

Government Learning in Place 2020

Week 1

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Evaluate the role of the President in making foreign policy decisions.	Magruder’s American Government Textbook, Pgs. 224-229, 261-290  <b>Alternative source:</b> <a href="http://DigitalLearning.whro.org">http://DigitalLearning.whro.org</a> Username: WHROcourses PW: Digital_Learning Government Module 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As you read, make a T-Chart that shows the POWERS of the president in making foreign policy as well as STRATEGIES that the president employs when attempting to influence other nations. Then, make a list of the other key agencies involved in foreign policy and national security. For each agency, write a short description of their role in foreign policy.</li> <li>2. Then, write a paper that answers the following question: “Does the president have too much, just enough, or not enough power when it comes to foreign policy decisions in the United States? Justify your response.” <b>If typed</b>, this paper should be at least 2 pages long, and no more than 3 pages long. <b>If hand written</b>, this paper should be at least 4 pages long, and no more than 6 pages long.</li> </ol>
	How do people outside of the government influence the development of public policy?	Unit 9 Performance Task, Documents A-D	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Use Documents A-D to construct a claim that answers the driving historical question. Then, support your claim with evidence from all 4 documents. In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim. Use additional paper if necessary.</li> </ol>

Week 2

✓	Task	Text	Write
	How do different economic systems view the role of the individual and the government in decision-making?	Unit 10 Performance Task, Documents A-D.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use Documents A-D to construct a claim that answers the driving historical question. Then, support your claim with evidence from all 4 documents. In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim. Use additional paper if necessary.</li> </ol>

	What different types of economic systems exist globally?	<i>The 4 Types of Economic Systems Explained</i> (packet)	2. Write a paper that answers the following question: “Which type of economic system discussed in the article is best for the United States and why? Be sure to include a summary of all four types of economic systems in your paper, and provide justification for why the system you select is better than the other three.” .” <b>If typed</b> , this paper should be at least 2 pages long, and no more than 3 pages long. <b>If hand written</b> , this paper should be at least 4 pages long, and no more than 6 pages long.
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**Week 3**

✓	Task	Text	Write
	Compare the degree of economic and political freedom in democratic and authoritarian nations.	<i>Comparing governments: democracy vs. authoritarianism</i> (packet)	1. Read the article, then rate the level of political and economic freedom using the chart. Explain your answers.
	What role do regulatory agencies play in a mixed economy?	How many cherries in a frozen pie? FDA may soon drop rules (packet)	2. Answer the following questions in complete sentences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is the FDA?</li> <li>b. Using context clues, explain what “deregulation push” (first sentence) might mean? Is this “deregulation” political? How do you know?</li> <li>c. Describe the current regulations on frozen cherry pies. Why might regulations like this exist?</li> <li>d. Why would regulations like the ones described in the article be important in a mixed market economy, specifically? Explain what might occur if they did not exist.</li> <li>e. What other consumer protections are necessary in a mixed market economy?</li> <li>f. Do you think such regulations exist in a command economy? Traditional? Why or why not?</li> <li>g. How might government regulation impact producers?</li> <li>h. In your opinion, to what extent should the government regulate production in the United States?</li> </ul>

