

Chapter 2: The Philosophical and Value Base of Canadian Social Welfare

Essay Questions

1. Compare and contrast the accommodationist, polycentric and communitarianism perspectives.
2. Discuss a current social welfare policy or program that demonstrates an institutional perspective.
3. Discuss a current social welfare issue that demonstrates a residual approach.
4. Discuss the following statement using a concrete example: "A Society has the right to protect itself from those who would seem to radically change it or from those who illegally seek to benefit from it" (Ch 2, p. 19).
5. Compare and contrast beliefs that support and beliefs that oppose social welfare.

Short Answer Questions

1. Define the elitism perspective and provide an example of this type of perspective from current global issues.
2. Define the Protestant work ethic and provide an example of where this perspective would seem to occur in current Canadian policies.
3. Define communitarianism and provide an example of this perspective from current issues.
4. Define and provide an example of descriptive or existential beliefs, evaluative beliefs and prescriptive beliefs.
5. How do the institutional and residual perspectives differ?

Multiple Choice Questions

1. One major factor in the decline of Canada's social programs is
 - a. The globalization social movement*
 - b. The return to utilitarianism
 - c. The return to laissez-faire economics in the 1970's
 - d. The residual approach
2. Social welfare is
 - a. A term for social services
 - b. Each society's definition of the good and desirable*
 - c. Always institutional in nature
 - d. A product of free-trade
 - e. None of the above

3. Regeneration is related to
 - a. The rise of corporatism
 - b. Experiential reality
 - c. The rise of possessive individualism
 - d. The rise of the Social Gospel Movement and the Liberalism movement*
4. The residual perspective considers social welfare
 - a. A necessary social institution
 - b. A way in which each member can improve social functioning
 - c. Believes humans require resources to achieve life-cycle and skill acquisition tasks
 - d. A limited and temporary societal response*
5. The institutional approach sees social welfare as
 - a. A necessary social institution*
 - b. Essential if one is to gain by one's own merit
 - c. The way to develop superior talent and ability
 - d. A limited and temporary societal response.
6. The theory of population
 - a. Was articulated by Bentham
 - b. States that human population grows geometrically*
 - c. States that human population grows arithmetically
 - d. States that food resources will outstrip population growth
 - e. None of the above.
7. The Protestant work ethic was first articulated by
 - a. Martin Luther King
 - b. Jacques Ellul
 - c. John Stuart Mill
 - d. Martin Luther*
 - e. Calvin Klein
8. The Protestant work ethic was extended by John Calvin to
 - a. Define work as a divine vocation
 - b. Define work in the market place as a religious experience
 - c. See material success as God's personal favour
 - d. See failure to succeed as moral inferiority
 - e. All of the above*
9. French Canada was influenced by
 - a. Calvinism
 - b. Roman Catholicism
 - c. Belief in the family as a distinct unit
 - d. All of the above
 - e. B and C above*

10. Postmodernism calls for
- a. New mechanisms to allow the voices of the many to be heard
 - b. Integration of social justice into everyday social work practice
 - c. A return to neighbourhood and community
 - d. All of the above*
 - e. A and C above

True and False Questions

- 1. In Canada, the striving for pluralism is unanimously supported.
 - a. True
 - b. False*

- 2. Corporatism is entering the lifeblood of social programs.
 - a. True*
 - b. False

- 3. All social welfare programs are based on social approval.
 - a. True*
 - b. False

- 4. Ramsay Cook suggested that in Canada the meaning of regeneration shifted from social salvation to spiritual rebirth.
 - a. True
 - b. False*

- 5. Many of our current attitudes to social welfare came from the Social Gospel Movement and the Liberalism movement.
 - a. True*
 - b. False

- 6. The institutional perspective views social welfare as a necessary social institution.
 - a. True*
 - b. False

- 7. The residual perspective sees social welfare as a limited and temporary social response to human problems.
 - a. True*
 - b. False

- 8. Some common beliefs about human nature by Aristotle, Aquinas and Kant do not support the view that social welfare is a social institution.
 - a. True
 - b. False*

9. Utilitarianism was the first set of principles that gave rise to the concept of “the economic human”.

- a. True*
- b. False

10. John Stuart Mill’s theory of individualism supports the notion of utilitarianism.

- a. True
- b. False*