

Social 30-1 Study Guide

Related Issue #2

To what extent is resistance to liberalism justified?

Chapter 3 –To what extent can classical liberalism impact a society?

Chapter 4–To what extent did classical liberalism meet the needs of society?

Chapter 5- To what extent is the rejection of liberalism justified?

Chapter 6- To what extent do contemporary economic policies and practices reflect the principals of liberalism?

Chapter 7- To what extent does ideological conflict shape our world?

Chapter 8- To what extent is modern liberalism continuing to evolve?

Vocabulary/Terms/People

- French Revolution
- American Revolution
- Enlightenment
- Industrial Revolution
- Luddites
- Chartists
- Utopians
- Edmund Burke
- Marxism
- Progressivism
- CCF
- censorship
- hyperinflation
- consumer sovereignty
- class system
- invisible hand
- Keynesian economics
- laissez faire economics
- War Communism
- Five Year Plans
- mixed economies
- indicative planning
- proportional representation
- democracy
- dictatorship
- political spectrum (characteristics associated with the various ideologies)
- status quo
- egalitarianism
- conservative
- reactionary

- Great Purge
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - proletariat
 - liberal
 - radical
 - SA
 - Hitler
 - Bolshevik
 - fascism
 - communism
 - indoctrination
 - controlled participation
 - terror and force
 - direction of popular discontent
 - democratic socialists
 - authoritarian
 - tyrant
 - totalitarian
 - totalitarianism
 - ultranationalism
 - nationalization
 - privatization
 - propaganda
 - progressive taxation
 - Marx
 - Lenin
 - utopian socialism
 - Gorbachev
 - martial law
 - Reichstag (Reichstag Fire, Reichstag election results)
 - referendum
 - collectivization
 - modernization
 - classical liberal
 - free market economy
 - mixed economy
 - limited government
 - traditional economy
 - planned economy (review your economic political quadrant model)
 - Das Kapital
 - Mein Kampf
 - The Wealth of Nations
-
- supply-side economics
 - boom and bust cycle/business cycle
 - laws of supply and demand

- Adam Smith
- invisible hand
- market forces
- self-interest
- consumer sovereignty
- competition
- private ownership
- profit motive
- income disparity
- basic economic problems/questions
- advantages/disadvantages of the market economy
- causes of the Great Depression
- FDR and the New Deal
- Red Scare
- please see summary notes from the *Ideologies* textbook on the Mixed Economy Case Studies #14 (Sweden) and #15 (Canada), #16 (Japan), #17 (Fascism and Nazism)
- Democratic Socialism - Sweden (indicative planning, "cradle to the grave" economics)
- characteristics of a mixed economy
- nationalization
- privatization
- democratic socialism
- welfare capitalism
- Keynesian economics
- the business cycle and fiscal and monetary policies
- demand-side economics
- neo-conservatives
- monetarism
- trickle-down economics
- supply-side economics
- Thatcherism and Reaganomics
- Milton Friedman
- Friedrich Hayek
- advantages and disadvantages of a mixed economy
- neo-conservative criticism of government intervention
- characteristics of a centrally planned economy
- advantages and disadvantages of a centrally planned economy
- Lenin's War Communism and the New Economic Policy
- "Stalin and the Modernization of Russia" (see film notes)
- "Changes to Soviet Society After Stalin" notes (this bridges the gap between Stalin and Gorbachev)
- Gorbachev to Collapse Notes
- techniques of dictatorships (USSR and Nazi Germany case studies)
- modern liberalism
- features of the Nazi state

- Hitler's rise to power
- Characteristics of Democracy
- Characteristics of Dictatorship
- Democratic Systems notes
- Non-Democratic Systems notes
- Types of Dictatorships notes
- Techniques of Dictatorships
- A Comparison of Communism and Fascism notes
- Totalitarianism notes
- Fascism/Nazism
- do a brief review of the political spectrum and economic spectrum and the quadrant model
- proxy wars-Vietnam War and Korean War
- Berlin Wall
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- Iron Curtain
- sphere of influence
- Liberal Movements- Hungary and Poland
- Red Scare
- McCarthyism
- brinkmanship
- deterrence
- détente
- containment- Truman Doctrine, Molotov Plan
- expansionism
- civil rights movements
- foreign policy
- consensus
- enfranchisement
- environmentalism

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
- ❖ Principles of collectivism are the foundation of ideologies such as socialism and communism.
- ❖ the ideological contributions of John Locke, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill
- ❖ understand fundamental economic, social and political changes that were caused by the Industrial Revolution
- ❖ understand the connection between the Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Acts and the Industrial Revolution

- ❖ understand the differences, advantages and disadvantages of the cottage system and the factory system
- ❖ understand the differences between classical liberalism and modern liberalism
- ❖ how Keynesian economics deals with a recession (increase circulation of money reducing taxes, increase government spending on "make work" projects, and reduce interest rates, which according to Keynesian economics is going to increase demand for goods and services and lead to more money circulating in the economy)
- ❖ how supply-side economics deals with a recession (government should stimulate the goods and services sector of the economy by reducing corporate and personal taxes, eventually benefits will "trickle down" to the middle class and working class, make connections between supply-side economics and laissez faire economics/classical liberalism)
- ❖ understand the impacts of classical liberal thought on 19th century society (laissez-faire capitalism, industrialization, class system, limited government)

- ❖ understand the evolution of modern liberalism as a response to classical liberalism (labour standards and unions, universal suffrage, welfare state, protection of human rights, feminism)

- ❖ understand ideologies that developed in response to classical liberalism (classic conservatism, Marxism, socialism, welfare capitalism)

- ❖ understand the degrees of socialism (socialism, communism, Stalinism)

- ❖ Nazism and Stalinism:
 - the pre-conditions that allowed the regimes to come to power
 - the rise to power, including how power was taken
 - the placement of each system on the political and economic spectrum
 - the illiberal practices of the regime while in power (techniques of dictatorship)

- ❖ understand the similarities and differences between fascism and communism

- ❖ understand how Stalinism and Nazism used various techniques to undermine the principles of liberalism

- ❖ understand how ideological conflict shaped international relations after the Second World War (expansionism, containment, deterrence, brinkmanship, détente, nonalignment, liberation movements)

- ❖ understand how modern liberalism is challenged by alternative thought (neo-conservatism, extremism)

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 ideologies on a political spectrum

- ❖ 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 (i.e. Great Depression)
- ❖ Draw an inference (logical conclusion) based on one or more sources.
- ❖ Read and interpret a chart.