# NPS

## Learn in Place

Supplemental Packet:  
Government

# Government & Economics

## Unit 9 Performance Task

**Content Standard: GOVT.9f**

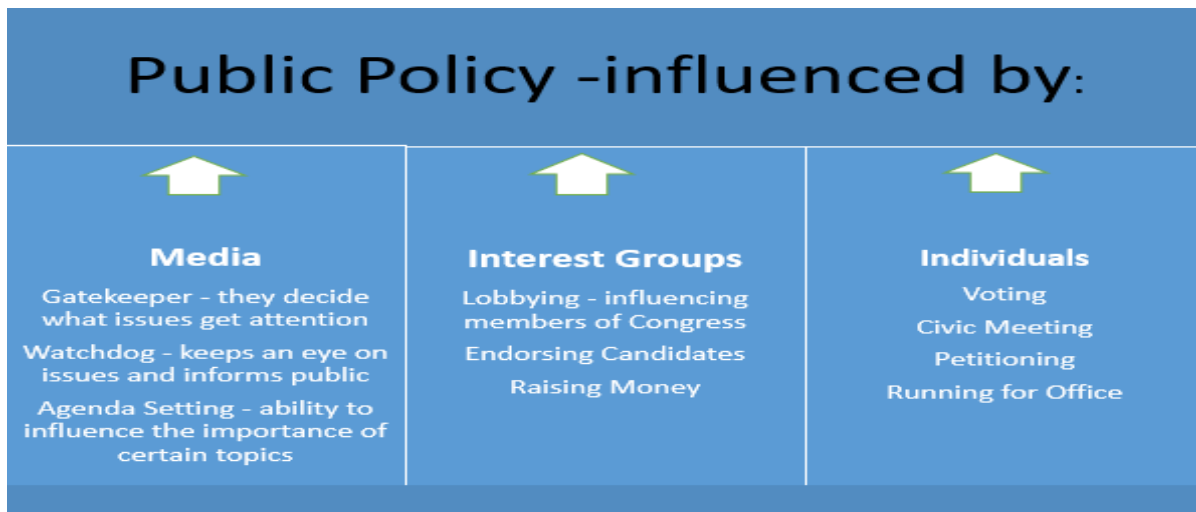
The student will apply social science skills to understand the process by which public policy is made by f) analyzing how the incentives of individuals, interest groups, and the media influence public policy;

**Task: Use the document to address the following question:**

***Driving Historical Question: How do people outside of the government influence the development of public policy?***

**Part A.** Closely read Documents A-D and determine what is important by answering the accompanying question(s).

### Document A



Based on Document A, discuss factors that influence public policy.

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### Document B

Agenda setting means the ability of the mass media to bring issues to the attention of the public and, related, of politicians, who then create public policies. The basic claim is that as the media devote more attention to an issue, the public perceives the issue as important. When the media take up a specific topic - such as climate change, or manager bonuses - they make us think about it.

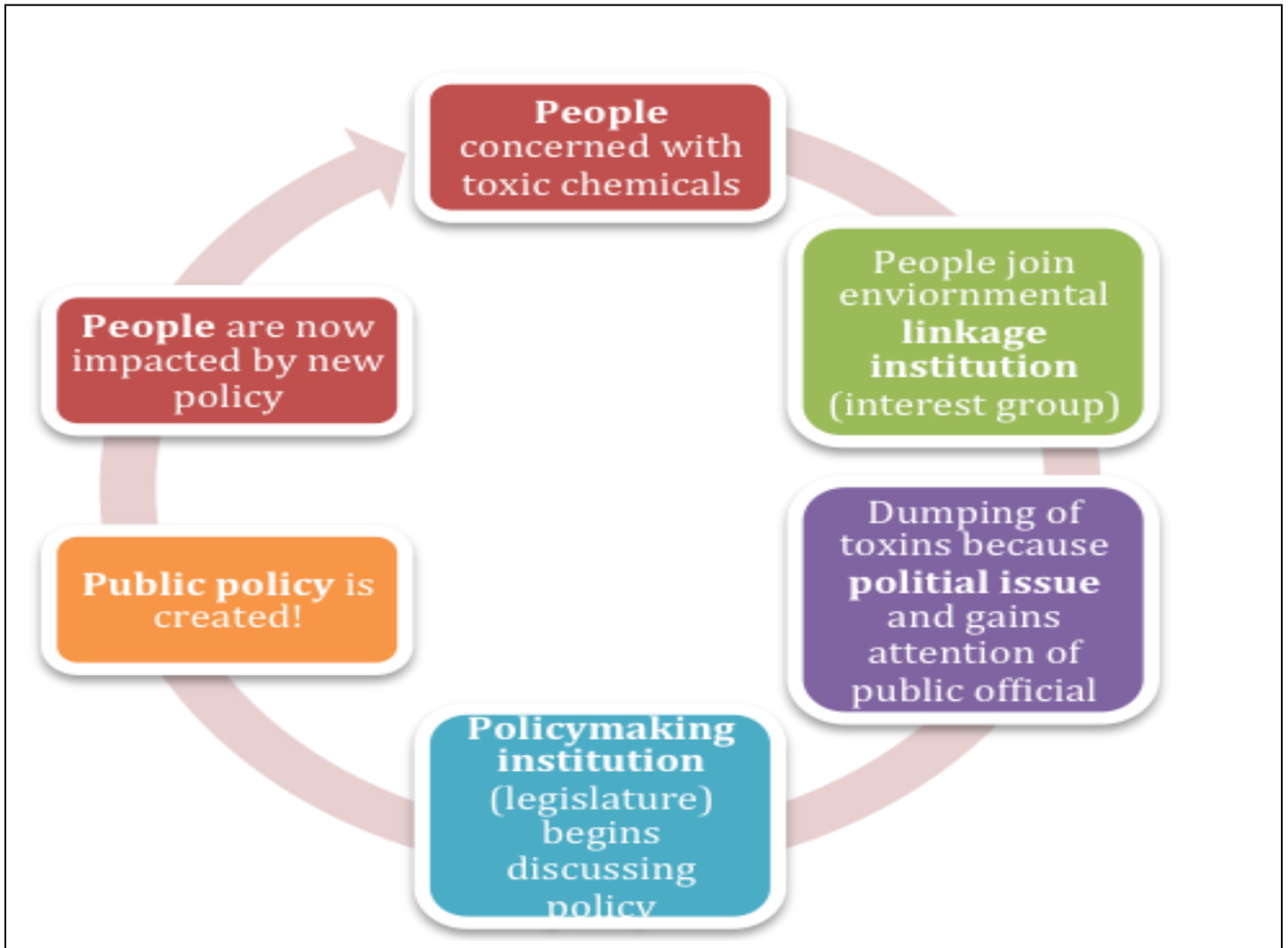
[https://www.utwente.nl/en/bms/communication-theories/sorted-by-cluster/Mass-Media/Agenda-Setting\\_Theory/](https://www.utwente.nl/en/bms/communication-theories/sorted-by-cluster/Mass-Media/Agenda-Setting_Theory/)

