

	<p>School of Arts & Science SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT</p> <p>Political Science 106-001 Canadian Politics Winter 2007</p>
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COURSE OUTLINE

The Approved Course Description is available on the web @ <http://www.camosun.bc.ca/calendar/psc.php#104>

Ω Please note: this outline will be electronically stored for five (5) years only. It is strongly recommended students keep this outline for your records.

1. Instructor Information

(a)	Instructor:	Ross Lambertson		
(b)	Office Hours:	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2:00-3:00pm; and by appointment		
(c)	Location:	Paul 226A		
(d)	Phone:	370-3373	Alternative (home):	384-3390
(e)	Email:	lamberts@camosun.bc.ca		

2. Intended Learning Outcomes

(No changes are to be made to this section, unless the Approved Course Description has been forwarded through EDCO for approval.)

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to describe and explain (and in some cases critically assess):

1. The nature of politics, government, and the state, with special reference to Canada.
2. The basics of the executive branch of government – the formal, political, and non-political elements, with special reference to the Prime Minister and the cabinet.
3. The basics of Parliament – its elements, functions, procedures, and problems.
4. The basics of the public service – its elements, functions, processes, and problems.
5. The basics of the justice system – types of law, the courts, the administration of justice, and the Charter.
6. The basics of political parties – their roots, ideologies, financing, leadership selection, and campaigning.
7. The basics of the electoral system, and possible alternatives, as well as the role of the press.

3. Required Materials

(a)	Texts	<p>(a) Robert and Doreen Jackson, <i>Canadian Government in Transition</i>, 4th edition (for sale in the College bookstore). Note that this is an updated version of the text used a year ago; it is the same version used in the Fall of 2006.</p> <p>(b) “An Introduction to Basic Concepts – 2006-7” (for sale in the College bookstore; this is the same as the reading used last Fall for PSC 104).</p>
(b)	Other	<p>Readings: Marci McDonald. “Stephen Harper and the Theo-cons: The Rising Clout of Canada’s religious right,” from <i>The Walrus</i>, October 2006, vol. 3, no. 4: 46-61. You can find this online at: http://www.walrusmagazine.com/articles/politics-stephen-harper-and-the-theocons/</p> <p>Make sure that you also look at the comments posted on the same website.</p>

4. Course Content and Schedule

(Can include: class hours, lab hours, out of class requirements and/or dates for quizzes, exams, lectures, labs, seminars, practicums, etc.)

- Monday and Wednesday class (section 01) – 11:00-12:20 – Young 211
- Tuesday and Thursday class (section 02) – 11:00-12:20 – Young 211

5. Basis of Student Assessment (Weighting)

- (a) Assignments – one term paper, worth 30% of the final grade; this paper can be rewritten and resubmitted after your instructor has graded it. The higher of the two grades will be official.
- (b) Quizzes – a multiple-choice test worth 20%, one worth 25%, and a final test worth 20% – for a total of 65%.
- (c) Exams – none during examination week.
- (d) Other – a project involving attending a political event or interviewing someone in politics – worth 5%.
- (e) Class participation – an optional 2%.

6. Grading System

(No changes are to be made to this section, unless the Approved Course Description has been forwarded through EDCO for approval.)

Standard Grading System (GPA)

Percentage	Grade	Description	Grade Point Equivalency
95-100	A+		9
90-94	A		8
85-89	A-		7
80-84	B+		6
75-79	B		5
70-74	B-		4
65-69	C+		3
60-64	C		2
50-59	D		1
0-49	F	Minimum level has not been achieved.	0

Temporary Grades

Temporary grades are assigned for specific circumstances and will convert to a final grade according to the grading scheme being used in the course. See Grading Policy at camosun.ca or information on conversion to final grades, and for additional information on student record and transcript notations.

