

**The curricular outcomes for related issue 3 and 4 are listed below:**

3.1 appreciate various perspectives regarding the viability of the principles of liberalism

3.2 appreciate various perspectives regarding the promotion of liberalism within political and economic systems

3.3 explore the extent to which governments should reflect the will of the people

3.4 explore the extent to which governments should encourage economic equality

3.5 analyze the extent to which the practices of political and economic systems reflect principles of liberalism (consensus decision making, direct and representative democracies, authoritarian political systems, traditional economies, free market economies, command economies, mixed economies)

3.6 analyze the extent to which liberal democracies reflect illiberal thought and practice (Canada, contemporary ex.)

3.7 analyze why the practices of governments may not reflect principles of liberalism

3.8 evaluate the extent to which governments should promote individual and collective rights (American Bill of Rights; Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms; First Nations, Métis and Inuit rights; language legislation; emergencies and security legislation)

3.9 evaluate the extent to which the principles of liberalism are viable in the context of contemporary issues (environment concerns, resource use and development, debt and poverty, racism, pandemics, terrorism, censorship, illiberalism)

4.1 appreciate the relationship between citizenship and leadership

4.2 exhibit a global consciousness with respect to the human condition and world issues

4.3 accept responsibilities associated with individual and collective citizenship

4.4 explore the relationship between personal and collective worldviews and ideology

4.5 explore how ideologies shape individual and collective citizenship

4.6 analyze perspectives on the rights, roles and responsibilities of the individual in a democratic society (respect for law and order, dissent, civility, political participation, citizen advocacy)

4.7 analyze perspectives on the rights, roles and responsibilities of the individual during times of conflict (humanitarian crises, civil rights movements, antiwar movements, McCarthyism, prodemocracy movements, contemporary examples)

4.8 evaluate the extent to which ideology should shape responses to contemporary issues

4.9 develop strategies to address local, national and global issues that demonstrate individual and collective leadership

4.10 explore opportunities to demonstrate active and responsible citizenship through individual and collective action

**In the textbook we explored the following:**

White Paper

Red Paper

Nisga’a

Agreement

NATO

Haudenosaunee Confederacy

**Chapter 9 Issue**:

To what extent, and for whom, has the imposition of

liberalism been

successful?

land holding

war on

terror

Royal Commission

assimilation

Indian Act

enfranchisement

Canada in Afghanistan

elite

directing popular discontent

propaganda

controlled participation

lobby (interest) groups

Senate

House of Commons

oligarchy

authoritarianism

party solidarity

secret

police

**Chapter 10 Issue**:

To what extent should governments reflect the

will of the people?

one-party state

constituency

(riding)

military

dictatorship

republic

direct

democracy

proportional representation

representative democracy

responsible government

consensus

pandemic

extremism

October Crisis

U.S.

PATRIOT Act

War Measures Act

collective rights

individual rights

liberal democracy

Quebec Charter of Rights and Freedoms

language legislation

illiberal

Kyoto Protocol

postmodernism

American Bill of Rights

environmental activism

Anti-terrorism Act

**Chapter 11 and 12 Issues**:

To what extent should governments promote and protect individual and collective rights? To what extent do contemporary issues challenge the principles of liberalism?

emergency

and security legislation

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

civil rights movement

dissent

non-violence

worldview

draft

dodger

civil liberties

‘just war’

conscientious objector

pacifism

citizenship

advocacy

civility

draft

pro-democracy movement

philanthropy

status

Indian

Charter of Rights and Freedoms

naturalization

political participation

anti-war movement

election fraud

liberation movements

positive human right

apartheid

negative human right

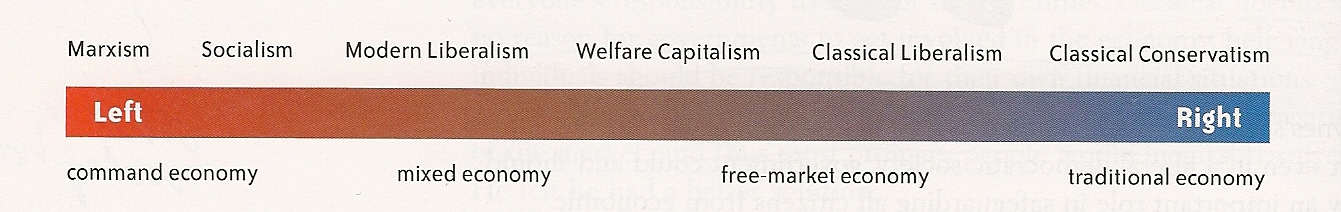
**Chapter Issues**:

