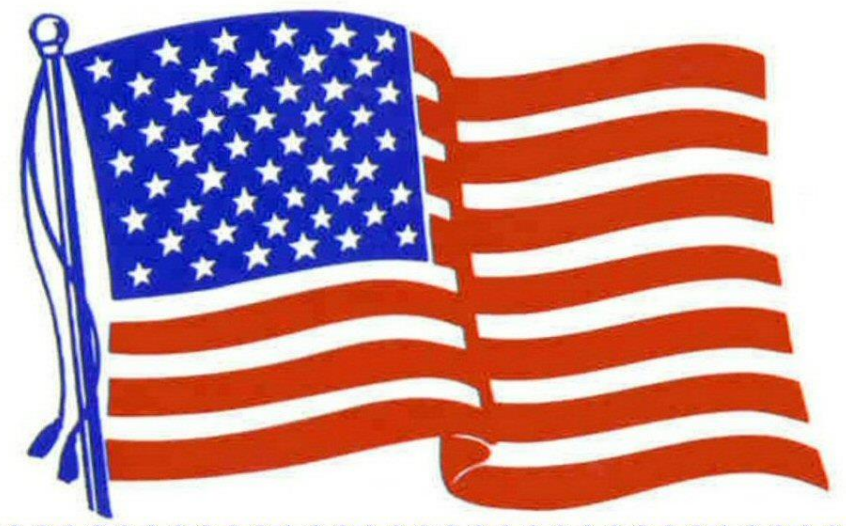


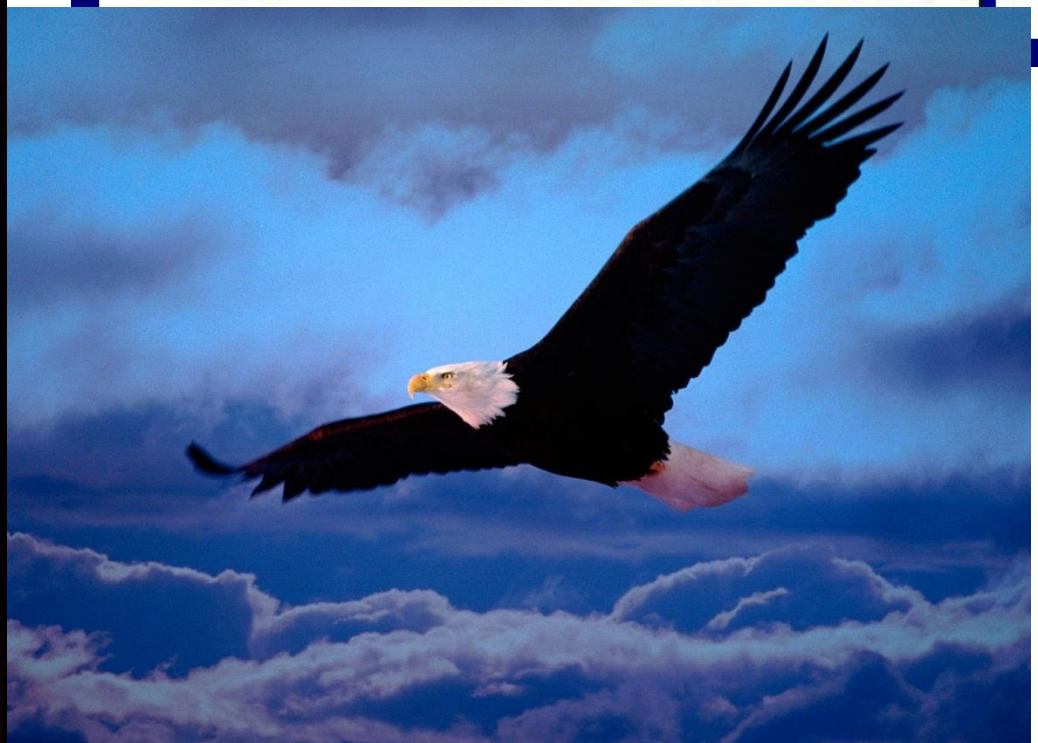
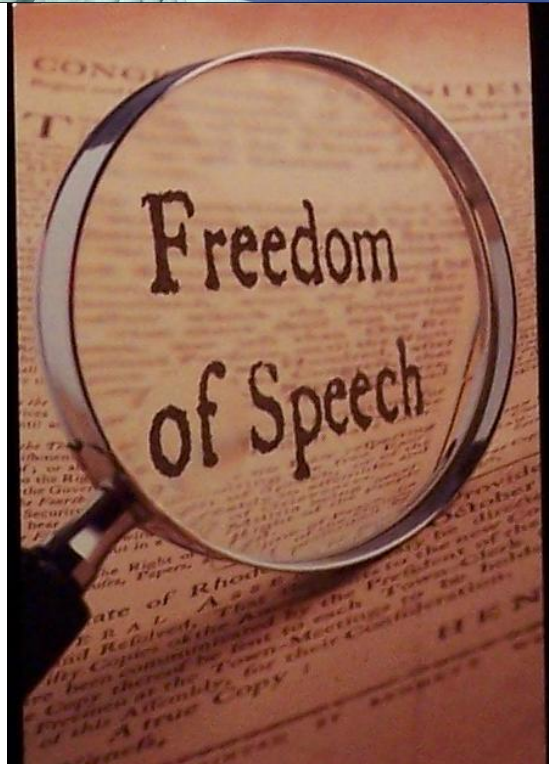
# American Freedom



"Beacon of Freedom"  
www.TodaysPhoto.org  
Image © Niels Jansen



**LET FREEDOM RING!**







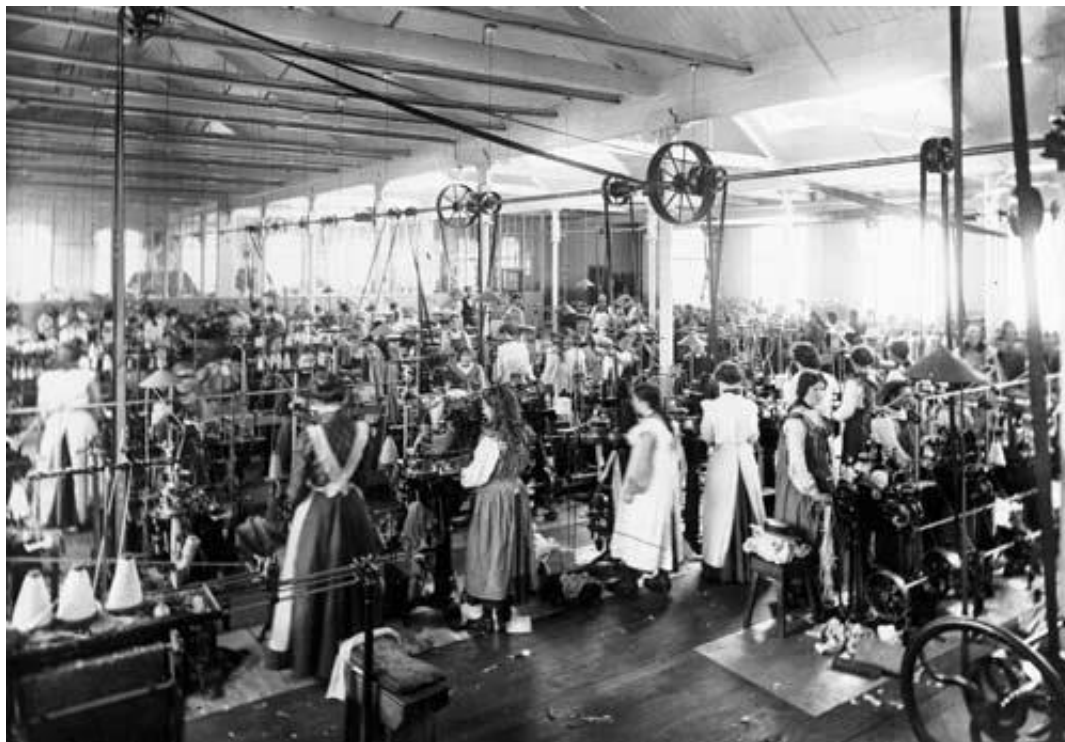


...ure of a poor fugitive is from one of the stereotype cuts manufactured in this city for the southern market, and used on handbills offering rewards for runaway slaves.

THE RUNAWAY.









# WIN THE WAR FOR FREEDOM

\*\*\*

Work Means Victory  
Victory Means Freedom

\*\*\*

Idleness Means Defeat  
Defeat Means Slavery

\*\*\*

In This War Let Us All  
Enlist in the Cause  
of Freedom

It's Worth Working For



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. B. WILSON,  
*Secretary of Labor.*

For additional copies address Frank W. Johnson, Chief, Information and Education Section,  
Department of Labor, 1700 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.



