

Overview – Government & Ideology

Ideology

- _____ - This is an economic and political system based on the sharing of all work and property by the whole community, and the communal ownership of all property.

- _____ - This is a system based on public ownership of the means of production, and the distribution of wealth by collectively controlling the means of production.

- _____ - This is an ideology that strives to maximize individual liberty through civil rights. This ideology favours progress and reform. This ideology favours an economic system based on free competition, with some government intervention in the marketplace.

- _____ - This is an ideology that supports the preservation of traditional values. This ideology supports the established social order, and opposes radical social, economic, and political change.

- _____ - This is a movement emphasizing national and racial superiority, and a central autocratic government. This ideology supports a dictator who allows no opposition, and promotes an aggressive nationalism often based on racism.

Forms of Government

- _____ - This is a form of government in which a single party exercises absolute control over all aspects of life. This is a centralized government that does not tolerate groups with differing opinions, and therefore government is the way of a single party.

 The goal is to subordinate the whole society to the party by using information monopoly, propaganda, and controlling all aspects of life.

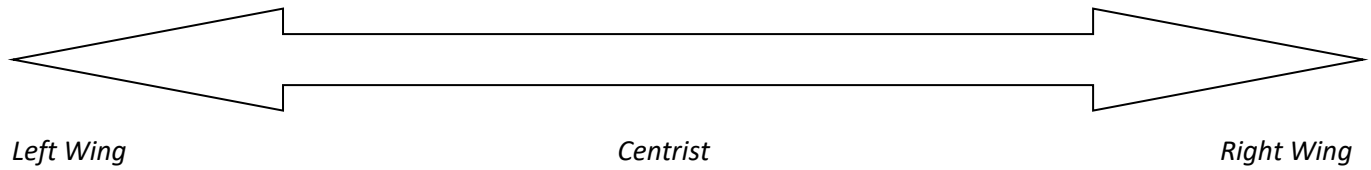
 Repression systems and secret police are used to secure agreement with the rule of a single party.

- _____ - This is a form of government where supreme power rests with the people. In a direct democracy, power comes directly from people voting on each issue. In a representative democracy, power comes from the elected representatives of the people.

 Equality and freedom are guiding principles. An independent court system is used to check the power of the legislative and executive branches of government.

 The goal of democracy is to put into action the will of the majority, while never repressing the minority.

Political Spectrum



The purpose of the political spectrum is to show differences in ideology. The main issues that position a person on the political spectrum are

- a) The speed of change in society.
- b) Individual Freedom vs. Group Security
- c) Sharing wealth, and government spending on social programs.

<i>Left Wing</i>	<i>Centrist</i>	<i>Right Wing</i>
Larger role for government, a smaller role for individuals.	Government and individuals should have a shared role.	Larger role for individuals, and a smaller role for government.
More spending on social-welfare programs.	Maintain existing social-welfare programs.	Less spending on social-welfare programs.
Reduced spending on the military.	Maintain existing spending on the military.	Increase spending on the military.
Government should look after those who are powerless and disadvantaged.	Government has a role to play in the economy, but the private sector has a greater role.	The private sector should be left on its own as much as possible.
There should be government ownership of key industries and resources.	The economy should be a mix between individual and private enterprise.	The economy should be left in the hands of the private sector, free enterprise.
The legal system should be more lenient, and should aim to rehabilitate offenders.	There should be a balance between protecting society and reintegrating offenders.	The legal system should punish offenders more severely.