

# Week 3: Economic and Gov't Systems

Tuesday, April 7, 2020 11:11 AM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** You have the entire week to complete. I have put in suggested "break" points that simulate how much to complete per day. However, it is less about "completing" and more about trying to learn and understand the content. All of your work will be automatically saved so you can come back as many times as you need.

When you see the word "CHOICE" next to work, that means you can pick ONE of the options to complete the work. Do not do all of them (unless you just want more practice). Be sure to attach the CHOICE work when you finally turn in the assignment.

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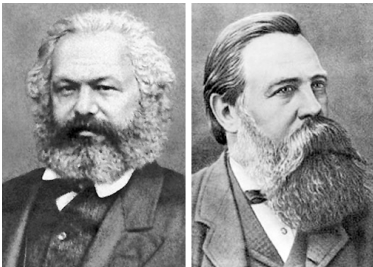
## **Learning Goals for the Week:**

1. Compare and contrast the three main economic systems: Capitalism, Socialism, and Communism.
2. Review the many types of governments (autocracy v democracy)

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## **Lesson 1: Capitalism v. Communism v. Socialism**

Until the publication of the 1848 *Communist Manifesto*, much of the world followed a course where individuals owned private property, businesses, and the profits that resulted from wise investments. Two economists, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels pointed out the uneven distribution of wealth in the **capitalist** world. They noticed the enormous gap between who they called the "haves" and the "have-nots", or the rich and the poor. They predicted a worldwide revolution to distribute wealth evenly. Ever since, nations have wrestled with which direction to turn their economies.



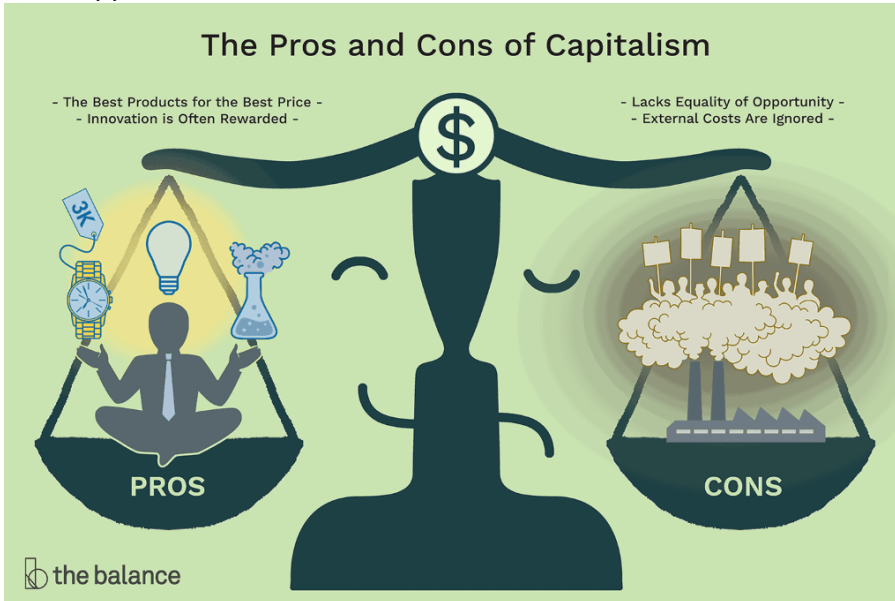
Q1: What did Marx and Engels think would result from the large gap between rich and poor people?

**Capitalism:** Capitalism is based on private ownership of the means of production. Most of the means of production, such as factories and businesses, are owned by private individuals and not by the government. Private owners

make decisions about what and when to produce and how much products should cost. The United States is another characteristics of capitalism include the following:

Free competition. The basic rule of capitalism is that people should compete freely without interference from government or any other outside force. Capitalism assumes that the most deserving person will usually win.

Supply and demand. In a capitalist system prices are determined by how many products there are and how many people want them. When supplies increase, prices tend to drop. If prices drop, demand usually increases until supplies run out.



Q2: How large of a role does government have in a truly capitalist system?

Q3: What generally happens to the gap between the rich and poor in a capitalist nation?

**Communism:** Karl Marx, the 19th century father of communism, was outraged by the growing gap between rich and poor. He saw an economic system that took advantage of workers, which would eventually rise against the rich because the poor were so unfairly treated. Marx thought that the economic system of communism would replace capitalism.

The most important principle of communism is that no private ownership of property should be allowed. Marx believed that private ownership encouraged greed and motivated people to knock out the competition, no matter what the consequences. Property should be shared, and the people should ultimately control the economy. The government should exercise the control in the name of the people. The goals are to eliminate the gap between the rich and poor.



## What is Communism?

■ **Communism** - a government where people



- Communism is a government where people shared work fairly and were paid equally.
- The word "Communism" comes from the Latin word "Communis" which means common or belonging to all.

Q4: What would a true communist want to have happen to the gap between the rich and the poor?

**Socialism:** Socialism, like communism, calls for putting the major means of production in the hands of the people, either directly or through the government. Socialism also believes that wealth and income should be shared more equally among people. Socialists differ from communists in that they do not believe that the workers will overthrow capitalists suddenly and violently. Nor do they believe that all private property should be eliminated. Their main goal is to narrow, not eliminate, the gap between the rich and the poor. The government, they say, has a responsibility to redistribute wealth to make society fairer and just.

