

What is Classical Liberalism?

Define Classical Liberalism:

1. Explain the point of the story: Your freedom to swing your fist ends where my nose begins.

2. Read the following short article about Liberal Democracy: [Defining Liberal Democracy](#)

Defining Liberal Democracy

The problem of liberalism:

On one hand you want to maximize freedom; on the other hand you want to stop individuals from harming each other. How does liberalism deal with this?

Locke believed that a society must have laws. However he was very careful to state the reason for laws:

“The purpose of the law...is to preserve and enlarge freedom.”

- John Locke

Liberal democracy is the political system favoured by classical liberals.

A question that is often asked: Why not make everything based on the consent of the majority. Isn't that the fairest way to make a decision for everyone? The majority should rule!

Now imagine you are in a society where you have become the target of dislike or even hatred from the majority of your fellow citizens. Maybe they don't like the colour of your skin, your accent, your religious beliefs, the way you dress, or the groups you like to hangout with. Think of all the ways the majority could punish you because they dislike you. They could refuse to consider you for a job, refuse to rent you an apartment, maybe even spit on you in the street or beat you. In extreme case they

may even murder you. In our society what stops the majority from harming an unpopular minority?

In order to maximize individual freedom, John Locke identified two important components to Liberal Democracy:

1. Government based on the consent of the majority

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2. protection of individual rights

(Your right to swing your fist ends at the tip of my nose)

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Liberal Democracy

So you can see according to Locke, a majority does not have the power to violate the rights of a minority. Everyone, no matter how unpopular is guaranteed basic individual rights. Chief among these is the right to life, liberty and property.

The Statue of Justice



A. Why did Locke say, “The purpose of laws... is to preserve and enlarge freedom.”?

B. Liberal Democracy is the political system advocated by classical liberals. What are the two components of Liberal Democracy according to Locke?

c. Look at the Statue of Justice. Use the internet to find out What do each of the following symbolize?

- Scales
- blindfold
- sword

3. Indigenous Societies:

List the ways have indigenous peoples, specifically the Haudenosaunee, have contributed to the early development of liberalism?

Classical Liberalism (Economic)

USE THE notes in class and the following web page to answer the questions

<https://sites.google.com/a/gsacrd.ab.ca/social-30-2-on-line/classical-liberalism/classical-liberal-economic>

Read: Liberal Ideas on Economic Systems PAGE 102 to 105 in your textbook

4. Give the definition of Mercantilism and provide a couple of the main points.

5. Adam Smith rejected mercantilism and advocated a capitalist system. Explain each of the concepts below:

A. Laissez faire

B. The Invisible Hand

6. Adam Smith did not say there was no role for government. Rather Smith believed in the ideal of a *limited government*. According to Smith what was the appropriate role for government? (see text page 104)

7. In the bottom left hand corner of page 104 there is a description about how wages could be set either by a workers association like a guild or a union, or simply through supply and demand. Describe how supply and demand would work to set wages.

When demand for labour was high but the supply of workers was low what would happen to wages and why?

When demand for labour was low but supply of workers was high what would happen to wages and why?

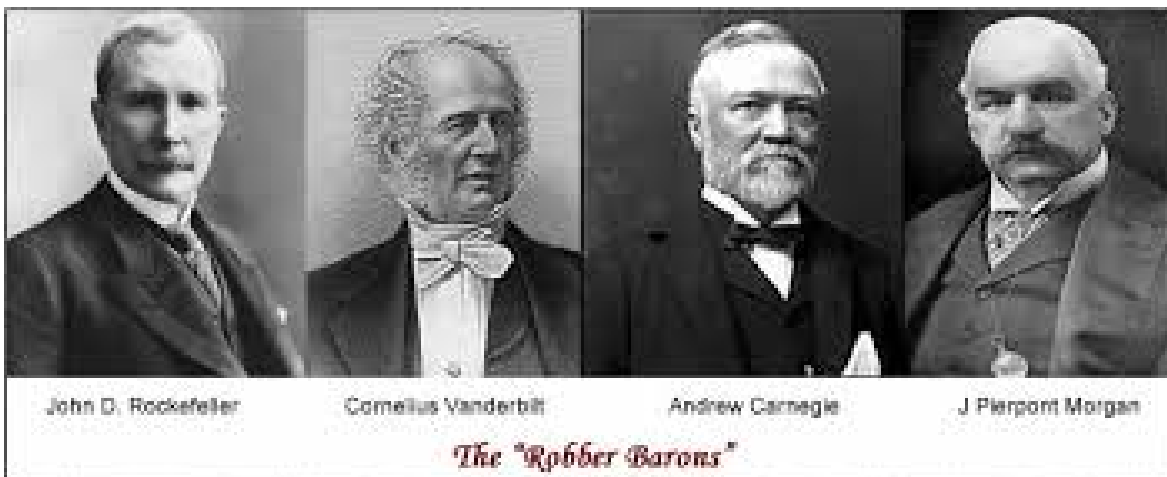
8. What were Mill's 3 principles on government?

