

Warm Up 9/21

- Make a list of the different sources of power in your life.
 - Who has power over you? What powers do you hold?
- How do you feel about those that have power over you?

Agenda 9/21

Objective

Understand different types of power and where they come from

Key terms

Authority

Power

Legitimacy

Sovereignty

5 Types of Power

Power winning Strategies

Power

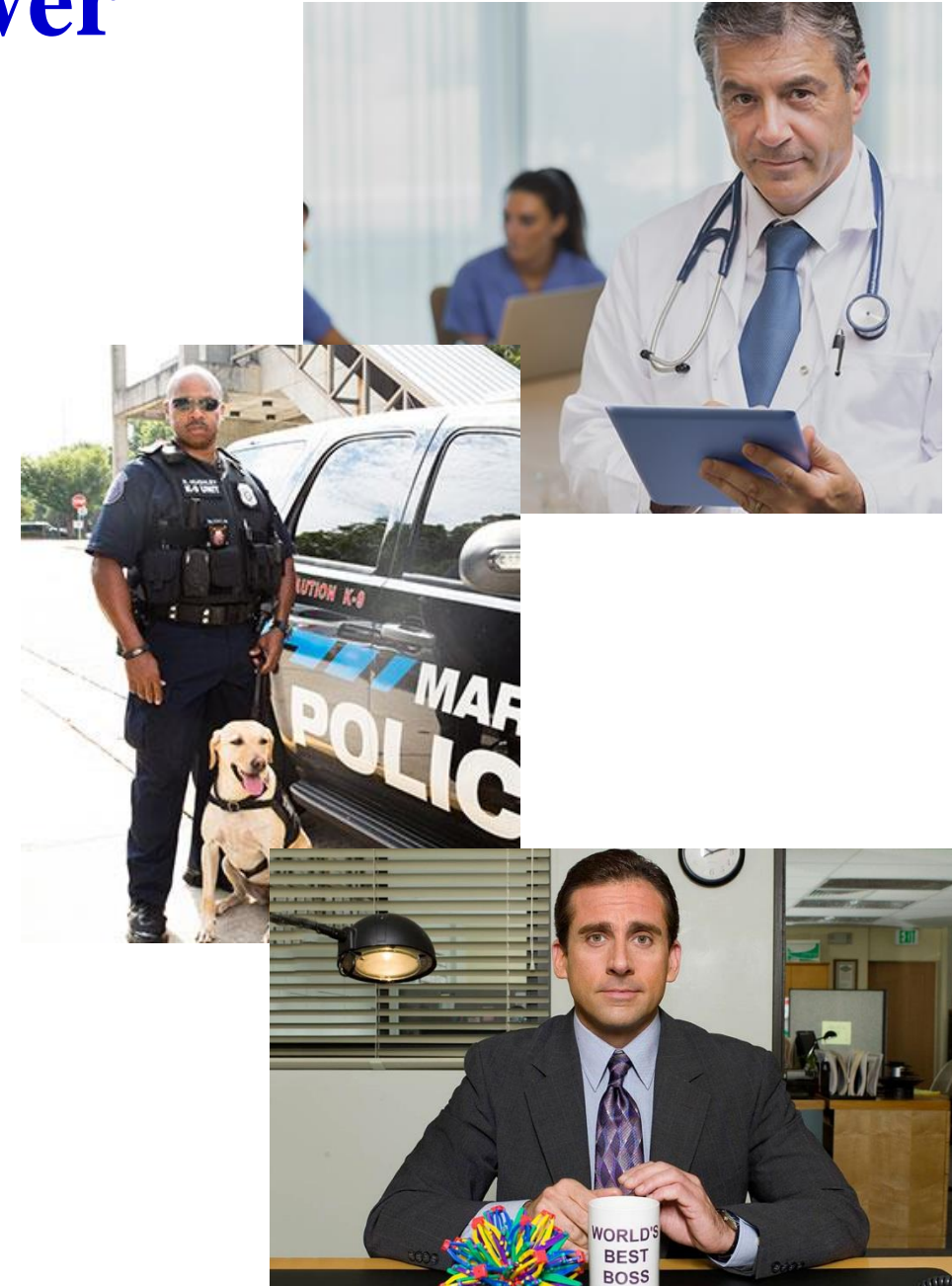
- What is the difference between power and authority?
- **Power** = ability to influence behavior
- **Authority** = legal right to give orders and enforce rules

Society in every state [condition] is a blessing, but Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one.

—Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, 1776

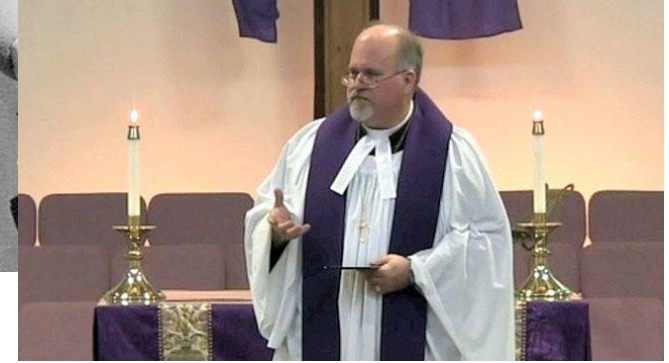
5 Types of Power

- Expertise
 - Power from specific skills or expert knowledge
- Coercion
 - Power from ability to punish or give out penalties
- Rewards
 - Power from ability to give something of value



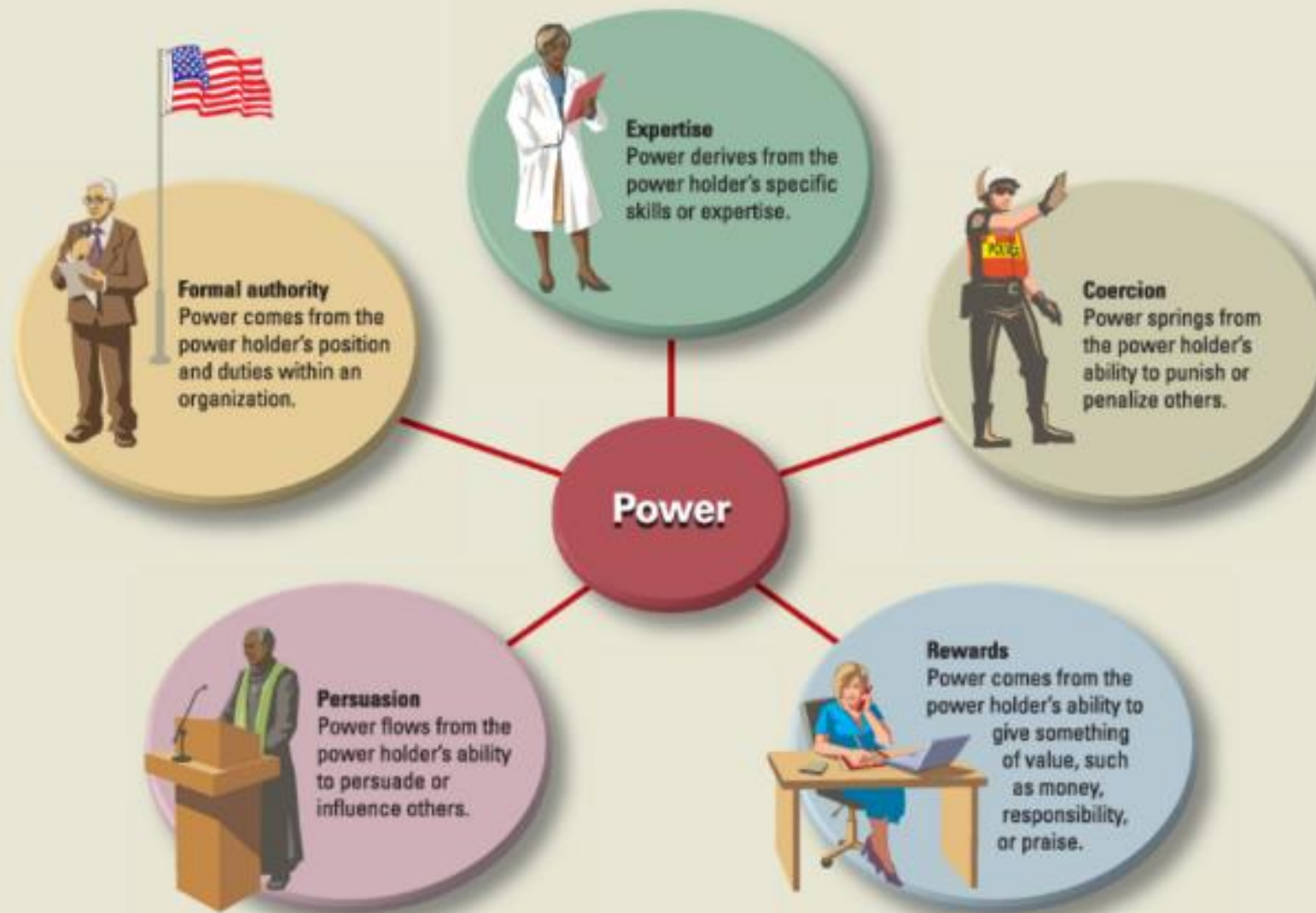
5 Types of Power

- Persuasion
 - Power from ability to persuade or influence
- Formal Authority
 - Power from position and duties in an organization