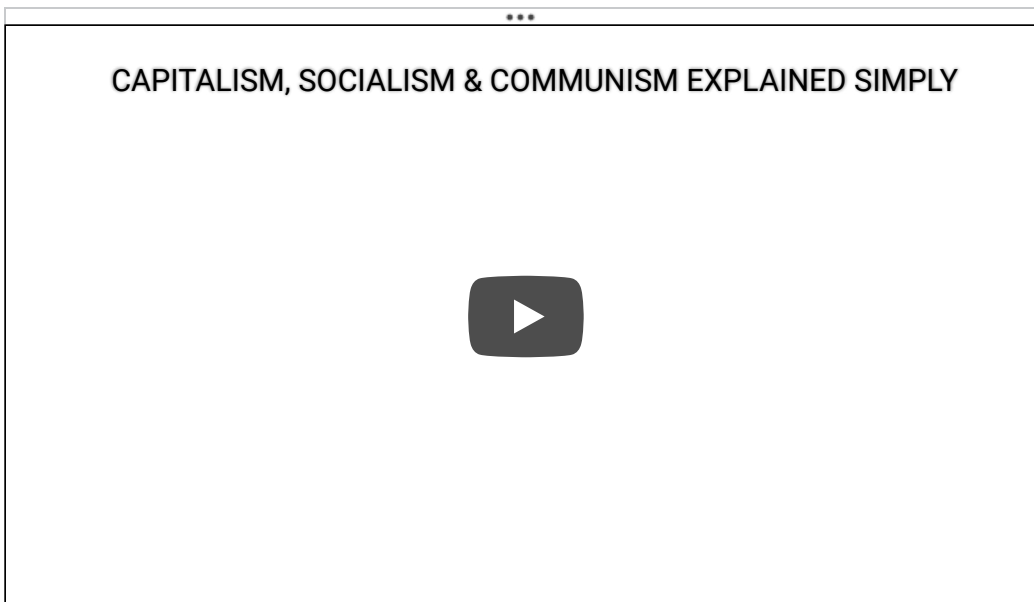
Q5: According to a socialist, what is the responsibility of government?

There is no purely capitalist or communist economy in the world today. The capitalist United States has a Social Security system and a government-owned postal service. Communist China now allows its citizens to keep some of the profits they earn. These categories are models designed to shed greater light on differing economic systems.

**BREAK**

**LESSON 2:** Watch the video below.

[CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM & COMMUNISM EXPLAINED SIMPLY](#)



**CHOICE:**

Choose **one** of the following:

- Create either digitally or on paper a chart that compares and contrasts Capitalism, Socialism, and Communisms based on the video and the reading above. (Turn in paper version by taking a picture and uploading it with assignment. Digital turn in would be a shared word doc you created or you can insert a chart below and type directly here).
- Research three different examples of countries, one with each system of government, and explain the government structure of those countries. What do you notice about government types in the different economic systems? (Yes, I know there are no true communist countries – just pick one that says they are communist).
- Use any dolls or action figures or toys you have to create a display of one of the economic systems. Do a quick write-up showing how your display matches that economic system.

**BREAK**

**LESSON 3:** Review types of government. Complete the chart below. There is a PDF underneath the chart with a reading that goes over the types of government if you need help.

**Comparing Forms of Government**

What Type of Gov't?	Description	Pros	Cons
	-a single ruler -power is inherited or given by God	-efficient -you know who the next ruler is -loyalty for the ruler	-not all leaders will be great -state too big to be ruled by 1 person
	-single person control the military & police	-efficient -ruler maintains peace & order	-can abuse those against him/her -can lack credibility/support
	-usually led by a wealthy few who get power by money	-efficient as only a few people make decisions	-works for interests of the few
	- workers own the means of production	-everyone receives the same treatment	-no incentive to work hard - people do not pull their fair share
	-everyone together	-each citizen has a say	-very time-consuming

	makes decisions	-decisions are usually well supported	
	-government takes a very active role in the lives of its citizens	-the poorest of a country are taken care of through welfare programs (health care)	-huge cost to the wealthy -may limit businesses from expanding
	-voters elect legislature & a president	-Pres. Might listen to the people more -branches can check over each other -stable	-not easy to remove a bad president -can be hard to pass laws

Download or open the PDF article for help:



Who  
Rules\_2-

**BREAK**

**LESSON 4:** Retrieval Practice Thinking Quilt. You can use the "Draw" menu above to color code and highlight directly on the chart. I have also attached the chart. You can choose to print it, color code it, and then upload a picture when you turn in the assignment or just add the picture to this page.



Gov Forms  
and

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Forms of Gov't/Economic Systems Thinking Quilt

- Using a different colored pencil (or highlighter), shade each of the four boxes below.

<b>Autocracy</b>	<b>Democracy</b>	<b>Capitalism</b>	<b>Communism</b>
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- Read the clues below. Shade one corner of the boxes below that would correspond to a category above. Some boxes will not have any corners shaded. Some boxes will have more than one shaded color.

power is inherited	single, all powerful ruler	gains power through force(military)	Direct Democracy	Republic	Representative Democracy
rule by one	Totalitarianism	Modern Parliament	King George III	Dictatorship	Absolute Monarchy
Constitutional Monarchy	Led by wealthy few	Voters elect reps to govern	Magna Carta	Oligarchy	Each citizen has a vote

Eliminate rich/poor gap	Everyone receives same treatment	Redistributes wealth	United States	Vladimir Putin	Theocracy
Anarchy	Separation of Powers	Private ownership	Karl Marx	Large rich/poor gap	Lessens rich/poor gap
Every citizen has a say	Rule of Law	Businesses compete freely	Mayflower Compact	House of Burgesses	North Korea

**BREAK**

**LESSON 5:** Assessment

You will have one attempt in Quizizz on this 13 question quiz. It is not due until the end of the weekend so you can review plenty prior to taking. It is also not difficult =)

[www.joinmyquiz.com](http://www.joinmyquiz.com)

Enter class period number first, then your first and last name.

For Example: 1 Joe Bowen

Code: **456504**