

Political and Economic Systems

Mr. Bell

Regents Review Live:
Economic Systems

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Political Systems

Economic Systems

- What is an economic system?
 - A way to answer questions like.....
 - What to produce?
 - How should it be produced?
 - How much to produce?
 - For whom should goods be produced?
 - What should we get in return for producing something?

Types of Economic Systems

- Traditional Economy
 - Found in early river valley civilizations
 - Based on agriculture and bartering (trading goods for goods)
 - NO CASH / CURRENCY!!!!
- Market Economy
 - "Market" - a place where goods are bought and sold
 - Individuals make all economic decisions based on forces of supply-and-demand
 - Capitalist economies are examples of a market economy

Types of Economic Systems

- **Command Economy**
 - Strong government that makes all economic decisions!!!!
 - Communism is an example of a command economy
 - Ex: Soviet Union, China
- **Mixed Economy**
 - A combination of individual decision making (market economy) and government decision making (command economy)
 - Examples: the United States and most of the world!

Political Systems

- What do we mean by political systems?
 - Different ways of governing people!
 - Examples:
 - Monarchy: government is under the control of one powerful leader
 - Oligarchy: government is under the control of a rich group of people
 - Theocracy: government is under the control of religious figures
 - Aristocracy: government is under the control of wealthy landowners
 - Democracy: government is under the control of the citizens themselves, or elected representatives chosen from eligible citizens.

Early Monarchies

- Many early civilizations (like Egypt) had monarchies
 - the leader (Pharaoh) was both a King and a God
 - This idea would be adopted in NUMEROUS civilizations throughout history
 - China: Dynasties and "Mandate of Heaven"
 - Europe: Divine Right Monarchs
- Other names for monarchs: emperors, pharaoh, king, queen, prince

Feudalism

- 476 AD: Roman Empire falls
 - Consequence: No more strong, centralized government
 - Instead of one emperor ruling over a massive territory, we now had massive territory with multiple rulers!
 - Feudalism: a social, political, and economic system that dominated Europe in the Medieval / Middle / Dark Ages
 - Feudalism = strong LOCAL governments over small areas of land (manors)

