

Political Ideologies

- **Definition-** _____
- _____ has beliefs about how society should be organized that influence how they think and act as leaders and as citizens
- Ideologies have been and continue to be very _____ in our world
Examples?

The Political Spectrum

- The political spectrum is a way of placing different beliefs on a horizontal scale with positions of _____.
- The right side of the spectrum is most opposed to _____. The left side is most in favor of _____.
- The spectrum originated in _____ many years ago. Those most loyal to the king sat to his right. Those who were least loyal to the king sat to his left.

Left

Centre

Right

The Basic Political Spectrum

Please note: these terms are very broad and are meant to serve only as an outline.

LEFT	CENTRE	RIGHT
		The present system should be maintained. Change only when absolutely necessary and do it slowly and carefully.
	Tradition is important, but change must be accepted if it is the will of the majority.	
		Government should not interfere in the lives of individuals (government provides a helping hand, not a handout). Private charity and self-reliance are better.
Everyone should have equality of condition.		
	Law and order is important, but the rights of the individual come first.	
The government should own key industries, banks, transportation facilities and natural resources.		
Generally associated with being.	Generally associated with being	Generally associated with being

An explanation of the ideologies

a. Communism

- system of social _____ based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the _____ as a whole or to the state.
- In other words, all property is owned by the _____, not the individuals.

b. Socialism

- a theory or system of _____ that advocates the vesting of the ownership and _____ of the means of production and distribution, of capital, land, etc., in the _____ as a whole.
- When the state owns capital, and land, and uses it to better the wealth of the people.
- Seen as a transition step from _____.

c. Liberalism

- a political or social philosophy advocating the freedom of the _____, parliamentary systems of government, to assure unrestricted development in all spheres of human endeavor, and governmental guarantees of _____ and civil liberties.
- A government based on the idea that the individual should have rights and civil liberties that will not restrict _____.

d. Conservatism

- a political philosophy advocating the _____ of the best of the established order in society and opposing radical change
- The idea that we keep _____, and hold on to the past. If change is needed, it is done _____, to keep order in society.

e. Fascism

- a governmental system led by a dictator having complete _____, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, _____, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive _____ and often racism.
- Government has total control and uses the _____ to enforce it. Promotes strong ties to the country, even to the extent of promoting _____.

Canada and Ideologies

- In Canada, we are a _____ which means we allow different beliefs and values (ideologies) to exist within our country.
- However, _____ (conservatism = second) is still the most dominant ideology within our country