

<b>KEY CONCEPTS</b>	<b>RELATED CONCEPTS</b>	<b>GLOBAL CONTEXT</b>
<b>Systems</b>	<b>Ideology, Power</b>	<b>Fairness and development</b>

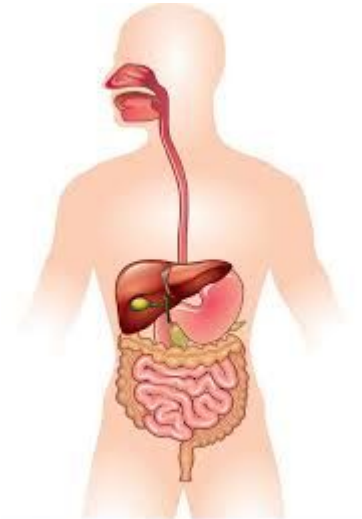
**STATEMENT OF INQUIRY**

Political systems evolve depending on the ideological orientation of individuals and groups which can impact fairness and development (power and privilege) in different countries.

# Unit 2: How are societies governed?

What system of governance do you live under? / How is your home country governed? How does this system work?

# The nature of “systems”



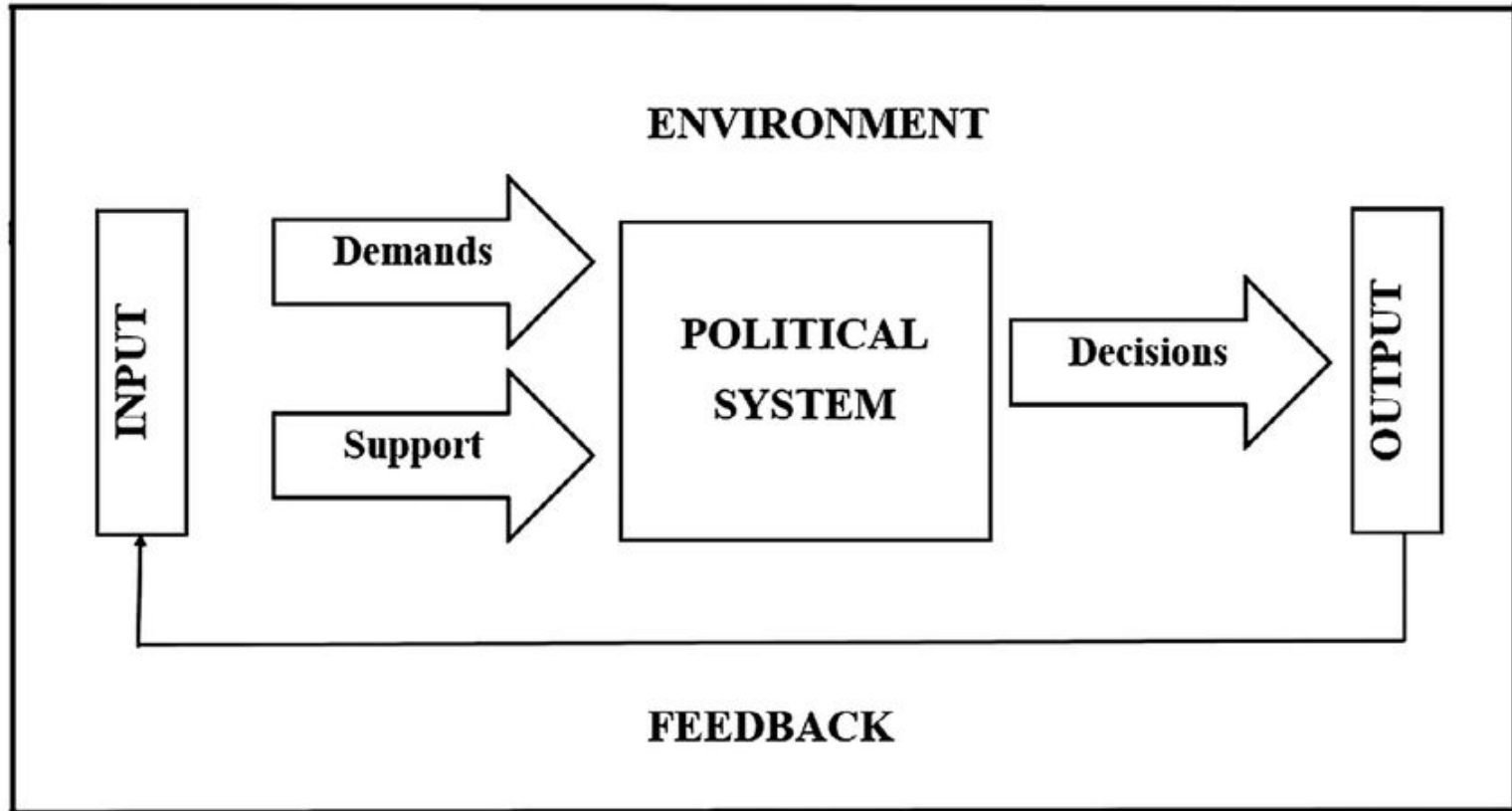
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All systems have inputs and outputs. Inputs refer to things that are needed to start the process in a system. Outputs are things that are produced from the system. *THINK of your digestive system.*