To what extent should ideology shape responses to issues in times of peace and times of conflict? To what extent should an ideology shape your thinking and actions as a citizen?

individual rights, roles and responsibilities

citizenship

**You should have a working understanding of the political and economic spectrum below:**

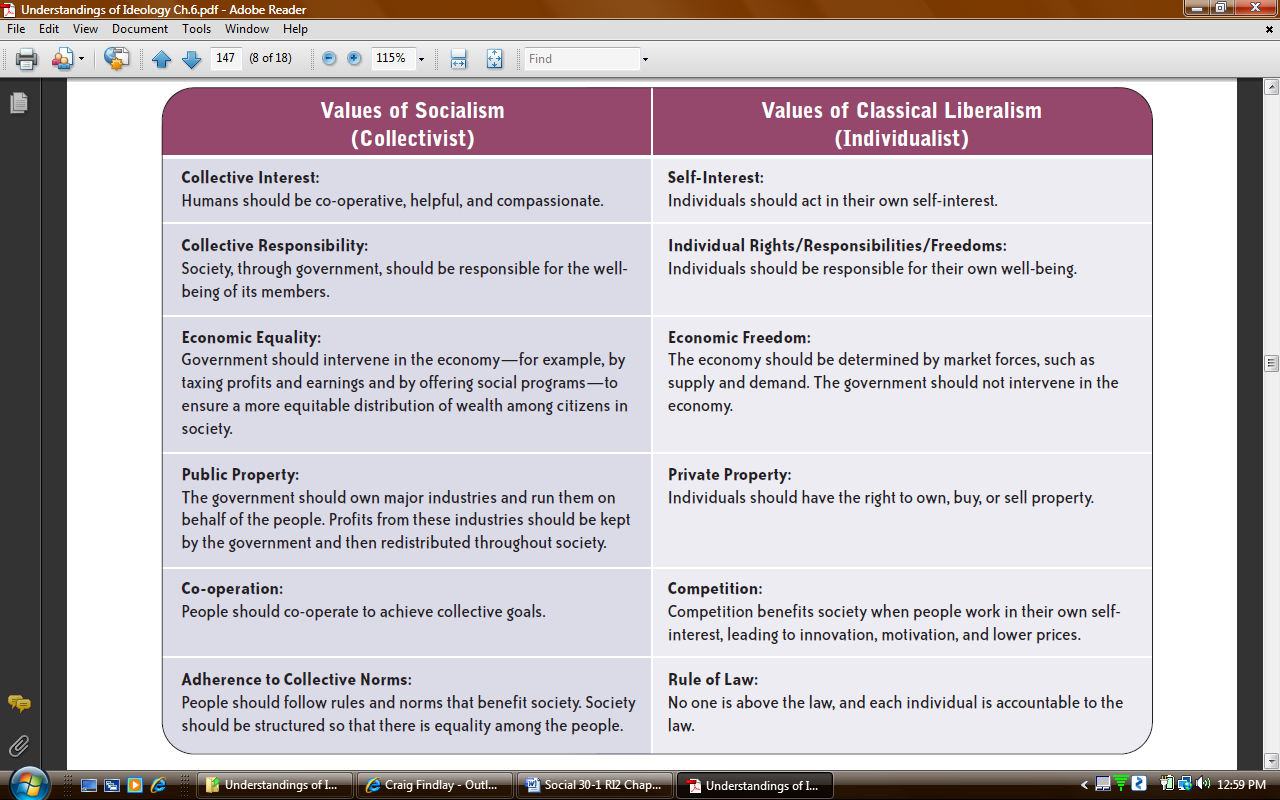
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**Essential understandings:**

