

Unit One – Introduction to Ideologies

Textbook Questions

Name: _____
Date Due: _____

Introductory Chapter

1. What is an ideology?

A system of ideas and ideals, economic & political

2. What do you think the slogan "War is peace, ignorance is strength, freedom is slavery" means?

Paradoxical & mutually contradictory.

The need to complete tasks gives us peace of satisfaction.

we are much stronger when we don't know

To much choice is cause for paralysis (indecisive)

a. Why would a society support this view?

They would understand that reality the devil they know is better than the one they don't

3. How does the nature of Canadian society promote an individualist perspective? (in other words, what do we do that demonstrates support for this ideology)

- Free market capitalism (w/ regulation)

- Right to individual thought

- Independent pursuit of goals (No regulation of activism)

4. How does the nature of Canadian society promote a collectivist perspective? (in other words, what do we do that demonstrates support for this ideology)

- Single payer healthcare

- Classified Global presence (JTF2, CSOR etc.)

- Independent economic development

5. Summarize the viewpoints of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau by filling in the following chart

	Nature of Humans	Nature of Society	People's Role in Society
Hobbes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • morals don't exist • we desire good • avoid evil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only true and correct form of government was an absolute monarchy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To aid the leader the best way they can.
Locke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rational & reasonable • have a right to live: own property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government should intervene less • Divine right of kings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To do what they so choose.
Rousseau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man is good • Society makes them bad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need consent for use of power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You do good for society by doing good for yourself.

6. Choose two quotes from this chapter.

a. Summarize or re-write the quote.

b. Explain why you chose this quote.

"Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains"

- Not only does he represent his idea that society makes men evil, but also represents that man's job is to remove the chains of unnecessary sufferings.

Chapter One – the Themes and Characteristics of Ideologies

7. Read the chapter, and then summarize the four key characteristics of an ideology by filling in the following chart.

	Your view of how to answer the question
What are humans like, and why do they act the way they do?	• They are born good and are subject to change depending on their environment
How should society be organized?	• Have a set of unalienable rights, and govern from them. broken into communities of Authority.
How has the world worked in the past?	More swift to call the legitimacy of the person rather than his ideas.
How should it work in the future?	Judge the ideas, Not the person representing them.

8. Look at the themes of ideologies on page 51 – which two are most important to you AND why?

Environment ÷ Class.

These are areas where people develop their ideas and their experiences

9. Choose two quotes from this chapter.
a. Summarize or re-write the quote.
b. Explain why you chose this quote.

People will take accountability over their good deeds but never their bad; need someone or something to hold them accountable.

- Ven. S. Dhammika

Chapter 2

Understanding the characteristics of individualism and collectivism is essential in order to have a strong foundation for the rest of the course. Be sure to read this chapter carefully to gain a deeper understanding of the issues surrounding individualism and collectivism.

10. Explain why each of the following characteristics are so important to an individualist.

- ❖ Rule of law — what you can / can't do
- ❖ Rights and freedoms — Things that can't be infringed by government
- ❖ Private property — Things the government shouldn't be able to take away
- ❖ Economic freedom — control over how much they choose to give or gain
- ❖ Self-interest
- ❖ Competition — To do what's best for them
Allow others to develop better things.

11. Explain why each of the following characteristics are so important to a collectivist.

- ❖ Economic equality — so no one falls between the cracks.
- ❖ Co-operation — Allow the promotion of better ideas for all
- ❖ Public property — a collective effort to get what's needed.
- ❖ Collective interest — To meet mutual problems w/ a collective effort.
- ❖ Collective responsibility — a person's problem is everyone's problem.
- ❖ Adherence to collective norms — a set of ideals everyone should aim for.

12. What are the attitudes towards individualism and collectivism in Canada? Alberta? Your community?

We need both individualism and collectivism in our society. Individualism for creating, and collectivism for solving issues.

13. Choose two quotes from this chapter.

- a. Summarize or re-write the quote.
- b. Explain why you chose this quote.

"A free private market is a mechanism for enabling a complex structure of cooperation to arise..."

Supports my claim made in the previous question.