

# Unit Overviews

Unit 1: Legal Systems

Unit 2: Rights and Laws

Unit 3: Criminal Law

Unit 4: Civil and Family Law



# **Political Spectrum and Ideology**

# Discussion

What rules or laws affect you?

- driving
- school
- criminal legal system

What rules do we have at school?

- no substances
- no arson
- phone restrictions

What would life be like without rules?

- yes, for security
- social ostracism
- needed for structure

# Discussion

Who makes the rules or laws?


- government
- schools
- 


What influences the law makers?

- society / public
- power
- morals + values




# Political Spectrum Activity

- Where are you on the political spectrum?
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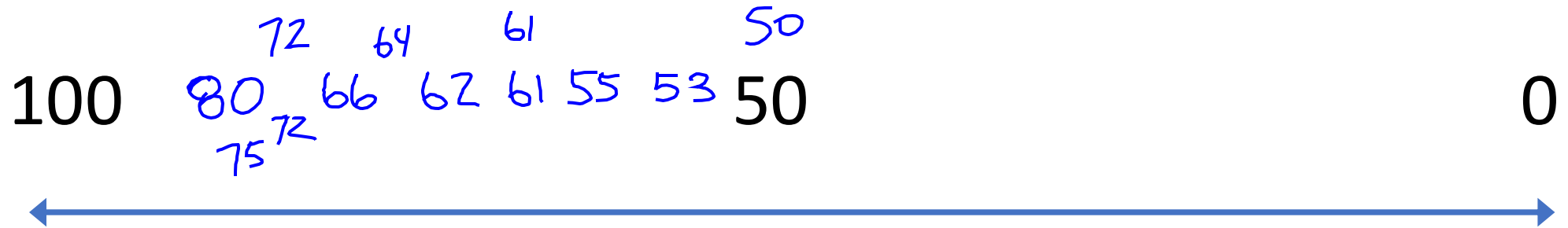


# Political Spectrum

- The **political spectrum** is a range of political beliefs visually represented on a line.
  - This is where the expressions “**Right, Left, and Centrist/Moderates Politics**” comes from.
  - We can use the spectrum to compare political ideologies (core political beliefs, values, ideas) AND political parties.
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# Political Spectrum

Left wing-----Center-----Right wing



# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1791-1792

Moderates

Constitutional  
Monarchists

Jacobins

“Left Wing”

“Right Wing”

French  
Revolution  
1789-1799





# Explanation

- **Left Wing:** Believes in more government action to create fairness. Supports higher taxes on the rich and programs to help people.
  - **Centrist/Moderate:** Combines ideas from both sides. Supports some government help but also values personal responsibility and lower taxes.
  - **Right Wing:** Believes in less government and more “traditional values”. Supports lower taxes and less government control over businesses.
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# IDEOLOGIES

**DEFINITION:** a system of ideas and ideals, especially one that forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.

Can you name any ideologies?

# Ideologies on the Political Spectrum

Left wing - - - - - Center - - - - - Right wing



- A = Communism
- B = Socialism
- C = Liberalism
- D = Conservatism
- E = Fascism



# COMMUNISM

- A political theory invented by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the 19<sup>th</sup> century