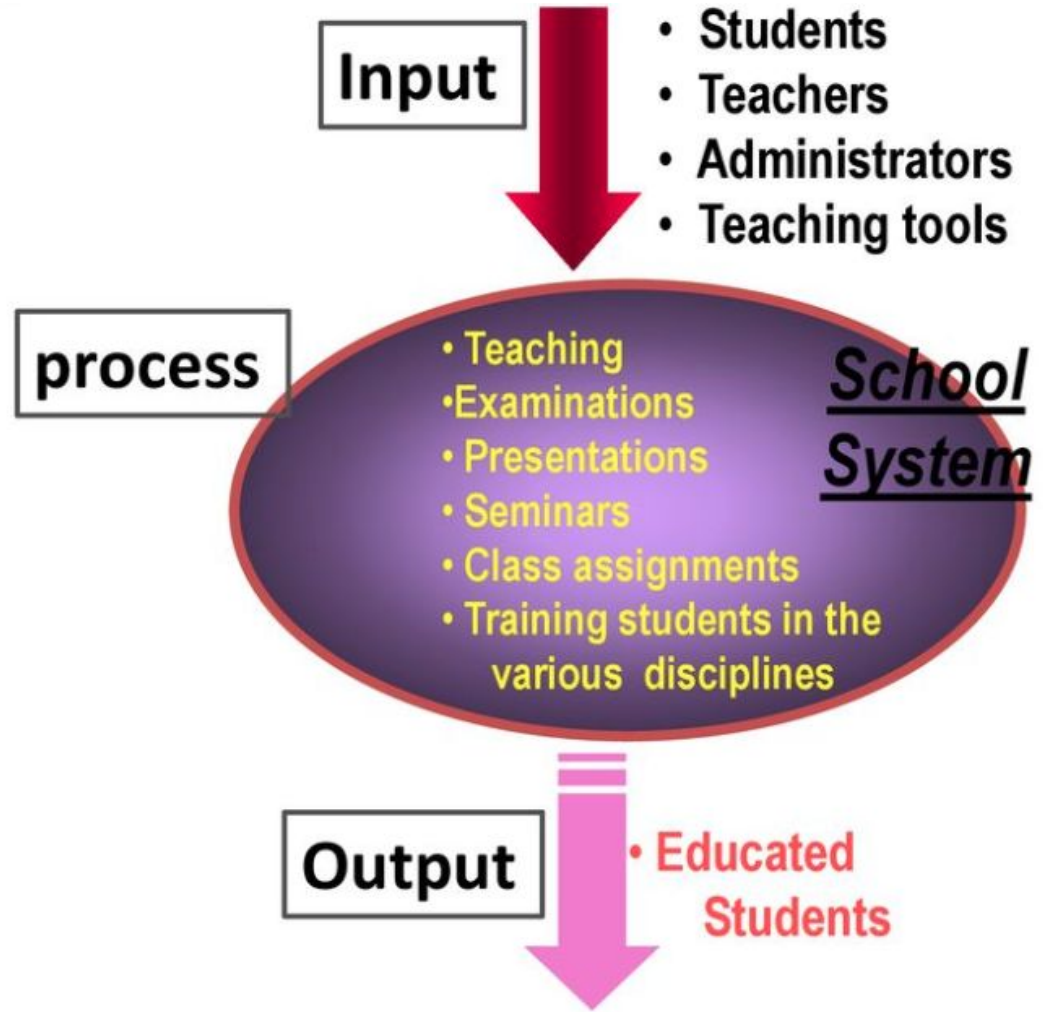
Organise the following into a systems diagram for a government system:

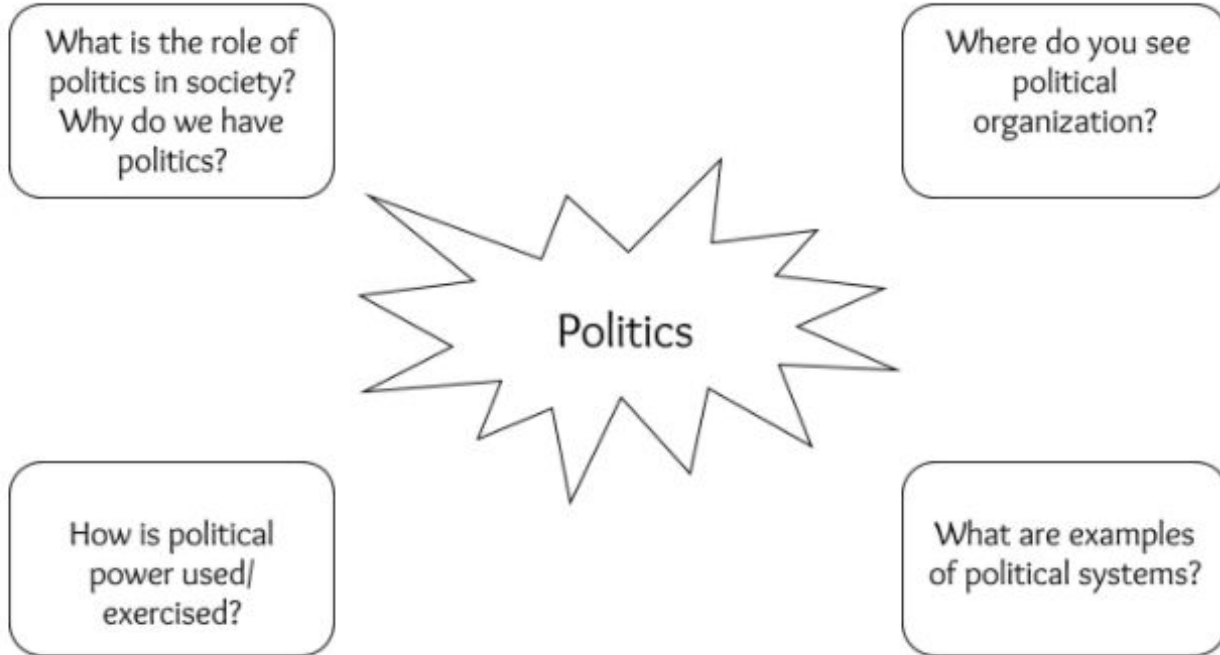
- Demands, proposals, discussion, debate, voting, new laws, decisions.

# Government as a “system”



Task: Produce your own systems diagram





Politics - the activities associated with the governance of a country or area, especially the debate about who should have power

# Political Terms



DEMOCRACY

**DICTATORSHIP**

A country in which the citizens vote to elect the government.

**ELECTION**

POLITICIANS

SUFFRAGE

The political party with the most MPs in Parliament has to form this.

The people that we vote for in an election to represent our views.

The right of a person to vote in a political election.

When people go and vote for the person they think best represents their views.

A country that does not allow its citizens to vote. Therefore the leader cannot be replaced by ordinary people.

**GOVERNMENT**

# Politics defined:

# VOTE

Politics is defined as "**...the study of decision-making power at different levels of society.**" Studies in politics involve examining the ways in which power is distributed in a society and how and why people are governed on the world.

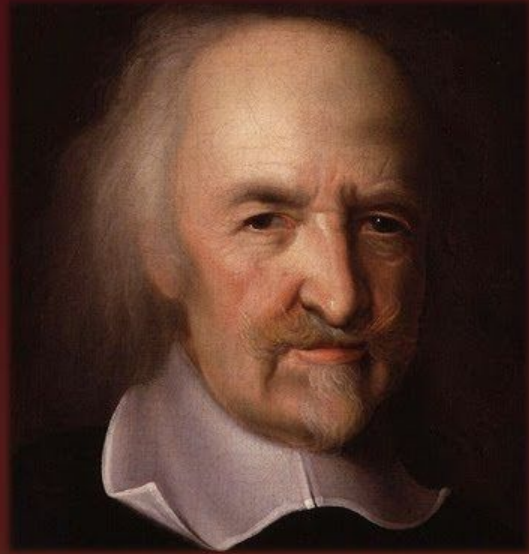
In this unit we will discuss three broad types of governance.

- Monarchy
- Democracy
- Dictatorship

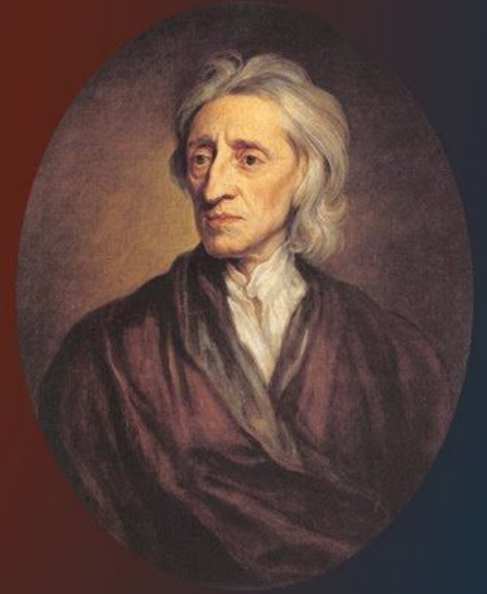




# HOBBS



VS.



# LOCKE

# The nature of politics



The word 'politics' comes from 'politikos' (civic) and 'polites' (citizen).

Politics is basically the activities associated with the governance of a country or area, including debate between parties over who should have power.