Feudal Europe

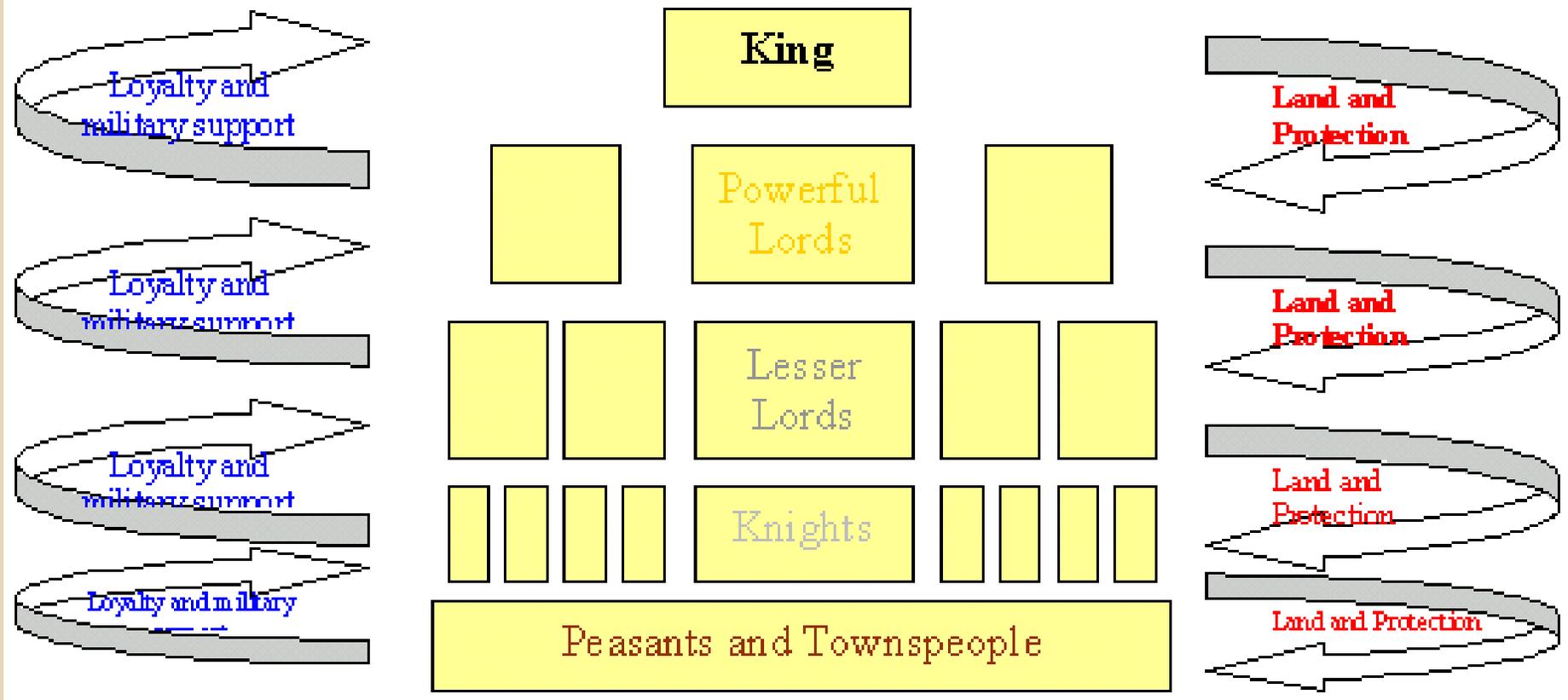


Feudalism

- How Feudalism worked
 - King owned lots of land.....
 - Divided it up and gave it to a rich guy (a Lord) in exchange for loyalty and military support
 - Lord becomes a "vassal" (he owes the king something)
 - Lord divides up HIS land and gives it to knights.....
 - Knights becomes a "vassal" of the Lord
 - Knight divides up land to peasants
- **VERY RIGID SOCIAL STRUCTURE! CANNOT MOVE UP OR DOWN!**
 - Chivalry: a code of behavior for knights and lords (honesty, bravery, loyalty)

Feudalism

Feudal Hierarchy & Obligations



Feudal Economy

- **MANORIALISM: ALL ABOUT LAND-OWNERSHIP**
 - Kings, Lords, Knights owned the land.....
 - Serfs: peasants who were "tied" to the land - they farmed it and paid taxes in the form of crops to the landowner

Feudalism in Japan

- Japan's feudal period: 1100s - 1800s
 - Japan was ruled by the Shogun, who was a military leader with near absolute control.
 - The most successful was the Tokugawa Shogunate, which ruled Japan from 1603 until 1868.

	Europe	Japan
Nobility	King, Lords	shogun, daimyo
Warriors	Knights	Samurai
Code of COnduct	Chivalry	Bushido

Absolute Monarchs (Europe)

- Feudalism ends as Europe goes through the Crusades, Renaissance, and Scientific Revolution
 - What replaces Feudalism?
 - Nations replace manors - monarchs take charge over a larger area of territory
- Absolute monarchs: when kings or queens have complete control over government and the lives of their subjects
 - Promoted idea of divine right: God gave them their power
 - Usually hereditary (based on family)

Absolute Monarchs

- Examples of Absolute Monarchs
 - Louis XIV - "The Sun King," ruled for 72 years.
 - Claimed he was god's representative here on earth.
 - Made France most powerful nation in Europe - built the palace of Versailles
 - In Russia, Peter the Great modernized Russia, pushing through social and economic reforms and importing western technology.
 - Later, Catherine the Great achieved the Russian dream of a warm-water port on the Black Sea by waging war against the Ottoman Empire.

Absolute Monarchs

- Examples of Absolute Monarchs
 - Ottoman sultan Suleiman (Islamic empire) is considered to be the perfect ruler because of his knowledge of justice.

Constitutional Monarchies

- Constitutional Monarchies: a monarch who is LIMITED by laws!
 - Ex: England
 - Magna Carta: granted legal protection to the Lords and the Church of England - King did not have absolute power!
 - Parliament: a legislature in England that passes laws that the King must follow
 - Conflict existed throughout history between the King and the Parliament!
 - Ex: **Glorious Revolution**: Parliament did not want a Catholic King so they asked two Protestant monarchs to come and be their leaders (William & Mary)
 - English Bill of Rights: Protections for individuals

Enlightenment

- Enlightenment: new ideas about government that challenged absolute monarchs!
 - John Locke: people choose their own government! (social contract)
 - Voltaire: freedom of speech and religion
 - Montesquieu: separation of powers and checks and balances
 - Rousseau: the "general will" (majority) should be in charge!
- Influenced by ancient Greece and Rome!
 - Athens (Democracy) and Rome (Republic)

Totalitarianism / Fascism

- In the 20th century, we see lots of totalitarian or fascist governments
 - One leader has TOTAL control of society!
 - Do not claim "divine right" like absolute monarchs
 - Rule is not "hereditary" (based on your family)
 - Ex: Hitler (Germany), Mussolini (Italy), Pol Pot (Cambodia)

Communism

- Communism is an economic system (command economy)
 - Communist economies are usually led by a totalitarian leader. Why?
 - Because the government has total control over the economy!
- Communism: history is a struggle between two groups: the haves and the have nots
 - Government needs to be stronger to reduce the power of the "haves" and protect the half-nots!
 - They view capitalism as evil because it allows the "haves" to abuse the "have nots"

Communism

- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels invent the theory of communism in 1848: *the Communist Manifesto*
 - Witnessed the impact of the industrial revolution on society
 - Dangerous working conditions
 - Poverty wages
 - Child labor
 - Gruelling hours
 - The Proletariat (workers) must rise up to violently overthrow those in power (the bourgeoisie)
 - Workers will give govt. control over the economy to create a "classless" society (all "haves")

Examples of Communism

- 1917: Russia
 - Vladimir Lenin leads a worker's revolution against Czar Nicholas II
 - His Bolshevik Party promises "peace, land, and bread"
 - Czar and his family are captured and murdered
 - 1920s - 1950s: Joseph Stalin
 - Forced people to give up ownership of land to the government ("collectives")
 - Govt. told people what to produce, how much to produce (quotas), how much to charge
 - Millions of people opposed to Stalin
"disappeared" or were executed!

Examples of Communism

- 1940s: China
 - Mao Zedong leads a peasant's revolution against the landowners
 - His communist party promises land to the peasants who had been abused by the landowners (creates "communes")
 - Also launched program to make China modern by creating an industrial economy (Great Leap Forward)
 - Those who resist efforts of the communist party are persecuted