

Social Studies 30-1 Workbook

Unit 1

To what extent should ideology be the foundation of identity?

The Big Questions

- *To what extent are ideology and identity interrelated?*
- *To what extent are individualism and collectivism foundations of ideology?*

The Main Topics

- What is an ideology, including the characteristics of various ideologies?
- What factors influence the acceptance of an ideology?
- What are the characteristics (expressions) of individualism and collectivism?
- What are the historical and contemporary perspectives regarding individualism and collectivism?

Associated Chapters: 1, 2, 3

Key Terms and Concepts

Adam Smith	Individualism	Socialism
Adherence to Collective Norms	Individual rights and freedoms	Self-interest
Authoritarianism	Ideology	Thomas Hobbes
Center	Ideology Grid	
Collectivism	John Locke	
Competition	Jean-Jacques Rousseau	
Communism	Left-Wing	
Conformity	Liberalism	
Conservatism	Libertarians	
Cooperation	Moderates	
Collective interest	Neo-conservatism	
Collective responsibility	Political Spectrum	
Economic Spectrum	Private Property	
Economic Equality	Public Property	
Economics Freedom	Radical	
Egalitarian	Revolutionary	
Fascism	Right Wing	
Factors that Influence Ideologies	Rule of Law	

Introduction to Ideologies

What is an ideology?

There are many aspects that influence your ideology. List these factors and draw an image next to each one.

The four concepts that relate to our ideology, these include:

- your views on the _____ of human beings
- your interpretation of the _____
- your vision for the _____
- your beliefs on the role of _____

Ideology and You

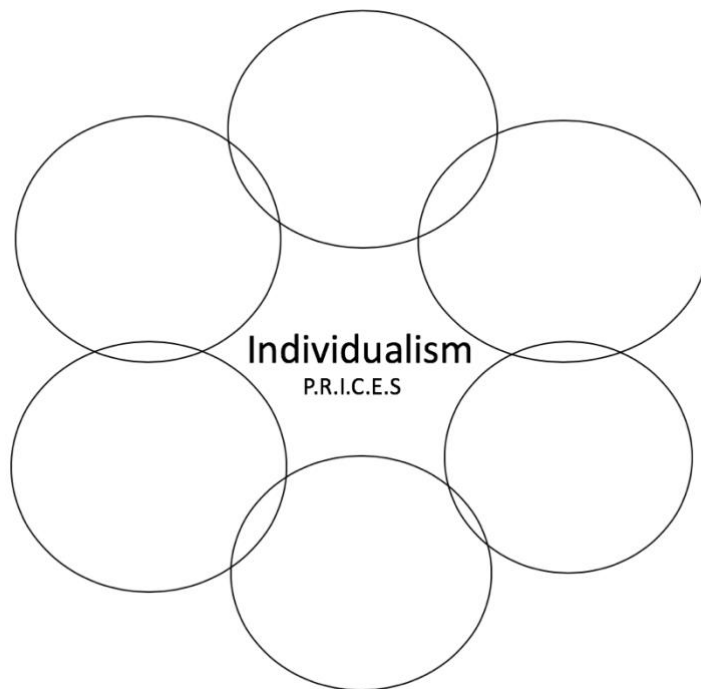
Draw an image of yourself in the middle of this page. Around yourself, indicate how the different aspects of ideology influence you. Additionally, include your thoughts about the four concepts that relate to the development of an ideology.

Principles of Individualism vs Collectivism

Individualism

What is individualism?

The six values of an individualist are:

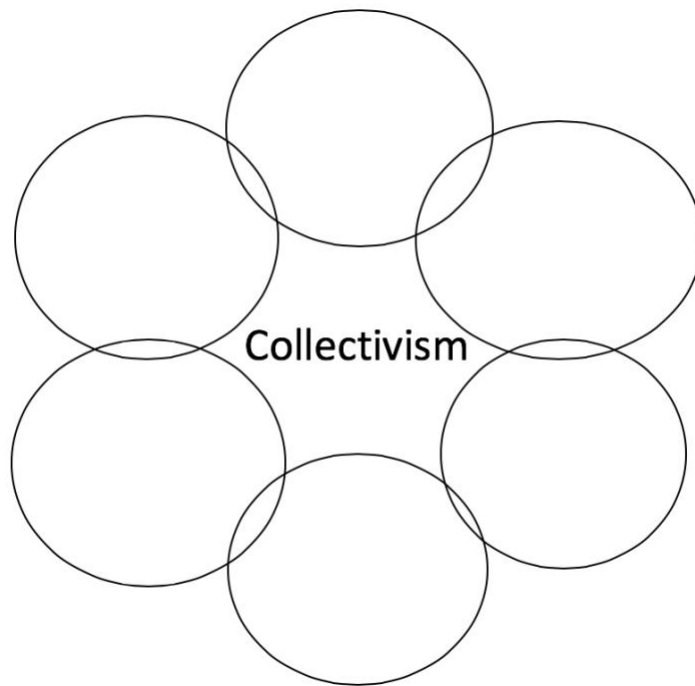


When did values of individualism begin to emerge?

Collectivism

What is collectivism?

The six values of a collectivist are:



When did values of collectivism begin to emerge?

Historically, society was more collectivist in the past because we depended on each other for survival. Do you think this could happen again – and what would be the conditions that would encourage us to be more cooperative?

Are you more individualist or collectivist? Justify your answer by providing two values of the ideology you support most and explain why, and one value of the ideology you do not support as much and explain why.

Read the following notes and complete the accompanying activities which examine the concepts of individualism and collectivism.

Individualism:

an ideology based on the primacy of individual freedom; values the freedom and worth of the individual, sometimes over the security and welfare of the group. A supporter of the principles of individualism might be referred to as an **individualist**.

Collectivism:

an ideology based on the primacy of collective welfare; values the goals of the group and the common good over the goals of any one individual. A supporter of the principles of collectivism might be referred to as a **collectivist**.

Major Components of Collectivism and Individualism

Cultural psychologists have conducted considerable research since 1980 to identify the main values of individualism and collectivism. (Chart is adapted from *Global Systems*)

Collectivism	Individualism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The survival of the collective takes precedence over that of the individual. ● Personal potential is attained through collective development. ● Uniformity and conformity are the ideal. ● Collective identity is defined by group membership. ● Conformity to group norms, obedience, and harmony are expected. ● The group is able and entitled to know what its members do and think in private. ● Collective responsibility is expected; the entire group is responsible for the actions of its members. Collective efforts are believed to be superior. ● Cooperation and conformity are the best way to achieve goals. ● The group assumes responsibility for the well-being of its members. ● Fulfilment of the group's obligations is important; actions are guided by group interests. ● Sharing of wealth, egalitarianism, public or collective ownership are important. ● Rights of the group take precedence; individual rights are secondary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Individual self-worth; ultimate moral authority lies with the individual. ● Personal potential is developed through individual effort. ● Each person is unique. ● A person's identity is defined by personal characteristics. ● The individual makes independent decisions and judgements. ● The person has the right to privacy; people should not interfere with what another person does and thinks. ● The individual is morally and/or legally responsible for personal actions. ● Emphasis on individual initiative and personal achievement. ● Excellence attained and goals met through competition. ● The individual is responsible for personal well-being. ● Fulfilment of individual needs and interests; actions guided by self-interest. ● Material rewards and wealth are not shared; property is held privately. ● The individual's rights are paramount and protected by laws.

Terminology

Principles of Collectivism	Principles of Individualism
Economic Equality	Economic Freedom
Cooperation	Competition
Public Property	Private Property
Collective Interest	Self-Interest
Collective Responsibility	Individual Rights and Freedoms
Adherence to Collective Norms	Rule of Law

Consider the statement. What would an individualist/collectivist say in response to this statement? Why would they say this?

Governments should monitor the Internet, and remove any content that is offensive, obscene or hurtful.	An individualist would say...	A collectivist would say...
	Because....	Because....
School uniforms should be mandatory in all public schools.	An individualist would say...	A collectivist would say...
	Because....	Because....
College and university tuition should be paid by the government through tax dollars.	An individualist would say...	A collectivist would say...
	Because....	Because....
Child care should be subsidized by the government	An individualist would say...	A collectivist would say...
	Because....	Because....

Examine the issues below indicate what position would be taken by the individualist and which be taken by the collectivist. Answer “yes” or “no” then indicate why an individualist or collectivist might feel this way.