In the modern age, political philosophers such as **John Locke** and **Thomas Hobbes** discussed the nature of politics – rights, responsibilities, systems of government, power, etc

Locke and Hobbes disagreed over the best type of government.

Forms of Government



# A Comparison of Political Philosophies

## John Locke

- \*people born equal
- \*people have natural property rights, freedom, human rights
- \*gov't should protect these rights
- \*gov't needed checks and balances
- \*inheritance should be a right
- \*a bad/oppressive monarch shouldn't be obeyed

## Thomas Hobbes

- \*people are selfish and egoistic
- \*people's freedom leads to anarchy
- \*a social contract needed – give up some rights and freedoms for safety and stability
- \*monarchy is best way to provide stability
- \*a power sharing parliament not good

## Similarities

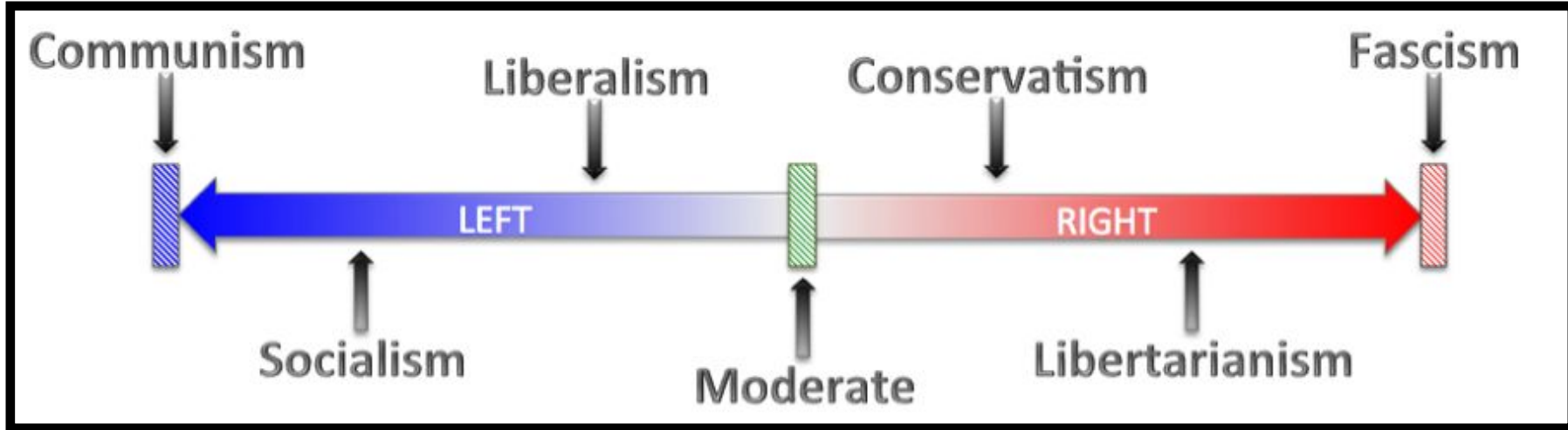
- \*wrote about best form of gov't
- \*wrote about state role in gov't
- \*wrote about responsibilities of gov't
- \*non-religious role of state and church not to be involved in politics
- \*wrote about the relationship between