Based on Document B, identify how mass media influence public policy.

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### Document C



Based on Document C, discuss the process in which public policy is created.

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## Document D



(Sign reads “The Great American Democratic Process”)

Based on Document D, describe the author’s message and perspective.

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### Part B.

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from **at least 3** different documents. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.

# Government & Economics

## Unit 10 Performance Task

**Content Standard: GOVT.13d**

The student will apply social science skills to understand how world governments and economies compare and contrast with the government and the economy in the United States by:

d) comparing & contrasting economic systems;

**Task: Use the documents to address the following question:**

***Driving Historical Question: How do different economic systems view the role of the individual and the government in decision making?***

**Part A.** Closely read documents A-D and determine what is important in each document by answering the accompanying question(s).

### Document A

“Market Economy” is a summary term for a variety of exchanges that take place in society. Each exchange is undertaken as a voluntary agreement between two people. These two individuals exchange two economic goods, either tangible commodities or nontangible services. Thus, when I buy a newspaper from a newsdealer for fifty cents, the newsdealer and I exchange two commodities: I give up fifty cents, and the newsdealer gives up the newspaper. Or if I work for a corporation, I exchange my labor services, in a mutually agreed way, for a monetary salary. Both parties undertake the exchange because each expects to gain from it.

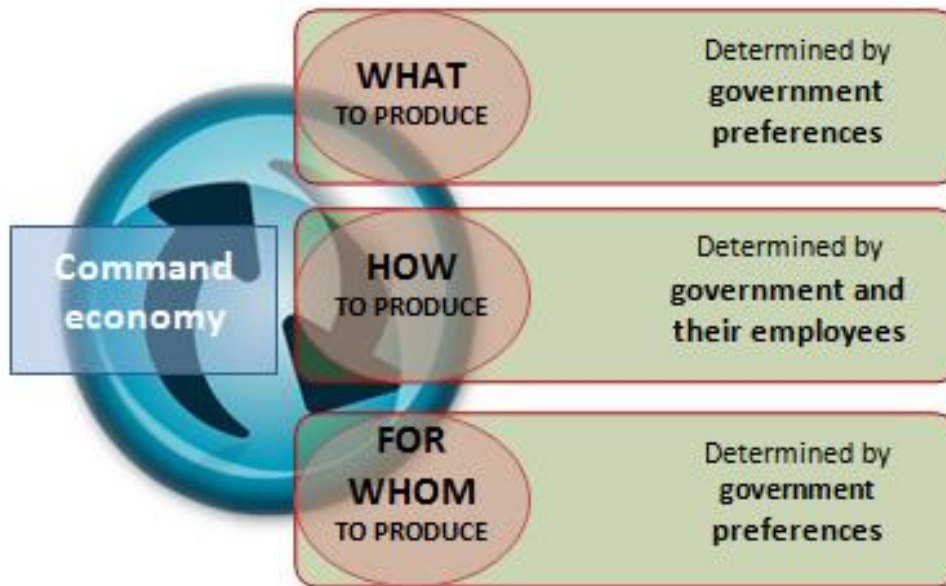
Based on Document A, explain the role of individuals in a market economic system.

