

Chapters 5 (Rejections of Liberalism) & 6 (Evolution of Modern Liberalism)

Use the following spectrums to answer the question that follows.

Spectrum 1 ?				
Communism Fascism	Socialism	Liberalism	Conservatism	Anarchism
Spectrum 2 ?				
Radical	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative	Reactionary

1. The **best** titles for Sources 1 and 2 would be

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

The goal of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution was to create a classless society with state ownership of the means of production. The goal of German Nazis was to move toward an idealized past.

2. **Cassify** the ideologies represented in the source.

Nazi: Radical Liberal Moderate Conservative Reactionary

Bolshevik: Radical Liberal Moderate Conservative Reactionary

3. All of the following are characteristics of authoritarian rule **except**:


- A. There are different types of authoritarian regimes.
- B. Authoritarian regimes are characterized by inequality.
- C. Elections are not held where people are governed by an authoritarian regime.
- D. Obedience to authority is justified in the name of some higher value such as patriotism.

Use the following quotations to answer the question that follows.

“I came in on a tank, and only a tank will evict me” –*Saddam Hussein*
 “It won’t cost you much to get a military man in. But by heaven, it will cost you something to get him out.” –*Salvador Allende* (Chile)
 “I came to power with a gun; only the gun can make me go.” *General Mohammed Siad Barre* (Somalia)

4. Record a **generalization** with respect to dictators that is **best** illustrated by these quotes?

Use the following source to answer the 3 questions that follow.

Source 1	Source 2
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Main Characteristics of Totalitarian Rule</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The populace (people) living under totalitarian rule is forced to follow the ideology of an absolute ruler. 2. Only one political party is allowed to exist. 3. Propaganda and indoctrination are used to secure citizen support for the ideology of the dictator. 4. Dictators use scapegoating to direct popular discontent (unhappiness amongst citizens). 5. The dictator attempts to show that his government is democratic and has the support of the people. One party-one candidate elections are held. 6. Fear and terror are used as a means of control. 7. The economy and means of production are controlled by the state. 8. A strong military exists and is often used for the purpose of implementing expansionist policies. 	<p style="text-align: center;">The ballot box reads: For the Motherland, for Stalin, for World Peace, for Communism.</p> 
Source 3	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>1936 Soviet Constitution</u></p> <p>The 1936 Soviet constitution, adopted on December 5, 1936, and also known as the "Stalin" constitution, redesigned the government of the Soviet Union. The constitution included universal direct suffrage and the right to work. In addition, the Constitution contained social and economic rights including the rights to work, rest and leisure, health protection, care in old age and sickness, housing, education, and cultural benefits. The constitution also provided for the direct election of all government bodies.</p>	
Source 4	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Stalin's Great Purge (1936 – 1939)</u></p> <p>The Gulag was the Soviet system of labour camps, punishment camps, criminal and political camps, women's camps, children's camps (all basically slave labour camps). According to the declassified Soviet archives, during 1937 and 1938, the NKVD (Soviet secret police) detained 1,548,367 victims, of whom 681,692 were shot - an average of 1,000 executions a day. Historian Michael Ellman claims the best estimate of deaths brought about by Soviet Repression during these two years is the range 950,000 to 1.2 million, which includes deaths in detention and those who died shortly after being released from the Gulag as a result of their treatment in it.</p>	

5. The characteristic of dictators **best** reflected by Source is 2 is
6. *Authoritarian regimes use the "stick" as well as the "carrot" to stay in power.* The characteristics **most relevant** to this statement are characteristics
7. Record a **generalization** supported by Sources 3 and 4 taken together.

Use the following information to answer the 3 questions that follow.

Source 1

A little town in the Kuban district suggested a military occupation...the civilian population was obviously starving...there had been no bread at all in the place for three months, and such food as there was I saw for myself, black cooked meat...fragments of cheese and some cooked potatoes, half rotten...