Five Sources of Power

This diagram shows five sources of power exercised by people in a variety of roles. Political leaders often combine these sources of power to get citizens to act in a certain way. For example, a president might speak to the nation (combining formal authority and persuasion) about offering tax breaks (a reward) to people who buy fuel-efficient cars.



“Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

– *Lord Acton*

Discuss!

Agree or disagree? Which source of power do you think more easily corrupts?

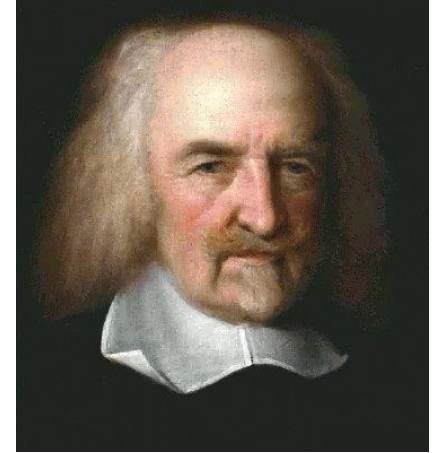
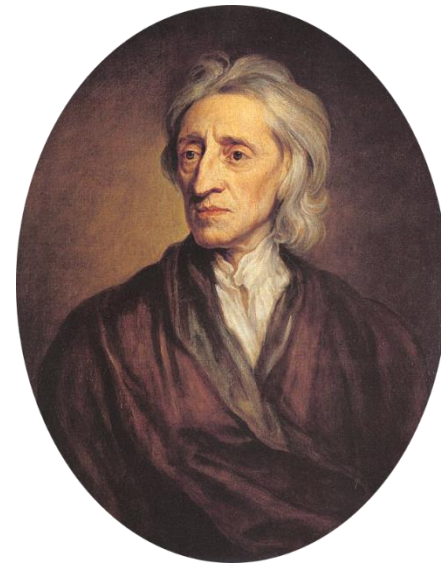
Legitimacy

- **Definition:** quality of being accepted as an authority
- **Types:**
 - **Mandate of Heaven:** Chinese idea that ruler was the “son of heaven” and had authority over “all under heaven”
 - Only worked if he ruled in a moral manner or it passed to new ruler
 - **Divine right of kings:** European idea that power was granted by God and they only answered to him



Legitimacy

- **Social-contract theory:**
unwritten contract
between ruler and the
ruled
 - Obedience in exchange for
protection of rights
 - Abuse = loss of power



Ways to Win Power

- **Horse Trading**
 - Hard bargaining to achieve a win-win situation
 - Example: Missouri Compromise
- **Walkout**
 - Refuse to participate until you get your way
 - Example: labor union strikes – Cesar Chavez Nation Farm Workers



Ways to Win Power

- **Power Struggle**
 - Win by being smarter or stronger – means justify the ends
 - Example: Cuban Missile Crisis
- **Demolition Derby**
 - Wipe out competition
 - Example: Russian Revolution

Ways to Win Power

- Civil Disobedience
 - Non-violent protest by ordinary citizens
 - Example: Ghandi, Civil Rights movement



Kahoot!

Let's see if you were paying
attention

Homework

- Due tomorrow 9/22: Read section 2.5 of TCI on Economic Systems (located on website on Civics unit page)
- Answer questions included with document (not in book)

Warm Up 9/22

- Which type of power do you think a president has? Give an example for each one that you choose.

