

Directions: Take 10 Minutes to **Close Read** your Comparing Political Systems Article.

With your Group use your Data, Personal Knowledge and Opinions to answer the following Questions...

GOOD LUCK!!!!!!

Politics? What Are You Talking About?

Why Do We Need a Politics System in our Society? (List 8 Aspects)

What is considered Anarchy =

Brainstorm the 1st 2

Democratic Governments

VS. Totalitarian Governments

Specific Type of Democratic Governments

1.

2.

Specific Types of Totalitarian Governments

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Characteristics of All
Democratic Governments

Characteristics of All
Totalitarian Governments

Comparing Political and Economic Systems



Democracy and totalitarianism are diametrically opposed forms of government. Whereas democracy institutionalizes the political ideals of equal rights, popular participation and civic control, totalitarianism enshrines the idea that the will of the leader is law, that the power of the state must be total and that enemies of the people must be liquidated. Historically, although totalitarianism has depended on its capacity to mobilize huge masses of people, it has nevertheless been a form of dictatorship, since there are no guarantees for individual rights or for the masses to participate in the political process.

Democratic Political Systems

Many countries today claim to be democracies, but if the citizens are not involved in government and politics, they are democratic in name only. Some governments are more democratic than others, but systems cannot be considered truly democratic unless they meet certain criteria:

- Freedom of speech, the press, and religion. Democracies in general respect these basic individual liberties. No government allows absolute freedom, but democracies do not heavily censor newspapers and public expression of opinions.
- Majority rule with minority rights. In democracies, people usually accept decisions made by the majority of voters in a free election. However, democracies try to avoid the "tyranny of the majority" by providing ways for minorities all kinds to have their voices heard as well.
- Varied personal backgrounds of political leaders. Democracies usually leave room for many different types of citizens to compete for leadership positions. In other words, presidents and legislators do not all come from a few elite families, the same part of the country, or the same social class.
- Free, competitive elections. The presence of elections alone is not enough to call a country a democracy. The elections must be fair and competitive, and the government or political leaders cannot control the results. Voters must have real choices among candidates who run for public office.
- Rule by law. Democracies are not controlled by the whims of a leader, but they are governed by laws that apply to leaders and citizens equally.
- Meaningful political participation by citizens. By itself, a citizen's right to vote is not a good measure of democracy. The government must respond in some way to citizen demands. If they vote, the candidate they choose must actually take office. If they contact government in other ways — writing, protesting, phoning — officials must respond.

The degree to which a government fulfills these criteria is the degree to which it can be considered democratic. Examples of such governments include Great Britain Parliamentary System, France's Semi Presidential System, Japan's Constitutional Monarch, and the United States Republican form of government.

Comparing Political and Economic Systems

Totalitarian

One ruler or a small group of leaders have the real power in authoritarian political systems. Authoritarian governments may hold elections and they may have contact with their citizens, but citizens do not have any voice in how they are ruled. Their leaders do not give their subjects free choice. Instead, they decide what the people can or cannot have. Citizens, then, are subjects who must obey, and not participants in government decisions. Kings, military leaders, emperors, a small group of aristocrats, dictators, and even presidents or prime ministers may rule authoritarian governments. The leader's title does not automatically indicate a particular type of government.



Authoritarian systems do not allow freedoms of speech, press, and religion, and they do not follow majority rule nor protect minority rights. Their leaders often come from one small group, such as top military officials, or from a small group of aristocratic families. Examples of such regimes include China's Communist People's Republic, Venezuela's Dictatorship, Saudi Arabia's Absolute Monarchy, North Korea's Military Leadership, and in the past Germany's Nazi and Italy's Fascist Governments



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- 3.
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- 5.

Characteristics of All Democratic Governments

Characteristics of All Totalitarian Governments

3 Total Plus Examples

3 Total Plus Examples

Politics, Why Do We Need It?




- ✓ When we deal with Politics we are dealing with the workings of Government Systems. **Brainstorm at least 8 Reasons We Need Government or 8 Policies that All Governments Provide.**
- ✓ **Examples Include....**An Amount of Control over the Population, Economic Systems, Law/Order, Protection, Rules, Stability, Structure, ect.
- ✓ Societies Lacking Government are Considered to have **Anarchy** or...