“How are things with you? I asked one man. He looked around anxiously to make sure that there were no soldiers around. “We have nothing, absolutely nothing. They have taken everything,” he said and hurried away. It was true. They had nothing. It was also true that they had taken everything away. The famine is an organized one. Some of the food that has been taken away – and the peasants knew this quite well – is being exported.

The little villages round about were even more depressing...Only smoke coming from some of the chimneys told that they were being populated. It is true that whole villages had been exiled...I saw myself a group of some twenty peasants being marched off under escort. Malcolm Muggeridge- English journalist in the USSR -1933

Source 2

Agricultural Production During Stalin’s Five-Year Plans, 1928-35	1928	1931	1934
Grain million metric tonnes)	73.3	69.5	57.6
Cattle (in millions)	70.5	47.9	49.3
Pigs (in millions)	26.0	14.4	22.6
Sheep and goats (in millions)	146.7	77.7	61.6

Source 3

Production During Stalin’s Five-Year Plans, 1926-37	1926	1931	1937
Gross (Total Industrial Production (millions of Rubles)	11.1	43.3	95.5
Electricity (million/ kilowatt-hours per day)	3.5	5.5	36.2
Steel (million metric tonnes)	3.1	5.9	17.7
Coal (million metric tonnes)	148	156	168

8. Record an **inference supported** by Sources 1 and 2 taken together.

9. Stalin would have used the statistics in Source 3 as propoganda to prove that

Use the following charts to the question that follows.

Hitler’s Third Reich					
Hitler Youth Age 6-10	Hitler Youth Age 10-18	Military Service (2-3 years)	Storm Troop or Security Police (SS) Service (Indefinite)	Full Party Membership	Party Official
The Stalinist Pattern					
Octobrists Age 7-10	Young Pioneers Age 10-14	Komsomol Age 15-28	Military Service (2-3 years)	Candidate Party Member	Full Party Membership Party Official

10. Which technique of dictatorship is illustrated above?

Use the following chart to answer the question that follows.

	Communism	Fascism
Method of Gaining Power	Violent revolution	Terror and manipulation of the electoral process
Goals	Triumph of the working classes, world revolution, the overthrow of capitalism	National greatness, constant expansion
Appeal	Working class, peasants, intelligentsia	Lower middle class, some upper class and clergy
Property	Public ownership	Public ownership

11. Which row contains **incorrect** information?

12. Identify thee **major factors** that contributed to the Russian Revolution.

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13. During the 1920's and 1930's a number of democratic regimes in Europe reverted to authoritarian rule. Identify two of the **major** causes of this shift.

14. "All citizens are entitled to enjoy certain fundamental rights and liberties." Identify 3 examples that are evidence that Hitler did not support this assertion.

Use the photo to answer the question that follows.



15. Identify the **purpose** of this photo.

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Factory Acts in 19th Century Great Britain

1802: The Health and Morals of Apprentices Act. This applied to orphan apprentices in the textile industry. No children under the age of 9 were to be apprenticed and the working day limited to 12 hours with no night work. There was no system for enforcement.

1833: Factory Act. No children under 9 were to be employed except in silk mills. Those aged 9 to 13 were restricted to 9 hours a day and 48 hours a week with two hours school a day. Children and young persons were not to work outside the period 5.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. For the first time, factory inspectors were appointed.

1842: Mines Act. This stopped children under 9 and women from working underground.

1876: Education Act. This act made school attendance compulsory for those up to the age of 10. Once over 10 a child could leave on attaining the school leaving certificate, also known as a Labour Certificate.

16. The source provides information leading to the **inference** that improved working conditions over the span of the Industrial Revolution largely arose as a result of

17. Summarize the main features of F.D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

18. The **most significant** consequence of **both** the Canadian and American government reactions to the Great Depression was that

Use the following information to answer the two questions that follow.