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## Document B



Based on Document B, discuss decision-making in a command economic system.

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## Document C

Due to the fact that the command economic systems are tied to communist countries, it is no surprise that it also takes the freedom away from the people and puts full control in the hands of the government alone. People cannot choose their careers based on their skills and interests; rather, it is based upon what the government forces them to do. All jobs are aligned with needs at a time, and people have little freedom of choice. This major downside to a command economy can lead to discontented citizens. Additionally, in a command economy, there is little competition. The government owns all the industries and does not encourage competition or actually even exerts effort to eliminate it.



Based on Document C, describe the level of freedom citizens have in a command economic system.

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### Document D



Based on Document D, discuss decision-making in a market economic system.

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## Part B.

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with evidence from at least 3 different documents. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.

***Driving Historical Question: How do different economic systems view the role of the individual and the government in decision making?***

# The 4 Types of Economic Systems Explained

Will Gemma



There are four primary types of economic systems in the world: traditional, command, market and mixed. Each economy has its strengths and weaknesses, its sub-economies and tendencies, and, of course, a troubled history.

Below we examine each system in turn and give ample attention to the attributes listed above. It's important to understand how different parts of the world function economically, as the economy is one of the strongest forces when it comes to balancing political power,

instigating war and delivering a high (or low) quality of life to the people it serves.

## **1. Traditional Economic System**

A traditional economic system is the best place to start because it is, quite literally, the most traditional and ancient type of economy in the world. There are certain elements of a traditional economy that those in more advanced economies, such as Mixed, would like to see return to prominence.

**Where Tradition Is Cherished:** Traditional economies still produce products and services that are a direct result of their beliefs, customs, traditions, religions, etc. Vast portions of the world still function under a traditional economic system. These areas tend to be rural, second- or third-world, and closely tied to the land, usually through farming. However, there is an increasingly small population of nomadic peoples, and while their economies are certainly traditional, they often interact with other economies in order to sell, trade, barter, etc. Learn about the complexities of globalization and how it shapes economic relationships and affects cultures with this great class on the geography of globalization.

**Minimal Waste:** Traditional economies would never, ever, in a million years see the type of profit or surplus that results from a market or mixed economy. In general, surplus is a rare thing. A third-world and/or indigenous country does not have the resources necessary (or if they do, they are controlled by wealthier economies, often by force), and in many cases any surplus is either distributed, wasted, or paid to some authority that has been given power.

**Advantages and Disadvantages:** Certainly one of the most obvious advantages is that tradition and custom is preserved while it is virtually non-existent in market/mixed economies. There is also the fact that each member of a traditional economy has a more specific and pronounced role, and these societies are often very close-knit and socially satisfied. The main disadvantage is that traditional economies do not enjoy the things other economies take for granted: Western medicine, centralized

utilities, technology, etc. But as anyone in America can attest, these things do not guarantee happiness, peace, social or, most ironically of all, economic stability.

## **2. Command Economic System**

In terms of economic advancement, the command economic system is the next step up from a traditional economy. This by no means indicates that it is fairer or an exact improvement; there are many things fundamentally wrong with a command economy.

**Centralized Control:** The most notable feature of a command economy is that a large part of the economic system is controlled by a centralized power; often, a federal government. This kind of economy tends to develop when a country finds itself in possession of a very large amount of valuable resource(s). The government then steps in and regulates the resource(s). Often the government will own everything involved in the industrial process, from the equipment to the facilities.

**Supposed Advantages:** You can see how this kind of economy would, over time, create unrest among the general population. But there are actually several potential advantages, as long as the government uses intelligent regulations. First of all, a command economy is capable of creating a healthy supply of its own resources and it generally rewards its own people with affordable prices (but because it is ultimately regulated by the government, it is ultimately priced by the government). Still, there is often no shortage of jobs as the government functions similarly to a market economy in that it wants to grow and grow upon its populace.