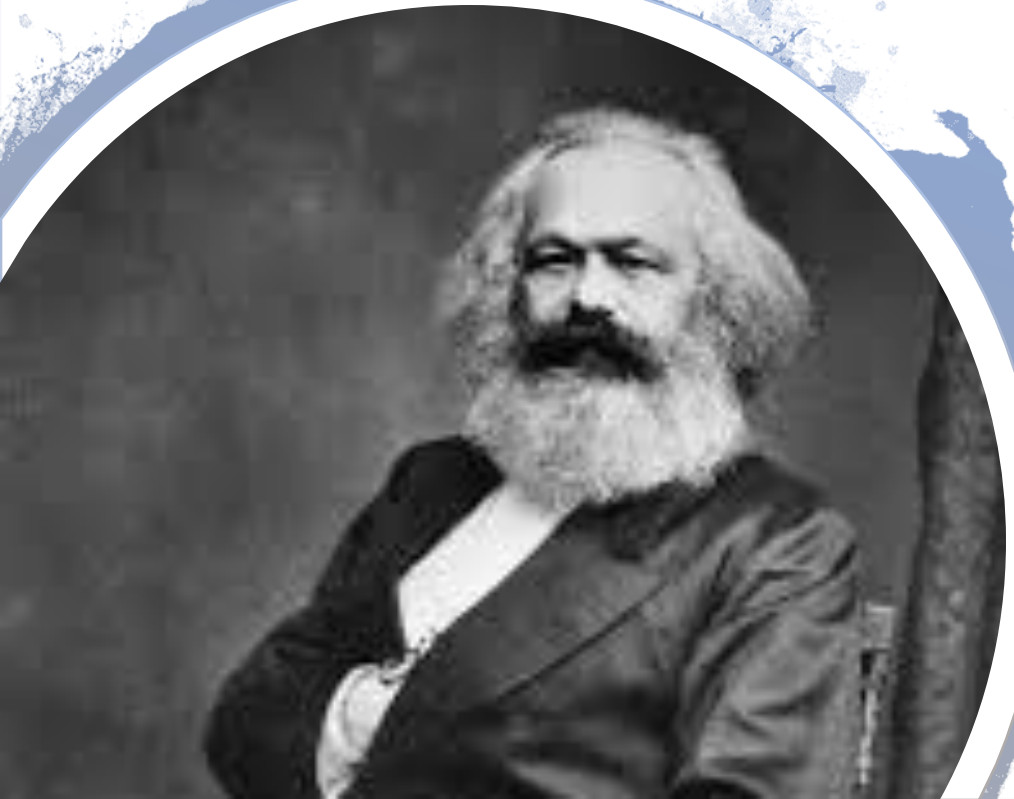
## In theory:

- A classless society created by a REVOLUTION where there are no rich or poor- everyone is EQUAL
- Does not believe in private ownership or property – everything should be SHARED.

## In reality:

- The government is controlled by a small group of people
- The people have little say – there is only 1 party to vote for
- Lots of CENSORSHIP- restricts publications, TV, movies, news, internet
- Examples: 1. CUBA 2. CHINA (partially) 3. USSR

↓  
RUSSIA





# SOCIALISM

- A relative term – a milder form of Communism
- Is often democratic, but believes in STRONG government
- Supports universal social services such as healthcare, education, welfare, etc.
- Fights for labour unions and **WORKERS/PUBLIC RIGHTS**



Examples: 1. NDP (Canada) 2. SWEDEN, NORWAY

  
**Liberal**

## LIBERALISM

- “The middle ground”
- Favours social progress by VOTING and by changing laws—not by revolution
- Advocates free enterprise (business) and an open MARKET
- Will support social services at times (health care)

Examples: 1. Liberal Party Canada  
2. US under Biden





# CONSERVATISM

- Supports SMALL government interference— especially in business
- Opposes 'radical' change- supports policies that are TRADITIONAL or based on "family values" ~ often referred to as *laissez-faire* 'LET THINGS BE'
- More supportive of corporations than WORKERS, UNIONS, ETC.
- Often very supportive of a strong military

Examples: 1. Conservative Party of Canada  
2. (moderate) Republicans USA



# FASCISM

- Supports an “authoritarian” leader that has absolute powers (dictator)
- Believes in extreme nationalism – the citizen’s duty is service and obedience
- Very militaristic – ultimate goal is an imperial war of conquest
- Often very traditional gender roles
- Lots of propaganda and believes in total control over media, and education

Examples: 1. Italy under Mussolini  
2. Germany under Hitler  
3. North Korea







# CAPITALISM

- Capitalism is an economic system in which trade, industry, and the means of production labour, resources, industry and trade are privately owned and operated for profit.
- Central characteristics of capitalism include private property, competitive markets, wage labourers, wealth accumulation by corporations and businesses





# DEMOCRACY

- A democracy = all citizens have access to power.
- Power is shared by all citizens and a majority of the population is included in political decision-making.
- Citizens elect people to represent them in government and make decisions on their behalf. This is called a representative democracy.
- Citizens may choose to run for political office.
- The people have protected rights and freedoms.





# ANARCHY

- Anarchy is the state of a society being freely constituted without authorities or a governing body.
- It may also refer to a society or group of people that entirely rejects a set hierarchy.
- Anarchism calls for the abolition of the state, which it holds to be undesirable, unnecessary, and harmful.