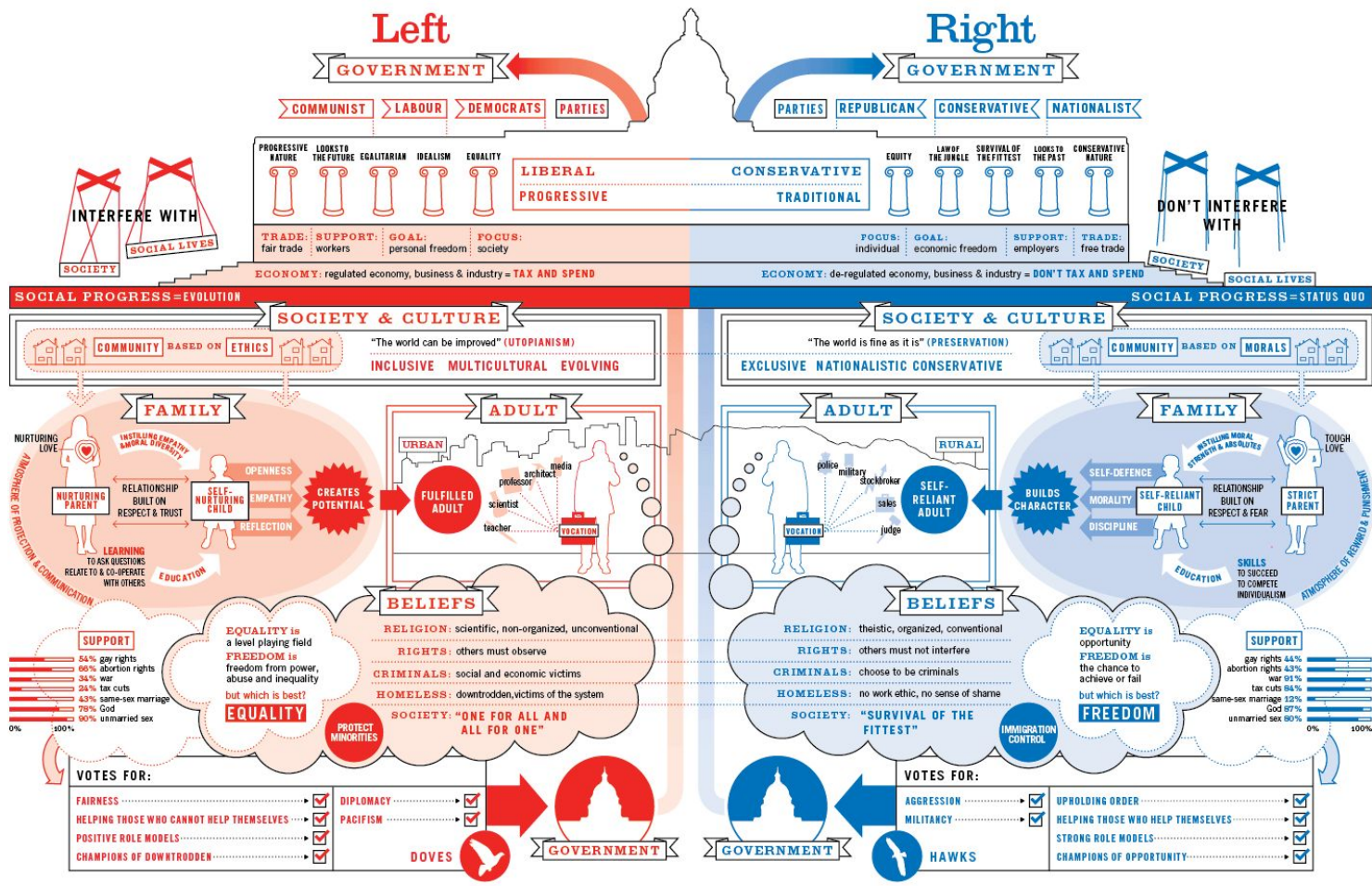
# What is *ideology*?

When beliefs are identified as a common view and are powerful enough to guide common people's behaviour, it becomes an ideology (i.e.) not stealing because the group opposes theft. This in turn is reflected as a national laws or group rules. Ideology guides the behaviour or individuals, groups, governments (and their decisions) and non-governmental organizations (i.e.) Amnesty International works to free political prisoners.



# The Political Spectrum





# Stereotypical Views of the 'Left / Liberals'

- favour increased government services (welfare, social security, free education and healthcare)
- government intervention in the economy to regulate businesses
- government involvement in protecting the environment
- guaranteeing the rights of people
- tend to support less spending on the military



# Stereotypical views of the 'Right / Conservatives

- tend to believe that a larger/powerful government threatens its citizens freedoms
- support smaller government
- support small amount of government involvement in economic issues
- tend to believe social problems should be handled on a smaller scale (state-level, community-level, churches, etc), not by the national government
- tend to support a stronger military







*Donald supporters applaud his*

**POLITICALLY  
INCORRECT  
STATEMENTS**



*Donald's mouth*  
**HAS GOTTEN HIM IN**  
**TROUBLE.**



★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
**TRUMP**

*Thoughts on John McCain :*

**“HE’S NOT A WAR HERO.  
HE WAS A WAR HERO  
BECAUSE HE WAS CAPTURED.  
I LIKE PEOPLE WHO  
WEREN’T CAPTURED.”**

**JOHN MCCAIN**

SENIOR US SENATOR,  
FORMER NAVY CAPTAIN, P.O.W.

**MCCAIN'S  
MEDALS  
FOR SERVING:**



*Thoughts on Carly Fiorina :*



**“LOOK AT THAT FACE!  
WOULD ANYONE VOTE  
FOR THAT?  
CAN YOU IMAGINE THAT,  
THE FACE OF OUR NEXT  
PRESIDENT?”**

**CARLY FIORINA**

2016 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE  
FORMER HEWLETT-PACKARD COO



# HE'S TAKEN TO TWITTER



# TO SHARE HIS

# *opinions.*

\*THESE ARE 100% REAL TWEETS



*Donald says he's just*

**KEEPING IT REAL!**





# How Trumpist are you?

Donald Trump is a polarizing figure and it is very easy to dismiss him as being '*stupid, lazy and ignorant*'. If you think this about Trump without actually looking at what he stands for, it could be argued that you are being '*stupid, lazy and ignorant*'. The following are a list of different issues where you can give your own political views, I shall then reveal to you the views of Donald Trump. It is likely that you may agree with him on some issues.






