

SS30-2 Introduction to Ideologies UNIT 1 Workbook

PreChapter 1 Intro.

1. An ideology is our accepted _____ about how the world works.
2. There are four concepts that relate to our ideology, they include:
 - your views on the _____ of men
 - your interpretation of the _____
 - your vision of the _____
 - your beliefs on the role of _____
3. There are many aspects that influence your ideology. List 4 that you think influence you the most. (You will be using your answers here to complete a question later on this sheet)
 -
 -
 -
 -
4. People who are left-wing want _____ government intervention, and they encourage cooperation and economic _____ (pay close attention to the ideas related to this ideology as it will help you answer a question later on this sheet)
5. People who are closer to the center want to try to balance freedom and equality (pay close attention to the ideas related to this ideology as it will help you answer a question later on this sheet)
6. People who are right-wing want to encourage _____ rights and freedoms. They think that the best way for a society or a business to succeed is to encourage _____ and have _____ government intervention (pay close attention to the ideas related to this ideology as it will help

you answer a question later on this sheet)

7. Spectrums can look at two different things: _____ or

Summary Questions

A. Look at the list of influences on your ideology that you chose to write down in #3 – give one example of how each of those things influence you (be specific)

B. Which side of the economic or political spectrum do you sit on – think about the attributes of right-wing and left-wing ideologies. Explain your answer.

Chapter 1

Lesson 1: Introduction to Ideology, Beliefs, and Values

Define ideology in your own words:

Beliefs:

1. I feel that if people are not in it to win it, they are not in it:
2. I feel that people should look out for each other:
3. I dislike teamwork. One member always slacks off and benefits from my hard work.
4. I feel that I am the only one responsible for my actions at all times
5. I feel that society would not be anywhere if people did just what they wanted
6. I feel that my earnings belong to me and no one else.

7. I think that the wealthy minority of society should share its wealth with those who do not have anything in order to fix some of society's problems.

8. I feel that it is important to have rules in society with clear consequences

9. I feel that society is only as strong as its weakest link.

10. I feel that life is about working hard and being successful. Once you reach your idea of success, you should give back to society.

Values:

What do you like about how Canada is organized and governed? Why?

What do you dislike about how Canada is organized and governed? Why?

If you were master of the universe, what "rules" would you have in place? Why?

What is important to you as a person?

beliefs: what an individual accepts as being true

value: a principle, philosophy, or code that defines what is important or desirable

identity: an expression of who an individual is and what is important to that individual

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BELIEFS & VALUES

Opinions	I support equal rights for women. I wouldn't support a tax increase. I favor increased immigration.
Attitudes	I respect most people. I value public schools. I distrust censorship.
Values	We should respect diverse viewpoints. People should be free. Everyone should have the opportunity to succeed.
Beliefs	People are basically good. All people are created equal. Human beings can be perfected.

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Some of My Beliefs and values:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Factors That Influence Beliefs and Values:
Culture:
Language:

Religion and Spirituality:
Environment and Relationship to the Land:
Gender:
Media:
Ideology:

Beliefs and Values / MORAL DILEMMAS

A dilemma is a choice between two unappealing options, but you have to make a decision.

Beliefs and Values - What would you do in:

A. Trolley Car Story Problem #1:

B. Trolley car story 2:

Reflection about values: What values guided your decisions in the Trolley car story?

Chapter 1

Lesson 2: Introduction to Political and Economic Systems

Start by writing down the ways in which you are involved in political and economic systems. Answer as many of the following questions as you can:

Jobs

Have you ever had a job? If yes, how were your wages determined? Eg. Minimum wage, union, employer, negotiation between you and the employer.

What do you like about your job? What do you dislike?

Does your workplace have a union? How do you feel about unions or lack of them in your workplace?

Consumerism:

What was the last good or service that you purchased? Where and how did you make the purchase? In a store, online, over the phone etc.

A purchase is a choice. What else could you have done with your money instead of making this purchase? Why did you decide to purchase this product?

Drivers license:

Do you have a driver's license? If not, why not. If yes, explain what you had to do to get the license.

Who decided the process that would be used to license drivers?

Have you ever had to pay a fine related to your driving or parking. Who made the rules that caused the fine to occur?

Video: Wealth Inequality in Canada

What is the difference between the following:

A: The distribution of wealth most Canadians would prefer:

B: The distribution of wealth most Canadians think we have

C: The actual distribution of wealth in Canada

Video: What Would John Wayne Do?