Economic Systems

- Determines how countries use the factors of production
 - Land, Labor, Capital, Entrepreneurship



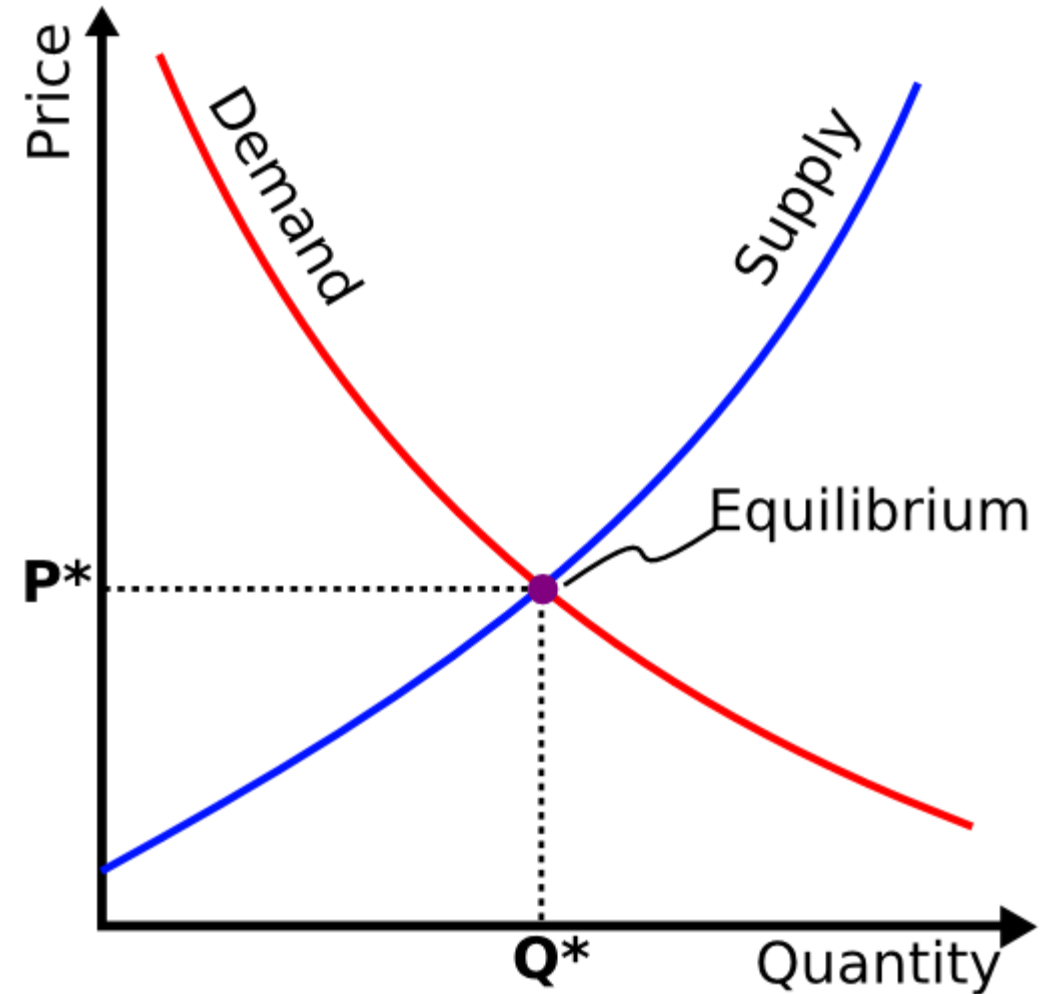
3 Types of Economies

- Traditional Economy: Decision Making by Custom
 - Individuals provide for themselves
 - System determined by ancestral customs
 - Produce just enough to meet basic needs



3 Types of Economies

- Market Economy: Decision Making by Individuals
 - Often known as capitalism
 - Private ownership of production
 - Supply and Demand
 - Unstable
 - Income inequality



3 Types of Economies

- Command Economy: Decision Making by Government
 - Often known as socialism or communism
 - Government decides production and distribution
 - Theoretically produces equality
 - In practice = low quality good and little incentive to work

A Market Economy Versus a Command Economy

	Market Economy	Command Economy
Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Private ownership of the means of production▪ Economic decisions made by market forces▪ Fierce competition among producers for customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Public ownership of the means of production▪ Economic decisions made by government planners▪ Little or no competition among producers for customers
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Efficient use of factors of production▪ Faster economic growth▪ High-quality goods and services▪ Higher standards of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Full employment▪ No economic recessions▪ Greater income equality▪ Greater economic security
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Greater unemployment▪ Frequent economic recessions▪ Greater income inequality▪ Greater economic insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inefficient use of factors of production▪ Slower or stagnant economic growth▪ Low-quality goods and services▪ Lower standards of living

3 Types of Economies

- Mixed Economy: Shared decision making
 - United States = free market with government regulation
 - China = market socialism