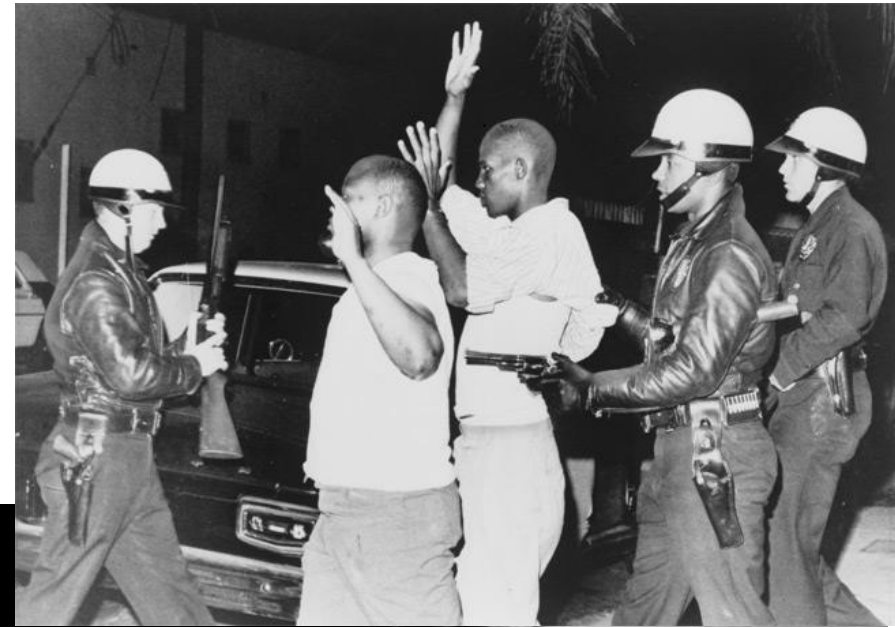




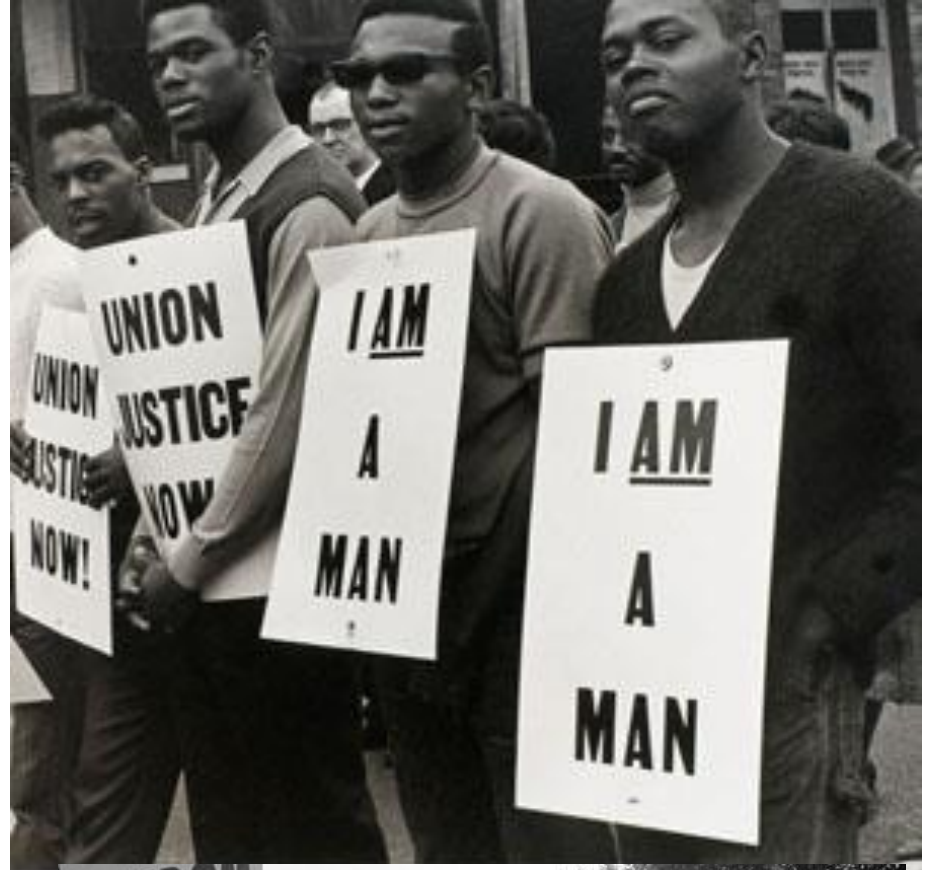




















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• Wireless Remote Control • Feel and action of an  
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and 2 player games plus 2 player  
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Freedom Stick™ Wireless  
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# JEEP CHEROKEE FREEDOM

AN AUTOMOTIVE  
CONCEPT



*A Grand New  
Convertible*



IT



Automobile - Truck - Motorcycle  
ORIGINAL Sales Brochures, Manual  
Catalogs, and MUCH More. World's



# Using Freedom to Sell

- [Ford Commercial \(1955\)](#)
- [Dodge Commercial \(2010\)](#)

# Important Truths About Freedom

1. It means different things to different people
2. Whether or not certain conditions, policies, and practices enhance freedom is often a matter of perspective
3. The idea and definition of freedom is not static; it has changed throughout the course of history and continues to do so



# Types of Freedom

- Negative Freedom: Absence of obstacles, barriers, or restraints; *Freedom from*
- Positive Freedom: The possibility of acting to take control of one's life and reach one's potential; *Freedom to*

# Personal Freedom: Freedom from coercion by arbitrary power

## Political Freedom:

- People choose their government
- People choose their leaders

## Civil Liberties:

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom of press
- Freedom of religion
- Etc.



# Economic Freedom

- Meaning has changed over time
- Means different things to different people
  - Economic autonomy (dependent on no one)
  - Freedom of contract: individuals free to make agreements
  - Economic security
  - Ability to participate in mass consumption

# The Birth of American Freedom

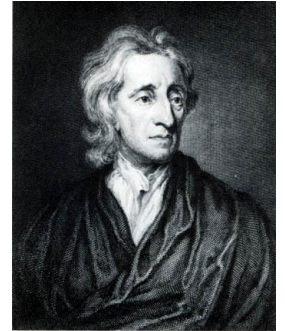
Freedom in the Colonial and  
Revolution Eras



# Ideas of Freedom in the Colonial Era

- Puritan/Christian concept of freedom
  - Freedom a spiritual condition
  - “Show me a man who isn’t a slave. One is a slave to sex, another to money, another to ambition.” -Seneca
  - “Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.” -Paul
  - “True liberty is a liberty to do every thing that is right, and being restrained from doing any thing that is wrong, (not) a right to do every thing that we please.” -Jonathan Boucher
  - [Romans 6:15-18](#)

# Colonial Ideas cont.

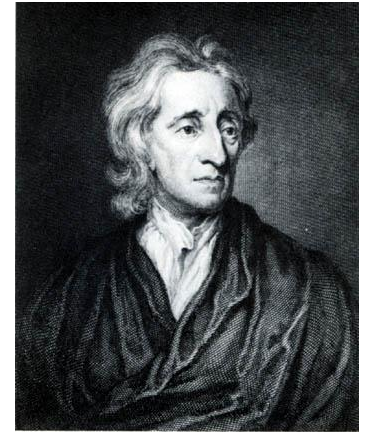


- Republicanism

- Liberty did not mean letting everyone do whatever he wanted
- It meant “having a standing rule to live by, common to every one of that society, and made by the legislative power.” -John Locke
  - Equality
  - Elected representatives
  - Even leaders under law
- Essence of liberty: the ability to participate in public affairs
- \*Turn a partner and summarize Republicanism



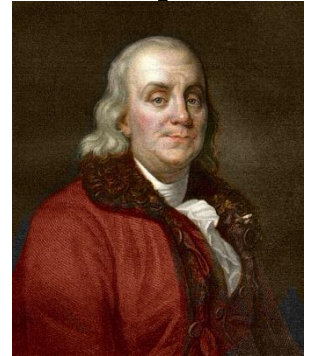
# Colonial Ideas cont.



- Liberalism
  - Essence of liberty: personal autonomy
  - “...not to be subject to the inconstant, uncertain, unknown Arbitrary Will of another Man.” –John Locke
  - Free to pursue personal ambitions
- Discussion
  - Positive or negative freedom needed for liberal view of freedom?
  - Republicanism and Liberalism competing and contradictory?
  - Smartboard category sort

# Who Benefitted From Colonial Liberty?

- “Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom.” –Benjamin Franklin
  - “Dependents” (those who don’t own property) had no will of their own and were incapable of political participation
    - Property interwoven with understanding of freedom
  - Women, racial minorities seen as having inherent traits that excluded them





# The Colonial Mentality

- When Europeans came to America, what were they hoping to get?
  - Property
  - Property=Freedom
- Discuss: By this definition, how many free people could a society have?
  - Society needs laborers and “dependents”
  - In the colonial/revolutionary mind, was freedom meant for everybody?