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Characteristics of All
Democratic Governments

Characteristics of All
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2 Types of Governments



Democratic Governments

- ❖ Created for the People, by the People, with power derived from the People



Totalitarian Governments

Politics? What Are You Talking About?

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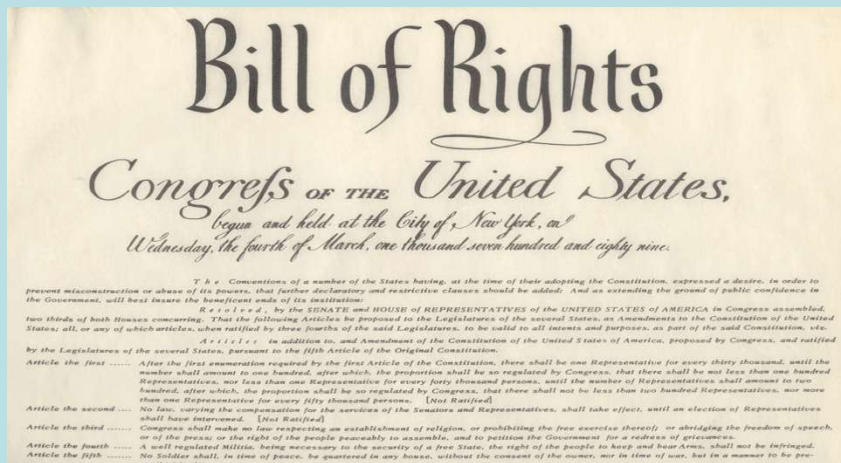
Characteristics of All
Totalitarian Governments

2 Types of Democracies

1. Direct Democracy
2. **Representative Democracy**
 - A. Republic
 - B. Parliamentary System



General Characteristics of ALL Democracies



1. People Participate Ex)

- ✓ Voting, Run for Office, Petition, Protest, etc.

2. Written Bill of Rights Ex)

- ✓ 1st Expression, 2nd Arms, 5th Remain Silent, etc.

3. Other (Assumed) Freedoms Ex)

- ✓ Education, Leisure, Occupation, Travel, etc.

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*Characteristics of All
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2 Types of Governments



Democratic Governments

- ❖ Created for the People, by the People, with power derived from the People



Totalitarian Governments

- ✓ Created by a select few, backed by an elite and more importantly the Military

5 Types of Totalitarian Governments

1. Communism or...
2. Dictatorship or...
3. Monarchy or...
4. Military Government or...
5. Nazism / Fascism or...



General Characteristics of ALL Totalitarian Governments



1. People Participate however...

Ex)

- ✓ Can Vote but..., Can Petition or Protest but..., etc.

2. Bill of Rights however...

Ex)

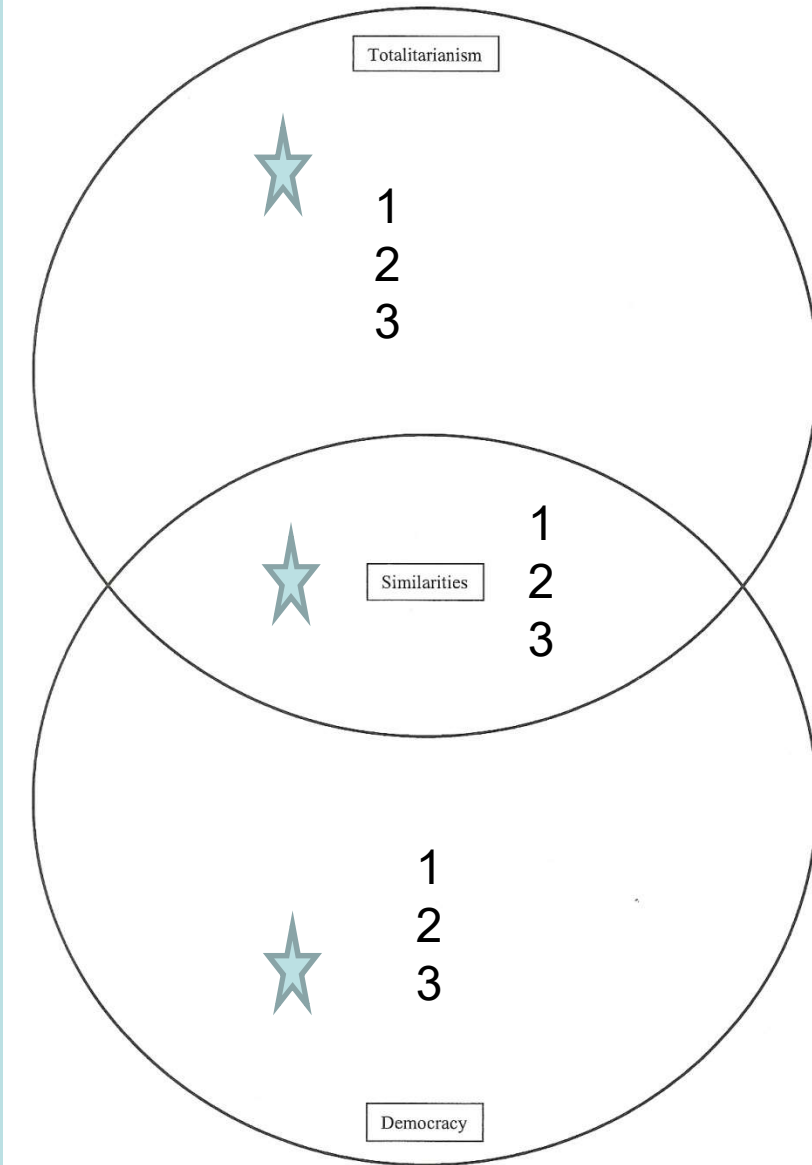
- ✓ Not Written Down, Doesn't Apply to All People Equally, Can Speak Out but..., etc.

