

Social 30-1 Course Review!

For the following names, events and terms, give the year(s), explain the main points of each item, and explain its significance. (Be sure to put them in your own words and use a separate piece of paper)

Textbook References: Perspectives on Ideology (Oxford)

Origins of Liberalism		
Names	Events	Terms/Concepts
Adam Smith	Industrial Revolution	Right wing
John Locke	Factory system	Conservative and Neo-conservative
Baron de Montesquieu	Greek democracy	Reactionary
John Stuart Mill	Iroquois democracy Pg. 116	Left wing
J.J. Rousseau	Workers rights	Liberal
Niccolo Machiavelli	Feminist movement	Socialist/Socialism
Nelly McClung (Famous 5)	Suffrage movement	Radical
Thomas Hobbes		Moderate
		Laissez-faire
		Capitalism
		Direct democracy
		Referendum
		Plebiscite
		Recall
		Representative democracy
		Constitution
		American Bill of Rights
		Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
		Voting rights
		Lobbyists
		Patronage
		Republic
		Constitution
		Individualism
		Collectivism
		Invisible Hand
		Proportional Representation
		First-past-the-post
		Illiberalism
		Consensus decision making

Responses to Liberalism		
Names	Events	Terms/Concepts
Theodore Roosevelt	Great Depression	Communism
Karl Marx	New Deal	Traditional economy
Franklin Roosevelt	Weimar Republic	Free Market economy
John M. Keynes	Treaty of Versailles	Planned/ Command economy
Adolf Hitler	Beer Hall Putsch	Mixed economy
V.I. Lenin	1933 German elections	Totalitarianism
Josef Stalin	Night of Long Knives	Welfare
Leon Trotsky	Nuremburg Laws	Social services
Benito Mussolini	Enabling Act	Stagflation
	Fall 1917 Revolution	Hyperinflation
	Civil War - Reds vs. Whites	Monetary Policy
	5 Year Plans	Fiscal Policy
	Show Trials	Deficit spending
		Indoctrination
		Scapegoat
		Propaganda
		Censorship
		Use of terror
		Gestapo/S.A./S.S.
		Cheka/N.K.V.D
		Revolution
		War Communism
		New Economic Policy
		Kulaks
		Collectivization
		Purge
		Marxism
		Marxist-Leninism
		Classical Conservatism
		Welfare State
		Welfare Capitalism

Modern Challenges to Liberalism		
Names	Events	Terms/Concepts
Harry Truman	Marshall Plan	Iron Curtain
Nikita Khrushchev	Truman Doctrine	Cold War
John F. Kennedy	Yalta Conference	Containment/Expansionism
Lyndon Johnson	McCarthyism – Red Scare	Domino theory
Mao Zedong	Korean War	Brinkmanship
Fidel Castro	Cuban Missile Crisis	Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
Dwight Eisenhower	Vietnam War	Arms control
Joseph McCarthy	Peace movements	Segregation
Richard Nixon	Civil rights in USA	Greenpeace
Ho Chi Minh	Détente	Kyoto Accord
Martin Luther King Jr.	Neo-conservatism	PATRIOT Act etc.
Ronald Reagan	Terrorism	War Measures Act
Margaret Thatcher	Developing world debt	Emergencies Act 1988
Mahatma Ghandi	Independence movement	Anti-Terrorism Act 2001
Friedrich Hayek	Freedom vs. Security	Consumerism
Milton Friedman	FLQ Crisis AKA October Crisis	Extremism
George W. Bush		Pandemics
Pierre E. Trudeau		Postmodernism
		Universal Suffrage
		Dissent
		Civility
		Citizen advocacy
		Law, Order and Good Gov't
		Will of the people
		Authoritarianism
		Illiberalism
		Progressivism
		Deterrence
		Collective Good vs. Individualism
		Political and Economic Spectrum
		Demand & Supply-side Economics

Modern Challenges to Liberalism Continued:

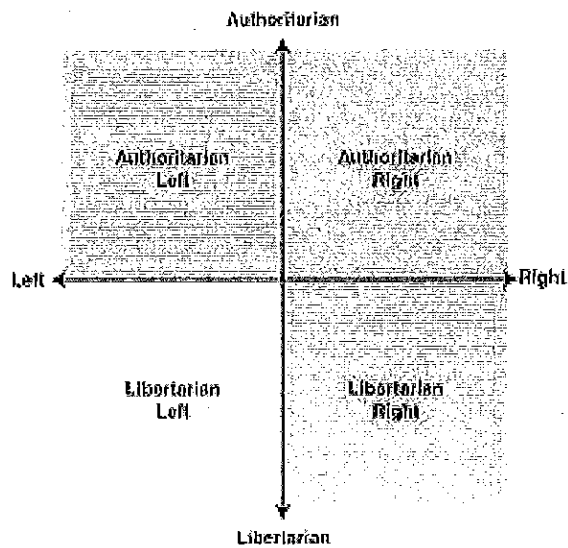
Principles of Liberalism (Individualism):

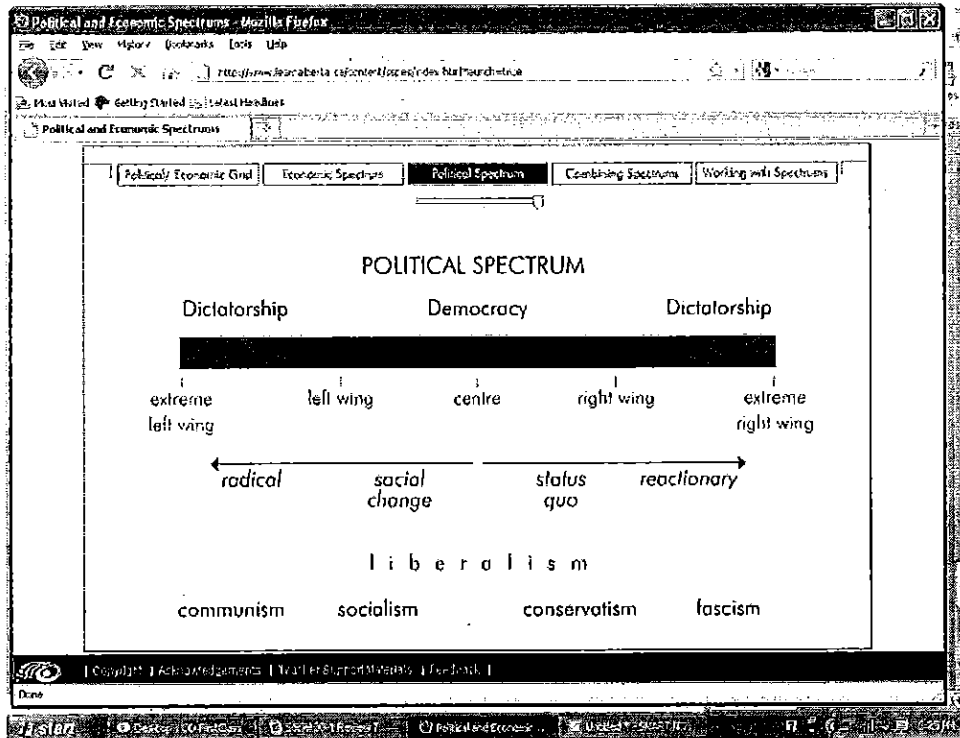
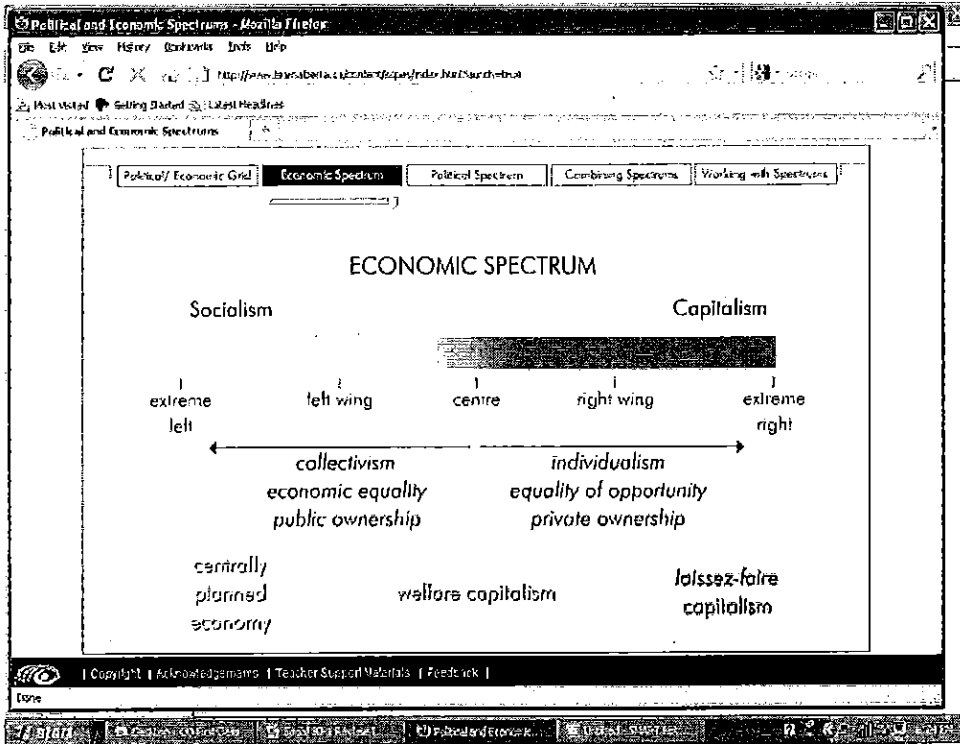
- Individual rights and freedoms
- Self interest
- Competition
- Economic freedom
- Rule of Law
- Private Property