# The American Revolution

“Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death!”



the Colonies  
n

nuggling to be tried  
cers

ipers, legal  
tc.

ct repealed



# Tensions Continued

- Townshend Acts (1767)
  - Massachusetts and Virginia legislatures protest
  - Britain dissolves them
  - Many colonists boycott British goods
- Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770)
  - Britain repeals most taxes and allows colonial assemblies to resume

The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770 by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> REG<sup>t</sup>



Engraved Printed & Sold by PAUL REVERE BOSTON



Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,  
Thy hallow'd Walks becur'd with guiltless Gore,  
While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,  
With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands,  
Like fierce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,  
Approve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

If fealding drops from Rage from Anguill Writings  
If Speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue  
Or if a weeping World can ought appease  
The plaintive Ohos of Victims such as these  
The Patriot's copious Ears for each are shed,  
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

But know Excess summons to that awful Goal,  
where JUSTICE strips the Minder of his Soul,  
Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land,  
Snatch the relentless Victim from her Hand,  
Keen Execrations on this Plate inferrib'd,  
Shall reach a JUDGE who never can be brib'd.

The unhappy Sufferers were Messrs SAM<sup>l</sup> GRAY SAM<sup>l</sup> MAVERICK, JAM<sup>s</sup> CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT<sup>r</sup> CARE  
Killed Six wounded; two of them (CHRIST<sup>p</sup> MONK & JOHN CLARK). Mortally

# Winning the War for Independence

- How did the colonists win?
  - Fighting at home
  - More to fight for
  - Good strategy
  - Guerilla warfare
  - Didn't need to beat the British; just needed to outlast them
    - War of attrition
  - Help from the French
- October 19, 1781: British surrender at Yorktown





# The Effects of the Revolution on the American Concept of Freedom

- Before the Revolution: Liberty to specific group of men
- During/after the Revolution: Liberty spoken of as a universal right given by God to all mankind
  - Much of the rest of U.S. history has been a story of a struggle to live up to this ideal
  - This expanded sense of freedom was not lost on those who did not have access to it

# John Adams



“We have been told that our struggle has loosened the bonds of government everywhere; that children and apprentices were disobedient; that schools and colleges were grown turbulent; that Indians slighted their guardians, and negroes grew insolent to their masters.”

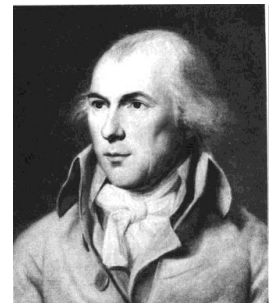
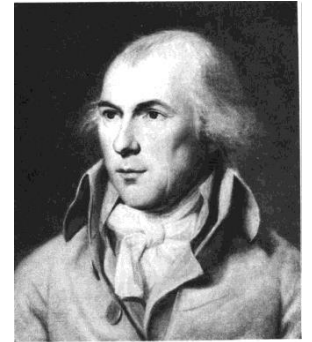


# Political Freedom Expands After the Revolution

- Who had the right to vote in England and the colonies?
- The definition of *property* changes
- Rights, freedoms, one's very self considered *property*
  - Result: many states replace property requirements with tax-paying requirements

# Threats to Liberty in the Early Days

- **What do you think threatens liberty?**
- Inequality
  - Jefferson proposes to grant 50 acres to all
  - Legislation should aim to “reduce extreme wealth toward a state of mediocrity, and to raise extreme indigence toward a state of comfort.” –James Madison
- “Unrestrained democracy”
  - “Liberty may be endangered by the abuses of liberty as well as the abuses of power.” –James Madison
- Shay’s Rebellion highlights both



# Does Government Threaten Freedom, or is it Needed to Ensure Freedom?

- During the Revolution: “In the absence of government favoritism, the natural workings of society would produce justice, liberty, and equality.”
  - Foner, 1998
- After the turmoil of the first decade: “...in a world in which self-interest appeared to overwhelm civic virtue, the preservation of liberty would have to rely on the machinery of government itself, not the character of the people.”
  - Foner, 1998



# The Impact of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights

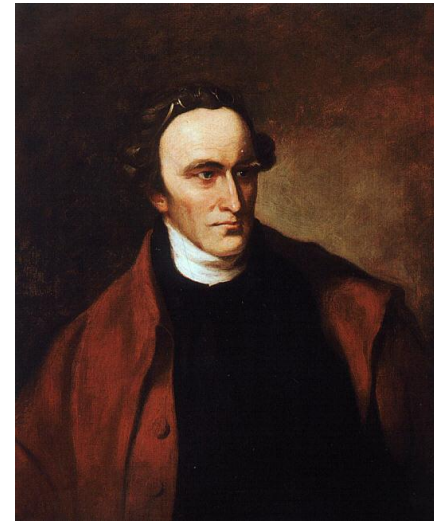
- Constitution creates a more powerful federal government
  - Protection of property
- Bill of Rights passed as protection against too much federal power
  - “...initiated a long process whereby freedom came to be discussed in the vocabulary of rights.” –Foner
    - New concept of free speech
    - New practice of freedom of religion

# The Founding Fathers, The Constitution, and Slavery

“How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty from the drivers of negroes?”

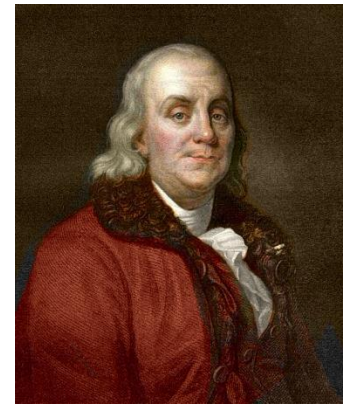
-Samuel Johnson

# The Founding Fathers



- Patrick Henry
  - “Give me liberty or give me death!”
  - “(Slavery is) as repugnant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible and destructive of liberty.”
  - Owner of many slaves

# The Founding Fathers



- Benjamin Franklin
  - “Slavery is... an atrocious debasement of human nature”
    - Slave owner
- George Washington
  - "Your late purchase of an estate... with a view to emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit would diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country.”
    - Owned over 300 slaves



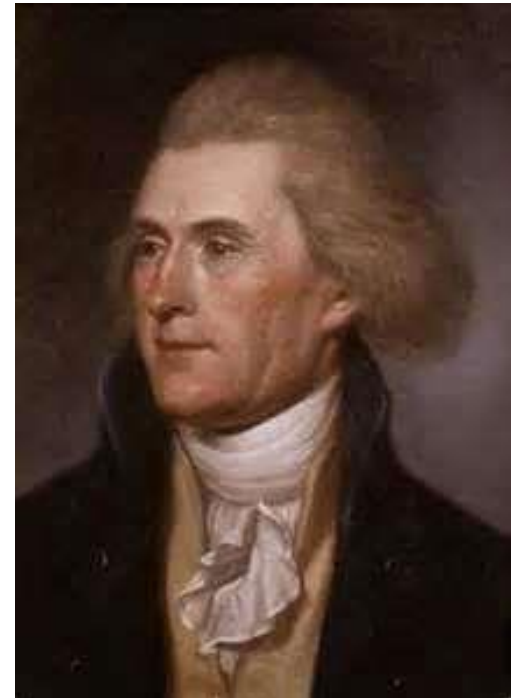


# The Founding Fathers, Cont.

- Thomas Jefferson

- “There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of slavery among us.”

- Owned over 200 slaves at one time
    - Fathered children with at least one



# The Articles of Confederation

ARTICLES  
OF  
CONFEDERATION  
AND  
PERPETUAL UNION  
BETWEEN THE  
STATES

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA.