# Advantages & Disadvantages of different political systems

Our SOI is:

*“Political systems evolve depending on the ideological orientation of individuals and groups which can impact **fairness and development** in different countries”.*



The graphic features a yellow background. At the top center is the IBO logo (a circle with a black and white half) and the text "Global Context". Below this is the title "Fairness & Development" in bold black font, with "Development" underlined. In the center is a stylized illustration of two hands shaking, one white and one teal. Below the illustration is the question "What are the consequences of our common humanity?" in black text. At the bottom, a white box with a teal border contains the text: "Students will explore rights and responsibilities; the relationship between communities; sharing finite resources with other people and with other living things; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution." At the very bottom, it says "For more information visit: [www.ibo.org](http://www.ibo.org)".

Global Context

**Fairness & Development**

“What are the consequences of our common humanity?”

Students will explore rights and responsibilities; the relationship between communities; sharing finite resources with other people and with other living things; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution.

For more information visit: [www.ibo.org](http://www.ibo.org)

# Fairness & Development includes:

- Who has power and privilege
- Is there inequality, differences or inclusion
- What are the rights of citizens?
- What are the laws?
  - Do they apply to all people equally?
  - Are all people protected by the law?
- Access to equal opportunities
- Security
- Justice, peace and conflict management

## **Fairness & Development**



**“What are the consequences of  
our common humanity?”**

Students will explore rights and responsibilities; the relationship between communities; sharing finite resources with other people and with other living things; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution.

# Are democracies fair?

Democracies, like other political systems can be manipulated to favor some groups over others.

Watch the following video and list the ways in which democracies can be unfair to individuals and groups.

[Video: what did democracy really mean in Ancient Athens?](#)

  
Global Context

## **Fairness & Development**



**“What are the consequences of  
our common humanity?”**

Students will explore rights and responsibilities; the relationship between communities; sharing finite resources with other people and with other living things; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution.

For more information visit: [www.ibo.org](http://www.ibo.org)

Design: [www.ink.com](http://www.ink.com)  
[www.ink.com](http://www.ink.com)

The TED Ed logo is a red circle with the text "TED Ed" in white.

**LOTTERY**

vs.

**ELECTION**



# Types of Democracy



## Direct Democracy

- People allowed to vote come together to discuss issues
- Each individual has a vote on each issue
- (more of an ancient tradition, like in ancient Greece)

## Representative Democracy

- People allowed to vote choose a representative
- The representative makes decisions on their behalf (which is not always what the individual wants!)

# Dictatorship

- One person has absolute power
- Generally power is taken by this person rather than elected into power
- No laws or constitution to restrict their power
- Often uses the military to enforce their will on the population
- Controls all aspects of citizens lives (this is totalitarianism)

# Monarchy

- Power is inherited and held for life
- Power is passed down through the family (inherited)
  - usually with the help of an aristocracy
- Absolute monarchy - the monarch has total power without any laws or constitution
- Constitutional monarchy - a monarch's power is written into laws and a constitution; powers of the monarch are limited

# Theocracy

- a Deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler
  - the Deity's laws are interpreted by religious authorities (bishops, mullahs, etc.)
- government subject to religious authority.
- rulers claim to be ruling on behalf of a set of religious ideas or as direct agents of a deity (because the deity is absent)



# Oligarchy

- rule by an elite group who rule in their own interests
  - especially the accumulation of wealth and privilege
- only certain members of society have a valid voice in the government
- Can reflect (but is not limited to) economic interests, a particular religious tradition (theocracy), or familial rule (monarchy).

# Anarchy

- A state of no government or there is no control by the government
- Can happen after a civil war in a country, when a government was destroyed and rival groups fight to take its place
- Every person is left to fight for themselves
- People must live through farming on their own land, find water, and build a home on their own
- No one tells you what to do and there is no voting

# Military Regime / Government



- The direct control of a country or area by the armed forces
- Any government that is administered by military forces
  - (even if the government is legal or not under the laws of the country)
- A government in a defeated territory administered by the military commander of a conquering nation
- Also called a "junta" (can be pronounced with a 'j' or an 'h')

# Communism (controlled economy)



- Power is generally gained by the workers during the overthrow of an oppressive government
- The Government plans and controls the laws and economy with no input from the people
- No private property; all wealth and goods are shared by the government equally amongst the people
- In reality it usually turns into some form of a dictatorship
  - people controlled through threat of force

# Fascism (controlled economy)



- Puts the nation and often race above the individual
- Uses violence, propaganda and censorship to forcibly suppress political opposition
- Severe economic and social control (sets prices & limits)
  - people can own property, but have no power to buy, sell, or trade freely (there are strict government rules)
- Encourages nationalism and sometimes racism (ethnic nationalism)
  - Nazism often said to be a form of fascism

# **Socialism (controlled economy)**



- Term has been used by many different groups to mean different things
- In theory, government takes wealth from citizens by force for education, health care, retirement funds, food banks, child care
- In socialist democracies, like Sweden, government owns many of the larger industries and provide education, health and welfare services while allowing citizens some economic freedom

# Capitalism (free-market economy)



- A government that invests heavily in business ventures
- People can own their own businesses and property
  - They are also responsible for their own welfare
- People can also buy services for private use, such as healthcare
- Most capitalist governments also provide their own education, health and welfare service

In pairs complete a definition for these two terms

POWER

VS

AUTHORITY



# Power vs Authority

**Power** is defined as the ability or potential of an individual to influence others and control their actions.

**Authority** is the legal and formal right to give orders and commands, and take decisions.

- Who did or did not have power in the Athenian democratic system?
- What gave those with power authority?
- In your opinion was that system fair?





