Little England or Great Britain

Guided Reading Part 2

1. What does the word solidarity mean? A group that come together like in a labor union to act and vote as one in order to get your demands met.
2. What are the differences between public school and public boarding school? Public schools were for the working class to train boys for the military, civil service and politics(Labour). Public boarding schools were expensive and for the middle class and elite where students lived at the school (Conservative)
3. How are social distinctions identified in G.B. education system? Look at question 2
4. Which age group of minorities have increased since 2001? 25 and younger
5. Why do you think this group is on the rise? More employment and education opportunities
6. What values do the citizens support concerning the economy? While the citizens are accepting of the socialist ideas and programs they still value the free market system
7. Why did labor unions start to lose support after the 1970’s? Labor unions demands for higher wages and conducting strikes as in the coal mines damaged the British economy. Many citizens saw labor unions as bullies by forcing their demands made life more difficult for the rest of society
8. What was “Bloody Sunday?”
9. Thatcherism was a move from socialism towards what type of economic system? Free market system
10. How is Tony Blair’s “Third Way” a compromise between Thatcherism and socialism? It was able to bring the Labour Party more to the center which eased tensions with the Conservative Party
11. What percentage of voters turns out for elections? 70
12. Why are more voters moving toward the center of the political spectrum? They are more in favor of the free market system and now started to question their political leaders
13. Why do the disadvantaged vote for the Labour Party? They are further to the left and vote for social programs that offers assistance to those that cannot provide for themselves
14. What are some linkage systems that connect the citizens to the government? Interest groups, political parties and the media
15. How do these systems link citizens to the government? Interest group represent the interests of members of society (eg. Health organizations) and these groups try to get laws passed that protects the citizens concerns, political parties are the officials we elect that promise to work in government on our behalf to get laws passed, media keeps the citizens informed about what government is or is not doing, and about issues that concern the citizens like health problems or striking workers and military
16. What historical time period was the Labour Party established in?
17. How does plurality prevent minor parties from winning many seats in the House of Commons? Because it is a winner-take-all system that favors the major party candidates
18. What can you conclude as the reason why the Labour Party receives so much support? People are always willing to get something for nothing. They also support the working class and get the support of the labor unions
19. How did the Labour Party become more moderate? Tony Blair’s “Third Way” brought the party closer to the center. He made compromises with the Conservatives and was able to get his party to compromise as well
20. What does the term pragmatic mean in the Conservative Party? Pragmatics are more practical in the approach to things. They are generally close to the center on the political spectrum. They don’t take ideology to the extreme
21. What are the two wings of the Conservative Party? The traditional and whig
22. What issues divde these two groups? Traditional- support the elites in government and membership in the EU, Whigs-supports a free market economy and for British sovereignty
23. What two parties joined together to form the Liberal Democrat Party? The liberal and democrat
24. Where is the Liberal Democrats on the political spectrum? They are in the middle and they hoped to gain the support of citizens that thought their parties went too far left or too far right
25. How do minor parties take votes away from the three major parties? Minor parties that offer a good candidate are usually closely related to one of the major parties so when they receive votes it takes votes away from a major party candidate