Does this video favour individualism or collectivism? Write down evidence to support your answer in point form.

Do you think the people that made these two videos would agree with each other? Explain.

Are these videos about economic systems or political systems?

Economic systems deal with the production and distribution of _____ and _____ . They also deal with

-
-
-

Political Systems deal with how _____ and which individuals or groups have _____ is exercised.

-
-
-
-
-

Is video 1 Political or Economic? Explain

Is video 2 Political or Economic? Explain

Complete the survey below by filling in the blank with one of the responses: Often, Sometimes or Rarely. C's, I's and ?'s I ? C

1. I _____ feel that most things run better if they are planned by a team of people rather than by one person.	1.
2. I _____ feel that if people are not in it to win, then they are not in it.	2.
3. I _____ feel that competition causes people to mistrust and fear one another and that co-operation is a much better way to achieve a goal.	3.
4. I _____ feel that people should take care of one another and be their "brother's keeper."	4.
5. I _____ feel that a person is the product of all the people he or she has met.	5.
6. I _____ dislike teamwork and believe that one team member always slacks off, leaving me to make up for someone else's laziness.	6.
7. I _____ feel that the buck stops with me and that I am responsible for my own actions at all times.	7.
8. I _____ feel that, as a society, we would not be anywhere if people just did what they wanted.	8.
9. I _____ feel that my life is directed primarily by what I want to achieve for myself.	9.
10. I _____ feel that the most important thing in the world is for people to be themselves, even if other people disapprove of their actions.	10.
11. I _____ feel that people can accomplish anything when they agree on something.	11.
12. I _____ feel that my earnings belong to me, and no one else, because I work hard for what I earn.	12.
13. I _____ feel that it is important to know that rules (at home, in school, and in life) should be obeyed for the good of everyone.	13.
14. I _____ feel that I should speak up about unfair rules and say why they should be changed.	14.
15. I _____ think that the wealthy minority in society should share its wealth with those who do not have anything in order to fix some of society's problems.	15.
16. I _____ feel that life is about working hard and being "successful."	16.
17. I _____ feel that society is only as strong as its weakest link.	17.
18. I _____ feel that I decide things for myself because nobody has the right to make decisions for me.	18.
19. I _____ feel that a person's sense of fulfillment comes mainly from personal accomplishments.	19.
20. I _____ feel that true personal happiness is found in doing things for others.	20.

Ban big sodas? Nanny state amok in Bloomberg's NY

June 01, 2012|Stu Bykofsky

"I LOVE NEW YORK" is banned. I Hate New York. Thank you, Michael Bloomberg, mayor, noodge and nanny.

It is no longer the balls-out city of my birth. With a stretch of Broadway turned over to chaise lounges, formerly seedy (and exciting) Times Square turned into a Disney theme park for Nebraskans, it's become Paris of North America — except Paris celebrates elected officials publicly embracing their mistresses.

Dear Mr. Bloomberg has just opened another front in the Soda Wars — this time a ban on sugar drinks exceeding 16 ounces. For those of you deficient in weights and measures, 16 ounces is only a pint, about the size of a medium-size coffee. (Would a 20-ounce cup of sweetened coffee be banned? Yes, it would.)

The ban, to take effect in March, covers restaurants, movie theaters, sports venues, street carts — but not supermarkets.

Bloomberg justifies the ban because Noo Yawk, despite a surplus of anorexic Manhattan fashion models, is fat. If you count Mets fans, really ugly and ill-mannered, too. Yes, a native New Yorker is calling New York fat, ugly and rude.

Nanny York launched the (largely popular) ban on smoking in restaurants. During the course of Bloomberg's long rule — he was term-limited at two, but he broke that rule, something Frank Rizzo was unable to do here — he shut down streets to cars, multiplied bicycle lanes (not all that popular), banned trans fat in restaurant food (that's why McDonald's fries are no longer irresistible) and demanded that restaurant chains post calorie counts next to prices.

That last idea was good because it informs consumers and allows them to make the choice. Banning a 20-ounce cup of soda in a movie theater doesn't — except they could buy two 16-ounce cups instead. That would cost more, as Bloomberg, a billionaire, admits. Will his next move ban jumbo bags of potato chips?

