

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

>> ----- >> MARKET EVOLUTION (THEORY) >> ----- >>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINATION

TRIBALISM/FEUDALISM	COLONIALISM	CAPITALISM	SOCIAL DEMOCRACY	DISTRIBUTISM
<p>A system based on a small centralized society led by a "chief" who directed the allocation of privilege and benefits. Eventually, evolved into a system whereby a king owned all the land. He would give some of the land to the lords and nobles who fought for him. The nobles gave some land to vassals who were obligated to perform duties for the nobles.</p>	<p>A system in which a native group (or their lands and resources) is subjugated by an external political power for their own economic and/or political benefit.</p>	<p>An economic system based on the freedom of private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. Characteristics central to capitalism include private property, capital accumulation, wage labor, voluntary exchange, a price system, and competitive markets. In a capitalist market economy, decision-making and investment are determined by every owner of wealth, property or production ability in financial and capital markets.</p>	<p>A concept of government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens (i.e. healthcare, education, etc.). It is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for those unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life. Viewed as a distinctive combination of democracy, welfare, and capitalism.</p>	<p>An economic ideology asserting that the world's productive assets should be widely owned rather than being centralized under the control of the state, corporations or a few individuals - favoring small-scale cooperatives and family businesses, and anti-trust regulations. Sees property ownership as a fundamental right. Views both capitalism and socialism as equally flawed and exploitive. Seeks to subordinate economic activity to human spiritual, Intellectual and family life.</p>
Medieval England, France	British and Spanish Empires	United States	Scandinavia, Germany	

<<---- CONSERVATIVE (Concentration of Power) ----<<
SOCIAL HIERARCHY / ORDER

>>---- LIBERAL (Dispersion of Power) ---->>
EQUALITY / CHANGE

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH
 (Who Is Rewarded?)

MONARCHS	PLUTOCRATS	MIDDLE CLASS	SOCIETY	WORKING CLASS
Where the vast balance of wealth and income resides in the hands of the ruling nobility (Monarchy). Government and economic policy ensure the continued control and concentration of wealth.	Where the vast balance of wealth and income is enjoyed by a powerful minority of the rich, (Plutocracy) which may include wealthy individuals, inherited and corporate wealth, nobility, aristocracy, new money and the so-called 1%. Their privileged influence over government and a corporate economy inordinately favors the rapid expansion of their wealth.	The broad group of people in contemporary society having approximately average status, income, education, tastes, etc. (the class of people in the middle of the social hierarchy, falling socio-economically between the working class and the upper class). A wide characterization includes everyone but the poorest 20% and the wealthiest 20%.	When a social and economic ideology (Social Democracy) that supports economic interventions to promote social justice within the framework of a liberal democratic polity and capitalist economy, aims to create the conditions for capitalism to lead to greater democratic, egalitarian and unified outcomes. The protocols used to accomplish this involve a commitment to representative and participatory democracy; measures for income redistribution and regulation of the economy in the general interest; and welfare state provisions (i.e. education, health care, elderly care, childcare, workers compensation).	Where a cultural approach (Collectivism) that is characterized by emphasis on cohesiveness among individuals and prioritization of the group over the self prevails in public and economic policy. Economic endeavor is intended to benefit the welfare of all group members with an equalized distribution of wealth. It may be implemented in varied forms or combinations of individual or cooperative enterprise and managed under government or group control.
North Korea	Russia	U.S., Canada, Australia	Scandinavia	

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FORM BY ECONOMIC IDEOLOGY

(What Economic System?)

TOTALITARIANISM	MONARCHISM	CAPITALISM	SOCIAL DEMOCRACY	SOCIALISM
<p>A system in which the land and resources of a nation are controlled by a centralized authoritarian state that holds absolute political power, usually under a dictatorship or single political party.</p>	<p>A system in which the government is headed by a member of the nobility known as the monarch (king/queen, emperor/empress) who claims legitimacy from a higher power. Property ownership and economic activity is subject to the will and approval of the monarch.</p>	<p>An economic system based on the freedom of private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit. Characteristics central to capitalism include private property, capital accumulation and markets, wage labor, voluntary exchange, a price system, and competitive markets.</p>	<p>A social and economic ideology that supports economic and social interventions to promote social justice within the framework of a liberal democratic polity and capitalist economy, aiming to create the conditions for capitalism to lead to greater democratic, egalitarian and unified outcomes. Modern social democracy is characterized by a commitment to policies aimed at curbing inequality, and oppression of underprivileged groups and poverty, including support for universally accessible public services like healthcare, education, and elderly and child care.</p>	<p>A type of economic system involving the public, cooperative (workers), or social ownership of the means of production and distribution. The economic framework may be decentralized and self-managed in autonomous economic units, as in libertarian systems, or centrally planned, as in authoritarian systems. Public services such as healthcare and education would be commonly, collectively, and/or state owned. In a market economy the form "Market Socialism" utilizes the market mechanism for the allocation of capital goods and the means of production.</p>
Soviet Union, North Korea	Saudi Arabia, Oman	U.S., Germany, Australia	Scandinavia	

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COMMERCE

(How Should We Trade?)

MONOPOLY/OLIGOPOLY	PROTECTIONISM	REGULATION	FREE TRADE	FREE MARKET CAPITALISM
Control of a commodity or service in a specific market, or a control that makes possible the manipulation of prices. A monopoly exists when a specific person or enterprise is the only supplier of a specific commodity - controlling a market and prices. An Oligopoly occurs in a market where there are few sellers, as a result of which they can interrupt the free flow of goods and services (restraint of trade), influence price (price fixing) and reduce competition.	The economic policy of restricting imports from other countries through methods such as tariffs on imported goods, import quotas, and a variety of other government regulations, shielding the producers, businesses, and workers of the import-competing sector in the country from foreign competition.	The government management of economic activity according to a set of legal rules and standards, with the objective of creating fair trading practices and protecting the welfare of consumers and the environment.	The free market concept that the exchange of goods and services between parties may be open and free of government interference, based on the notion that increased competition in a market will lead to an increase in efficiency, benefiting society and consumers. Prices and the distribution of goods and services are determined by market competition. A free trade policy is one that does not restrict imports or exports.	An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production and their ownership for profit. Decision-making and investment are made by every owner of wealth in financial and capital markets. It upholds the autonomous character of the economic order and supports the belief that government should intervene as little as possible in the direction of economic affairs. Transactions between private parties are based on the exchange of capital free from government regulation, tariffs, or subsidies
Market Dominance	Tariffs	Government Regulation	Open Markets	Laissez-faire Capitalism