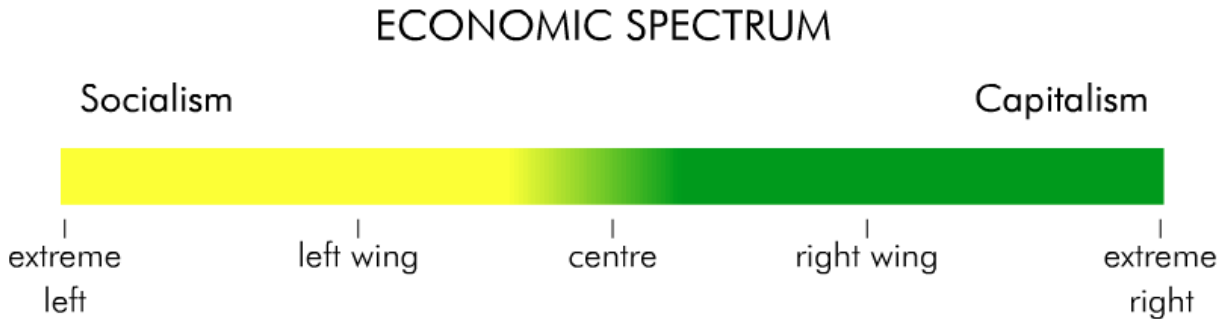
Issue	Position of the Collectivist	Position of the Individualist
Should governments impose restrictions on the use of firearms?		
Should governments increase the legal drinking age?		
Should governments provide financial aid to citizens?		
Should governments provide funds for day-care programs?		
Should governments control the activities of business?		
Should governments provide loans to students?		

Economic and Political Spectrum

Economic Spectrum

Label the chart with the following terms:

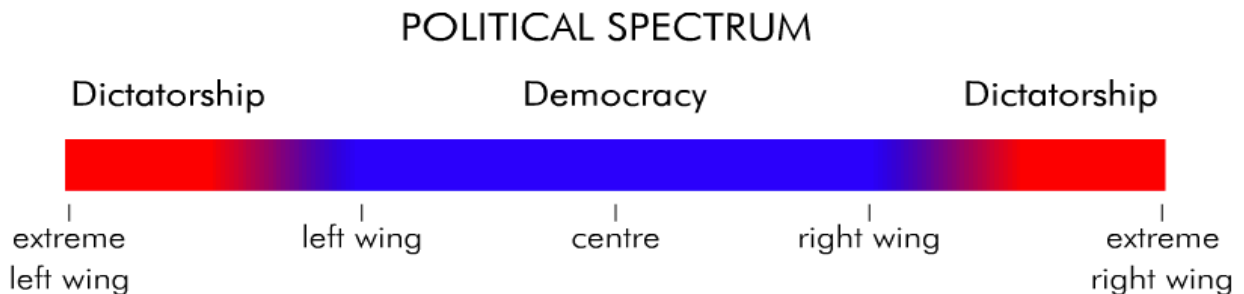
- Command Economy
- Welfare Capitalism
- Laissez-Faire Capitalism



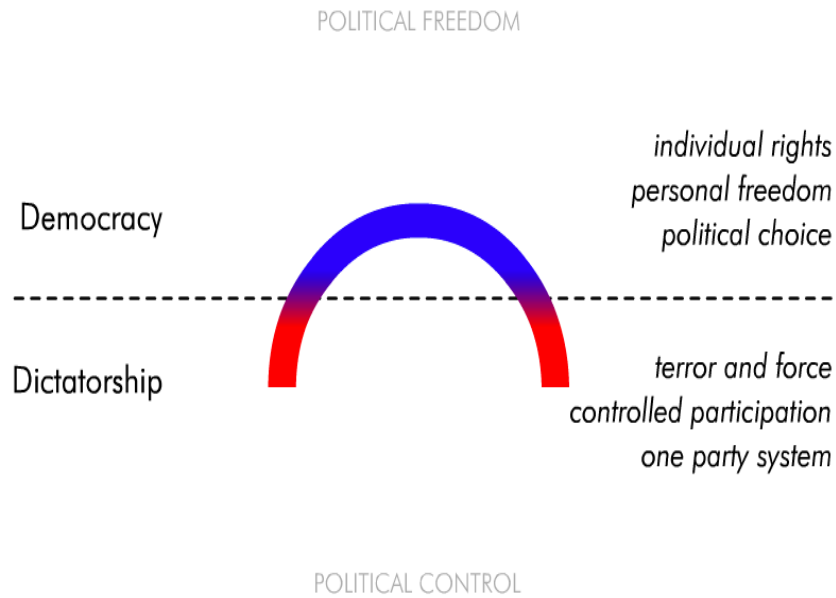
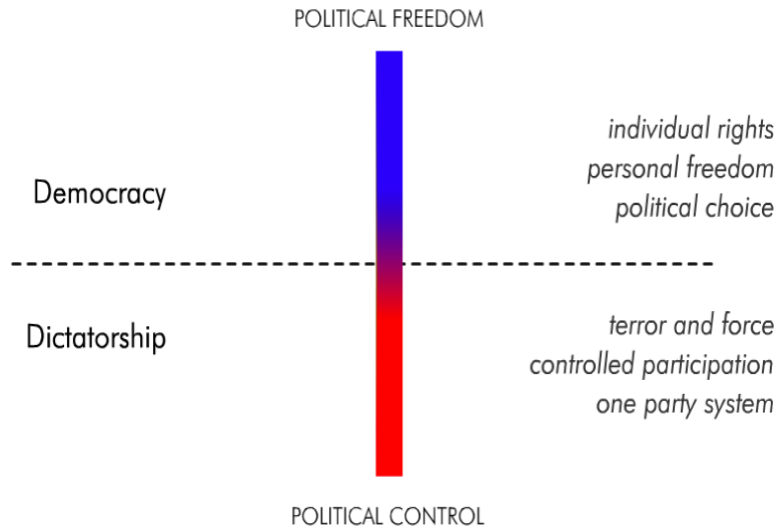
Political Spectrum