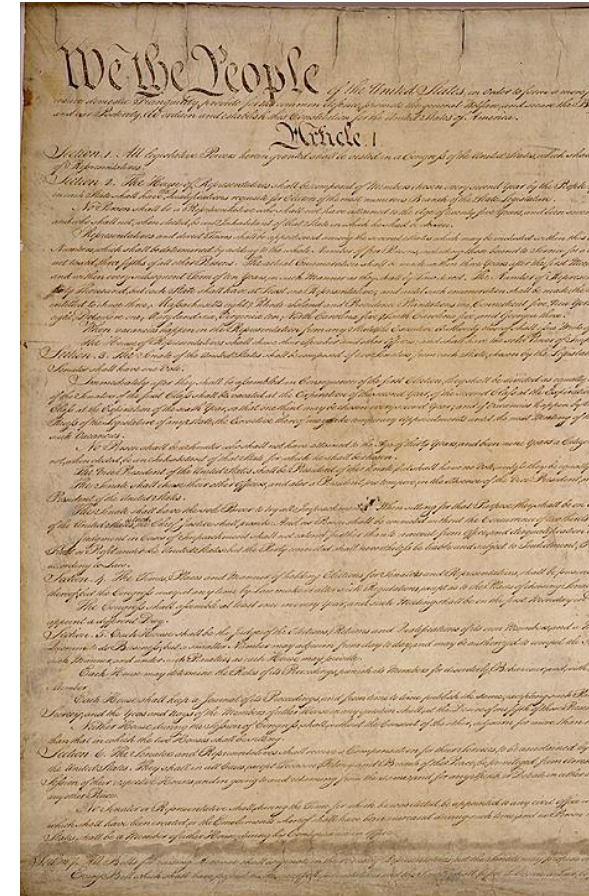
EXETER, New-Hampshire,  
PRINTED BY ZECHARIAH FOWLE.

M,DCC,LXXVII.

- No mention of slavery
- No active abolitionist movement at that time
- Issue left to the states

# The Constitution

- Many Framers from the North were opposed to slavery
- Southern states said they would not be a part of a nation that banned it
- 3/5 Compromise
- Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
  - Congress could not outlaw slavery for 20 years



How could slavery be practiced in a country whose #1 values are equality and freedom?



# Constitutional Arguments For Slavery

- 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - “Nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.”
- 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

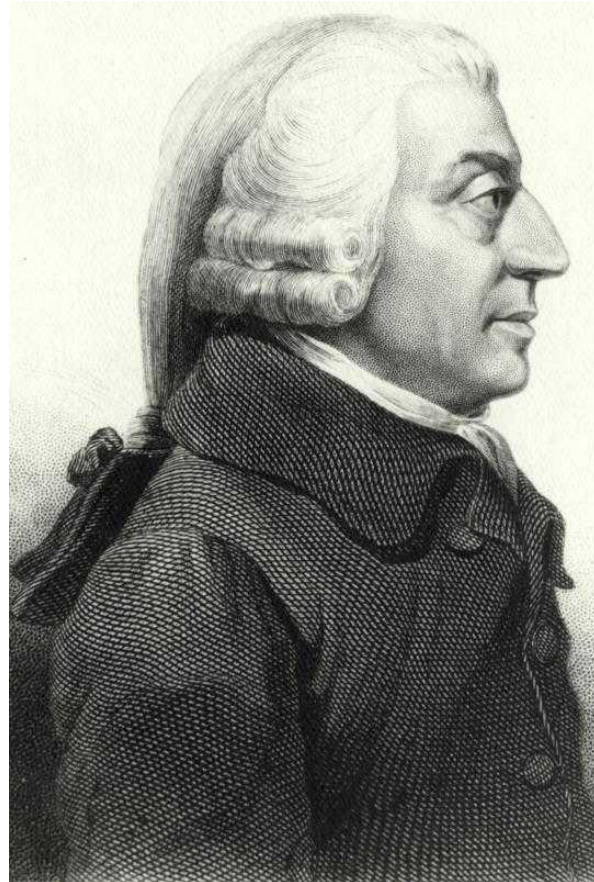
# Freedom and Slavery

- “For many Americans, owning slaves offered a route to the economic autonomy widely deemed indispensable to genuine freedom.”  
– Eric Foner



# Democracy and Slavery

- “The persons who make all the laws in (a republic) are persons who own slaves.”  
– Adam Smith



# Economic Dependence on Slavery



- Cotton King of the South
  - Prior to 1793, it took an entire day to remove seeds from one pound of cotton
  - Eli Whitney invents cotton gin, makes it possible to clean 50 pounds in one day
  - By 1811, inland regions of Georgia and South Carolina producing 60 million pounds of cotton per year
  - Population of Alabama grows 16x 1810-1820
  - Cotton exports to Britain a driving force in growing U.S. economy
- Even northern states that ban slavery only emancipate children born to an enslaved woman after serving his mother's master until adulthood



# Race and Freedom

- Widespread belief that non-whites did not have the qualities that made freedom possible
- First immigration law (1790) only allowed “free white persons” to become citizens
  - Blacks allowed citizenship in 1870
  - Asians 1940

# Women and Freedom

In the Colonial and Revolutionary  
Eras

# Women and Freedom

- Lacked essential qualifications for political freedom
  - Property ownership
  - Control of one's own self
- Seen as naturally submissive and irrational
  - Unfit for political participation



# Freedom in the Young Republic Era

1789-1850



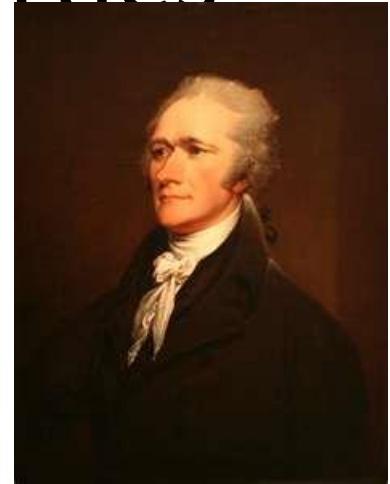
# The Rise of Political Parties

- Discuss: What's better: the “boisterous sea of liberty” or the “calm of despotism?”
- Two political parties emerge in the 1790's
  - Federalists
  - Democratic-Republicans

# The Rise of Political Parties

- Federalists

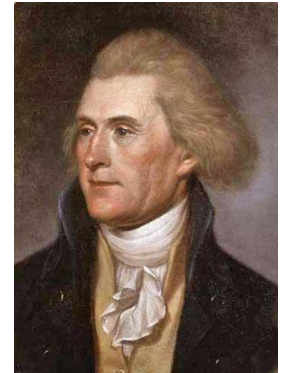
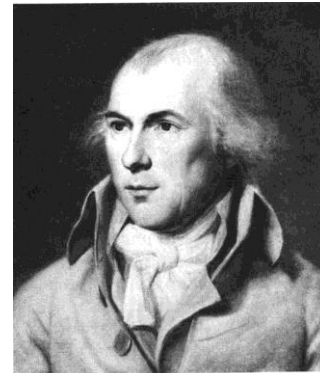
- Led by Alexander Hamilton
- Desired strong national government
- Wanted to limit freedoms and political power of ordinary people; government should be in the hands of the “rich, well-born, and able”
- Wanted to increase manufacturing and trade



# Political Parties cont.

- Democratic-Republicans

- Led by Jefferson, Madison
- Wanted weaker federal government and more power in the hands of states
- Feared manufacturing would lead to large divisions between poor and rich
- Feared wealthy would control and corrupt government
- Envisioned a nation of small, land-owning farmers



# Federalists Respond to “Threats” Under President John Adams (1796-1800)

- Alien Acts
  - Extended wait for citizenship from 5 to 14 years
  - Allowed president to deport or imprison aliens during war
- Sedition Act
  - Made it illegal to speak out against government
  - An attempt to destroy Democratic-Republican party
  - Congressman Matthew Lyon imprisoned for speaking out against President Adams
    - Re-elected while in jail

\*Anger over the Alien and Sedition Acts help sweep Thomas Jefferson into the presidency



# Forces That Affected The Concept of Freedom in The Young Republic Era

1. Territorial Expansion
2. Expansion of Political Freedom
3. Market Revolution
4. Great Awakening II

# Territorial Expansion

- The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 doubles the size of the U.S.



