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 – Lassez-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 brough 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/Marshal 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 – Brinksmanship (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 strees/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