On the chart below, please label the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| - Radical | - Liberalism | - Fascism |
| - Social Change | - Communism | - Individualism |
| - Status Quo | - Socialism | - Collectivism |
| - Reactionary | - Conservatism | |



When we discuss just the political spectrum, we do so horizontally. When we discuss it combined with the economic spectrum to talk about the grid, we discuss it vertically.




**Combine the two together to form the economic/political grid below.
Include as many details and labels as possible.**

For the following three opinions, consider whether the focus of their comments is political or economic. Then decide where the person's opinion would fit on the spectrum you feel best represents their views. Indicate your placement on the spectrums.

Opinion One:

This is a great country we live in, but there are those, particularly some of the wealthy, who would have you believe there are no problems left to solve. This is not true. If you drive around our cities, you see homeless out on the streets. Even if a person is employed, statistics show that visible minorities and women usually make less than white men. True life here is much better than it was a century ago, but our jobs still not done. With the right legislation and a few new and innovative government programs, everyone, rich and poor, business owners, and workers, will see continual improvement in their quality of life.

Focus: Economic or Political 


Opinion Two:

The problem is that government has gotten too big. It is now infringing on areas that the fathers of our nation never intended to be legislated. I mean, it's ridiculous. Gun control, enforcing same-sex marriage rights on religious groups. I read where one government official is talking about changing the laws and forcing companies to hire people for some jobs based on their race! They say that the workforce should reflect the racial makeup of our society. What is wrong with the good, old-fashioned way of hiring people? You know, you interview them all and then you choose the person who is most qualified, regardless of their race. The whole thing's going to wrap business owners up in red tape. There are so many laws and regulations, never mind all those government officials that have to be paid to enforce those rules.

Focus: Economic or Political 

Opinion Three:

The government continues to make its propaganda statements about how this is the best country in the world in which to live. Even a child can see through this tissue of lies. This is the best country in the world to live in, only if you're rich... only if you are a member of the corporate elite that is conspiring to make slaves of the rest of us. There can be no real freedom or justice in a country whose government is controlled by big business, whose judges are flunkies for the elite, and whose court officers are often more corrupt than the criminals they represent. There is no equality in a country where the rich have all the power and where big corporations are the puppet masters of the government. The time for talking is over. There is only one solution. We must overthrow these demons of the dollar who seek to keep the common man down. We must rise up and take, by force of arms if necessary, what will never be given to us willingly - freedom and equality.

Focus: Economic or Political 

Critical Thinking

Henry Ford revolutionized the automobile industry. He built his own factories with some investments from others – individualist or collectivist? He increased wages for his workers to be much higher than other factory workers – capitalist or socialist? The reason he increased wages was so the workers could buy more cars and the company could make more of a profit – is this right wing or left wing? He used violent strike breakers and refused to allow unions because it would threaten his control over his factories –individualist or collectivist? Overall, would Henry Ford be considered more right wing or more left wing?

Positioning Statements on the Political Spectrum

Indicate where each statement falls on the political spectrum by writing the numbers under the line at the bottom of the page.