# Territorial Expansion cont.



*American Progress* by John Gast (1872)

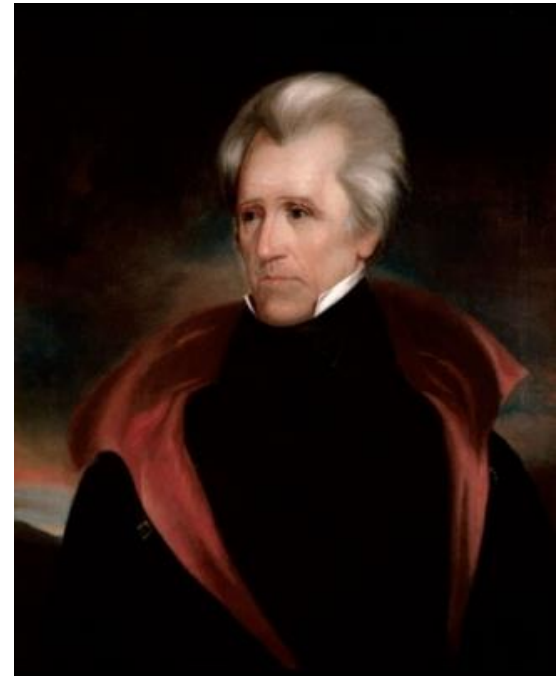


# Expansion of Political Freedom

- New states have no property requirement for voting
- Older states follow suit at differing speeds
  - By 1860 no states had property qualifications for voting
- Ballots cast for president:
  - 1824: 355,000
  - 1828: 1,100,000
  - 1840: >2,000,000
- By 1840's voter turnout exceeds 80% of eligible voters

# Political Freedom cont.

- Meant more than voting
  - Writing pamphlets, parades, bonfires, mass meetings, party conventions
- Liberty becomes more associated with absence of government action
  - Democratic Party





# The Market Revolution

- Recall: what changes made up the Market Revolution?
- One result: freedom becomes more associated with economic prosperity and the right to compete in the marketplace
- Another result: more work for wages
  - Can a wage worker be free?
  - [Noam Chomsky](#)

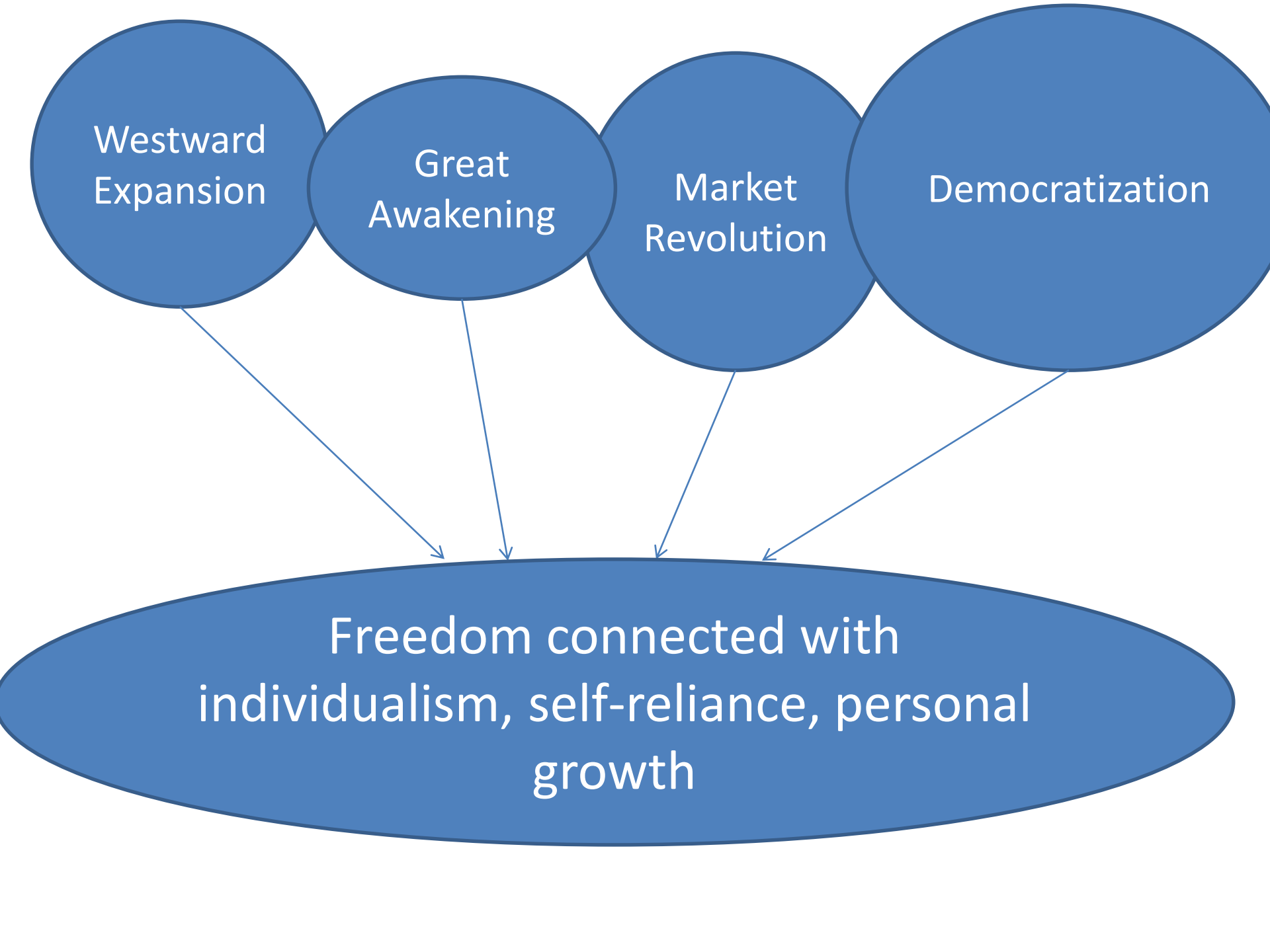
Westward  
Expansion

Great  
Awakening

Market  
Revolution

Democratization

Freedom connected with  
individualism, self-reliance, personal  
growth



```
graph TD; A((Westward Expansion)) --> D([Freedom connected with individualism, self-reliance, personal growth]); B((Great Awakening)) --> D; C((Market Revolution)) --> D; E((Democratization)) --> D;
```

# Discontent With the Dominant Culture

- Communitarians
  - Utopian socialists
  - Rejected private property
  - Saw market economy as “grave of liberty”

# Excluded Groups

- “How did woman first become subject to man, as she is now all over the world? By her nature, her sex, just as the negro is and always will be, to the end of time, inferior to the white race, and, therefore, doomed to subjection.”
  - New York Herald, 1852
- Women and non-white men still excluded from liberty and opportunity

# African Americans in the Young Republic

- Excluded from forces that expanded freedom for whites
  - Market revolution
    - Economic status of free northern blacks declined
      - Employers refuse to hire them
      - Customers refuse to be served by them
      - Only the lowest jobs available
  - Westward expansion
    - Land not available to them
    - Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon barred them from entry
  - Democratization
    - Northern and new states limit or eliminate black suffrage



# The Abolitionist Movement

- Important abolitionists not covered in 6.4
  - Harriet Tubman
    - Most famous “conductor” of the underground railroad
    - Risked herself dozens of times by going into slave territory to help others escape
  - Harriet Beecher Stowe
    - Published *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, very influential book on life as a slave
  - John Brown
    - Raided federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia
    - Attempt to start a slave insurrection

# Women in the Young Republic

- Life comes to be seen as divided into two “spheres:” public and private
- Woman’s sphere was private (the home); man’s sphere was public (workplace and politics)
- Increasing participation in northern factory work and the abolition movement help spark the Women’s Rights Movement
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton helps organize the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 (vid)

# The Civil War

“We all declare for liberty. But in using the same *word* we do not all mean the same *thing*.”

-Abraham Lincoln

# What does “freedom” mean to a formerly enslaved person?

- Escaping the many injustices of slavery
- Enfranchisement
- Economic autonomy and land ownership

# The Effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction on American Freedom

- Political Freedom Expands
  - Asians, women still left out
- Government seen as a provider and protector of freedom
  - “(The 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments) suggested that the rights of the individual citizen were intimately connected to federal power.” –Eric Foner
- Freedom and Equality seen to go hand in hand
- Economic freedom seen as right to compete in marketplace, not autonomy and ownership



“In retrospect, Reconstruction emerges as a decisive moment in fixing the dominant understanding of economic freedom as self-ownership and the right to compete in the labor market, rather than propertied independence. The policy of according black men a place in the political nation while denying them the benefits of land reform fortified the ideal that the free citizen could be a dependent laborer. Thus, Reconstruction helped to solidify the separation of political and economic spheres, the juxtaposition of political equality and economic inequality as the American way. Henceforth, it would be left to dissenters-labor radicals, populists, socialists, and the like-to resurrect the older idea of economic autonomy as the essence of freedom.”

