * Appropriate corrections have been made * **Predictable insights** | * Booklet is **complete and accurate** * Appropriate corrections have been made * **Thoughtful insights** | * Booklet is **thorough and accurate** * Appropriate corrections have been made * **Perceptive insights** |