Temporary Grade	Description
I	<i>Incomplete:</i> A temporary grade assigned when the requirements of a course have not yet been completed due to hardship or extenuating circumstances, such as illness or death in the family.
IP	<i>In progress:</i> A temporary grade assigned for courses that are designed to have an anticipated enrollment that extends beyond one term. No more than two IP grades will be assigned for the same course.
CW	<i>Compulsory Withdrawal:</i> A temporary grade assigned by a Dean when an instructor, after documenting the prescriptive strategies applied and consulting with peers, deems that a student is unsafe to self or others and must be removed from the lab, practicum, worksite, or field placement.

Temporary grades are assigned for specific circumstances and will convert to a final grade according to the grading scheme being used in the course. See Grading Policy E-1.5 at camosun.ca for information on conversion to final grades, and for additional information on student record and transcript notations.

7. **Recommended Materials or Services to Assist Students to Succeed Throughout the Course**

LEARNING SUPPORT AND SERVICES FOR STUDENTS

There are a variety of services available for students to assist them throughout their learning. This information is available in the College calendar, at Student Services or the College web site at camosun.ca.

STUDENT CONDUCT POLICY

There is a Student Conduct Policy **which includes plagiarism**. It is the student's responsibility to become familiar with the content of this policy. The policy is available in each School Administration Office, at Student Services and on the College web site in the Policy Section.

TENTATIVE TIME-TABLE FOR MONDAY-WEDNESDAY CLASS

Monday	Jan 8	First class - Introduction to the course
Wednesday	Jan 10	Lecture 1 - “Introduction to Basic Concepts” – p. 13 of this outline
Monday	Jan 15	Lecture 2 - “Introduction” (cont.)
Wednesday	Jan 17	Lecture 3 - “Introduction” (again)
Monday	Jan 22	Lecture 4 - “Introduction” (yet again)
Wednesday	Jan 24	Review - Pretest on Lectures 1-4
Monday	Jan 29	TEST #1 - Lectures 1-4 + pretest / discuss term paper afterwards
Wednesday	Jan 31	Lecture 5 - The Executive (Chapter 6)
Monday	Feb 5	Lecture 6 - The Executive (again)
Wednesday	Feb 7	Lecture 7 - The Executive (yet again)
Monday	Feb 12	Lecture 8 - Parliament (Chapter 7)
Wednesday	Feb 14	Lecture 9 - Parliament (cont.) TERM PAPER DUE - Office (P226A) – 5:00 P.M.
Monday	Feb 19	Lecture 10 - Parliament (again)
Wednesday	Feb 21	Lecture 11 - Public Administration (Chapter 8)
Monday	Feb 26	Lecture 12 - Public Administration (cont.)
Wednesday	Feb 28	Review - Pretest on Lectures 5-12
Monday	Mar 5	TEST #2 - Lectures 5-12 + pretest
Wednesday	Mar 7	Lecture 13 - Administration of Justice (Chapter 9)
Monday	Mar 12	Lecture 14 - Administration of Justice (cont.)
Wednesday	Mar 14	Lecture 15 - Administration of Justice (again) PAPER REWRITE DUE - Office (P226A) – 5:00 P.M.
Monday	Mar 19	Lecture 16 - Parties, Interest Groups (Chapter 10)
Wednesday	Mar 21	Lecture 17 - Parties, Interest Groups (cont.) - PROJECT DUE
Monday	Mar 26	Lecture 18 - Parties, Interest Groups (again)
Wednesday	Mar 28	Lecture 19 - Elections, etc. (Chapter 11)
Monday	Apr 2	Lecture 20 - Elections (cont.)
Wednesday	Apr 4	Review - Pretest on Lectures 13-20
Monday	Apr 9	NO CLASS - EASTER
Wednesday	Apr 11	TEST #3 - Lectures 13-20 + pretest

TENTATIVE TIME-TABLE FOR TUESDAY-THURSDAY CLASS

Tuesday	Jan 9	First class - Introduction to the course
Thursday	Jan 11	Lecture 1 - "Introduction to Basic Concepts" - p. 13 of this outline
Tuesday	Jan 16	Lecture 2 - "Introduction" (cont.)
Thursday	Jan 18	Lecture 3 - "Introduction" (again)
Tuesday	Jan 23	Lecture 4 - "Introduction" (yet again)
Thursday	Jan 25	Review - Pretest on Lectures 1-4
Tuesday	Jan 30	TEST #1 - Lectures 1-4 + pretest / discuss term paper afterwards
Thursday	Feb 1	Lecture 5 - The Executive (Chapter 6)
Tuesday	Feb 6	Lecture 6 - The Executive (again)
Thursday	Feb 8	No class - Reading Break
Tuesday	Feb 13	Lecture 7 - The Executive (yet again)
Thursday	Feb 15	Lecture 8 - Parliament (Chapter 7)
Tuesday	Feb 20	Lecture 9 - Parliament (cont.)
Thursday	Feb 22	Lecture 10 - Parliament (again) TERM PAPER DUE - Office (P226A) – 5:00 P.M.
Tuesday	Feb 27	Lecture 11 - Public Administration (Chapter 8)
Thursday	Mar 1	Lecture 12 - Public Administration (cont.)
Tuesday	Mar 6	Review - Pretest on Lectures 5-12
Thursday	Mar 8	TEST #2 - Lectures 5-12 + pretest
Tuesday	Mar 13	Lecture 13 - Administration of Justice 1 (Chapter 9)
Thursday	Mar 15	Lecture 14 - Administration of Justice (cont.)
Tuesday	Mar 20	Lecture 15 - Administration of Justice (again)
Thursday	Mar 22	Lecture 16 - Parties, Interest Groups (Chapter 10) PAPER REWRITE DUE - Office (P226A) – 5:00 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar 27	Lecture 17 - Parties, Interest Groups (cont.) - PROJECT DUE
Thursday	Mar 29	Lecture 18 - Parties, Interest Groups (again)
Tuesday	Apr 3	Lecture 19 - Elections, etc. (Chapter 11)
Thursday	Apr 5	Lecture 20 - Elections (cont.)
Tuesday	Apr 10	Review - Pretest on Lectures 13-20
Thursday	Apr 12	TEST #3 - Lectures 13-20 + pretest

CLASSES

- Students are expected to read the material *before* the lectures so they will be ready to ask and answer questions.

- The purpose of the lectures will be:
 - to discuss the political news of the day
 - to explain the more difficult concepts
 - to look at things from other perspectives
 - to bring things up to date
 - to express disagreement with the textbook
 - to give students a chance to ask questions
 - to give students a chance to disagree

- Students are invited to participate, as much as is practical, in class discussion. The lecture format does not work very well unless there is a two-way flow of information, with students asking questions and (where appropriate) expressing disagreement with the instructor. Students should be active learners, not just passive recipients of information.

- Often a lecture will begin with a discussion of current political issues. This material will not necessarily be on the exam (see below), but it should help students gain an understanding of how the Canadian political system operates.

- The first four lessons have some discussion questions (see page 16 of this outline). Students should come to class prepared to answer these questions.

- Review classes, just before a test, will give students a chance to ask questions and give the instructor to focus on anything not yet covered in class. The instructor will also try to provide students with copies of *pretests* that will be discussed in the review classes. These pretests will consist of sample questions that might be on the exam; they will be based on the key terms, as well as current political issues discussed in class.

- Finally, remember the academic rule of thumb that a student should spend, on the average, about two hours of study for every hour of classroom time. A full load of five courses and fifteen hours of classroom time a week therefore translates into an additional thirty hours of study time per week.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE TESTS