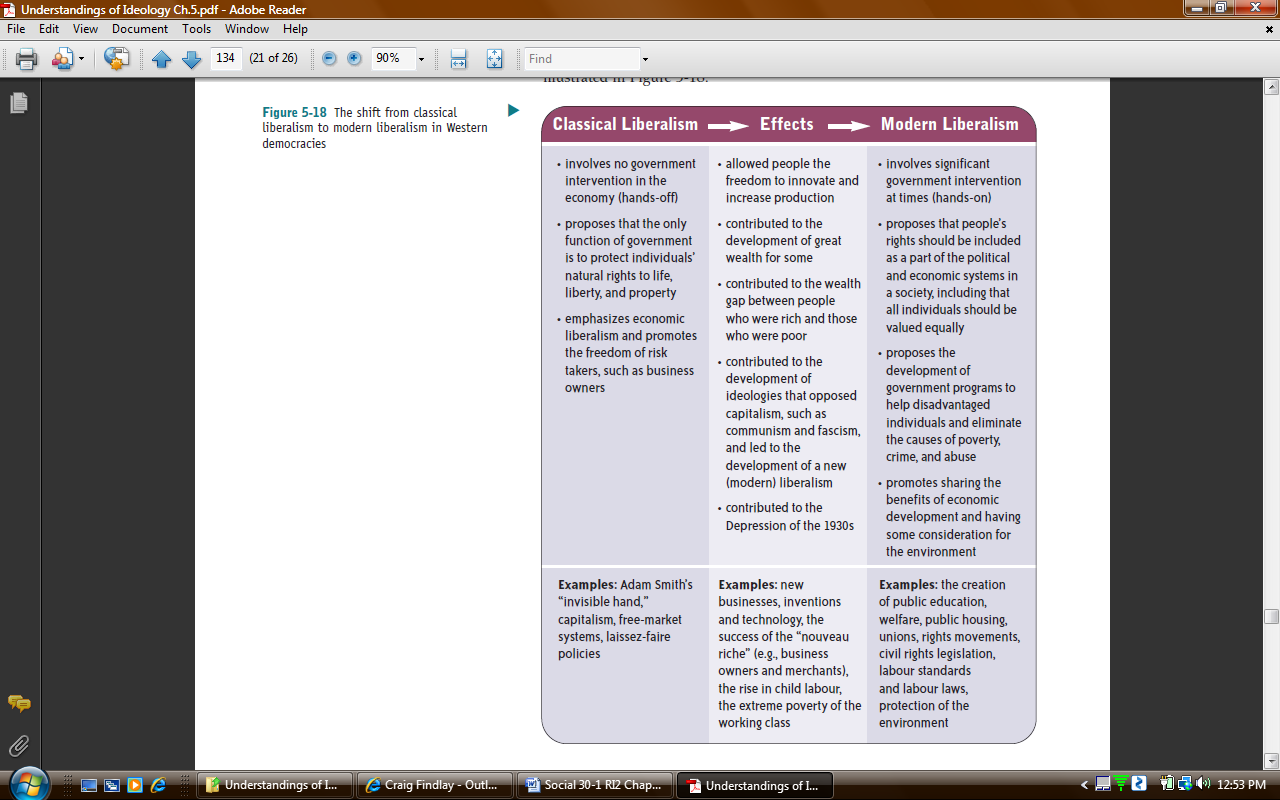
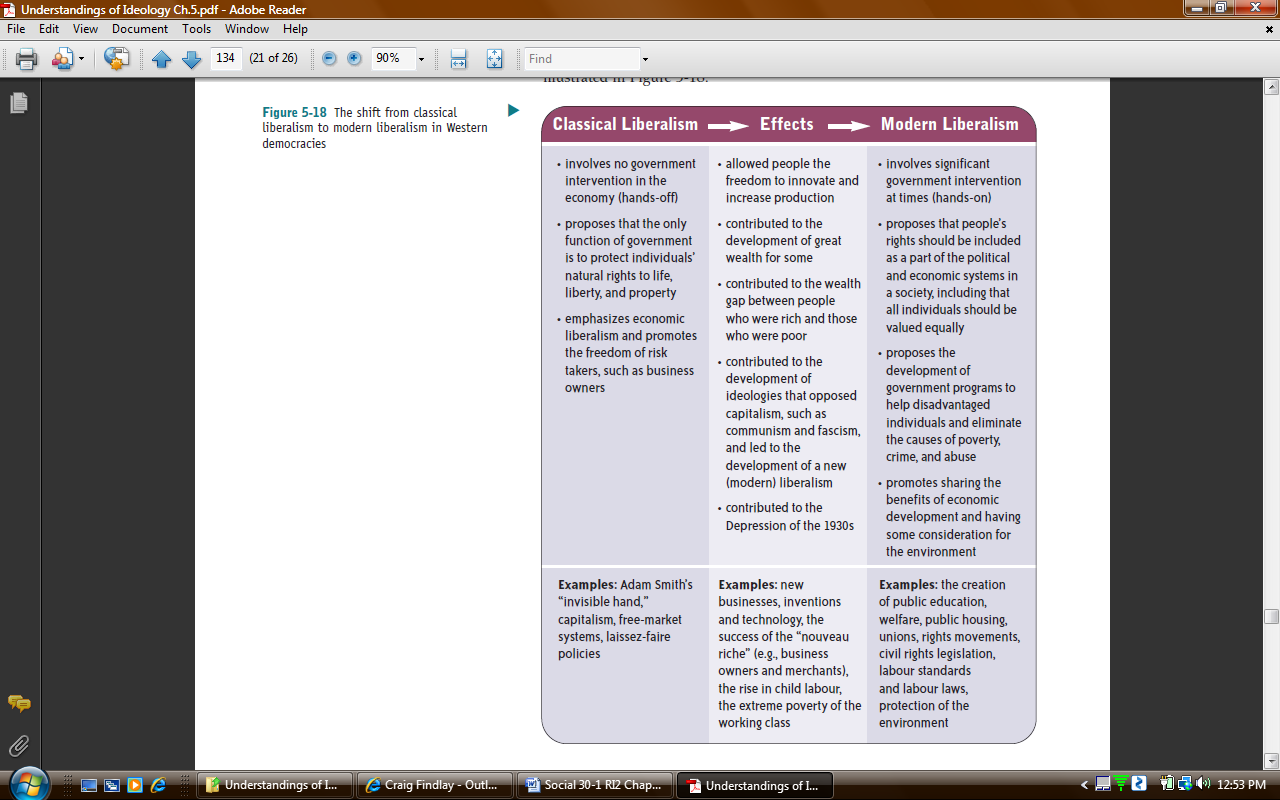
* you need to have a general understanding about how many aboriginal peoples have values that are often in conflict with the principles of liberalism (individualism). For example: the European concept of private property was a foreign concept to many aboriginal people - an issue when it came time to make treaties.
* you need to understand the terms below in the context of Canada:

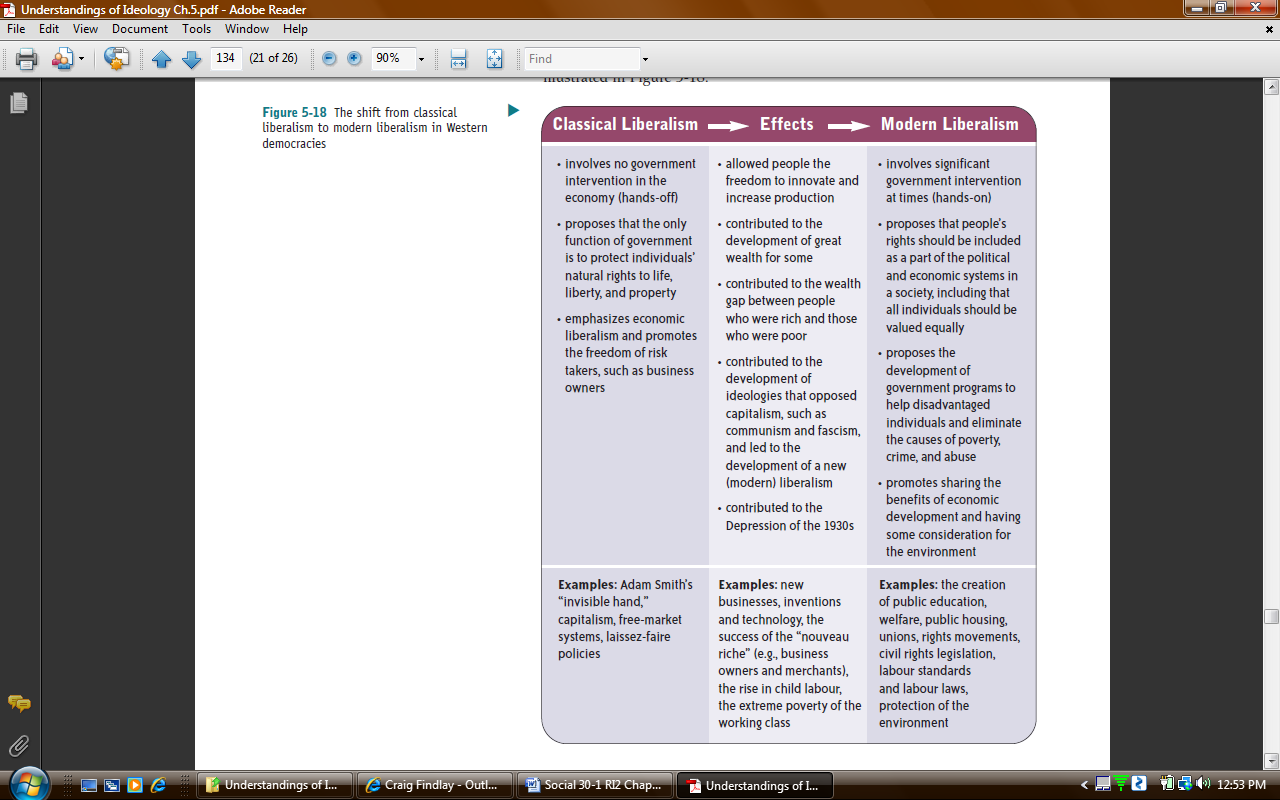
*-First Nations treaties, land claims, self-government*