**Hand in The Cookie Jar:** Interestingly – or maybe, predictably – the government in a command economy only desires to control its most valuable resources. Other things, like agriculture, are left to be regulated and run by the people. This is the nature of a command economy and many communist governments fall into this category.

## **3. Market Economic System**

A market economy is very similar to a free market. The government does not control vital resources, valuable goods or any other major segment of the economy. In this way, organizations run by the people determine how the economy runs, how supply is generated, what demands are necessary, etc.

**Capitalism and Socialism:** No truly free market economy exists in the world. For example, while America is a capitalist nation, our government still regulates (or attempts to regulate) fair trade, government programs, moral business, monopolies, etc. etc. The advantage to capitalism is you can have an explosive economy that is very well controlled and relatively safe. This would be contrasted to socialism, in which the government (like a command economy) controls and owns the most profitable and vital industries but allows the rest of the market to operate freely; that is, price is allowed to fluctuate freely based on supply and demand.

**Market Economy and Politics:** Arguably the biggest advantage to a market economy (at least, outside of economic benefits) is the separation of the market and the government. This prevents the government from becoming too powerful, too controlling and too similar to the governments of the world that oppress their people while living lavishly on controlled resources. In the same way that

separation of church and state has been vital to America's social success, so has a separation of market and state been vital to our economic success. Yes, there is something wry about a system which to be successful must foster constant growth, but as a result progress and innovation have occurred at such incredible rates as to affect the way the world economy functions.

#### **4. Mixed Economic System**

A mixed economic system (also known as a Dual Economy) is just like it sounds (a combination of economic systems), but it primarily refers to a mixture of a market and command economy (for obvious reasons, a traditional economy does not typically mix well). As you can imagine, many variations exist, with some mixed economies being primarily free markets and others being strongly controlled by the government.

**Benefits of a Mixed Economy:** In the most common types of mixed economies, the market is more or less free of government ownership except for a few key areas. These areas are usually *not* the resources that a command economy controls. Instead, as in America, they are the government programs such as education, transportation, USPS, etc. While all of these industries also exist in the private sector in America, this is not always the case for a mixed economy.

**Disadvantages of a Mixed Economy:** While a mixed economy can lead to incredible results (America being the obvious example), it can also suffer from similar downfalls found in other economies. For example, the last hundred years in America has seen a rise in government power. Not just in imposing laws and regulations, but in actually gaining control, becoming more difficult to access while simultaneously becoming less flexible. This is a common tendency of mixed economies.

**Please Respect The Thin Line:** A current, pivotal debate between Democrats and Republicans is the amount of governmental control. Can a true balance exist? Where should there be more government regulation? Where should there be less? These questions have no real answer; it is subjective, and therefore only a relatively small portion of the population will, at any given time, agree with the state of a mixed economy. It must be a strong form of government indeed to avoid collapsing under this constant pressure.

# Comparing governments: democracy vs. authoritarianism



Cardboard cutouts show (from left) Spanish dictator Francisco Franco, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, German dictator Adolf Hitler, Italian dictator Benito Mussolini and Chief of State of Vichy France Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain. This was during a protest of a meeting of the leaders of Europe's far-right parties in Koblenz, Germany, January 21, 2017. Photo by: Patrik Stollarz via Getty Images.

No two governments, past or present, are exactly the same.

However, it is possible to examine the similarities and differences among political and economic systems and categorize different forms of government. One simple way to categorize governments is to divide them into democratic and authoritarian political systems.

## Democracies

Many countries today claim to be democracies, but if the citizens are not involved in government and politics, they are democratic in name only. Some governments are more democratic than others, but systems cannot be considered truly democratic unless they meet certain criteria:

Freedom of speech, press and religion. Democracies in general respect these basic individual liberties. No government allows absolute freedom, but democracies do not heavily censor newspapers and public expression of opinions.

Majority rule with minority rights. In democracies, people usually accept decisions made by the majority of voters in a free election. However, democracies try to avoid the "tyranny of the majority" by providing ways for minorities of all kinds to have their voices heard as well.

Varied personal backgrounds of political leaders. Democracies usually leave room for many different types of citizens to compete for leadership positions. In other words, presidents and legislators do not all come from a few elite families, the same part of the country or the same social class.