- VALUE** - There are three multiple-choice tests, worth a total of 65%; the first is worth 20%, the second is worth 25%, and the third is worth 20% of the final grade.
- DUE** - See the timetable in this course outline.
- CONTENT** - The tests will be based upon two things:
- the “Key Terms” in the “Lecture Notes” (the first set is at the end of this outline). Other Lecture Notes will be handed out at the course progresses.
 - any additional information included in a pretest.
- FORMAT** - The multiple-choice tests will be done on special answer sheets (supplied by your instructor), which are marked by a computer. Please bring a soft-lead pencil and an eraser.
- Each question will be worth one point.
- AFTER** - After each test you will be given the answers so that you will know immediately how well you have done. After the computer has marked the tests the grades will be posted outside your instructor’s door. Since the computer is not infallible, please check to ensure that you have been given the grade that you deserve.
- MISSED TESTS** - You are expected to write your tests at the scheduled times and place. A student will not be permitted to write at another time unless he/she has a reasonable excuse involving events beyond his/her control, such as illness, a death in the family, etc.
- Should you miss a test, and have a reasonable excuse, please consult with your instructor in order to arrange a make-up test. This should normally be done within one week of missing your test. A make-up test will normally not be a multiple-choice test, but will consist of a number of “Key Terms” that have to be defined and/or explained.

TERM PAPER

- VALUE - One term paper, worth 30% of your final grade.
- DUE - See the time-table in this course outline (including date for rewrite). The paper must be submitted by 5:00 PM on the due date. Either hand it in personally, or slip it under your instructor's office door – Paul 226A. **WARNING:** Any work handed in late without a *written* explanation of a reasonable excuse (i.e. illness, a death in the family, etc.) will be penalized.
- TOPIC - A summary and critical review of Marci McDonald's "Stephen Harper and the Theo-cons." See the information on page 2 of this course outline.
- FORMAT - **three** typewritten pages, written in #12 font, Times New Roman, double-spaced, with normal margins. The instructor will stop reading anything after the third page. Number your pages (the title page is not numbered), and provide **footnotes** which identify clearly the source and page number of any information you provide; also include a **bibliography**. (Use the same style as "Introduction to Basic Concepts," and refer if necessary to "Political Science Papers – Guide to Footnotes and Bibliography," which is on reserve in the Camosun Library.)
- In writing your paper, follow this outline:
- (a) an **introduction** of about one or two sentences, in which you state what the paper is about, including the position you intend to take;
 - (b) a **summary** of the article (about one or one and one-half pages long);
 - (c) a **critical analysis** which either agrees with, or disagrees with, the arguments of the author;
 - (d) a very short **conclusion**.
- HELP - You may consult with your instructor before writing (bring him questions, a summary, or a rough draft).
- REWRITE - You may rewrite the paper if you are not satisfied with your mark. This version should be marked "REWRITE" and stapled to the original version. Note that you will not receive a better mark unless you pay attention to most or all of the critical comments on your first draft. However, you will certainly not lose points by attempting a rewrite; the higher of the two marks will be used.

PROJECT

- VALUE - This is worth 5% of the final grade. This will be marked on a pass/fail basis. The *process* of doing this is more important than the *product*. The purpose is to get you to learn something about politics from a source other than a formal textbook.
- DUE - See the time-table in this course outline.
- CONTENT - Choose either option A or B:
- Option A - Write a one-page single-spaced report about how you observed Canadian politics in action (federal, provincial, or municipal) – that is, interviewed a political figure, visited an NGO (non-governmental organization), attended a political meeting, went to the Court House, sat in on Question Period at the Legislative Assembly, etc.
- Option B - Write a two or three-page single-spaced report based on the internet website of an NGO (non-governmental organization) active in Canadian politics. You must provide a detailed summary of its policies and its activities, then give an analysis as to why you think that it is (or is not) worthy of your support and/or membership.
- There should be a list of some potential contacts for both Option A and Option B posted on the office door of your instructor. If you want further suggestions, please speak with him.
- WARNING - Do *not* choose the same topic that you wrote on in a previous term (for example, if you took PS 104 last Fall).
- Do *not* write about something you did before you took this course.
- Do *not* choose something that you would normally do; in other words, if you are an active Liberal, do not write your report on a Liberal constituency meeting. Try to find something that is interesting; broaden your horizons.
- For Option A, do *not* do either a telephone or an email interview. The point is that you get a first-hand experience of some aspect of politics.
- If you are going to interview someone, it is recommended (but not mandatory) that you consider doing your “research” on this topic with several other students. Group reports, however, will *not* be accepted -- write your own interpretation.
- FORMAT - Your instructor’s usual obsession with grammar, punctuation, syntax, and citations is suspended for this project, although he would very much appreciate that you try not to mangle the Queen’s English. However, the point of the exercise is that you actually do something; the writing of the report is secondary.

EVALUATION

Your written work (except for your project report) will be graded as follows:

“A” level work (95-100% = A+ / 90-100% = A / 85-89% = A-)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 8.5 to 10
 - the work is long enough (close to the maximum) and
 - it deals with all the prescribed reading materials (and additional research, if called for).
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY - 8.5 to 10
 - the work is free or nearly free of elementary errors in spelling, punctuation, etc.,
 - the work is well organized, and
 - there are adequate footnotes, and a bibliography done according to the instructions.
3. UNDERSTANDING (BASED ON WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 8.5 to 10
 - the student has demonstrated a superior understanding of all the prescribed materials.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - 8.5 to 10
 - the student has developed superior ideas.

“B” level work (84-80% = B+ / 75-79% = B / 70-74% = B-)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 7 to 8
 - the work is not quite maximum length, or
 - the work deals with not quite enough of the prescribed reading materials.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY - 7 to 8
 - the work is at a high level, but there are still some errors in spelling, punctuation, etc., or
 - the work is well organized, but could be better, or
 - there are adequate footnotes, and a bibliography done according to the instructions, but they have not been done quite correctly.
3. UNDERSTANDING (BASED ON WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 7 to 8
 - the student has demonstrated a high level of understanding of all the prescribed materials, but it could be better.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - 7 to 8
 - the student has developed some ideas that, although not yet superior, are at a high level.

EVALUATION (cont.)

“C” level work (65-69% = C+ / 60-64% = C)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - the work is satisfactory, but fairly short, or
 - the work does not really cover enough of the required readings.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - the work is satisfactory, but has too many elementary errors in spelling, punctuation, etc., or
 - the student misuses the apostrophe, or
 - the work is not well organized, or
 - there are few footnotes and bibliography; or they are not done correctly.
3. UNDERSTANDING (WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - this work shows a satisfactory understanding of the material, but not much more than this; it is sometimes not clear or just plain wrong, or leaves out some important points.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - 6 to 6.5 out of 10.
 - the student has tried to develop some ideas, but they are not well-reasoned and/or they are not based on correct information.

“D” level work (50-59%)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the work is unsatisfactory, it is below minimum length, or
 - the work shows inadequate use of the mandatory readings.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY - 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the work is unsatisfactory; it is full of elementary errors, or
 - it is very poorly organized.
3. UNDERSTANDING (WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the work is unsatisfactory; the student has misunderstood several major points, or
 - has omitted several major points.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS)- 5 to 5.5 out of 10.
 - the student has made almost no attempt to develop ideas, or the ideas are inadequate.

EVALUATION (cont.)

“F” level work (below 50%)

1. AMOUNT OF WORK/RESEARCH - less than 5 out of 10.
 - the paper is below minimum length, or
 - the paper deals with less than half of the mandatory material.
2. PRESENTATION (ORGANIZATION, GRAMMAR, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION, SYNTAX, FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY) - less than 5 out of 10.
 - there are so many elementary errors that this is unacceptable, or
 - the student has committed an act of plagiarism or quasi-plagiarism.
3. UNDERSTANDING (WHAT YOU SHOW ME) - less than 5 out of 10.
 - this shows no real understanding of the main points.
4. IDEAS (INCLUDING CRITICAL ANALYSIS) - less than 5 out of 10.
 - there is no real attempt to develop any ideas.

All Grades

5. FINAL GRADE: _____ out of 40.

- The FINAL GRADE is *not* an average of the four grades. It primarily based on the lowest grade of the first three criteria, multiplied by 4. (Your grade for “Ideas” will also be taken into consideration, although primarily for papers which are B+ or A level.)

- Your instructor sees the term papers as involving a set of hurdles, each of which is equally important. To receive a passing grade you must pass each one of these hurdles -- to receive an “A” you must do first-rate work at each level, to get a “B” you must do at least second-rate work at each level, and so forth. This is not the usual way of marking papers, but it can be defended on the basis that each student can rewrite his/her paper for a higher grade, and in doing so can concentrate upon improvements where they are most needed.

- Your paper should be a very carefully written draft, representing your best effort without detailed help from the instructor. When you get it back, you will receive comments about how to improve it, and you can decide whether or not you want to put in the extra work required to raise your grade. The process of writing a paper for this course should, therefore, be seen as involving an extended conversation between your instructor and yourself.

POL. SCI. 104 - NOTES ON LECTURES 1 to 4 - INTRODUCTION

READING: “Introduction to Basic Concepts – 2006-7” (for sale in the bookstore). This is the same as the reading that was used for PS 104 last Fall.

- All students should also begin reading Chapter 1 of the text (Jackson and Jackson), for general background.

KEY TERMS:

A. GENERAL CONCEPTS

political science

definitions - lexical and stipulative

politics - lexical
- stipulative - Kate Millett

science - empirical observation / not normative
- rules of investigation - data / hypothesis / testing / conclusion / theory

- tendency statements
- iron law of oligarchy - Roberto Michels

politics - power
- Thomas Hobbes

- David Easton - allocations of values
- authoritative - coercion / legitimacy
- society-wide

- legislative, executive, and judicial behaviour

politics ...> government ...> state (sovereignty; internal and external)

Max Weber's definition of sovereignty

- political systems - Inuit (Peter Farb)
- band – little social specialization - no government (legislative, executive and judicial structures)
 - Cheyenne - tribe – some social specialization - temporary government (legislative, executive and judicial structures)
 - Pacific N.W. - chiefdom – considerable social specialization - permanent government – no internal sovereignty
 - Aztecs - state – high level of social specialization – a government with internal and external sovereignty
 - England - from feudalism to the modern state - Magna Carta, 1215, the Bill of Rights, 1689

Aboriginal-European relations in North American

- competing sovereignties
- Caledonia issue
- Oka

Early Canadian history

- Treaty of Paris, 1763 – transfer of sovereignty to Britain
- British North America Act (BNA Act), 1867 – a new colony
- Statute of Westminster, 1931 – Canadian sovereignty

nation-state vs. city-state

- civic nation
- ethnic nation

constitution

B. CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

1. written elements - certain laws

- a. Constitution Act, 1867 (BNA Act)
- b. Constitution Act, 1982
- c. the Charter
- d. others

2. unwritten elements - certain traditions, conventions, principles

- “foundational constitutional principles” (*Québec Secession Reference*):

a. federalism (vs. unitary states)

b. democracy

i. representative government

- parliament - MPs / BC Legislative Assembly - MLAs
- monarch (head of state) / constitutional monarchy
- House of Commons / Senate

ii. responsible government

- cabinet
- prime minister or premier (head of govt.)
- public service
- non-confidence - motion / budget vote
- Joe Clark’s defeat (1979)
- majority / minority / coalition government
- party discipline
- Gomery inquiry
- Paul Martin’s defeat (2005) / election defeat (2006)

iii. universal suffrage

c. constitutionalism and the rule of law

- rule of law - *Roncarelli* case
- constitutionalism - *Patriation Reference* case
- judicial review
- judicial independence

d. minority rights

- BNA Act - denominational schools, etc.
- Charter

C: Municipal Politics

1. jurisdiction
 - subject to provinces
 - administration and passing by-laws
 - local roads
 - sewers
 - water
 - zoning bylaws
 - etc.

2. Greater Victoria
 - Victoria
 - Oak Bay
 - Saanich
 - Esquimalt
 - etc.
 - CRD
 - solid waste management
 - affordable housing
 - blue boxes
 - etc.

3. vote (franchise)
 - Canadian citizenship
 - 18 years old
 - six months residency and/or
 - property ownership

4. voting for
 - mayor
 - councillors
 - school trustees
 - CRD representatives (if a rural voter)

5. Parties organizations
 - Vancouver
 - Non-Partisan Association (NPA)
 - Committee of Progressive Electors (COPE)
 - Victoria
 - Victoria Civic Electors (VCE)

D: Ideology

LEFT	CENTRE	RIGHT
Extreme	mainstream (liberal-democracy)	Extreme

commu- nism	social democracy	liberalism	conservatism	
anar- chism				
	New Democratic Party Bloc Québécois Green Party	Liberal Party	Conservative Party	

1. Economic Freedoms:

Com- munists	New Democratic Party	Liberal Party	Conservative Party	Fascists
- the working class comes first	- skeptical about business - strong support for welfare state	- pro business - moderate support for welfare state	- pro business - limited support for welfare state pro business	- the nation comes first

2. Political Rights:

Commu- nists	New Democratic Party	Liberal Party	Conservative Party	Fascists
- rule by an elite	- support democracy - strong on most individual liberties - a strong anti-militarist tradition	- support democracy - moderately strong on most individual liberties - middle-of-the road on military issues	- support democracy - a tendency to put law and order ahead of individual liberties - pro military	- rule by dictator

3. Social Values:

Communists	New Democratic Party	Liberal Party	Conservative Party	Fascists
- no minority rights	- very strong on rights of minority groups	- moderately strong on rights of minority groups	- skeptical about rights of minority groups; especially feminists, gays and lesbians, aboriginals	- no minority rights

Skyenner - mental health and ideology

language

- reds / pinkos / commies / fellow travellers
- Tories / red Tories / Grits
- rouges / bleues
- imperialist running dogs
- commie
- fellow traveller
- godless socialists
- bleeding hearts
- “fascists”
- connotation / denotation

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Your instructor may, during the course of his lectures, ask you to provide the answers to the following questions:

1. What is a “correct” definition?
2. Is Political Science really a science?
3. What was David Easton’s purpose in creating a nominal definition of politics?
4. Why have some societies not developed governments? Why have other societies developed different forms of government?
5. What is the significance of Magna Carta?
6. How does the Canadian constitution control the exercise of political power?
7. When (if ever) did Canada become a democracy?
8. What are some of the strongest argument for left-wing policies? for right-wing policies?

LECTURE NOTES

Don Cherry, the hockey commentator on coach's corner for the CBC's Hockey Night In Canada, Has Been Called "The Stephen Harper we would never dare to vote for in reality, a national conscience we only act on at the joke. Which is so typically Canadian. We're too timid to do what we really want. We vote for the right wing only when it doesn't matter. "

Don Cherry was recently (winter 2005) voted the most beautiful mind in a National Post poll. In a CBC poll recently he was a finalist in the vote for the greatest Canadian.

- "The people that voted for me don't think I have a beautiful mind, and they don't think I'm the greatest Canadian. What it is a hard-working guy who finally gets somebody he can vote for that's right wing. Finally, they can vote for somebody that's like them I'm the only one that speaks the mind of the right, and of the hard-working guy that gets up in the morning, 6:00 o'clock, works until 430, the middle class guy,' he pronounces solemnly."

- "Cornering the coach," Globe and Mail, December 10, 2005.

Political colors - in addition to Liberals and Conservatives

- CHRISTIAN HERITAGE - purple
- LIBERTARIANS - brighter green than the Green Party
- ANIMAL ALLIANCE ENVIRONMENT VOTERS - very dark green
- NEW DEMOCRATS - green and orange
- COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA - red
- MARXIST-LENINISTS - red and yellow
- MARIJUANA PARTY - brownie-greenie-yellowish
- PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN PARTY - blue and taupe
- BLOC QUEBECOIS - blue and white
- CANADIAN ACTION - red and white and baby blue

- "Dear Diary..." - we've Globe and Mail account, December 14th, 05, page A-7