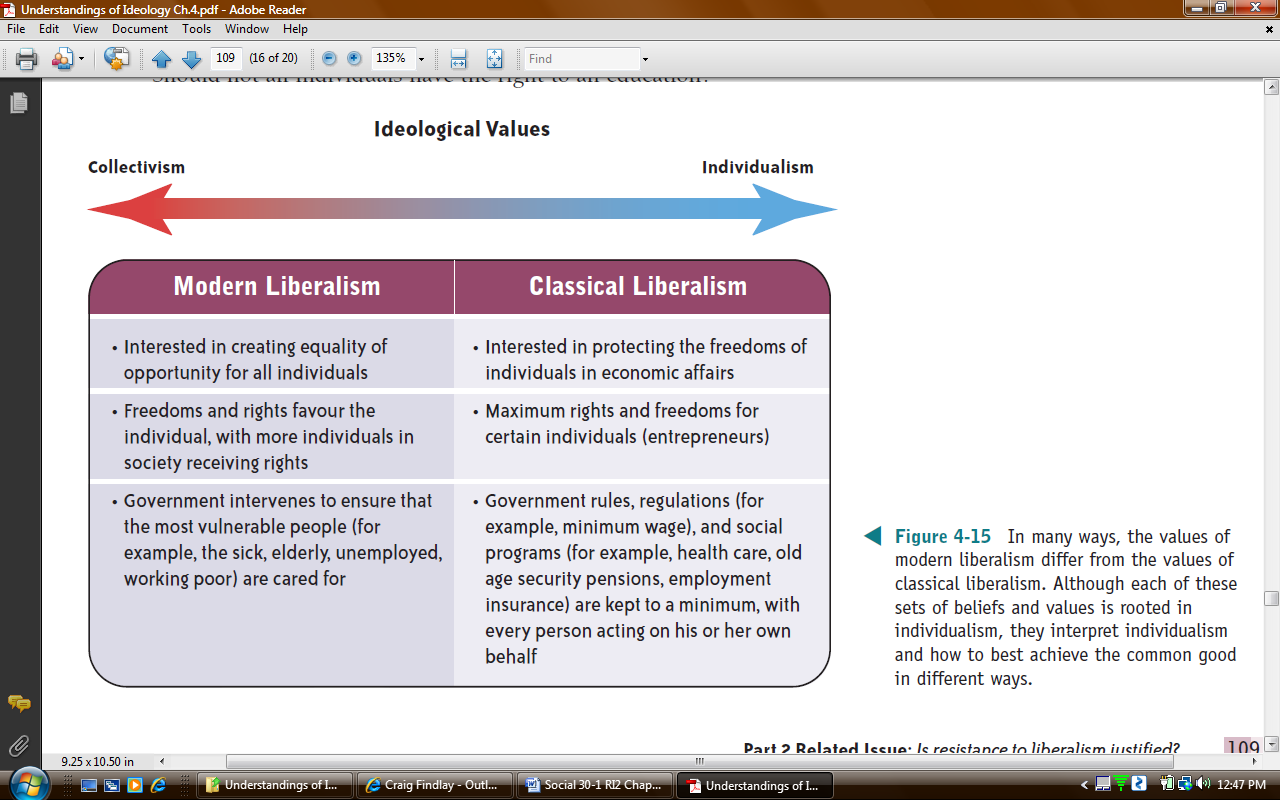
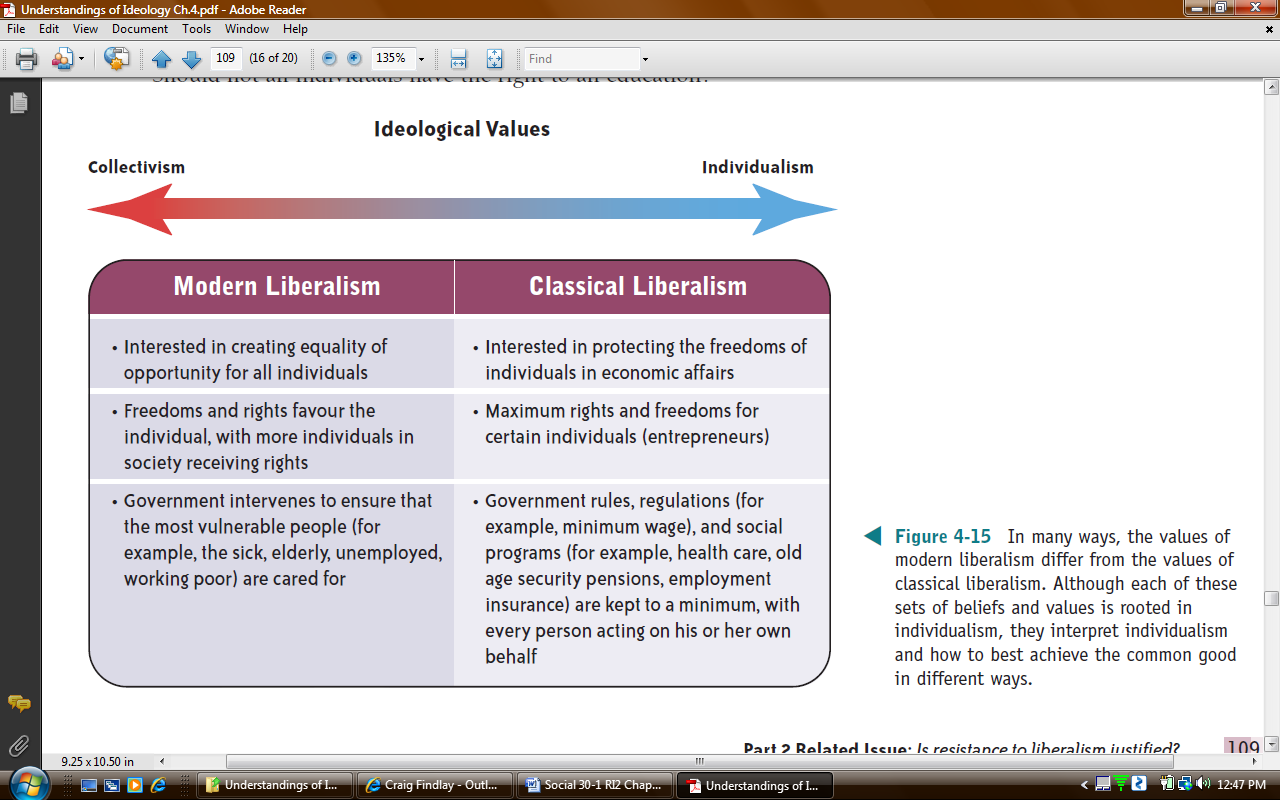
* you should know some historical case studies where the imposition of the principles of liberalism have been controversial (some successful and some unsuccessful). Possible case studies/examples (see Moodle responses):
  + *democracy, freedom and capitalism in Iraq*
  + *democracy, freedom and capitalism in post-WWII Japan*
  + *democracy, freedom and capitalism in Afghanistan*
  + *residential schools in Canada*
  + *self-government in Nunavut*
  + *democracy, freedom and post-World War II Japan*
  + *capitalism in China*
  + *democracy, freedom and capitalism in the Former U.S.S.R. and Eastern Bloc countries*
  + you should review the basic principles of liberalism (individualism) and collectivism