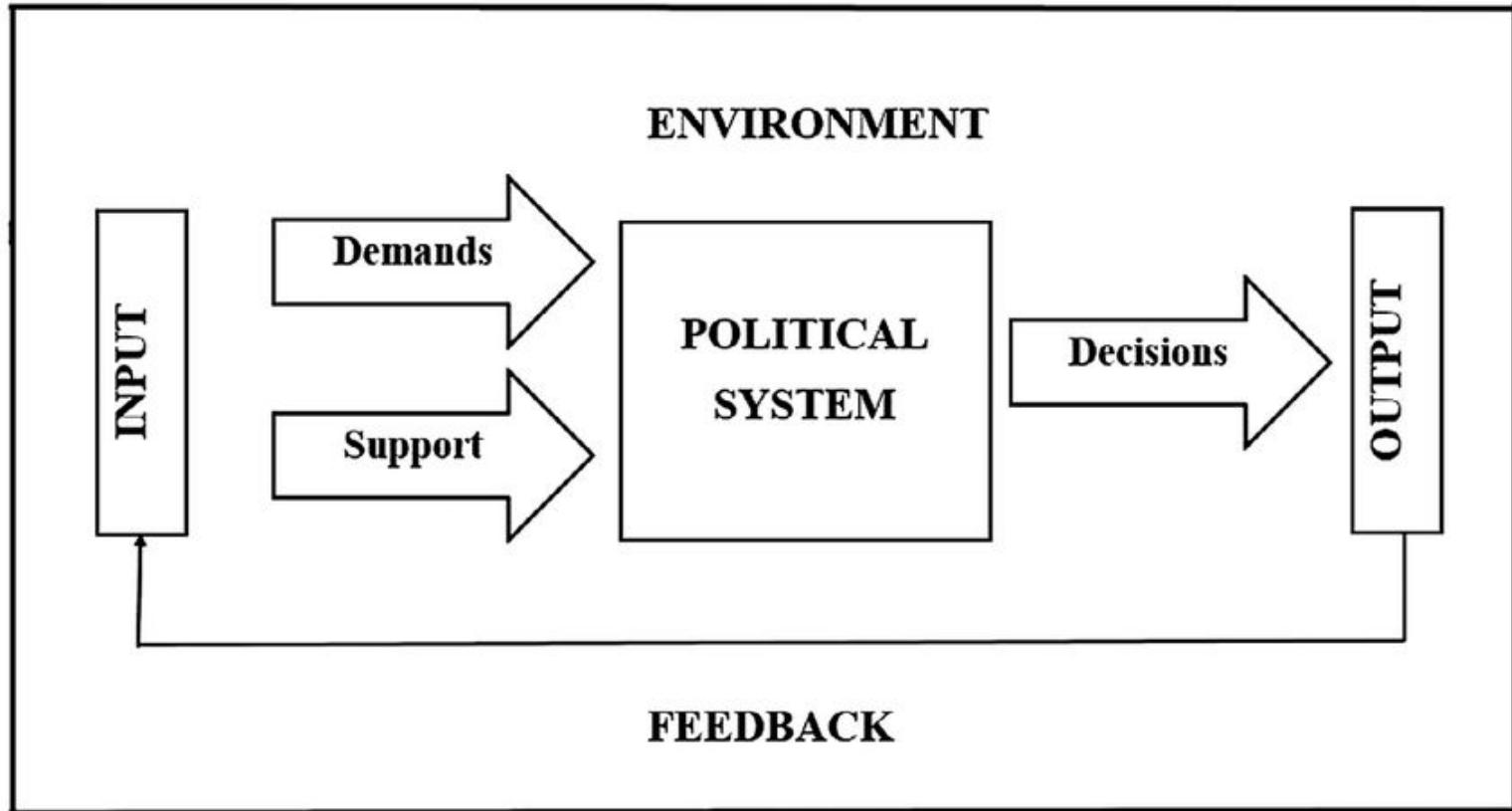
## Key terms:

**Force / Coercion** - make (someone) do something against their will.

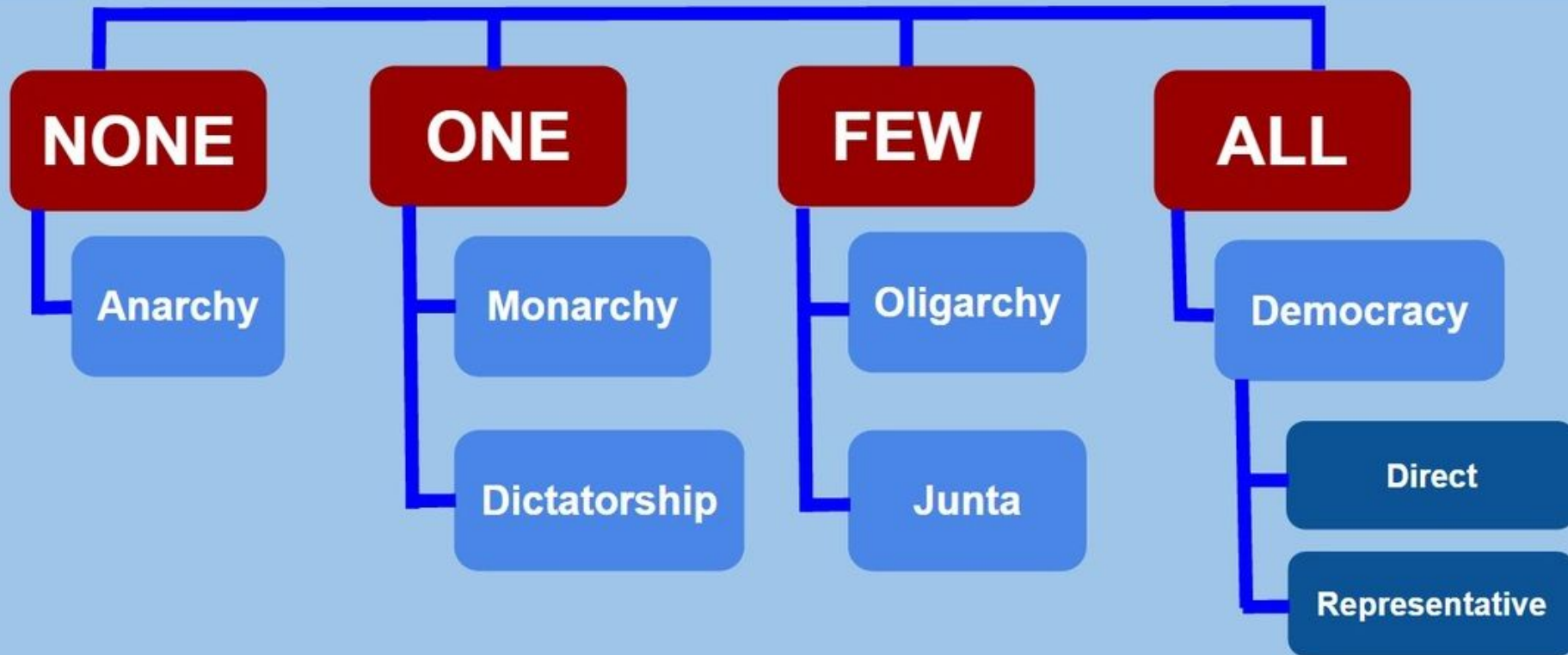
**Persuasion** - to cause (someone) to believe something or change their opinion

**Manipulation / influence** - to control or influence (a person or situation) cleverly

# Government as a “system”



# WHO RULES?



# How different are democracies and dictatorships?

The image on the right shows the typical view of democracy and dictatorships.

On the left we can see citizens lining up to vote and on the right we can see citizens whose mouths have been taped shut and are being pushed around by a single leader.

*Are these systems really so different?*



**Democracy vs. Dictatorship**

<p>There is usually only one political party in power.</p>	<p>There is more than one party to vote for.</p>	<p>People are free to meet who they like.</p>	<p>Elections are held, but the way people have voted is not kept secret.</p>	<p>The government is expected to be honest about the laws it is passing.</p>
<p>People use violence to make changes.</p>	<p>The government controls what is on TV.</p>	<p>Laws can be changed instantly by the government.</p>	<p>The government uses advertising techniques to make sure it is popular.</p>	<p>People can be put in prison without a fair trial.</p>
<p>One person or group of people stays in power for a long time.</p>	<p>Everybody can vote to help choose the government.</p>	<p>People cast their votes in secret so that they can't be pressured.</p>	<p>A government has a limited amount of time in power, after which another election is held.</p>	<p>People are free to think and say what they like.</p>
<p>Newspapers are free to print what they choose even if it is critical of the government.</p>	<p>Secret police are used to frighten people who are against the government.</p>	<p>Information that people can read and see on TV is controlled by the government.</p>	<p>One leader is built up as a hero.</p>	<p>Laws are made by elected politicians and the courts.</p>
<p>People can follow the religion that they chose.</p>	<p>Even the government must obey the laws of the land.</p>	<p>People who criticise the government may be tortured or imprisoned.</p>	<p>Clubs, societies and meetings are all under government supervision.</p>	<p>People fear their leaders.</p>