GET READY FOR THE QUIZ…
Quiz for Lesson #1 (10 marks)

1. What are the three levels of government in Canada?
2. What are two ways can you describe our government?
3. What model of government is our system based on?
4. Who (title) is our Federal Head of State?
5. Who (title) is our Provincial Head of Government?
6. On a simple spectrum, “Increasingly Liberal” is what side?
7. On a simple spectrum, “Increasingly Conservative” is what side?
8. Personal Freedom is typically left or right wing?
9. Economic Freedom is typically left or right wing?
10. Supporting wide ranging gov’t controls is ____________________.
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

LESSON OUTLINE & OBJECTIVES *(don’t copy)*

- In today’s lesson we will learn more detail about specific ideologies, how they relate to Canada, how we classify them, and how different political opinions are represented through our political parties.
- you will learn:
  - The five major Ideologies
  - The types of leadership and governance associated with each
  - How they fit on the political spectrum
  - Where political parties fit with ideology and the spectrum

**Big Questions:**
1. What are the main differences between the five big ideologies?
2. What is the difference between an ideology and a political party?
3. Which ideology matches your values? Why?
4. Which political party matches your values? Why?
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Most Significant Ideologies

1. **Communism** → extreme left wing
2. **Socialism** → left wing
3. **Liberalism** → centre
4. **Conservatism** → right wing
5. **Fascism** → extreme right wing
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Most Significant Ideologies

Communism

- Seeks elimination of classes, esp. land & business owners, in society
- Strong commitment to economic equality, opposed to capitalism
- Government owns all modes of production, no private enterprise
- Single party system, political opposition not tolerated
- Very Authoritarian, often led by dictatorial leader.

Examples:
Originated in Russia (became USSR) in 1917, under V.I. Lenin
Current communist countries- Cuba, China, North Korea, Laos & Vietnam
Communism has had almost no appeal in Canada
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Most Significant Ideologies

Socialism
• Believes in a more egalitarian society, more personal freedoms
• Believes in gov’t ownership or regulation of some sectors of the economy; supports strong gov’t role in delivering social welfare
• Uses taxes to reduce difference between rich & poor

Socialist influences in Canada:
Political Parties: CCF, Social Credit, NDP
Significant Example: Universal Health Care (also welfare)
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Most Significant Ideologies

Liberalism

- Believes gov’t should provide social welfare programs
- Believes in economic freedom
- Believes in equal rights
- Supports using taxes to redistribute wealth, but without discouraging the accumulation of wealth (we need wealth for investment and employment)

Liberal Influences in Canada

Political Parties: Liberal Party (held power the longest in Can. history)

Significant Example: Trudeau’s Charter of Rights and Freedoms
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Most Significant Ideologies

Conservatism

• Supports social traditions in society
• Believes in a small role for gov’t in society & economy (Laissez-Faire)
• Believes in economic freedom for all people
• Believes in law and order, with less emphasis on personal freedoms.
• Believes in lower taxes, and fewer gov’t services.

Conservative influences in Canada

Political Parties: Conservative Party, Reform, BC Liberals

Significant Example: Mulroney’s Free Trade Agreement
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Most Significant Ideologies

Fascism

• Relies on strong, central gov’t., often using violence & intimidation
• No tolerance of any political opposition.
• Appeals to strong sense of nationalism & advocates a strong military
• Engages in social restructuring, strong beliefs about race.
• Committed to a strong economy & individual wealth (approved people).

Examples:

Originated in Italy (Mussolini), copied by Germany’s Nazi party (Hitler).
Fascists were responsible for the Holocaust and were defeated in WW2
Neo-Fascism is associated with hate groups & white-supremacists
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

From Ideology to Party

• In a democracy, candidates often identify themselves as belonging to a larger group with common policies and goals.
• Parties can change over time, and they are not bound stick to a certain ideology all of the time.
• Often parties take names of ideologies to solidify their identity.
• Do not confuse parties with ideologies: Ideologies do not change, Parties can. (ideology- way of thinking vs. party- a group of people)
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Ideologies on the Spectrum

- Ideologies are easy to place on the political spectrum.
- Political parties also occupy places on the political spectrum.
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

ADVANCED POLITICAL SPECTRUM

DEMOCRATIC (rule by all)

AUTHORITARIAN (rule by a few)

DICTATORSHIP (rule by one)

NDP

Liberalism

Socialism

Conservatism

Communism

Fascism

Canadian Government
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties
Federal Political Parties (The Big Three)

• **NDP**
  - left wing (socialist) Represent workers and common people.
  - “Policies from the kitchen table, not the boardroom table.”
  ![Jagmeet Singh](image)

• **Liberal**
  - centrist (liberal) Middle of the road
  - Most popular in 20th C. (Laurier, King, Pearson, Trudeau, Chretien)
  ![Justin Trudeau](image)

• **Conservative Party of Canada**
  - right wing (conservative) Represent fiscal responsibility and traditional values
  - Seen as supportive of business (Borden, Diefenbaker, Mulroney)
  ![Andrew Scheer](image)
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Provincial Political Parties (The Big Two & the Old One)

- **BC NDP** - left wing (socialist)
  - Represents “workers & common people”, often supported by unions & social activists, formed 1st gov’t in 1972 (Barrett).

- **Liberals** - right wing (conservative)
  - Often supported by business & large industries
  - Existed since 1902, but grew in popularity in the 1990’s

- **Social Credit** - right wing (conservative)
  - Led by Kelowna’s W.A.C. Bennett (‘52-‘72) & son Bill Bennett (‘75-‘86).
  - From ‘86-’91, ongoing scandals led to the party’s decline.
  - The vacuum left was filled by the growing BC Liberal Party.
Lesson #2: Ideologies & Political Parties

Questions

Which ideology is associated with:

1. ...Nazi’s?
2. ...no private land?
3. ...a large role for gov’t in the economy & social welfare?
4. ...a laissez faire approach to the economy?
5. ...both economic freedom, but also strong social welfare?
6. Which major Canadian political party is the farthest Right?
7. Which major Canadian political party is the farthest Left?
8. Which major Canadian political party is more-or-less central?
9. Which political party is in power (forms federal gov’t) now?
10. Which major political party can be considered socialist?