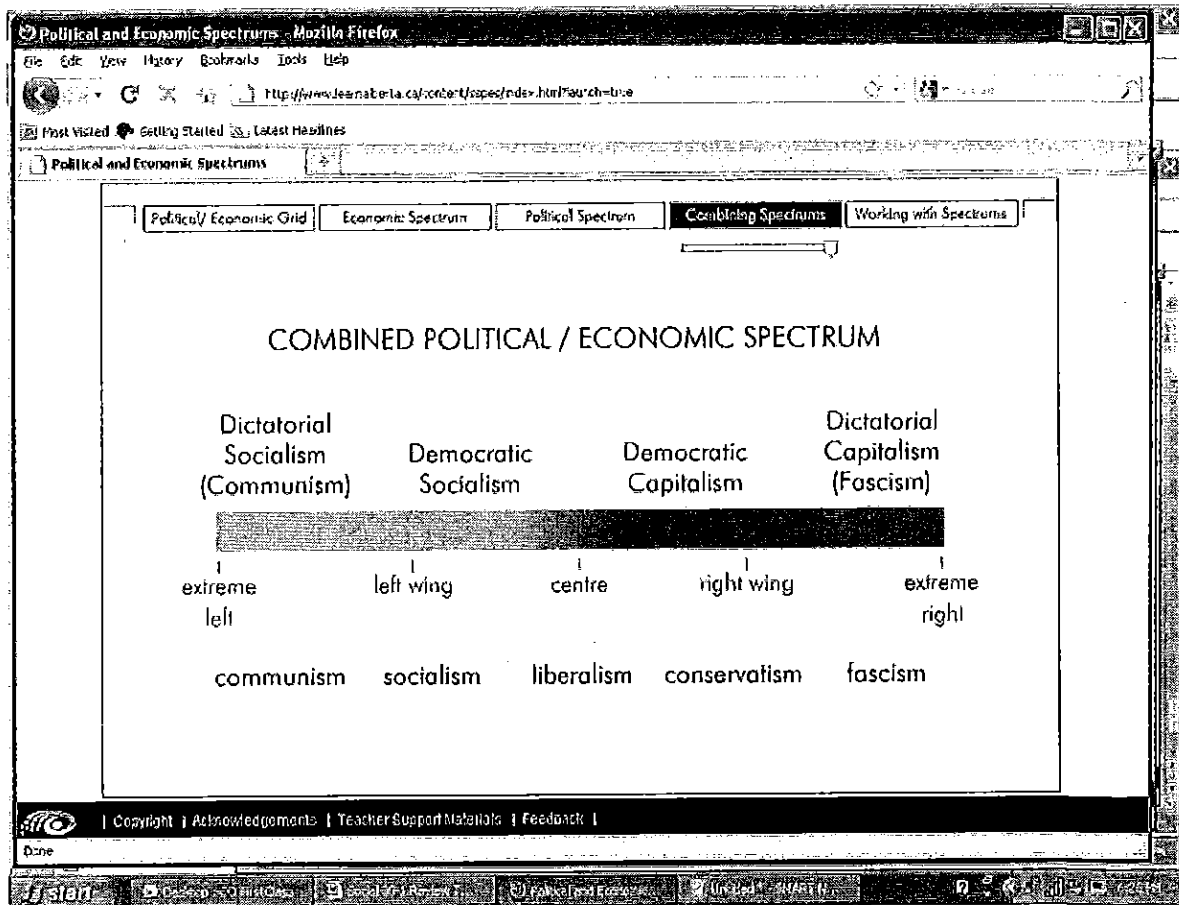
Principles of Collectivism:

- Collective responsibility
- Collective interests
- Economic equality
- Adherence to collective norms
- Public property

Political and Economic Spectrums:







Case Studies:

Early Examples of Individualism and Collectivism and Growth of Liberalism (Ch. 2 and 3)

- Aboriginal Understandings
- Medieval Period
- The Renaissance
- The Reformation
- The French Revolution
- The American Revolution
- Industrial Revolution

Rejections of Liberalism:

- Soviet Union (1917-1991)
- Nazi Germany (1933-1945)

Challenges to Liberalism Related to Foreign Policy (Ch. 7):

- Cold War Politics
 - Yalta Accords
 - Expansionism and Containment
 - Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan
 - Berlin Borders/Berlin Blockade/Berlin Wall
 - Revolutions in E. Europe: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
 - Spheres of Influence – alignment/non-alignment
 - Deterrence: MAD, SALT I & II, Nuclear Proliferation
 - Brinkmanship: The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - Proxy Wars: Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan 1979 etc. (Pg. 258)

- **Implications of Cold War Politics:**
 - Red Scare/ McCarthyism
 - Nuclear Fears
 - Espionage
 - 1960 U-2 Incident

Contemporary Challenges to Liberalism (Ch. 8):

- Classical vs. Modern Liberalism
 - Great Depression
 - Distribution of Wealth
 - Revision of liberal ideas to blend principles of individualism/collectivism
 - Neo-Conservatism
 - Enfranchisement
 - Concepts of equality
 - Environmentalism
 - Religion
 - Aboriginal Collective Thought

Imposing Liberalism (Ch. 9):

- Canadian Aboriginal Experience i.e. assimilation
 - Conflicting values on land-holding
 - Enfranchisement
 - Indian Act 1876
 - The White Paper & The Red Paper (Pg. 310-11)
 - Land Claims
 - Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

- Liberalism to the World
 - Motivations: Self-Interest and Humanitarianism
 - Refer back to your project!
 - Afghanistan 2001
 - Iraq 2003
 - Haiti

Political Challenges to Liberalism (Ch. 10)

HINT: Look at the issues both positive and negative about these systems!

- Authoritarianism
- Consensus Decision Making
- Direct Democracy
- Military Dictatorships
- Oligarchy
- One-Party State
- Proportional Representation
- Representative Democracy
- Responsible Government

Illiberalism in Democracies (Ch. 11):

- The War Measures Act: WWI, WWII, OCTOBER CRISIS 1970
- Emergency and Security Legislation
- Restriction of Freedoms
 - The US PATRIOT Act
 - Canada's No Fly List
 - Anti-Smoking Legislation

Viability of Liberalism (Ch. 12)

- Postmodernism
- Extremism
- Consumerism
- Environmentalism/Activism
 - Kyoto Protocol
- China and India's Economic Growth

Social Studies 30-1

How to Prep for Part A of the Diploma Exam (Source-based Writing Assignments)

Overview

- The new Social 30-1 diploma exam will be composed of two parts, written on two separate administration dates. The diploma is worth 50% of the final mark, blended 50-50 with the teacher or school-awarded mark (based on course work).
- Part A is worth 50% of the exam mark and is administered first (during the last week of classes).
- Part A is composed of two writing assignments, both of which are source-based. Assignment I is worth 20 marks and Assignment II 30 marks for a total of 50 marks.
- Part B will be composed of 60 multiple-choice questions and is written during the latter part of the exam period (almost two weeks after Part A).
- Based on this model, it is necessary to prepare for the type of writing the new exam requires.

Specifics

Assignment I

- Assignment I provides **three** sources for analysis and interpretation (cartoons, charts, diagrams, maps, graphs, readings, quotes, photographs, paintings, posters, etc.)
- **Two** distinct skill-based tasks are required for this assignment: 1) to interpret each source and explain the perspective presented as related to an identified theme, and 2) to identify and explain one or more relationship(s) that exists among the sources.
- You are expected to respond in **paragraph** form to effectively address **both** tasks. Recommended time is 45-60 minutes.
- This does **not** mean it must be organized or written in a conventional intro/body/conclusion format. However, you may use choose this approach.
- Regardless of the approach you choose, **respond as DIRECTLY as possible to the two tasks and refer SPECIFICALLY to ALL 3 sources.**

Here is a basic approach but remember, it is up to you how you organize your response. You should use the approach which is most effective, based on your own style and organization!!

Approach I (3-5 paragraphs)

- Write three paragraphs in which you interpret each of the 3 sources by identifying and explaining the perspective(s) presented.
- Write a fourth (and/or fifth) paragraph in which you explain one or more relationships that exists among the three sources.
- The more detail and support you include in each paragraph to reinforce your main ideas, the better your mark.

Assignment II

- Assignment II requires you to examine a single source, in this case a quote, and identify the ideological perspectives reflected in it and analyze it.
- You are also required to take and defend a position on the question, "To what extent should we embrace the ideological perspective(s) reflected in the source?"
- Your writing should be presented in a well-organized, coherent, multi-paragraph formal essay.

Written Response Format for Assignment 2

Introduction and Source Interpretation

- Begin with general introduction (2-3 sentences) about the origins of liberalism, how it has evolved, and come to mean different things to different people/societies
 - Identify and explain the perspective expressed in the source (2-3 sentences) and its basic relationship to principles of liberalism.
 - Explain the context of the source (2-3 sentences) – **ideology**, time period, circumstances.
 - You must give the speaker/source an ideological “name” and try to identify a philosopher who would agree with the quote. (Other than the one presented)
 - Explain the importance/significance of this issue and how it affects societies, citizens, etc. This may be a reference to collectivism or individualism
 - Outline briefly the different perspectives on this ideology (give the reader an idea of the case studies you will be using in your essay) – try to use the names of specific philosophers and/or specific ideologies as much as possible
- Identify the position you will be defending (thesis statement) – this is generally the last 1-3 sentences of this paragraph, depending on your writing style

THESIS

- This must answer the question: *“To what extent should we embrace the ideological perspective(s) reflected in the source”*
- Note that the question asks to what extent; therefore you can accept the entire ideology/source as it is presented, accept only certain parts of the ideology, while rejecting others, or completely reject the source/ideology.
- If you are struggling to formulate an answer consider: Should we embrace the ideological perspective in the source? Is this perspective completely “correct”? Are there times when we should not embrace this perspective?

FOR EXAMPLE...

If responding to: *“Government should be societies’ guardians; it ensures the well being of everyone regardless of their status.”*

- A government should protect its people from threats within the nation and should be prepared to tackle interior matters such as the economic needs of the citizens and the health care needs of the populace. Therefore, a Democratic Socialist government in which the government is elected and responsible to the citizens of the state to provide certain programs for the people is the most advantageous form of government.
- Governments must protect its populace from external threats and must maintain the political security of its people; however, in order to maintain a citizenship that is self-reliant, the government must adhere to laissez faire economic principles and encourage its citizens to stand on their own two feet, even during times of economic hardship.
- It is the responsibility of government to ensure well being of its citizens, particularly when it comes to economic matters. While the government cannot be expected to provide everything for its citizens, it must create stability and security during times of economic hardship and ensure that all citizens have access to basic necessities.

Body Paragraph(s) Part One-Three: Supported Argument(s)

- This is a summary of the position you are taking and defending
- If you are assuming “the middle”, you must acknowledge the problems/weaknesses associated with your argument, while still supporting this argument and proving that it is the best alternative.
- You must include examples/case studies to show why your logic is sound (ie – when have your ideas been successful – why is this so?)
- This may be a single, well developed paragraph or several paragraphs. A middle position may require several paragraphs to defending and explaining the several aspects of your stance.
- Make sure that your examples are linked to the source/ideology and your thesis

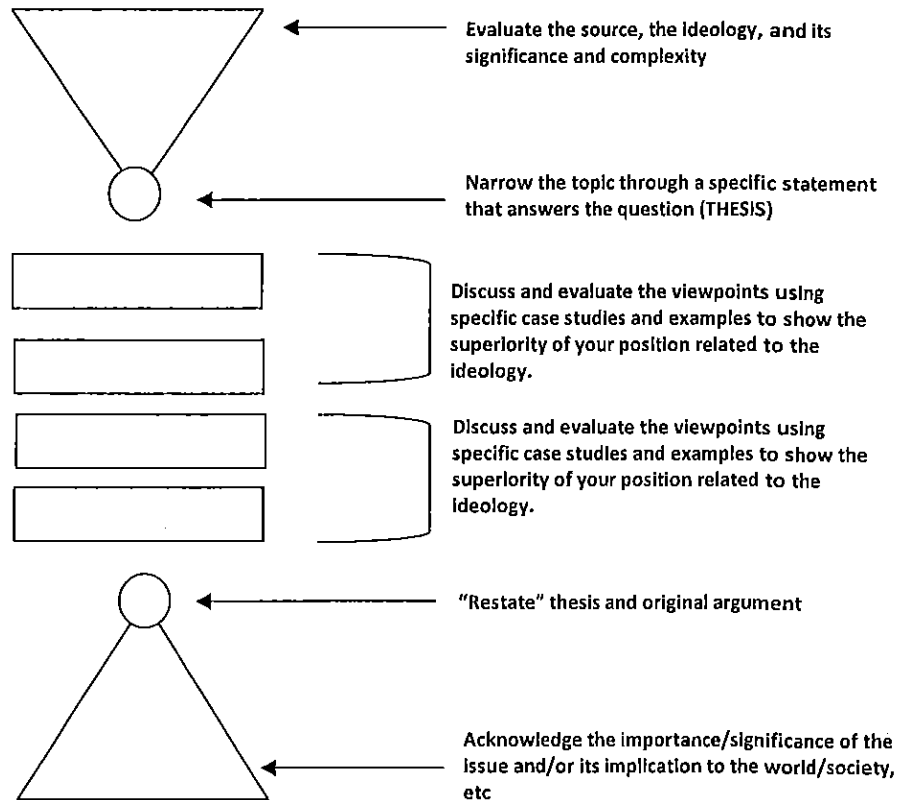
STRUCTURE:

- **Topic sentence #1** → identify position that is being summarized in this paragraph
- **Topic Sentence #2** → Refer to source (1-3 sentences) – how does it relate to the argument you are presenting?
- **Supporting Statements** → identify and explain 2-3 arguments that support this position
- **Examples/Evidence** → identify and explain a detailed case study or several examples to illustrate why this argument is the correct and logically sound argument. (Show when and why it was/is successful)
- ***The key here is to show how the your position acknowledges the goals of the other positions, but avoids the problems those positions create***
- Evidence must be relevant and accurate, historical and/or contemporary, comprehensive.
- Relate examples fully to the specific argument and the larger issue

Concluding Paragraph

- Summation of all arguments, acknowledgement of the complexity of the issue at hand
- “Restatement” of thesis – avoid re-using the same key phrases or wording
- Do not introduce any new ideas!
- Make a final point about your position and why it is superior
- Avoid saying “in conclusion” or “to conclude”
- Offer “insight” into the issue-based topic; acknowledge the importance of the issue.

Overall, the structure of your paper should look like this:



Keys to success:

- Effective interpretation of source throughout the paper (this is key! You must refer back to the original source frequently)
- Clearly established position
- Thorough development of arguments and relating them to issue and source
- Link evidence to arguments and to the source (at LEAST two fully developed case studies)
- Use social studies vocabulary! You are given a dictionary and thesaurus during the diploma!
- Do not use "I" statements or refer to "us", "we", "our" etc.
- Time management (1:45 max writing time)

Writing Assignment II (Position Paper) Outline

To what extent should we embrace the ideological perspective(s) reflected in the source?

Introductory Paragraph

Introductory statement (introduce the topic and identify what the issue(s) is/are:

Analyze the source:

• What perspective(s) is/are presented in the source? (Where would the author of the source fit on the political – economic spectrum? What principles of liberalism would the author of the source probably support/reject? What evidence from the source shows that this is the case? How do you know this is the perspective? Explain key phrases/terms/symbols etc.)

• Why is/are the perspective(s) important? (Impact on quality of life, citizenship, identity?)

• What complexities/issues are associated with the perspective(s) in the source? (What issues, concepts, ideas, etc. are raised or implied by the source?) Are any important perspectives being ignored by the source?:

(continued....)

• Who would **support** the ideological perspective(s) of the source and why? (What kind of people, historical figures, groups, political parties etc.)

• Who would **oppose** the ideological perspective(s) of the source and why? (What kind of people, historical figures, groups, political parties etc.)

*What principle(s) of liberalism is the source connected to? How do these ideas relate to liberalism?

Thesis Statement: To what extent should we embrace ideological perspective(s) reflected in the source and why? (What is your position on the issue?) Answer the assignment question! Make it very clear what your answer is.

Specific Social Studies vocabulary that can be used to support the position: (At least some of these terms should be included in your essay to demonstrate that you understand the issues raised by the perspective of the source)

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Body Paragraphs:

1. First supporting argument:

Explanation:

Evidence: (examples, case studies from theoretical, historical, contemporary, or current events that support your argument)

Connection(s) to source: Explain how this argument is linked to the source and how this argument supports your thesis.

2. Second supporting argument:

Explanation:

Evidence: (examples, case studies from theoretical, historical, contemporary, or current events that support your argument)

Connection(s) to source: Explain how this argument is linked to the source and how this argument supports your thesis

3. Third supporting argument:

Explanation:

Evidence: (examples, case studies from theoretical, historical, contemporary, or current events that supports your argument)

Connection(s) to source: Explain how this argument is linked to the source and how this argument supports your thesis

Conclusion:

Restate your thesis:

Summarize supporting points/arguments (revisit your blueprint):

Concluding statement (can remind the reader why the issue is important):