Sit-down strikes were used often in the 1930s by workers in the steel, automobile, and rubber industries. Sit-down strikes effectively paralyzed businesses because, although employees showed up at work, they would not carry out their daily tasks. Thus employers could not hire people to take the place of striking workers. In 1937, autoworkers in Flint, Michigan had a sit-down strike, shown here, at the Chevrolet Plant. The Supreme Court made these strikes illegal in 1939.

19. Which ideology would the people **most likely** to support the workers hold?

20. The development of the labour movement was a response to which ideology?

Use the following source to answer the question that follows.

Economic Theories of Friedrich von Hayek and Milton Friedman		Economic Theories of John Maynard Keynes
1	Supply-side economics	Demand- side economics
2	Monetary policy	Fiscal policy
3	Deregulation of the economy	Regulation of the economy
4	Government should stimulate the private sector during a recession by reducing corporate and personal income taxes	Governments should intervene in the economy during a recession or depression.

21. Determine which information contained within is correct.

22. Identify two major criticisms of the laissez faire approach of Adam Smith that supporters of Keynesian economics would make.

23. Identify at least two government policies or programs that citizens who **support** the welfare state would want to see implemented.

Use the following quotation to answer the question that follows.

Public services have, to use the economist's word, a strong redistributive effect. And this effect is strongly in favour of those with lower incomes. John Kenneth Galbraith –Canadian born economist

24. Identify at least two government policies or programs that supporters of the idea reflected in this quotation would expect of a government.

25. Identify the main method that Neo-conservatives favour to controlling government deficits.

Use the information below to answer the 2 questions that follow.

An aggressive 50-basis-point interest rate move from the Bank of Canada is more of a sure thing now that inflation for March has proven to be benign, economists say. Total inflation was 1.4 per cent in March from a year ago, the slowest pace since in well over a year and the fourth straight month of deceleration.

Normally, the central bank moves its key rate in increments of 25 basis points (a basis point is one one-hundredth of a percentage point). But the new governor of the bank, Mark Carney, kicked off his tenure with a 50-point cut in March.

The C.D. Howe Institute an independent group, called Thursday for a cut of one-quarter of a percentage point in the Bank of Canada's key rate, to 3.25 per cent from 3.5 per cent. The Canadian inflation picture contrasts starkly with concerns around the rest of the world that inflation is getting out of hand. On Wednesday, the United States reported that the pace of inflation was running at about 4 per cent, while China's is above 8.

26. Identify whether the source reflects a fiscal or monetary approach to government intervention and why.

27. Based on the information, which of the following action and consequence(s) is **most likely**?

- A. The Bank of Canada will likely raise interest rates. Inflation will remain low as a result.
- B. The Bank of Canada will likely lower interest rates. Unemployment and inflation will rise.
- C. The Bank of Canada will likely lower interest rates. Spending and employment will increase.
- D. The Bank of Canada will likely raise interest rates. Unemployment will rise but inflation will fall even further.

28. Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, and Brian Mulroney all implemented neoconservative economic policies during the 1980's. Identify the **main** values and beliefs and actions associated with neoconservative policies.

Use the following excerpt to answer the questions that follow.

There can only be one sane enlightened decision. It is a thousand times better to have a free market plan under fair and equitable laws democratically passed and enforced. First, we avoid the terrific burden entailed in maintaining a vast bureaucracy; and, second, the free market operates with a maximum of freedom and a minimum of force. The free market rewards efficiency and economy; it punishes laziness and waste, and thus provides incentive, the very mainspring of human progress.

-from *Vital Speeches of the Day*, 1950

29. A democratic socialist in responding to the opinion expressed in this excerpt, would agree with the speaker's contention that

30. Which nation has an economic system based on the ideas expressed by the speaker?

Bonus Question: There are a fair number of instances where modern liberal democracies have supported non-democratic regimes such as the United State support for Saddam Hussein when he first came to power. Identify an issue in the form of a question that is related to such actions.