

Unit 2 and Unit 3 Study Guide

Vocabulary

Confederacy:

Province:

Legislature/Congress/Parliament:

Economics:

Free Market:

Laissez-Faire:

Mixed-Market Economy:

Bourgeoisie:

Proletariat:

I. Systems of Government

A. Unitary System

1. A unitary system gives _____ key powers to the _____/_____ government.
2. The central/national government then has the _____ to create _____, provincial, or other local governments and may give them _____ sovereignty.
3. Countries with a unitary system are Great Britain, _____, and Italy.
4. Example:
 - a. When this country began, the colonies were controlled by a _____ who was located in _____.
 - b. In order to _____ the laws, the king selected individuals to carry out his orders.
 - c. As a result of the colonists being unhappy with the king's laws, the Declaration of _____ was created.

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B. Confederal System (Confederacy)

1. A confederacy is a _____ union of _____.
2. A Confederal system gives _____ key powers to the _____/_____ government and gives _____ sovereignty to the _____/_____ government.
3. Confederacy failed because it did not provide an effective _____ government, as it did not give them b_____.

C. Federal System

1. A federal system of government _____ the powers of government between the _____ government and _____ or _____ governments.
2. Each level of government has _____ in _____ areas.
3. The federal system gave the United States a b_____d government.

II. Types of Government

- A. Government can be classified in many ways but the most time-honored system comes from _____, a Greek philosopher.
- B. He identified three major types of government based on a key question: Who _____ the state?
- C. Under this system of classification, all government belongs to one of three major groups: (1) _____; (2) _____; (3) _____.

1. Autocracy

- a. Any system of government in which the power and _____ to rule are in the hands of a _____.
- b. Most autocrats have maintained their positions of authority by _____ or the ruthless use of _____ or _____ power.
- c. Two forms of autocracy are: _____ and _____.

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2. Totalitarian Dictatorship

- a. In this form of government the ideas of a single leader are _____.
- b. The government seeks to control all aspects of _____ and _____ life.
- c. Examples of Totalitarian Dictatorship include _____ government in Nazi Germany, _____ rule in Italy, and _____ regime in the Soviet Union.
- d. In such dictatorships, government is _____ responsible to the _____, and the people lack the _____ to _____ their rulers.

3. Monarchy

- a. In a monarchy a king, _____, or emperor exercises the supreme _____ of government.
 1. Monarchs usually _____ their positions.
 - a. **Absolute monarchs** have complete and _____ power to _____ their people.
 - b. An example of an absolute monarch is the king of _____.
 - c. **Constitutional monarchs** share governmental powers with _____ legislatures or serve mainly as the _____ leaders of their governments.

4. Oligarchy

- a. Any system of government in which a _____ group holds the _____.
- b. The group gets its power from _____ power, _____ position, wealth, _____ or a combination.
- c. Sometimes claim they rule for the people but the citizens have a very _____ role.

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- d. Examples- May hold elections with only one _____ or control the results in various ways.
- e. Examples- Even when these governments have a legislature or national assembly, they often only approve _____ made by the leaders.

5. Democracy

- a. A system of government, which is ruled by the _____.
- b. The word democracy comes from _____:
 - 1. Demos meaning “the _____”
 - 2. Kratia meaning “_____”
- c. Key idea of democracy is that people hold _____ power.
- d. Two forms of Democracy: _____ and _____.
 - 1. In a **direct democracy**, the _____ govern themselves by _____ on issues individually as _____.
 - 2. Direct democracy exists only in very _____ societies where citizens can actually _____ regularly to discuss and decide on key issues and _____.
 - i. Example: In ancient _____ citizens were able to meet and make decisions first _____.
 - 3. In a **representative democracy** the people elect _____ and give them the responsibility and _____ to make _____ and conduct _____.
 - 4. Representative democracy is practiced in cities, states, _____, and countries where the population is _____ to meet regularly in one place.
 - 5. In a republic _____ hold sovereign power.

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6. Elected representatives who are responsible to the people _____ that _____.
 - i. Example: The United _____ has a representative democracy.

III. The Role of Economic Systems

- A. Governments around the world provide for many kinds of economic systems.
- B. All economic systems, however, must make three major economic decisions:
 1. _____ and _____ should be produced.
 2. How _____ and _____ should be produced.
 3. _____ gets the goods and services that are produced.
- C. Each major type of economic system in the world--- _____, _____, and _____ ---- answers these questions differently.

D. Capitalism

1. Pure capitalism has _____ main characteristics:
 - a. Private _____ and _____ of property and resources.
 - b. Free enterprise, or any _____ activity that individuals choose.
 - c. _____ among businesses, workers, and consumers.
 - d. Freedom of _____ by consumers.
 - e. The possibility of _____.
2. Belief in _____ ownership and _____.
3. The theory is that when everyone is _____ it benefits everyone.

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4. Sellers _____ with one another to produce goods and services at reasonable_____.
5. Sellers also compete for _____.
6. Buyers compete with one another to _____ what they _____ and _____.
7. Workers compete with one another for the best _____ or _____.
8. Adam Smith
 - a. In 1776, Adam _____, a Scottish philosopher and economist, provided a philosophy for this new _____.
 - b. Smith described _____ in his book *The _____ of _____*.
 - c. Smith believed that Capitalism maximizes _____ and people have the freedom to _____ and freedom to _____.

E. Socialism

1. The government _____ the basic means of production, determines the use of _____, distributes the products and _____, and provides _____ services such as education, health care, and welfare.
2. Socialism has three main goals:
 - a. The _____ of wealth and _____ opportunity equally among people.
 - b. Society's control, through its government, of _____ major decisions about _____.
 - c. Public ownership of _____ land, of factories, and of other means of _____.
3. Mix of _____ and _____.

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F. Communism

1. Karl Marx
 - a. Karl _____, a German thinker and writer, was a socialist who advocated violent _____.
 - b. After studying the conditions his time, he concluded that the _____ system would _____.
 - c. He first published his ideas in 1848 in a pamphlet called *The* _____.
 - d. Marx believed that in industrialized _____ the population is divided into capitalists, or the _____ who own the means of productions, and workers, or the _____, who work to produce the goods.
2. Lots of government _____ in the economy to promote equality.
3. A command economy because government planners decide how _____ to produce, _____ to produce, and _____ to produce the goods and services produced.
4. Good of _____ is more important than the _____.
 - a. _____, and basic needs are met.
 - b. Everyone would have a job, _____, health care, etc.
 - c. However, there is a lack of _____, no _____ for being a better worker, everyone is expected to be the _____.
5. Workers run the factories – everyone earns an _____ amount.