

Social 30-1 Study Guide

Related Issue #1

To what extent should ideology be the foundation of identity?

Chapter 1 – To what extent are ideology and identity interrelated?

Chapter 2 – To what extent are individualism and collectivism foundations of ideology?

Vocabulary/Terms/People

- Ideology
- human nature
- pluralism
- classical liberalism
- modern liberalism
- point of view
- perspective
- bias
- Hobbes
- Locke
- Rousseau
- Ideology
- hegemony
- Tommy Douglas
- **Principles of Individualism** (economic freedom, competition, self- interest, rule of law, private property, individual rights and freedoms)
- **Principles of Collectivism** (public property, adherence to collective norms, collective interest, collective responsibility, common good, economic equality)
- liberty
- autonomy
- egalitarianism
- NGO's
- welfare capitalism

Main Ideas

- ❖ Classical liberalism emerged in response to the demands of citizens for an increase in individual rights/individualism
- ❖ Modern liberalism emerged in response to the recognition that increased government involvement in society is sometimes needed. (healthcare, pensions, EU...)
- ❖ Principles of individualism are the foundation of liberalism
- ❖ be able to label political and economic spectrums and the values associated with these ideologies
- ❖ be able to label the political-economic grid and know examples of the ideologies in the quadrants (study the Ideology Notes and the notes I gave you in class)

- ❖ know the differences between individualism and collectivism, be able to apply your understanding of these concepts
- ❖ know the key ideas associated with Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau (for example, view of the nature of human beings, etc.)
- ❖ How people viewed the nature of man determined that rights/responsibilities that were being considered for man and government
- ❖ Principles of collectivism are the foundation of ideologies such as socialism and communism.
- ❖ Contemporary views of both liberalism and conservatism have shown that both ideologies have embraced/accepted/tolerated (in moderation) some of the characteristics of each other.

Skills

- ❖ Read for understanding in order to identify the main idea.
- ❖ Read for understanding and categorize differing points of view and perspectives.
- ❖ Distinguish between, recognize, and identify principles of: collectivism and individualism
- ❖ Analyze political cartoons for message, purpose and to identify bias
- ❖ Analyze images and primary source documents to identify message, purpose and bias
- ❖ Recognize and identify causes in the shift from classical liberalism to modern liberalism
- ❖ Draw an inference (logical conclusion) based on one or more sources.
- ❖ Read and interpret a chart.
- ❖ Use critical thinking strategies to identify bias in media.

Notable Case Studies:

- ❖ Tommy Douglas and Canadian universal healthcare (inception)
- ❖ President Obama and current American proposed healthcare reforms