1. Government should increase taxes to expand health care and social services
2. Harsher penalties for drug crimes will reduce drug abuse
3. Canadians should have the right to bear arms (possess weapons), like Americans
4. Health care should be privatized in Canada
5. The benefits of oil pipelines outweigh the environmental concerns of spills and other environmental damages
6. First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples should have the right to govern themselves
7. Books that contain dangerous ideas should be banned from public libraries
8. Same-sex marriage should be legal throughout the world
9. People that are unemployed just don't work hard enough to find a job
10. Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism in the world
11. The government does not do enough to protect our environment
12. Canadian immigrants enrich the cultural fabric of society
13. Capital punishment should be reintroduced to Canadian law

Left

Centre

Right

Influential Philosophers

Philosophy101: What Should we Believe and Why?

- Ideas of equality – political power, wealth, opportunity, the law
- Ideas of democracy (different opinions) – self-governance, individual rights, social equality, material progress, preservation
- Classical liberalism – limit the power of government, Enlightenment (led to revolutions)
- Modern Liberalism – evolved as we responded to issues created by classical liberalism, rights movements, democracy and the rejection of it (communism, facism)

General Overview

The theories of these writers were based on assumptions about individuals in a state of nature, meaning before governments or organized society. If man in a state of nature is free and independent without laws, then governments should emphasize a high degree of freedom. Yet complete freedom could create chaos, war, fear and death. In addition, they believed there were natural laws (laws of nature) that should be followed to guide individuals. They were attempting to explain why men form governments, what do people give up in return for being governed, what is the purpose of government, how much power should governments have and who has the political power (who should rule) in a society.

Some of the natural laws expressed the nature of man - modesty, justice, mercy, logic, rationality etc. Yet they also explained that man's passions and desires were influential in causing people to behave the way they do - conflict, anger, evil.

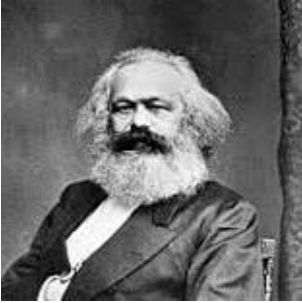
Influential Philosophers

- Thomas Hobbes
- John Locke
- Jean Jacques Rousseau
- Karl Marx
- Voltaire
- Montesquieu
- Adam Smith
- John Stuart Mill
- Edmund Burke

Fill in the chart below using the information we've learned.

Philosopher	Thomas Hobbes	John Locke	Jean Jacques Rousseau
Major Writings			
View on Human Nature, Morality and Education			
Purpose of Government			
Role of Reason			
Use of Force: When is the use of force acceptable?			

Karl Marx



Key Ideas:

Connection to Liberalism:

Voltaire



Key Ideas:

Connection to Liberalism:

Montesquieu



Key Ideas:

Connection to Liberalism:

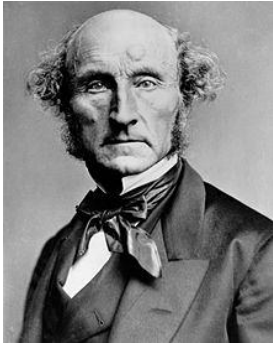
Adam Smith



Key Ideas:

Connection to Liberalism:

John Stuart Mill



Key Ideas:

Connection to Liberalism

Edmund Burke



Key Ideas:

Connection to Liberalism

Personal Connections

Which philosopher do you agree with most and why?

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

Source Analysis – Planning Practice

The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant. He cannot rightfully be compelled to do or forbear because it will be better for him to do so, because it will make him happier, because, in the opinion of others, to do so would be wise, or even right... The only part of the conduct of anyone, for which he is amenable to society, is that which concerns others. In the part which merely concerns himself, his independence is, of right, absolute. Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign.

— John Stuart Mill,

What is John Stuart Mill saying here?

What are some examples of laws created to prevent us from harming others?

What are some examples of laws created to help us make better decisions for our personal lives?

Someone would agree with this quote because:

Someone would disagree with this quote because:

My perspective on the quote:

Terminology I could use in my response:

Source Analysis – Writing Practice

Since Childhood, Americans are encouraged to see themselves as individuals responsible for their own destiny, not as a member of any collective group... Americans have a desire for personal success, both socially and economic... Achievement is a dominant motivation in American life and this can lead to not – so friendly competition.

Reminder: Explain the ideological position of the source by referring directly to what the source is saying. Be sure to use appropriate key terms in your analysis of the perspectives of the author. You may also want to include a case study to help explain your interpretations.