

Social 30-1 and 30-2  
Review sheets **RI 1 and 2**

These are meant to be an **aid** for you in reviewing material for this course.

**RI 1: To what extent should ideology be the foundation of identity?**

1. On the **Economic** continuum below place those items listed. Use the letters to save space

left

right

- 
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Individualism     | M. Elitism            |
| B. Collectivism      | N. Equality           |
| C. Radical           | O. Materialism        |
| D. Moderate          | P. Fascists           |
| E. Reactionary       | Q. Communists         |
| F. Socialism         | R. Conformity         |
| G. Public ownership  | S. Liberalism         |
| H. Self reliance     | T. Welfare capitalism |
| I. Egalitarianism    | U. Welfare state      |
| J. Conservatism      | V. Privatize          |
| K. Private ownership | W. Nationalize        |
| L. Social assistance |                       |

2. On the **Political** continuum below place the following. Use the letters to save space.

control

freedom

- 
- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| A. Totalitarianism        | I. Socialists  |
| B. Democracy              | J. Anarchists  |
| C. Modern Liberalism      | K. Green Party |
| D. Liberal party          | L. Libertarian |
| E. Conservative Party     | M. Fascist     |
| F. Democrat (USA party)   | N. Locke       |
| G. Republican (USA party) | O. Hobbes      |
| H. New Democratic Party   | P. Stalin      |

3. For each of the following statements identify if they are radical, liberal, conservative, or reactionary

\_\_\_\_\_ I want progressive change, but I do not want violence.

\_\_\_\_\_ Remains optimistic about people's ability to solve their own problems.

\_\_\_\_\_ Proposes retrogressive change to the status quo.

\_\_\_\_\_ Favours less control over the individual and opposes governmental remedies to society's inequities.

\_\_\_\_\_ Advocates any means of restoring society to a former state (either violent or non-violent ).

\_\_\_\_\_ Argues that revolution (violent or non-violent) is the only way to effect change in society.

4. In an ideology there are certain beliefs that can be identified.

a. For each of the following ideologies identify the belief each has in each area.

b. Provide examples of each: people, ideologies, political parties

Characteristic	Individualism	Collectivism
Human Nature		
Nature of Society		
Role of Individual		
Vision of future		
<b>Examples</b>		

5. Define each of the following characteristics of a capitalist economy and explain how they are considered aspects of individualism. Profit motive, laissez faire, supply and demand, competition, invisible hand

6. Explain how collectivism developed as a result of the industrial revolution.

7. Of the following example distinguish their appropriate ideological theme (nation, class, race, relationship to land, gender, religion)

\_\_\_\_\_ Wanting economic equality for all

\_\_\_\_\_ Collective community wanting self-determination

\_\_\_\_\_ Conserving the rain forest

\_\_\_\_\_ Segregation in South Africa

\_\_\_\_\_ Franchise for women

\_\_\_\_\_ Israel's citizenship criteria

8. Explain how the development of liberalism resulted from enlightenment?

9. Define each of the following characteristics of collectivism and explain how they are considered aspects of collectivism. Economic equality, co-operation, collective interest, collective norm, public property.

## **RI 2: To what extent is resistance to liberalism justified?**

1. Explain the difference between classical liberalism and classical conservatism and classical liberalism and modern liberalism, welfare capitalism and welfare state?

2. Describe how each of the following responded to classical liberalism: luddites, chartists, utopian socialists, communists, socialists, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF)

3. Explain the key differences between socialism and communism

4. Explain how each of the following evolved as a response to classical liberalism; unions, New Deal, universal suffrage.

5. Explain how a supply side economist and a demand side economist would respond to:

	SUPPLY	DEMAND
Recession		
Inflation		

6. What is the **KEY** difference between supply and demand side ideologies? \_\_\_\_\_

7. For each of the following men, state at least one main idea for which each he is noted.

Bentham	
Burke	
Douglas	
FD Roosevelt	
Friedman	
Hobbes	
Keynes	
Locke	
Marx	
Mill	
Montesquieu	
Owen	
Ricardo	
Rousseau	
Smith	
T Roosevelt	

8. For each of the following people state whether they are more **left** or **right** wing on the economic spectrum.

\_\_\_\_\_ FD Roosevelt

\_\_\_\_\_ H Hoover

\_\_\_\_\_ T Roosevelt

\_\_\_\_\_ R Reagan

\_\_\_\_\_ P Trudeau

\_\_\_\_\_ R Bennett

\_\_\_\_\_ M Keynes

\_\_\_\_\_ B Mulroney

\_\_\_\_\_ J Layton

\_\_\_\_\_ M Thatcher

\_\_\_\_\_ S Harper

\_\_\_\_\_ R Owen

\_\_\_\_\_ C Coolidge

9. What is the difference between fiscal and monetary policy?
10. What is the connection between WWI and the Russian Revolution?
11. Did the Russian revolution result in the desired aim of liberalism? Examine this from a political and economic perspective.
12. Would War Communism and the NEP in Russia be considered liberal policies? Explain
13. In what ways was Stalin's constitutional government illiberal? Focus on the where the **real** power resides.
14. Using what criteria was Stalin's 5 year plans a success?
15. What principles of collectivism are evident in the economic policies of communist Russia? explain
16. The Kulaks resisted the collectivist policies that were being implemented. Was this resistance justified? Were they successful in their resistance?
17. What was the aim of the military purges of both Stalin and Hitler? What was the **unexpected** result of the purges?
18. Germans resisted the liberal democratic government in place after WWI . For what reason did they resist, and what was the end result of this resistance?
19. For each of the following attempted resistance to the Weimar Republic, indicate whether they are left or right. Spartacist, Kapp, Beer Hall. Indicate which was the one Hitler led. What was the result of Hitler's resistance to the democratic government?
20. Using what criteria would the illiberal government in Germany be ruled a success?
21. For each of the following techniques of dictatorship explain how they are illiberal.
  - a. Scapegoating
  - b. Indoctrination
  - c. Direction of popular discontent
  - d. Control of media
22. How were robber barons, the Great Depression and monopolies a result of liberalism?
23. What was the US government's response to liberalism between WWI and WWII?
24. How did Canada respond to the Great Depression?
25. What was the cause of the 'stagflation' that was experienced in the 1970's?
26. How did the governments of the late 1980's respond to this economic trend? Eg. Reaganomics, Thatcherism, M. Harris, R Klein.
27. Explain the economic polices of 'trickle down' and 'bottom up'.
28. How do monetary and fiscal policies differ?

29. Why did Stalin view the Potsdam Conference as an opportunity to exert his influence?
30. What was the purpose of the Marshall Plan—obvious and covert?
31. What was the Soviet response to the Marshall Plan?
32. In what manner did Stalin exert his control over the eastern half of Europe? Provide political and economic examples.
33. Explain De-Stalinization and the unanticipated reaction to the implementation of this policy.
34. Explain the concept of expansion and containment as it relates to the Cold War era.
35. What is the basic focus of the Brezhnev Doctrine and the Truman Doctrine?
36. How was MAD a precursor to deterrence?
37. Explain the connection between Cuba, the Soviet Union, and US ideologies?
38. Explain how each of the following are considered a move towards deterrence.
  - a. Partial Test Ban
  - b. SALT I
  - c. Helsinki Accord
  - d. START
  - e. INF Treaty
39. Why didn't the USSR veto the UN resolution to send troops to Korea?
40. Why was US public sentiment against the Vietnam War?
41. Explain why a liberal government, like the USA, was/is involved in illiberal activities in countries like Chile, Iran, Afghanistan, and Iraq.
42. Explain McCarthyism and how it led to illiberal practices in the US and Canada.
43. Explain the difference between positive and negative rights.
44. Briefly explain how a modern liberal and a classical liberal would respond to the following situations.
  - 1) The economy shows signs of heading towards a recession.
  - 2) Corporations have been found to be dumping toxic waste
  - 3) Some individuals collecting welfare are found to be abusing the system