3. Other (Non- Assumed) Freedoms ...

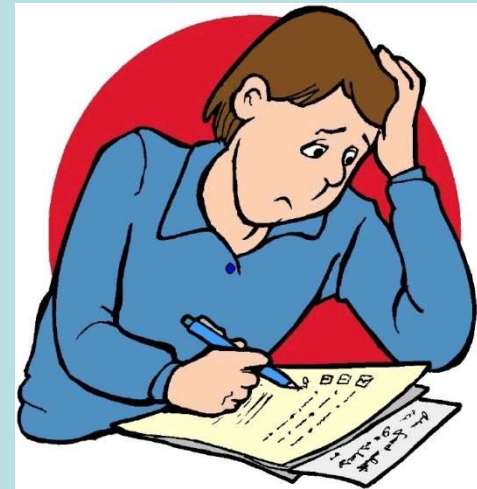
Ex)

- ✓ Government determines your Education, Leisure, Occupation, Travel, etc

Totalitarianism vs. Democracy



Quiz Time Kids!!!
Yeah!!!



In your Supplemental Pack.

Identify 3 Characteristics for each portion of the Diagram.

Use Bullets

Honors: Government & Cows

- ❖ **PURE ANARCHY:** You have two cows. Either you sell the milk at a fair price or your neighbors try to take the cows and kill you.
- ❖ **FEUDALISM:** You have two cows. Your lord takes some of the milk.
- ❖ **PURE DEMOCRACY:** You have two cows. Your neighbors decide who gets the milk.
- ❖ **REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY:** You have two cows. Your neighbors pick someone to tell you who get the milk.
- ❖ **BUREAUCRACY:** You have two cows. At first the government regulates what you can feed them and when you can milk them. Then it pays you not to milk them. Then it takes both, shoots one, milks the other and pours the milk down the drain. Then it requires you to fill out forms accounting for the missing cows.
- ❖ **DICTATORSHIP:** You have two cows. The government takes both and drafts you.
- ❖ **RUSSIAN COMMUNISM:** You have two cows. You have to take care of them, but the government takes all the milk.
- ❖ **FASCISM:** You have two cows. The government takes both, hires you to take care of them and sells you the milk.

Economics Made Easy



Part I: Close Read the Economic Article and Highlight the Key Points. With your group Brainstorm what you know about the following topics

1. Create a working definition of the terms **Capitalism, Economic Systems, Factors or Means of Production, Incentives, Profit Motive, and Scarcity.**
2. List all the items you would need (be general) if you were to begin any type of Business.
3. Explain the '**Laws of Supply and Demand**'. Are the laws effective in a country like the United States? Why or Why not?
4. In **Totalitarian Governments** do those countries use the '**Laws of Supply and Demand**'? Why or Why not? If not what do they use?

Economics Made Easy Reading

What are Economic Systems?

An **Economic System** is a system of production and exchange of goods and services as well as allocation of resources in a society. It includes the combination of the various institutions, agencies, entities (or even sectors as described by some authors) and consumers that comprise the economic structure of a given community. A related concept is the mode of production. The study of economic systems includes how these various agencies and institutions are linked to one another, how information flows between them, and the social relations within the system (including property rights and the structure of management).

Figure 1.2 The Factors of Production



All Economic Systems determine...?

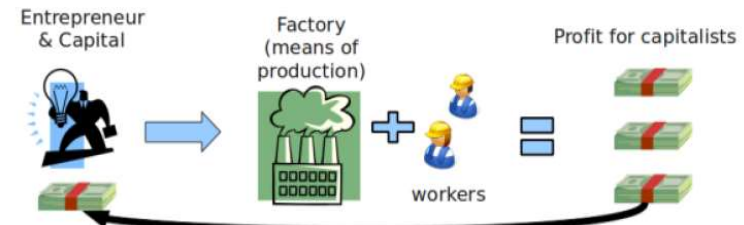
As an entrepreneur and as an economic agent, there are three basic economic questions you should ask when deciding how to use scarce resources:

A. What to Produce?

In a true **Command economy**, what to produce is determined by a central economic authority. In a true free market, what to produce is determined by individual choices. However, most nations fall somewhere between a true command economy and a true **Free market** and production is determined by a mixture of central planning and individual choices. For example, in the United States, while the production of some foodstuff is determined by supply and demand, others, such as sugar and milk, are subsidized by the government. All businesses must decide what to produce given **limited resources**. While a society must decide how much food and shelter to produce to satisfy the population, a business must decide how much of each goods or services to produce.

Economics Made Easy Reading

Because of **scarcity**, by producing A, you must forgo the production of B, thus incurring an opportunity cost. You choose to produce, hopefully, the product or service that brings the highest benefits relative to costs. However, as the organization gets bigger and more complicated and as the number of choices increases, so will the difficulty in answering this question.



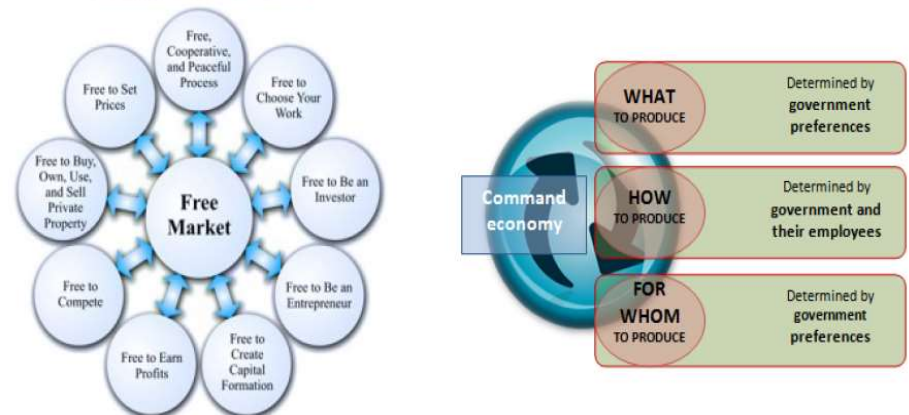
B. How to Produce?

There are many ways to produce a good or service of equal quality. As an entrepreneur, it is important to have a clear understanding of all your alternatives. Should the business produce all the goods and services it sells by itself or will it bring in outside contractors? Should the production take place domestically or should it be outsourced to another country? Should the production be labor intensive or capital intensive?

C. For Whom to Produce and /or Where to Sell?

All goods and services are produced for somebody to consume. In a free market, who gets what is determined by who is able to afford what at a price determined by supply and demand. As an entrepreneur, this question should be addressed in the same line of thought as "what to produce?" Who are your customers? Will your targeted customers be able to afford the product? Are there enough of them to support your business?

The Characteristics of a Free Market



Economics Pre-Test

Directions: Choose the response that best answers the question in regards to economics.

- 1.) All basic economic decisions are based on
 - A. the desire for profit
 - B. needs and wants
 - C. religious beliefs
 - D. cultural traditions
- 2.) Trade and fertile land allowed the first civilizations to emerge near
 - A. mountains
 - B. deserts
 - C. river valleys
 - D. plains
- 3.) Hunting and gathering and subsistence agriculture are characteristics of a
 - A. traditional economy
 - B. market economy
 - C. command economy
 - D. mixed economy
- 4.) The system of exchange prior to the use of money is known as
 - A. feudal system
 - B. caste system
 - C. encomienda system
 - D. barter system
- 5.) One way to expand production is through the development of
 - A. new technologies
 - B. war conflict
 - C. a plantation system
 - D. urbanization

6.) In almost every society, the problem of scarcity must be dealt with because

- A. goods are distributed evenly
- B. farmers tend to overestimate their crop yield
- C. governments tend to overspend on the military
- D. resources are limited

7.) Interaction of different societies through trade can result in

- A. cultural evolution
- B. cultural diversity
- C. cultural adaptation
- D. cultural diffusion

8.) The British policy that benefitted the mother country at the expense of the American colonies was known as

- A. feudalism
- B. mercantilism
- C. manorialism
- D. communism

9.) What economic complaint of the American colonists caused their desire to revolt against the British?

- A. illegal search and seizure
- B. human rights violations
- C. unfair taxation
- D. the Boston Massacre

10.) What is the name of the economic system based on the law of supply of demand and private ownership of business?

- A. capitalism
- B. communism
- C. socialism
- D. mercantilism

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Economics Made Easy!!!

What Are Economic Systems?

The 'Means or Factors of Production'

-Brainstorm 6 General Categories one needs to begin any type of business.

ALL Economic Systems Determine...?

A. What to

B. How to

C. Where to

In the Past '**Traditional**' Economic Systems have consisted of.....

2 Major Types of Economic Systems

The Free-Market Economy
(known as 'Capitalism')

vs. The Command Economy
(known as 'Planned' Economy)

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What are Economic Systems?



Definition: All Economic Systems determine how to use **Scarce or Limited Resources** to Satisfy the Basic **Needs and Wants** of the Population based on their own **Means or Factors of Production**.

The Factors of Production?



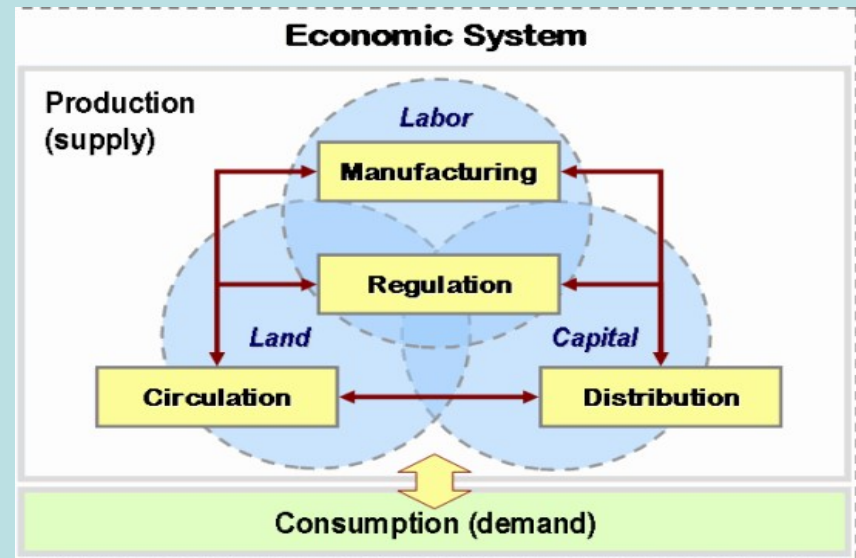
What are the '**Means or Factors of Production**'?

✓ **Answer:** What you need to Produce Goods or Service.

Examples of **Factors of Production** include...

✓ Capital or \$, Communication Systems, Labor Source, Land, N. Resources, Transportation Systems, etc.

All Economic Systems Determine...



When starting a Business for the first time What 3 Questions Should Be Answered???

1. What Good and Services to Produce?
2. How to Produce the Product or Service specifically what 'Factors of Production' are needed and the specific amount?
3. * Where to Sell the product *?

However.... In Traditional Economic Systems



Question? If People Lacked \$, How did Traditional Systems fulfill their needs and Wants???