"It's time for serious health professionals to move on and seek solutions that are going to actually curb obesity," said a spokesman for the New York City Beverage Association.

Bloomberg's intentions are good, but the sheer silliness of the ban ought to get him laughed out of town. It won't, because New Yorkers have become obedient, delicate flowers. Sometime next year, will New Yorkers find horrific pictures of rotted teeth and blobs of belly fat on the side of 32-ounce cups? (In case you're wondering, I drink only diet soda, and never a huge size.)

Nanny State Questions

1. “An issue is a question or situation that requires people to make a choice or decision An issue is a question that involves responsible action. Does the concern about large sodas qualify as an **Issue? Explain.**

2. Which perspective on this issue would you associate with individualism?

3. Which perspective on this issue would you associate with collectivism?

4. What is your opinion about limiting the size of soft drinks? Explain why?

5. Look at the chart on the top of page 9 in your text book and consider the information we’ve looked at: Which side do you find more appealing the collectivist or individualist? Justify your answer.

Lesson 3 The Thinkers and Spectrums

THE IDEOLOGY OF SOME FAMOUS THINKERS

Use information on pages 30-33 of your text to complete the chart

	Rousseau	Locke	Hobbes
Human Nature			
Nature of Society / Government Government is.....			
Government should be.....			
Role of the Citizen/Government: Power should be.....			

Is man naturally good or naturally bad?

Read the top of page p. 30 in your text

Human Nature and Ideology Continuum. Place yourself on the continuum. You must

Good Potential for both Bad

Those who wanted _____ sat on the left and those who wanted _____ sat on the right.

Attitude to Change

Train Station Analogy

A diagram illustrating a political spectrum. At the top, a long horizontal double-headed arrow spans the width of the table below. Below the arrow is a table with four columns, each representing a point on the spectrum:

Radical:	Liberal:	Conservative	Reactionary:

Write out the following spectrums:

Political Spectrum:



Economic Spectrum:



Combined Spectrum:



Characteristics of the Left:

Social / Political Characteristics:

-
-
-
-

Economic Collectivism:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Characteristics of the Right:

Social / Political Characteristics:

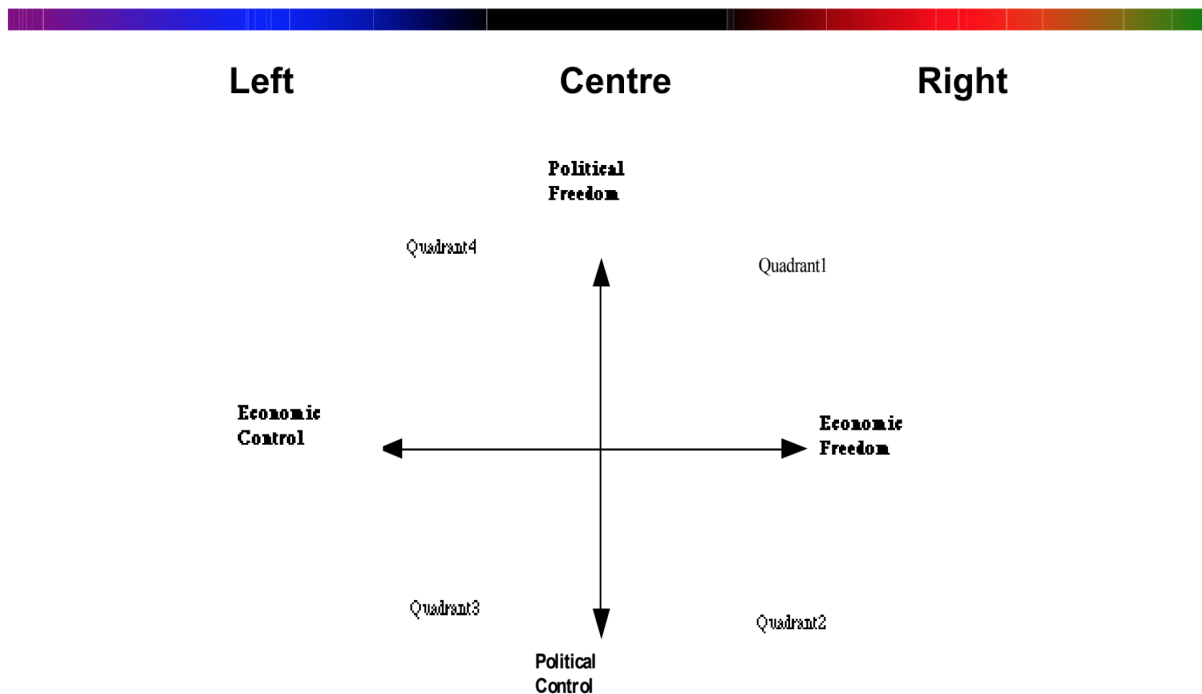
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Economic Individualism:

-
-
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Where are the Canadian and American Political Parties?