-Eric Foner

# Freedom in the Progressive Era

# The Progressive Era

- Recall: what were some of the problems the country faced during the Gilded Age?
  - Inequality
  - Political machines
  - Problems brought about by industrialization



# Progressive Definitions of Freedom

\*Not all progressives agreed on what freedom meant

- Socialism

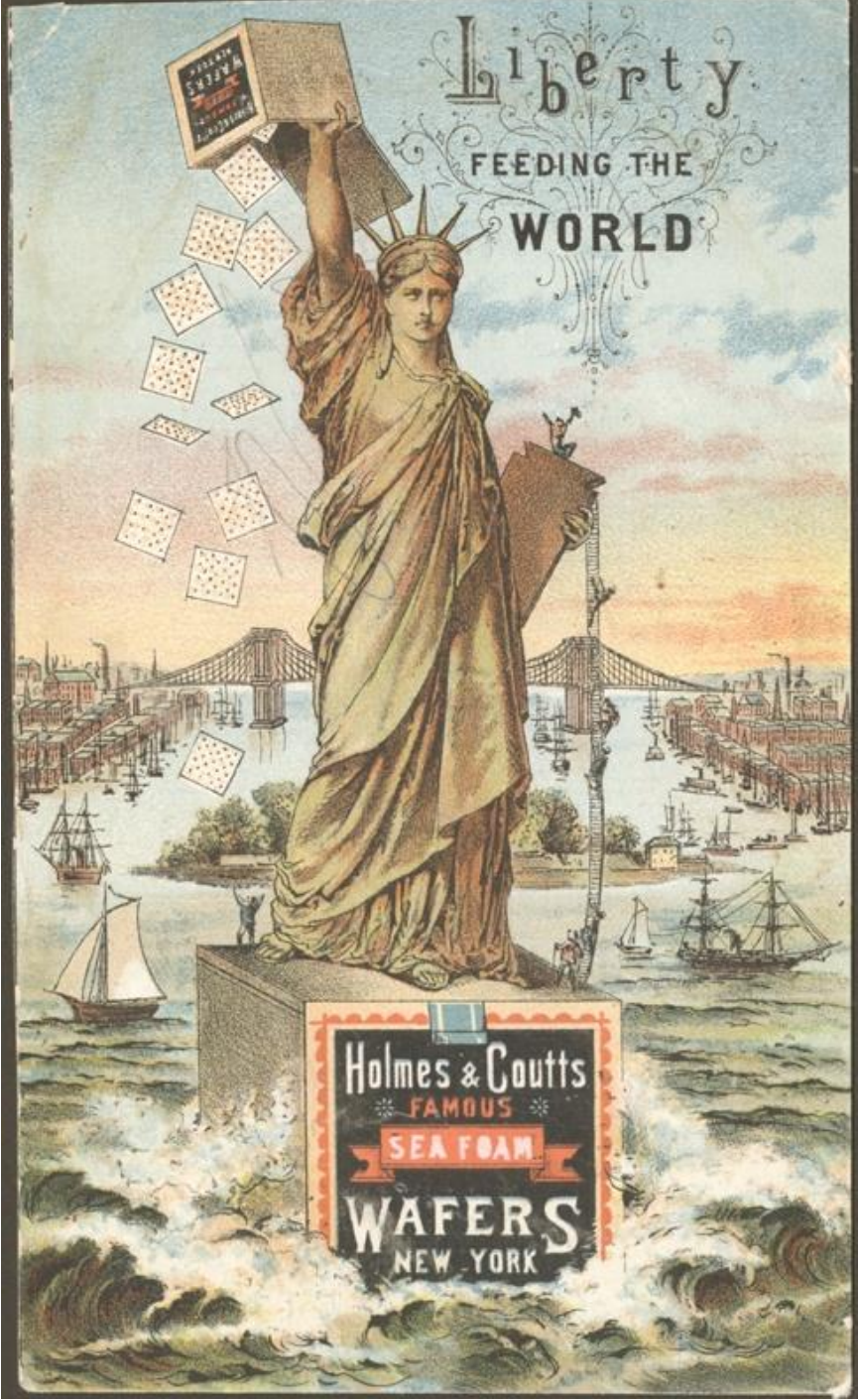
- Argued that the huge inequalities brought on by industrialization made the majority of people powerless over their own lives
- An equal distribution of wealth would empower workers to do more with their lives
- Promised to give the people more say and input into how not only the government but also businesses were run

# Progressive Definitions of Freedom

- Consumerism and the Living Wage
  - Commentators such as David Phillips and Father John A. Ryan argued that workers were entitled to a “living wage” or a decent “standard of living.”
  - Freedom associated with income and consumerism

Liberty

FEEDING THE  
WORLD



Holmes & Coutts  
FAMOUS  
SEA FOAM  
WAFERS  
NEW YORK



# Government Action and Freedom in the Progressive Era

- Government increasingly seen as a friend of freedom
- Legislation designed to improve the lives of workers, protect consumers, break up monopolies, and end the dominance of political machines.

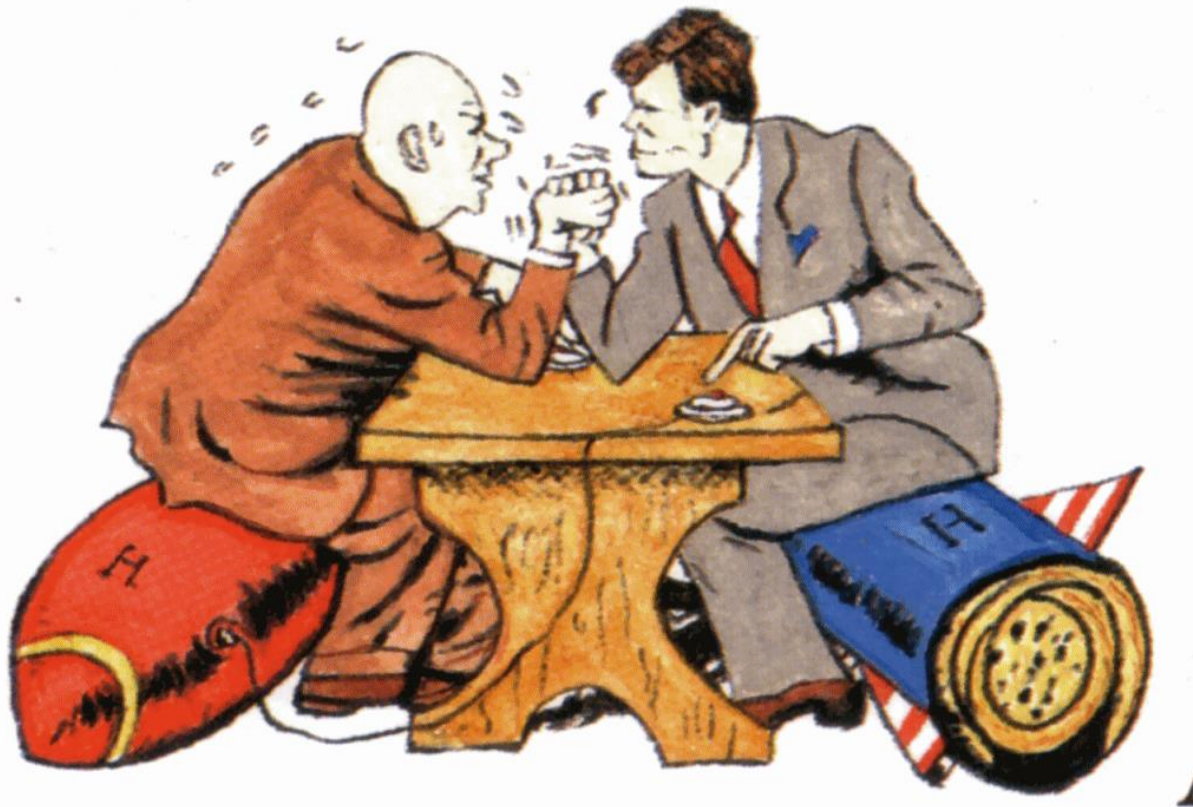
# The Role of Government Takes Center Stage in Election of 1912

- Progressive Party candidate Theodore Roosevelt argued for a very active federal government that, according to Eric Foner, was “complete with women’s suffrage, federal supervision of corporate enterprise, national labor and health legislation for women and children, an eight-hour day and a ‘living wage’ for all workers, the right of workers to form unions, and a national system of social insurance covering unemployment, medical care, and old age.”
- Democrat Woodrow Wilson, while acknowledging the importance of government action in breaking up monopolies and protecting the right of workers to unionize, still spoke of government as the enemy of freedom.
- Wilson won

# Civil Liberties in the Progressive Era

- Emma Goldman arrested over 40 times, later deported
- Margaret Sanger fled to England after facing 45 year sentence
- Sedition Act makes it illegal to speak out against WWI
- Red Scare leads to Palmer Raids
  - Mass arrests, deportations of socialists, communists, labor leaders