9. Explain in your own words, Mill's Harm Principle.

Ch 5: Impacts of and Responses to Classical Liberalism



Solidarity, June 30, 1917. The Hand That Will Rule the World—One Big Union.



Chapter 5 Part 1: - The problems with Classical Liberalism and the Industrial Revolution

1. Give the definition for modern liberalism

2. **“The situation that led to the Triangle Fire was caused in some ways by the ideas of Classical Liberalism”**

Explain why someone would make the statement above? Refer to specific ideas and beliefs that are at the heart of classical liberalism.

3. After the fire many laws were made to make factory production safer for workers. Could or would these changes have been made if the society was based on the principles of classical liberalism?

4. Source:

The law limiting the hours of employment in factories for women and boys under 18 years to fifty-four hours a week went into effect at 12 o'clock last night. This will affect more than 300,000 women, nearly two-thirds of whom are employed in New York City. This amendment to the State labor laws was a result of the agitation that followed the Triangle shirtwaist factory fire. It permits women and boys to be employed overtime for one hour a day, provided that the total hours a week do not exceed fifty-four. A factory may employ women ten hours a day for five days, provided it does not keep them at work longer than four hours on the sixth day. Work by women and children on the seventh day is absolutely prohibited.

A. Explain the main idea of the source:

B. Would the source be in support of classical liberalism or modern liberalism and why?

5. List below a number of the positives and negatives that were created by classical liberalism and the industrial revolution:

Positives:

Negatives:

6. How would you describe disparity (The gap between the rich and poor) at the turn of the century in wages, living conditions, working conditions?

Robber Barons or Captains of Industry p. 118

The debate between **MODERN LIBERALS** and **CLASSICAL LIBERALS** was intensified with the so-called Robber Barons.

7. What are Robber Barons?
8. Some people referred to them as 'Captains of Industry'. Who were Captains of Industry?
9. Define philanthropy (Google if necessary)
10. Do you think these people have a responsibility to be philanthropists? Why or why not.
11. What is Standard of Living?
12. What is Cost of Living

Challenges of the Working Class

13. For each of the sources below make point form notes about the working conditions described:

A. How the Other Half Lives p. 120

B. Working Conditions in Mines and Factories p. 122

C. Child Labour p. 123

14. Some people remained Classical Liberals and opposed the changes suggested by the MODERN LIBERALS. What do you think were their main arguments???

15. List some of the the government actions to improve the lives of workers:

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Responses to Conditions Created by Economic Liberalism- Chapter 5 part 2

1. Who were the Luddites?

2. What were the Factory Acts of Britain?

3a. What were some restrictions the Factory Acts put in place?

3b. In what way did the Factory Acts go against classical liberal economic values?

3c. In what other ways were the factory acts based on key liberal values

4. Back in the mid 1800's, why would labour unions have had a difficult time organizing?
Why was it illegal to protest against labour laws?

5. What is a Labour Union? What tactics do they use to get what they want?

6. What are the goals of labour unions?

7. What arguments do people make against labour unions?

WINNIPEG GENERAL STRIKE 1919

8. Would you have sided with the strikers or the Citizens Committee? Why?

9. What were the negative effects of the strike?
10. Large scale strikes usually are successful in creating change. Why do you suppose this is true?
11. Which 3 freedoms guaranteed in liberal-democracies do unions use to function?
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Increasing Rights and Government Intervention: The Welfare State p. 129 - 130

12. How did voting rights in Britain change between 1832 and 1884? How does this relate to the ideal of a “liberal democracy”?
13. What type of government policies do you think appealed to the middle class and working peoples?
14. Define “Welfare State.” What government services are frequently offered in a Welfare state?
- 15a. What arguments do classical liberals make against the welfare state?

b. Why do modern liberals argue in favour of the welfare state.

16. How did the attitude towards the poor change in modern liberals from the workhouses to the welfare state?

Evolution of Individual Rights and Collective Rights

17a. How did woman's rights change over time?

B. Who were some important women who fought for these changes? (*persons, voting, political rights*) p. 130 - 132

C. What is the Suffrage movement?

Protection of Human Rights p. 132

18. What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? What are 4 important rights listed there?

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19. Explain in your own words the important difference between **modern liberalism** and **classical liberalism**. Include as many examples and details as you are able to. What types of laws and policies would each government have? Who are some of the important thinkers of each system?