Economic Views Practice:

Place an L or an R in front of each statement below if you believe it is “Left wing” or “Right wing”. Below explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement.

1. _____ The government needs to increase taxes especially on those making over \$300 000/year.

2. _____ Because corporations cannot be trusted to voluntarily protect the environment, they require regulation.
3. _____ It is regrettable that many personal fortunes are made by people who simply manipulate money and contribute nothing to their society.
4. _____ Welfare makes people lazy and less likely to look for work.
5. _____ The government needs to provide more low income housing for the homeless.
6. _____ The government should give the provinces more money for post secondary education in order to reduce tuition fees for students.

Social Issues Practice:

Place an L or an R in front of each statement below if you believe it is "Left wing" or "Right wing". Below explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement.

1. _____ Same sex marriage should remain legal.
2. _____ People should have the right to own and carry guns.
3. _____ The government should increase penalties for simple possession of marijuana.
4. _____ Canada should reinstate capital punishment for first degree murder.
5. _____ Abortion in Canada is a matter between a woman and her doctor and should not be restricted.
6. _____ The best way to deal with crime is to build more prisons.
7. _____ All guns should be licensed and regulated as a matter of public safety

SS30-2 Chapter 2 Exploring Individualism

Individualism is:

5 Factors of Individualism:

-
-
-
-
-

How individualism shaped liberalism:

In the _____ , most people in Europe fit into _____
_____.

Society tended to focus on Religion and individuals were _____

What Changed?

Society first started changing in the time of The _____ where the focus turned towards individuals.

Fast Forward to The _____ where the main idea is that each individual is:

The growing popularity of individualism gave rise to a new political ideology called?

This led to events such as:

-
-

And gave us great liberal documents such as:

- The Declaration
- The Declaration

Define:

Liberal Democracy -

Political Aspects of Liberalism	
Economic Aspects of Liberalism	
Social Aspects of Liberalism	

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Principles of Individualism:

- The Rule of Law is foundational to a Liberal Democracy.
 - The Rule of Law is:
 - We first see the idea of the Rule of Law in the:
 - When each individual in society agrees to be governed so that they may receive the benefits of that society is known as the:
- The right to:
 - This occurred over time starting with land owning white men, eventually opening up to women and people of different ethnic groups, and finally disabled.
- Freedom of:
 - Are you always able to say what you want? When can't you?
- Economic Expressions of Individualism
 - Moved from a system of Mercantilism to a system of the free market
 - Definition of Mercantilism:
 - Definition of the free market:
 - Definition of laissez-faire capitalism

Main Ideas of Mercantilism	Main Ideas of the Free Market

- Self Interest
- Social Expression of Individualism
 - Some people's rights are limited because:

Differences between Modern and Classical Liberals	
Modern Liberals	Classical Liberals

Chapter 3 Principles of Collectivism

Definitions

Collective:

Collectivism:

Human interdependence:

Common Good:

Social Contract:

Collective Will:

Socialism:

Communism:

Karl Marx's beliefs about collectivism: Wrote the the Communist Manifesto which proposed

Collective Interest:

Collective Responsibility:

Economic Equality:

Roots of Collectivism

Modern Version of Collectivism began in the 1800's with the --

Why?

-

-

Results:

-

-

-

-

Enter Karl Marx:

Who is Marx?

-

-

-

-

Public Property is:

- Addresses the issue of economic inequality
- Provides motivation: workers have a stake in the business or project

Marx believed that workers:

Some examples of public property in Canada is:

Explain the issue of privatization of water in Bolivia:

A Co-operative is:

Examples of a cooperative in Canada is:

Social Expressions of Collectivism

One major social expression of collectivism is collective responsibility. An example of collective responsibility is:

Definition of collective norms:

Analyzing Political Cartoons:

Symbolism:

Exaggeration:

Labelling:

Analogy:

Irony: