## **12.1**

## Types of Economic Systems



#### As a Young Economist, I will be able to...

- Identify the factors of production.
- Understand the role played by the National Government in both the public and private sectors of the U.S. free enterprise system.
- Describe the four fundamental factors in a free enterprise system and understand how the Federal Government fosters competition and entrepreneurship, as well as how government regulation can serve as a restriction to private enterprise.



Capitalism- An economic system in which individuals are free to own the means of production & maximize profits

Factors of Production- Basic resources used to make all goods and services for a nation's economy

Let's look at these factors...

## forestry, and water resources buildings or computers 3. LABOR- Human resources putting work into the economy as jobs. Capitalists are people who own businesses or factories

- \*\*Factors of Production
- 1. LAND- We use land in agriculture, mining,
- 2. CAPITAL- All human-made resources that are used to produce goods & services. Such as

4. ENTREPRENUER- An "enterpriser" or individual with the drive to use resources to create business & deal with risks

#### **American Free Enterprise**

Free Enterprise System- Economic system characterized by private ownership of capital & investments

Free Market- A market in which buyers & sellers are free to buy & sell as they wish

These ideas let consumers, entrepreneurs, & workers enjoy freedom of choice

A Capitalist system is based on 4 fundamental factors....



### \*\*\*Capitalistic Systems

3. Profit Motive- We are free to benefit from investments or enterprises.

This is the "desire" to gain from business dealings & drives entrepreneurs

4. Role of Competition- Freedom to enter or start a business at anytime to create competition

Competition helps keep quality high and prices low

Law of supply and demand- determines the market price for goods & services. Prices fall, higher demands for example

# Government Regulations

Monopoly- A Firm that is the only source of a product or service. THESE ARE BAD!

Today we have "Trusts" that operate as monopolies controlling multiple firms

Congress also has the right to regulate commerce with foreign nations & establish bankruptcy laws

Congress also created a patent system for people to protect their ideas.

## **12.1**

## Types of Economic Systems Part 2



#### As a Young Economist, I will be able to...

- Understand the relationship between U.S. government policies and the economy in a mixed economy.
- Summarize the theories of Karl Marx and identify important characteristics of socialist and communist economies and describe socialism and communism in today's world.
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of capitalism versus socialism and communism.

#### Laissez-Faire

Author Adam Smith suggested that when individuals are free to pursue own private interests, then an "invisible hand" guides the general welfare.

Lassiez-Faire Theory- Government should play a very limited role in society, such as...

- 1. Foreign relations & national defense
- 2. Maintenance of police & courts to protect private property & people
- 3. Few other functions that private enterprises cannot perform at a profit

### **Mixed Economy**

We have a mixed economy with private firms working within government regulation

Government regulations protect the safety of workers & consumers

Opponents argue that regulations restrict free enterprise due to high costs & testing of products

Government also promotes constructions of roads & health programs & sets loan programs

Some call these programs "ashcan socialism"

#### **World Economies**

**Europe, for the most part, is more actively involved in social & economic matters** 

The UK has free medical care and France is engaged in more climate control

China's government owns steel mills and factories

Germany requires companies to include worker representation on boards



#### Marx, Communism, Socialism

Karl Marx- Father of modern socialism & communism, was a very vocal critic of capitalism

Envisioned a society with no social classes & people would own all property in common. No exploitation of labor.

Socialism- Economic practice where benefits of economic activity should be fairly distributed

Communism- Ideology which calls for collective, or state, ownership of land & other productive property

### Socialism Today

Government would place key industries under control, but smaller companies under private

Guarantee the public welfare by providing equal distribution of necessities such as healthcare, education, & housing

Taxes in socialist nations tend to be relatively high compared to other nations

Developing nations have tended to favor this form as a means to remove foreign-owned industry



#### **Communism Continued**

Elite classes still become an issue & privileged few can make choices

Privatization- Process of returning nationalized enterprises to private ownership.

Loss of the benefits of free enterprise, communist economies can struggle

China is a communist government, but the Great Leap Forward allowed some elements of free enterprise to develop country.

# Other Systems

Command Economies- Government bureaucrats plan & direct most economic activity

Countries may be slow to take advantage of new tech is they use complicated government

Command Economies deprive people of basic freedoms such as starting a business or how to use income

Some argue that communist and socialist ideas should be used in connection to free markets