

MAD Social Studies 10

A1: Your Ideology

Name: _____

Assignment Synopsis:

This assignment deals with Ideologies. Our assignment is meant to measure what ideals and ideas we presuppose should be the basis of our society. You are going to identify what type of political ideology (in theory) works with your ideas and ideals. This is a group effort at the beginning, that leads to your own discoveries about yourself.

Ideologies are defined as, 'a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.'

There are four characteristics of an ideology:

1. it must have power over how you think about things
2. it must be capable of guiding your evaluations and decisions
3. it must provide guidance towards action
4. it must be logical enough to explain to someone else

What to do:

1. As a group, identify 30 things that a government might make laws or decisions on for its people. Write them down on your own lists.
2. Using those lists, make decisions on who you think out of the ideological definitions provided would do the best job of getting those things done the way you want them to be, and write down an explanation of why you think they would (in theory) do the best job for you . Don't let the other group members know which you are choosing, but put your decision on paper and fold it up and put it in your folder on my desk. Together we'll discover what everyone chose.

Examples of government ideologies:

absolutism. System where the rulers have unlimited control.

anarchism. Society without government, laws, police or other authority. System of self-control.

aristocracy. The privilege of social class whose members possess disproportionately large percentage of society's wealth, prestige and political influence.

autocracy. Supreme political power is in the hands of one person whose decisions are unregulated.

capitalism. Right-wing political system where the principle means of production and distribution are in private hands.

communism. Extreme left-wing ideology based on the revolutionary socialist teachings of Marx. Collective ownership and a planned economy. Each should work to their capability and receive according to their needs.

conservatism. Governmental system where the existing institutions are maintained, emphasizing free-enterprise and minimal governmental intervention.

democracy. Government by the people usually through elected representatives.

dictatorship. Government by a single person with absolute control over the resources of the state.

egalitarianism. Belief where all citizens have equal rights and privileges.

fascism. Extreme right-wing ideology where the existing social order is protected by the forcible suppression of the working class.

imperialism. The extension of power and rule beyond established geographical boundaries.

liberalism. Representative government, free-speech, abolition of class privilege and state protection of the individual.

Marxism. Developed by Marx and Engels, it proposes that all is subject to change and resistance to change necessitates the overthrow of the system through class struggle.

Maoism. Interpretation of Marxist communism emphasizing the development of agriculture.

Monarchy. A form of rule in which the head of state is a King or Queen.

Nationalism. The unification of the state and release from foreign rule.

Oligarchy. A system of government in which virtually all power is held by a small number of wealthy people who shape policy to benefit themselves.

Populism. Collective noun for the ideologies which demand the redistribution of political power and economic leadership to the 'common people'.

socialism. Left-wing political system where the principle means of production, distribution and exchange are in common ownership.

theocracy. Rule by the church.

totalitarianism. Government control of all activities.

Trotskyism. Form of Marxism incorporating the concept of permanent revolution.

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| <p>Assess how underlying conditions and the actions of individuals or groups influence events, decisions, or developments, and analyze multiple consequences</p> | <p>You can create lists of conditions and decide how a government would respond to your conditions by choosing an ideology for that government as the one you would live with</p> |
| <p>Explain and infer different perspectives on past or present people, places, issues, or events by considering prevailing norms, values, worldviews, and beliefs</p> | <p>You are taking into account what is normal, what people see as a normal issue, worldviews and beliefs by choosing a government that would make everyone more satisfied</p> |
| <p>Assess the significance of people, places, events, or developments, and compare varying perspectives on their significance at particular times and places, and from group to group</p> | <p>You are taking into account the significance of people and how this matters over time and with different groups within a country</p> |