Free, competitive elections. The presence of elections alone is not enough to call a country a democracy.

The elections must be fair and competitive, and the government or political leaders cannot control the results. Voters must have real choices among candidates who run for public office.

Rule by law. Democracies are not controlled by the whims of a leader, but they are governed by laws that apply to leaders and citizens equally.

Meaningful political participation by citizens. By itself, a citizen's right to vote is not a good measure of democracy. The government must respond in some way to citizen demands. If they vote, the candidate they choose must actually take office. If they contact government in other ways — writing, protesting, phoning — officials must respond.

The degree to which a government fulfills these criteria is the degree to which it can be considered democratic. Examples of such governments include Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States.

### Authoritarian Regimes

One ruler or a small group of leaders have the real power in authoritarian political systems. Authoritarian governments might hold elections and they might have contact with their citizens, but citizens do not have any voice in how they are ruled. Their leaders do not give their subjects free choice. Instead, they decide what the people can or cannot have. Citizens, then, are subjects who must obey and not participants in government decisions. Kings, military leaders, emperors, a small group of aristocrats, dictators and even presidents or prime ministers might rule authoritarian governments. The leader's title does not automatically indicate a particular type of government.

Authoritarian systems do not allow freedoms of speech press, and religion, and they do not follow majority rule nor protect minority rights. Their leaders often come from one small group, such as top military officials, or from a small group of aristocratic families. Examples of such regimes include China, Myanmar, Cuba and Iran.

No nation falls entirely into either category. It is also dangerous to categorize a nation simply by the moment in time during which they were examined. The Russia of 1992 was very different from the Russia of 1990. Both democratic and authoritarian governments change over time, rendering the global mosaic uncertain and complex.

Democratic	Authoritarian
<p>On a scale of 1-10, how much economic freedom to individuals have?</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>Explain:</p>	<p>On a scale of 1-10, how much economic freedom to individuals have?</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>Explain:</p>
<p>On a scale of 1-10, how much political freedom to individuals have?</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>Explain:</p>	<p>On a scale of 1-10, how much political freedom to individuals have?</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>Explain:</p>

# How many cherries in a frozen pie? FDA may soon drop rules



NEW YORK, New York — President Donald Trump may soon be able to claim a sweet victory for his deregulation push, with officials preparing to get rid of the decades-old rules for frozen cherry pies.

Emails show the Food and Drug Administration planned to start the process for revoking the standard for frozen cherry pies this week, followed by a similar revocation of the standard for French dressing. Plans to get rid of the obscure rules had been tucked into the Trump administration's deregulation agenda.

Standards for an array of foods including cottage cheese and canned peas were put in place decades ago partly to ensure a level of quality. They spell out how products with specific names can be made, including ingredients that are required or not allowed. The rules for frozen cherry pies say they must be 25 percent cherries by weight with no more than 15 percent of the cherries being blemished.

It's not always clear why some food terms have standards and others don't. The rules are seen as arcane by many and are a sore spot in the food industry, with companies saying they prevent innovation or prompt lawsuits. The FDA under Trump has said it plans to update the standards.

Lee Sanders of the American Bakers Association said she's hopeful the cherry pie standard will finally be revoked, but that it would not make a big difference for the industry.

"I feel confident our members are producing cherry pies with more than enough cherries," she said.

The FDA also plans to take another look at milk, which federal regulations define as coming from a cow. The dairy industry has called for a crackdown on soy, rice and almond drinks that are called milk by their makers, like "soy milk" for instance.

While any changes to the milk rule are likely to be contested, getting rid of the standard for frozen cherry pie is unlikely to be controversial.

The frozen cherry pie standard is an outlier because other fruit pies don't have similar rules. The same is true for French dressing: The Association for Dressings and Sauces, which once went after a vegan spread for violating the mayonnaise standard, notes other dressings are not subject to such standards.

Former FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, who stepped down this month, said in an October tweet that it was among the FDA's priorities to "de-regulate frozen cherry pie." He apparently wasn't entirely joking.

In a June email, the FDA noted plans to post a proposal to revoke the frozen cherry pie standard on April 18. It said the proposal to revoke the French dressing standard would be posted May 3.

In a statement this week, the FDA said the dates were for "long range internal planning purposes" and that the timing could shift. Updates to the standards will be publicly noted, the agency said.