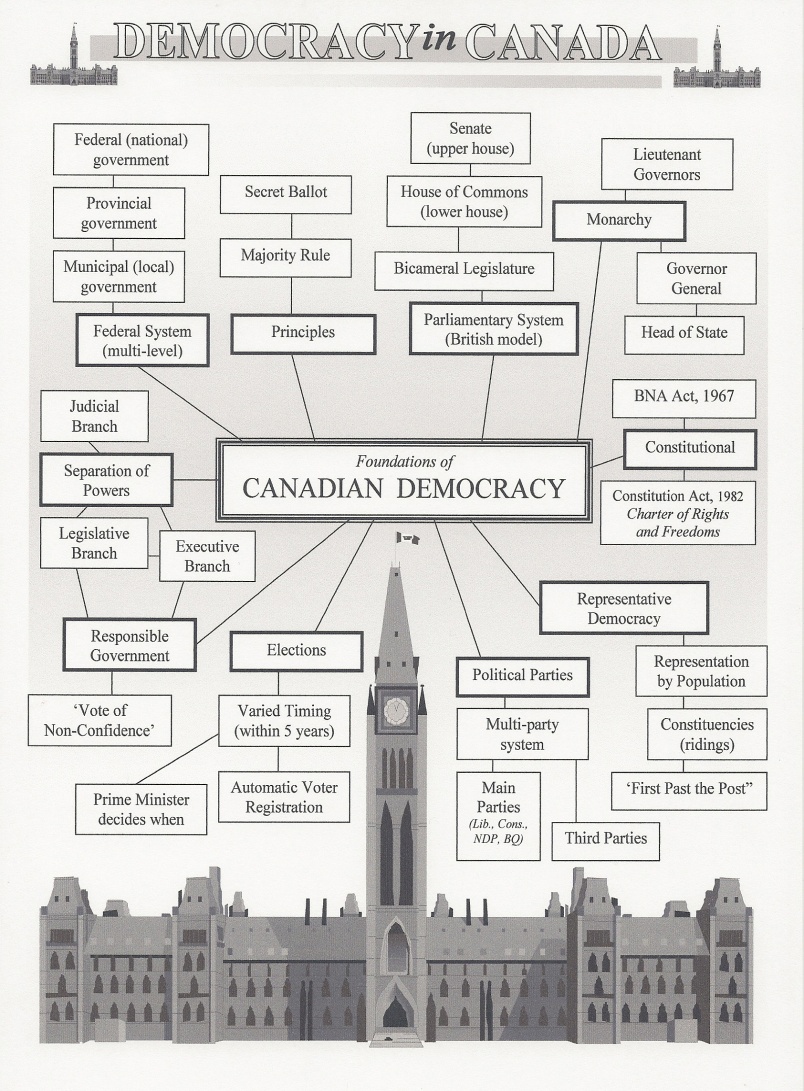
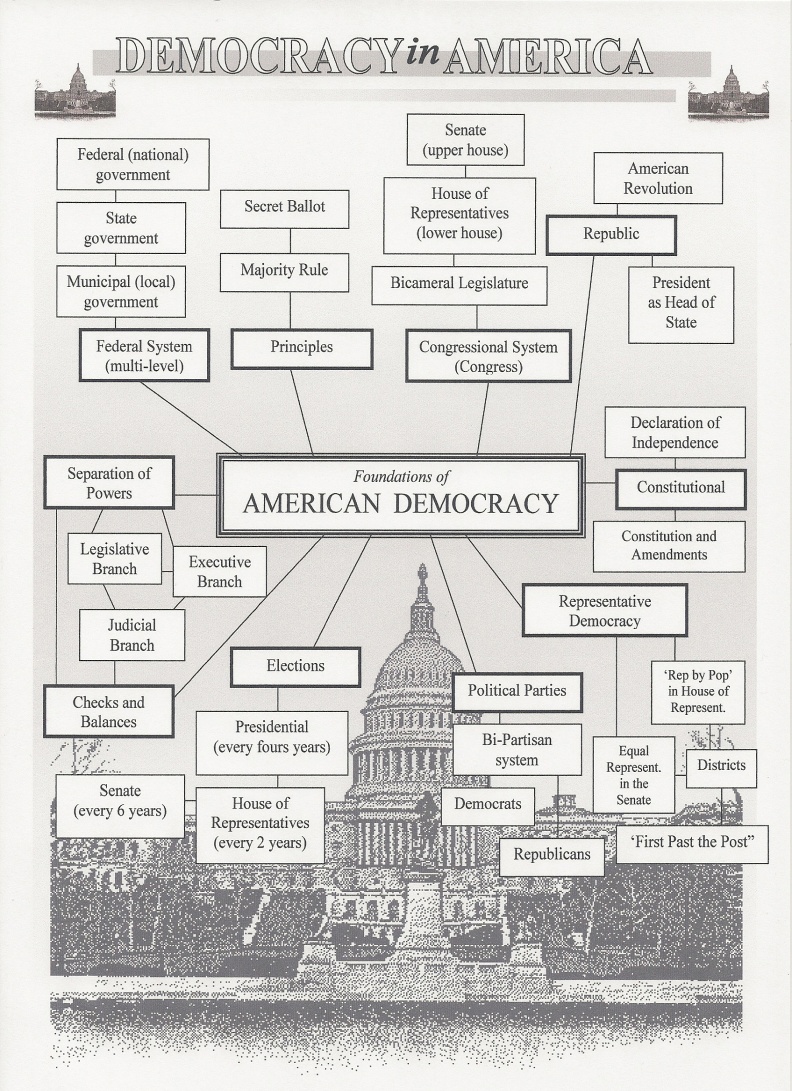
EFFECTS







