Social Studies 30-1 Related Issue Review

***Related Issue 1: To what extent should ideology be the foundation of identity?***

**General Outcome:** Students will explore the relationship between identity and ideology.

**Specific Outcomes:** Appreciate various perspectives regarding identity and ideology

 Appreciate various perspectives regarding the relationship between individualism and common good

**Knowledge and Understanding**

**Students Will:**

* explore factors that may influence individual and collective beliefs and values **(culture, language, media, relationship to land, environment, gender, religion, spirituality, ideology)**
* examine historic and contemporary expressions of individualism and collectivism
* examine the characteristics of ideology **(interpretations of history, beliefs about human nature, beliefs about the structure of society, visions for the future)**
* explore themes of ideologies **(nation, class, relationship to land, environment, religion, progressivism)**
	+ What is a nation?
	+ What is progressivism?
* analyze individualism as a foundation of ideology **(principles of liberalism: individual rights and freedoms, self-interest, competition, economic freedom, rule of law, private property)**
	+ Define each of the principals of individualism and provide an example:
* analyze common good as a foundation of ideology **(principles of collectivism: collective responsibility, collective interest, cooperation, economic equality, adherence to collective norms, public property)**
	+ Define each of the principals of collectivism and provide an example:
* analyze the dynamic between individualism and common good in contemporary societies
* evaluate the extent to which personal identity should be shaped by ideologies

***Related Issue 2: To what extent is resistance to liberalism justified?***

**General Outcome:** Students will assess impacts of, and reactions to, principles of liberalism.

Specific Outcome: appreciate Aboriginal contributions to the development of ideologies

 appreciate how citizens and citizenship are impacted by the promotion of ideological principles

 appreciate that individuals and groups may adhere to various ideologies

Students Will:

* explore Aboriginal contributions to the development of liberalism
	+ What is the Haudenosaunee Confederacy?
	+ What is the Great Law of Peace?
* examine the relationship between the principles of liberalism and the origins of classical liberal thought **(John Locke, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Hobbes, Jean Jacques Rousseau)**
	+ Who is John Locke? What was his key idea/contribution to liberalism?
	+ Who is Adam Smith? What was his key idea/contribution to liberalism?
	+ Who is John Stewart Mill? What was his key idea/contribution to liberalism?
	+ Who is Thomas Hobbes? What was his key idea/contribution to liberalism?
	+ Who is Jean Jacques Rousseau? What was his key idea/contribution to liberalism?
* What were the impacts of classical liberal thought on 19th century society **(laissez-faire capitalism, industrialization, class system, limited government)?**
	+ What is laissez-faire capitalism?
	+ What is industrialization? What were the impacts of industrialization?
	+ How did limited government affect the people of the industrial revolution?
* Why did ideologies develop in response to classical liberalism **(classic conservatism, Marxism, socialism, welfare capitalism)?**
	+ What is classic conservativism? How did it develop? Who is the key thinker?
	+ What is Marxism? How did it develop? Who is the key thinker?
* How can the evolution of modern liberalism be seen as a response to classical liberalism **(labour standards and unions, universal suffrage, welfare state, protection of human rights, feminism)?**
	+ How did the emergence of labour standards and unions contribute to the growth of modern liberalism?
	+ What is the welfare state? What major American economic even contributed to its emergence? Who are the thinkers associated with the welfare state?
	+ How is feminism and the protection of human rights linked to the emergence of modern liberalism?
* Why did ideological systems emerge that rejected the principles of liberalism **(Communism in the Soviet Union, fascism in Nazi Germany)?**
	+ What societal conditions led to the radical rise of totalitarianism in the USSR?
	+ What societal conditions led to the reactionary rise of totalitarianism in Nazi Germany?
	+ What tools did dictators use to implement their totalitarian systems in Nazi Germany and the USSR?
* How did ideological conflict shape international relations after the Second World War **(expansionism, containment, deterrence, brinkmanship, détente, nonalignment, liberation movements)?**
	+ Define and provide a cold war example (time, place, key people) of the following techniques of international relations:
	+ **Expansionism:**
	+ **Containment:**
	+ **Deterrence:**
	+ **Brinkmanship**
	+ **Détente:**
	+ **Alignment and Nonalignment:**
	+ **Liberation movements**:
* To what extent is modern liberalism challenged by alternative thought **(Aboriginal collective thought, environmentalism, religious perspectives, neo-conservatism, extremism)?**
	+ How does aboriginal collective thought challenge liberalism?
	+ How do environmentalists challenge liberalism?
	+ How do religious perspectives challenge liberalism?
	+ How do neoconservatives challenge liberalism?
	+ What challenge does extremism pose to liberalism?
* To what extent is resistance to the principles of liberalism is justified?

**Related Issue 3: To what extent are the principles of liberalism viable?**

**General Outcome:** Students will assess the extent to which the principles of liberalism are viable in a contemporary world.

**Specific Outcomes:** Appreciate various perspectives regarding the viability of the principles of liberalism

Appreciate various perspectives regarding the promotion of liberalism within political and economic systems

**Knowledge and understanding**

**Students will:**

* explore the extent to which governments should reflect the will of the people
* In what ways did the perspectives and ideologies of the Canadian government differ from those of the First Nations?
* In what ways did the Canadian government attempt to impose liberalism on the First Nations population?
* How did the people of the First Nations react?
* What are the possible motivations behind a country’s attempt to bring liberalism to the world? Explain them, with examples.
* Why can liberalism fail?
* Taking into consideration the information of chapter 11, does the imposition of liberalism always reflect the will of the people?
* analyze the extent to which the practices of political and economic systems reflect principles of liberalism **(consensus decision making, direct and representative democracies, authoritarian political systems, traditional economies, free market economies, command economies, mixed economies)**
* Define each practice of political and economic systems, and provide examples of each:
* How does each of these practices reflect the principles of liberalism?
* analyze the extent to which liberal democracies reflect illiberal thought and practice **(Canada, contemporary examples)**
* What are fundamental rights? How are they protected?
* What are collective rights?
* How are collective rights promoted?
* How are collective rights recognized?
* Give an example of the balance between the common good and the respect for rights. In your opinion, how should society balance those two principles?
* Define and explain each of the following topics: **(restrictions on religious symbolism, the War Measures Act, enemy aliens, Japanese internment, the October Crisis, emergency and security legislation today, The USA Patriot Act, Canada’s no-fly list)**
* analyze why the practices of governments may not reflect principles of liberalism
* For each example in the previous part, explain why a liberal democracy has acted in a illiberal way.
* evaluate the extent to which governments should promote individual and collective rights **(American Bill of Rights; Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms; First Nations, Métis and Inuit rights; language legislation; emergencies and security legislation)**
* Define and explain each example of promotion of individual and collective rights provided in the article above
* Considering the examples provided in the previous part, answer the following question: In your opinion, to what extent should a government promote individual and collective rights?

Take a position, and defend it using arguments and examples

* evaluate the extent to which the principles of liberalism are viable in the context of contemporary issues **(environment concerns, resource use and development, debt and poverty, racism, pandemics, terrorism, censorship, illiberalism)**
* Define and explain each contemporary issue, and for each, explain the extent to which the principles of liberalism are viable. (In other words, can a government that follows the principles of liberalism uphold those principles when confronted with each issue?)

ch. 10 – authoritarianism???