# Freedom in the Cold War Era

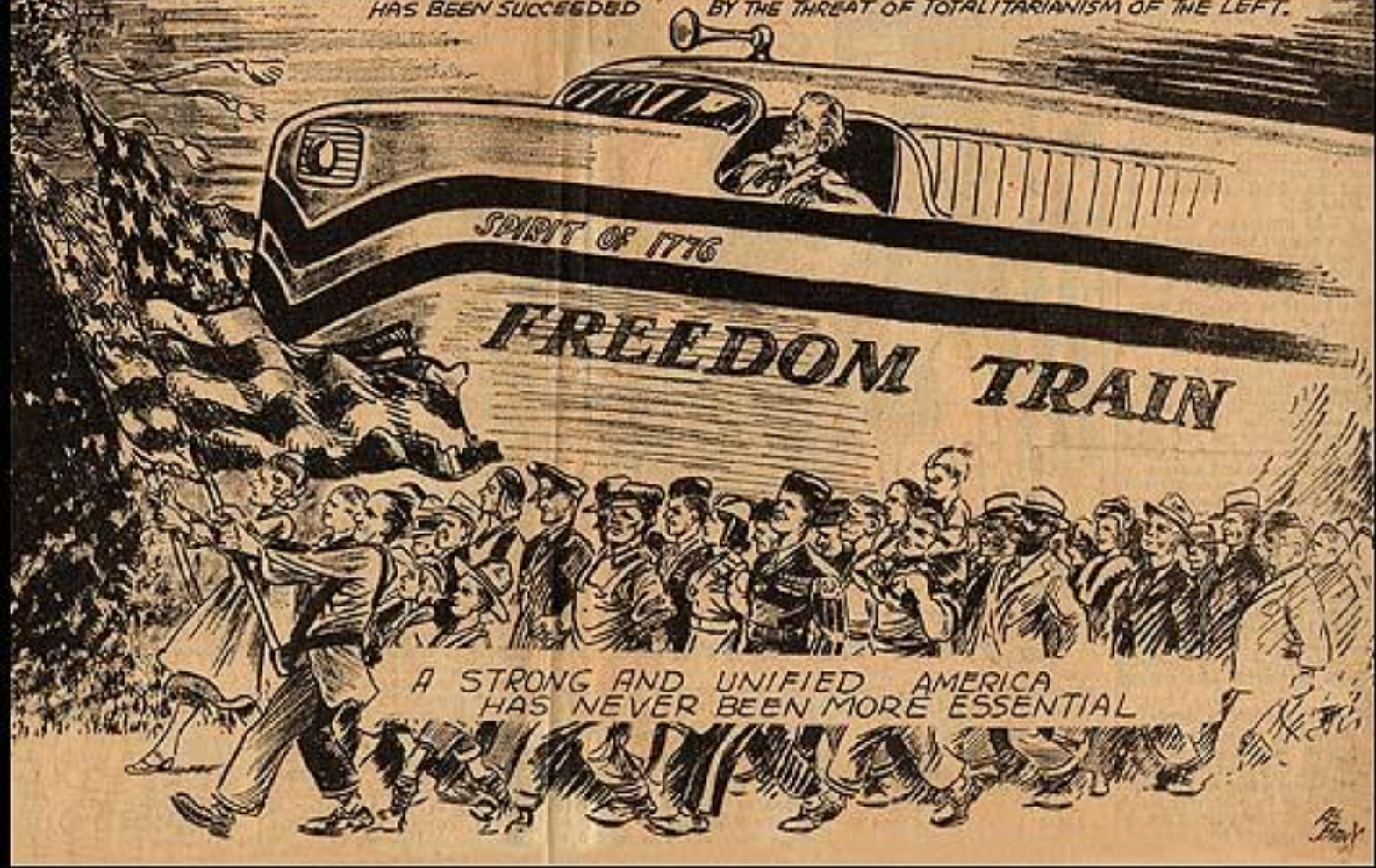




# Freedom Train 1947

Freedom Train Visits Worcester Oct. 9 -- Freedom Parade Sunday

OUR COUNTRY NOW STANDS AT THE CROSSROADS OF ITS HISTORY. MILITARY VICTORY HAS BROUGHT ONLY A BREATHING SPACE IN OUR QUEST FOR PEACE AND SECURITY. THE MENACE OF TOTALITARIANISM OF THE RIGHT HAS BEEN SUCCEEDED BY THE THREAT OF TOTALITARIANISM OF THE LEFT.



A STRONG AND UNIFIED AMERICA  
HAS NEVER BEEN MORE ESSENTIAL

# Definitions of Freedom

- Freedom = anti-Communism



- “The communists have been, still are, and always will be a menace to freedom, to democratic ideals, to the worship of God, and to America’s way of life. I feel that once public opinion is thoroughly aroused as it is today, the fight against communism is well on its way. Victory will be assured once communists are identified and exposed because the public will take the first step of quarantining them so they can do no harm. Communism, in reality, is not a political party. It is a way of life—an evil and malignant way of life. It reveals a condition akin to disease that spreads like an epidemic; and like an epidemic, a quarantine is necessary to keep it from infecting the nation.”

— FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, 1947



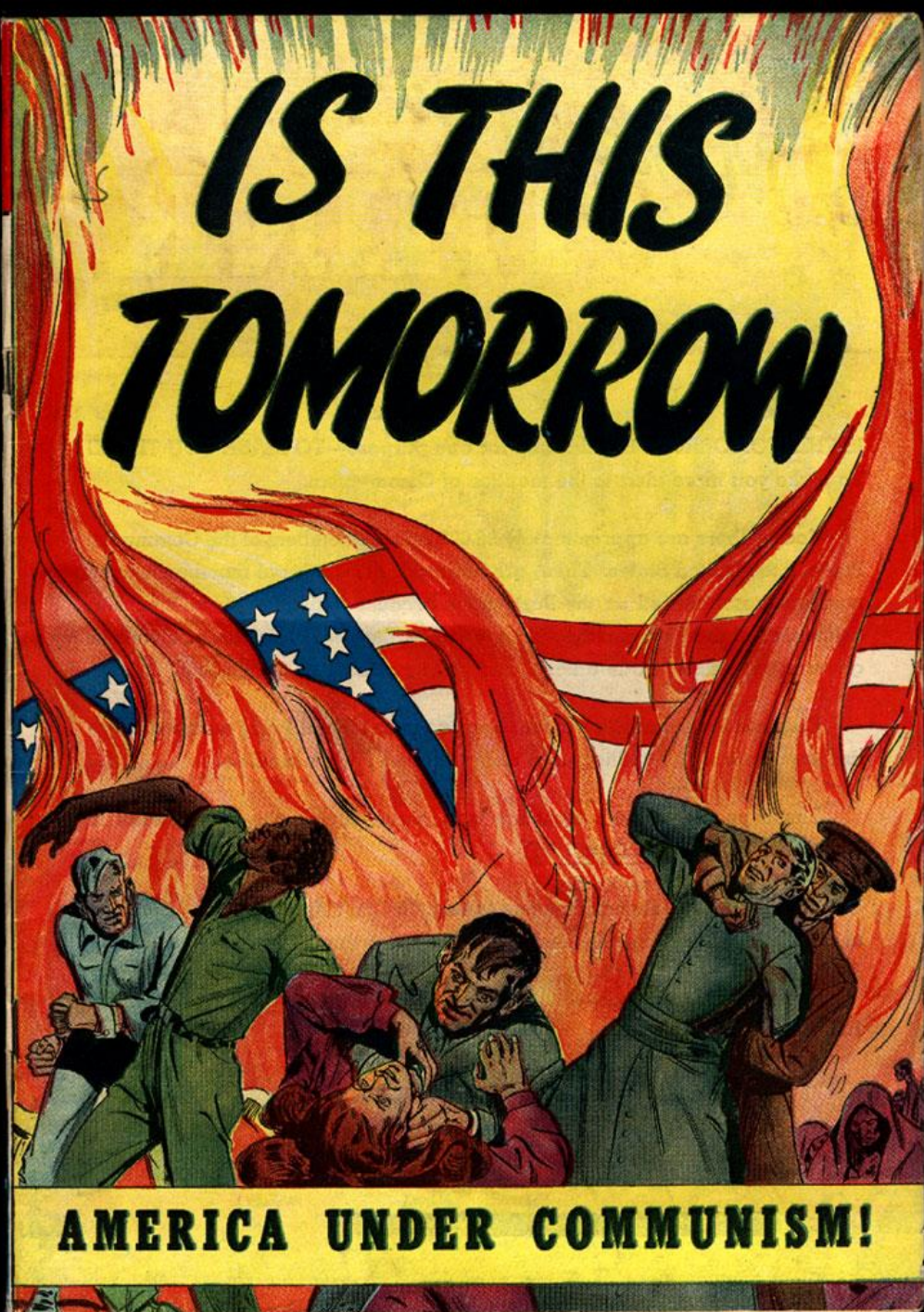


- “Communists are everywhere—in factories, offices, butcher shops, on street corners, in private businesses. At this very moment, they are busy at work—undermining your government, plotting to destroy the liberties of every citizen, and feverishly trying in whatever way they can, to aid the Soviet Union.”