* you need to understand how practices of political and economic systems reflect principles of liberalism (consensus decision making, direct and representative democracies, authoritarian political systems, traditional economies, free market economies, command economies, mixed economies)
* you need to understand basic liberal democratic principles (majority rule, secret ballot, frequent elections, protection of minority rights, guaranteed rights and freedoms, media ‘watchdog’, interest/lobby groups, universal suffrage, political accountability, representation by population, separation of powers)
* you need to understand the major differences between the Canadian and American political systems (see mind maps from chapter 10)



* you need to be able to critique liberal democracies and their ability to reflect the will of their citizens – Canada’s parliamentary system and the American republican system. Potential areas of critique;
* *party solidarity and party discipline*
* *‘crossing the floor’*
* *‘first-past-the-post’ (FPTP) electoral system*
* *representation by population*
* *election timing*
* *checks and balances versus responsible government*
* *role of the Governor General and the monarchy*
* you need to understand how various governments promote individual and collective rights and know the bracketed items do that within their given context (American Bill of Rights; Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms; First Nations, Métis and Inuit rights [Indian Act, land claims, treaties, self-government]; language legislation [Official Languages Act, Bill 101, Bill 178]; emergencies and security legislation [War Measures Act, Canadian Emergencies Act, U.S. Patriot Act])
* you need to understand the basics of the issues surrounding the viability of liberal principles in the context of various contemporary issues (i.e. environment concerns, resource use and development, debt and poverty, racism, pandemics, terrorism, censorship)
* you need to understand the rights, roles and responsibilities of the individual in a democratic society (respect for law and order, dissent, civility, political participation, citizen advocacy)
* you need to understand the complexity of rights, roles and responsibilities of the individual during times of conflict (humanitarian crises, civil rights movements [U.S. Martin Luther King], antiwar movements [Canada and U.S. – conscientious objectors, ‘draft dodgers’], McCarthyism [‘Red scare’], prodemocracy movements, [prodemocracy movements in India, Iran, China, South Africa;
* you need to understand strategies to address local, national and global issues that demonstrate individual and collective leadership, and active and responsible citizenship through individual and collective action