Modern Liberalism	Classical Liberalism

Socialism and Communism

Father of Communism
Karl Marx



Key Terms - Define:

Bourgeoisie

Communism

Democratic Socialism

Government Intervention

Great Depression

Marxism

Proletariat

Socialism

Utopian Society

1. Explain the important ideas and practices of each person below

Robert Owen:
Charles Fourier:

2. Communism as a Response to Classical Liberalism

Karl Marx, lived from 1818 to 1883, and formulated the basic ideas for **Communism**.

He wanted to put an end to the struggle between the owners and the workers.

Marx believed that the bourgeoisie () were **exploiting**
() the proletariat ().

His proposed solution: seize control from the bourgeoisie through a _____ and take control of the political, economic, and social systems.



Workers establish a _____ society where there are no class differences

According to marx, a socialist society should have:

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Socialism

The harsh conditions in the factories of the industrial revolution caused many to question the practices and values associated with **classical liberalism**. **Socialists** were a group that valued **cooperation** over **competition**. They wanted a "fair" distribution of wealth and they wanted every child to have a "fair" chance in life. This often meant ensuring that all children had their basic needs met. Socialists rejected violent revolution as a means to bring about these changes. They believed voters could be persuaded that socialist values of caring and sharing and creating a welfare state were best.

Utopian Socialism

Utopia - an ideal or perfect society. Utopia is a Greek word that means "nowhere". Utopian socialist tried to create small ideal communities. They believed that by controlling the environment that people lived in they could create better people

3. Socialism Vs. Capitalism - p. 148

Values of Socialism	Values of Classical Liberalism (Capitalism)

4. You defined earlier what democratic socialism is, What are the similarities and differences of Marxism to Democratic Socialism

Similarities	Differences

5. What are some examples of democratic socialism in Canada?

6. Early Democratic Socialists

Democratic Socialists embraced some Marxist beliefs and rejected others. Below is a list of some Marxist beliefs. Put a check mark in front of the ones that socialists agreed with and an x in front of the beliefs socialists disagreed with.

- _____ free education for children in public schools
- _____ meaningful change can only be brought about through a violent revolution
- _____ there needs to be a shift from individualist values to more collectivist values
- _____ all property, including all factories should be nationalized
- _____ government needs to control important industries like communication and transportation

7. Read page 149. Below is a list of beliefs that **most democratic socialists would agree with.** Some are **socialist beliefs ("S")** and some are **classical liberal beliefs ("L")**. Place an S or an L in front of each belief to indicate if it is liberal or socialist

- _____ Men are born free and have certain rights, such as the right to life, liberty and happiness.
- _____ There should be greater economic equality in society
- _____ Capitalism infringes on workers rights and prevents them from being free
- _____ Government should be based on the will of the majority
- _____ Government should protect the right of workers to be in a union and bargain collectively
- _____ Society should be based on the Rule of Law.

8. What is the main message of the poster (figure 6-8) at the bottom of page 149?

The Great Depression and Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)

9. The great depression lasted for 10 years, from the crash in October 1929, to the beginning of World War 2 in 1939. About 25% of the workforce in both Canada and the United States were unemployed. People began to question classical liberal values of laissez faire. What types of government actions can you think of that might help in an economic crisis? How could the government help put people back to work again?

The Great Depression (p. 152)

10. According to your text the Great Depression was the result of _____

11. What event is seen as the kick off for the Great Depression?

12. Why did many people believe that society should move away from laissez-faire capitalism after the Great Depression?

13. What was the Regina Manifesto?

14. What are the main points of the Regina Manifesto?

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The Greatest Canadian Tommy Douglas

1. Describe Tommy Douglas's family background.

2. What happened during the Winnipeg General Strike and how did this affect Tommy Douglas?

3. What happened in Weyburn Saskatchewan that changed Tommy Douglas's wife?

4. Tommy Douglas helped found the Canadian Commonwealth Federation party. What were their goals?
5. How did political opponents portray the CCF?
6. What was the main point of the story of “Mouseland”. How does this story reflect socialist ideas?
7. Why does the film include Tommy’s view of Hitler, the Vietnam War and his daughter being charged with storing explosives of the Black Panther’s.
8. What were some of the changes that Tommy Douglas made in Saskatchewan?
9. Why did Tommy Douglas have a personal connection to the unaffordability of medical treatment?
10. Why and how did doctors try to stop medicare in Saskatchewan?
11. How does the Canadian Health Care system compare to the American system before Obama Care?
12. What are some comparisons that are made between Tommy Douglas and Trudeau.
13. Make a list of some of the government programs that Tommy Douglas initiated?