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.

Formal authority
Power comes from the power holder's position and duties within an organization.

Expertise
Power derives from the power holder's specific skills or expertise.

Coercion
Power springs from the power holder's ability to punish or penalize others.

Persuasion
Power flows from the power holder's ability to persuade or influence others.

Rewards
Power comes from the power holder's ability to give something of value, such as money, responsibility, or praise.
“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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Market Economy</th>
<th>Command Economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Features</strong></td>
<td>Private ownership of the means of production</td>
<td>Public ownership of the means of production</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Economic decisions made by market forces</td>
<td>Economic decisions made by government planners</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fierce competition among producers for customers</td>
<td>Little or no competition among producers for customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td>Efficient use of factors of production</td>
<td>Full employment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Faster economic growth</td>
<td>No economic recessions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-quality goods and services</td>
<td>Greater income equality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Higher standards of living</td>
<td>Greater economic security</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
<td>Greater unemployment</td>
<td>Inefficient use of factors of production</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent economic recessions</td>
<td>Slower or stagnant economic growth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greater income inequality</td>
<td>Low-quality goods and services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greater economic insecurity</td>
<td>Lower standards of living</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Types of Economies

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