— Attorney General J. Howard McGrath  
(1949)



# Fear Spreads





# FALLOUT SHELTER HANDBOOK

509  
A  
FAWCETT  
BOOK

By CHUCK WEST

75¢



Diets and Food Kits

Surviving an Atomic Attack

Underground Shelters You Can Build or Buy

Basement and Garage Shelters

Medical Hints and First Aid

Evacuation Techniques

Sources of Water Supply

Above-Ground Shelters

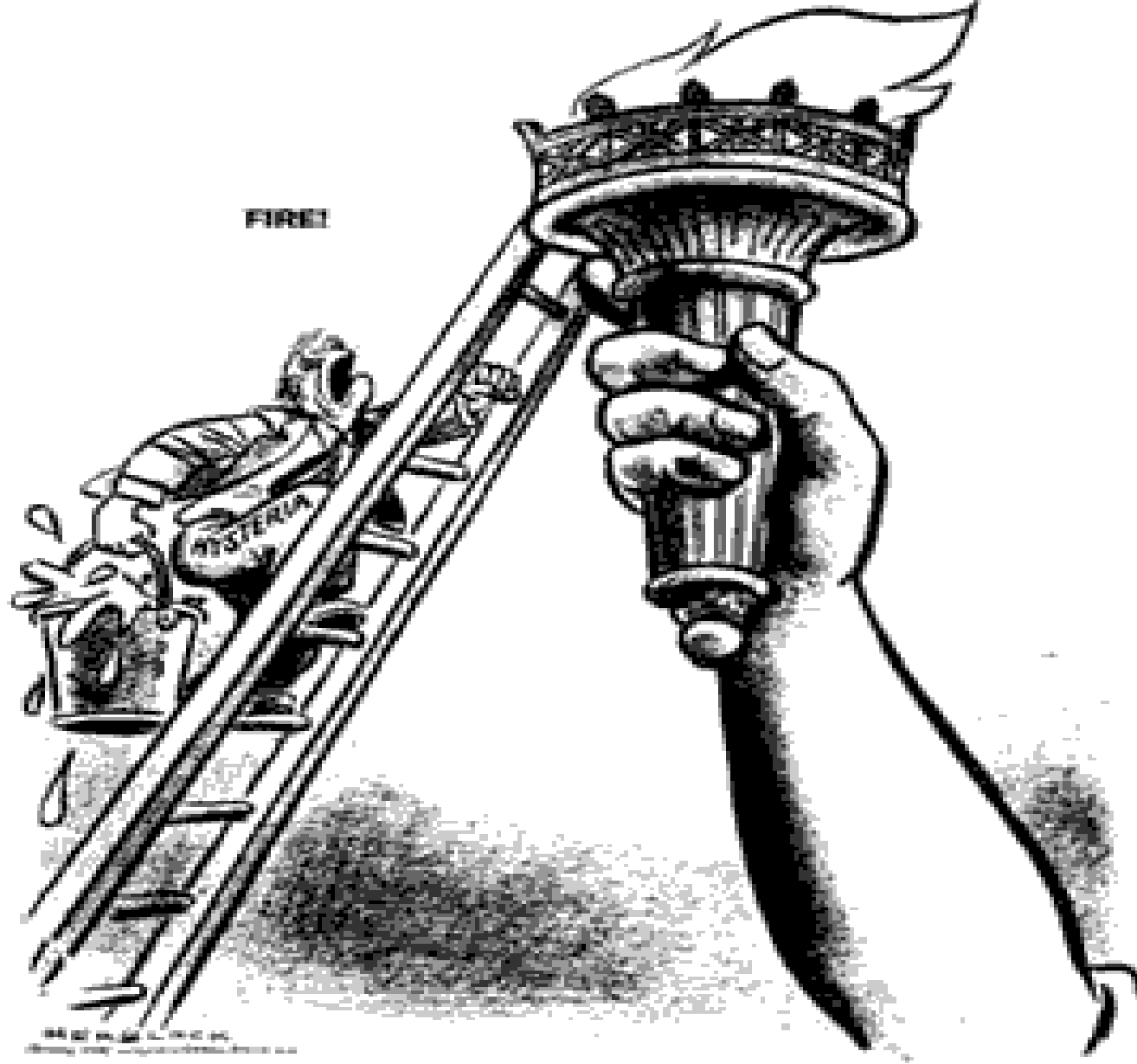
Fallout Detection Devices

## Preparing for an Attack

“As the anti-communist propaganda from the government took root in the minds of Americans, the fear and hysteria it created led to the Cold War era being a period that is notorious today for being one of the most anti-freedom times in American history. Anti-communist fervor led Americans to think of freedom seemingly entirely as free-market capitalism and to forget about other aspects of freedom, such as civil liberties, political participation, and equality. In the name of freedom, the U.S. used military force to overthrow democratically elected governments in Iran and Guatemala and replaced them with ruthless (but pro-American business) dictators. In the name of freedom, the U.S. supported the South African government and its incredibly racist system of apartheid. In the name of freedom, senators, State Department officials, and average Americans everywhere fired, refused to hire, and blacklisted Americans who were suspected of having had any ties with communist-related organizations, even if it had been decades in the past.”

-Ben Laarman





- By Herbert Black, 1949





# The Loyalty-Security Program

- Federal Government
  - 1947 executive order by Truman screens federal employees for “sympathetic associations” with communism
  - Homosexuals seen as security risks
  - Attorney General Clark publishes list of organizations with any views “hostile or inimical to the American form of government.”
  - McCarran Act (1950)
    - Communist organizations had to register with Attorney General
    - Communists could not have passports
    - Communist sympathizers could be detained during emergency
  - Immigration and Nationality Act (1952)
    - Prevented people seen as subversive or homosexual from becoming citizens or even visiting
    - Empowered attorney general to deport any immigrants who were members of Communist organizations



# Loyalty-Security Program cont.

- State and local governments
  - Screened teachers and other employees
- Private companies and organizations



# The Red Scare in Hollywood

- House Un-American Activities Committee investigates Communist infiltration in movie business
- Witnesses asked to name names
- Those with suspected ties blacklisted
- Those who refuse to testify jailed



# Spy Cases

- Alger Hiss, prominent member of State Department under FDR, accused of spying for USSR
- Jules and Ethel Rosenberg executed in 1953 for plotting to send secrets to USSR





# McCarthyism

- 1950: Sen. Joseph McCarthy (WI) claims to have a list of 205 members of the Communist Party working in the State Department
- Instigates a witch hunt for Communists in government and the military
- Televised hearings on Communists in the army in 1954 bring about McCarthy's downfall



# Fighting for Freedom: Native Americans

- Conditions on Reservations bleak: high poverty and unemployment, low life expectancy
- Fight for increased rights throughout '60's and '70's
  - Indian Civil Rights Act passed 1968
  - American Indian Movement (AIM) seizes Wounded Knee, SD by force
  - 70 day standoff





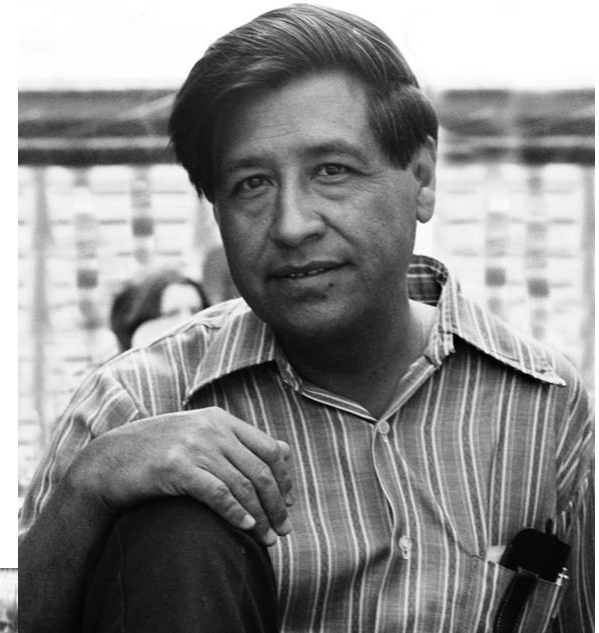
# Fighting for Freedom: Women

- *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) by Betty Friedan explains female discontent
  - Read Primary Source p. 915





# Fighting For Freedom: Latino Americans





# Fighting for Rights: Americans With Disabilities





I CAN'T BELIEVE

WE STILL HAVE TO

PROTEST THIS CRAP

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

AFRICAN-AMERICAN RIGHTS

GAY RIGHTS

# Conservative Freedom

“Government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.”



# Tenets of the Conservative Definition of Freedom

- De-centralized political power
- Limited government
- Unregulated capitalism
- Traditional values and morality
- Welfare state destroys individual autonomy by encouraging reliance on government

# Which Party's Definition of Freedom is Closest to Yours?

- [Barack Obama and the Democrats](#)
- [Paul Ryan and the Republicans](#)

# Privacy and Freedom

- Tracking GPS
- Internet Privacy
- Black Boxes in Cars
- Traffic Cameras
- Drones
- Government Response
- You only have to worry if you're up to no good, right?