1. Subsistence Farming or Growing only enough for yourself to survive

2. Bartering or Trading a good or service for another good.

3. (Brainstorm) What other possible ways could people acquire goods and services in a **Traditional Economy?**



Directions: For Each Economic System you will see 2 Columns indicated by a circle and a dash

The Circle Represents the 'Rule' or first portion of the Slide

The Dash Represents the Effects or Explanation of the particular Rule

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2 Types of Economic Systems

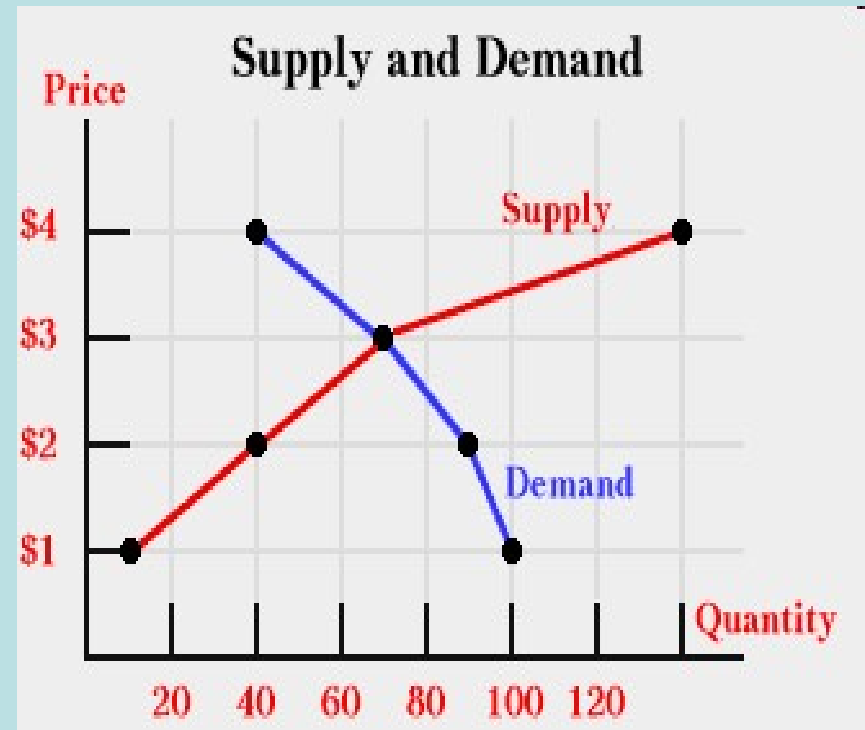


Free Market Economy or 'Capitalism'

Based on the idea that owners create a business in order to make a Profit or money known as **Profit Motive**

Free-Market Economy

- In **Capitalism**
People Decide what to produce, how to produce and when to produce based on the Natural Laws of '**Supply and Demand**'



- Explain the basic Concept of '**Supply and Demand**' within your Group

Free- Market Economy



- In **Capitalism** business is **privately owned** leading to a **Variety of Goods** produced by many Companies

- Therefore **Competition** is **high** causing many business to fail

Free- Market Economy



- In **Capitalism**
Owners are motivated
by **Profit**

- Will lure potential
customers with
Incentives or _____
including...

Free- Market Economy



- Due to the intense **Competition** amongst many similar businesses in a Capitalistic System
- Buyers should receive **High Quality Goods** with **Reasonable Prices**. Examples include...

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2 Types of Economic Systems



Command Economy or a 'Planned Economy'

Based on the idea that the government knows best and can determine how to use the Factors of Production better than the population.

Command Economy



- In a **Planned Economy** the Government Decides what to produce, how to produce and when to produce based on the Natural Laws of themselves!



- ✓ Explain the basic Concept of **Not** having '**Supply and Demand**' regulating your economy within your Group

Command Economy



- In a **Planned Economy** each business is Government owned. Therefore there is No Variety of Goods since there is only 1 Central Company

- ✓ Due to a **Lack of Competition** the consumer will not have many options including..

Command Economy



- In a **Command Economy** the Government is still motivated by **Profit**
- ✓ Will lure potential customers with **Non-Incentives** including...

Command Economy



- As a consumer the lack of competition amongst business should lead to **Low Quality Goods** with **Un-Reasonably High Prices**

- ✓ Additionally consumers will see **Long Lines** and **Shortages** of even the most necessary items