

Capitalism – Communism/Socialism – Liberalism  
Day 118 AP World History

**Directions:** Watch the following video and read the table at the end of this document; use what you learn to complete each venn diagram below.

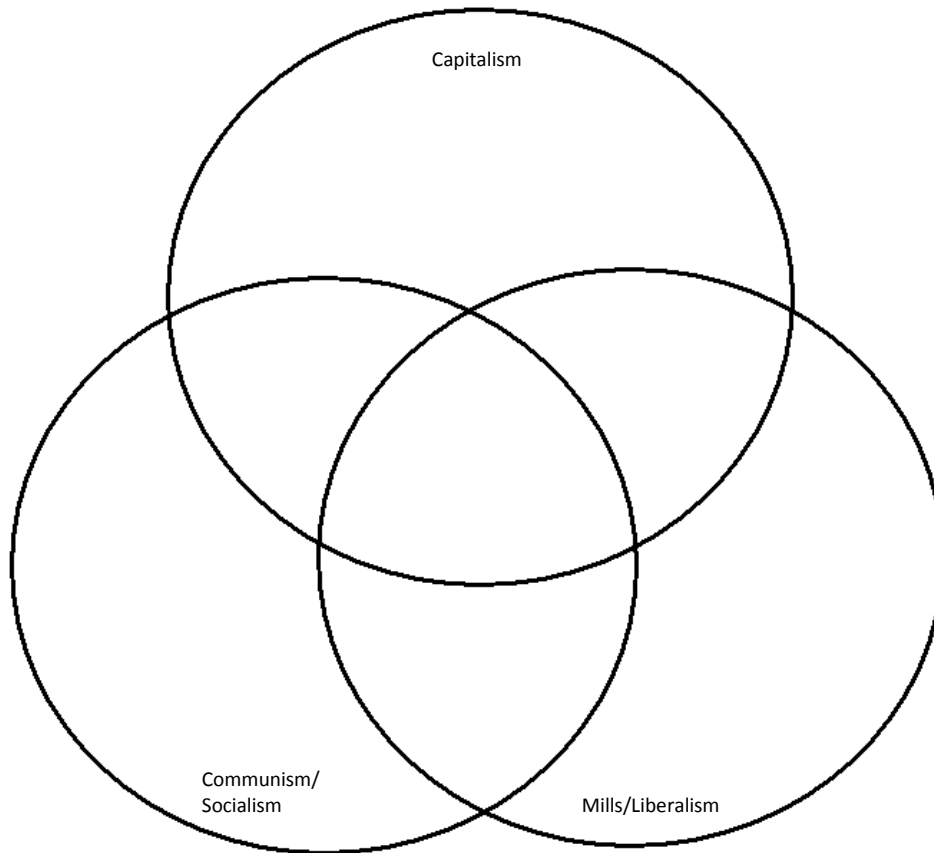
Capitalism vs. Socialism: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B3u4EFTwprM>

Capitalism and Adam Smith: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulyVXa-u4wE>

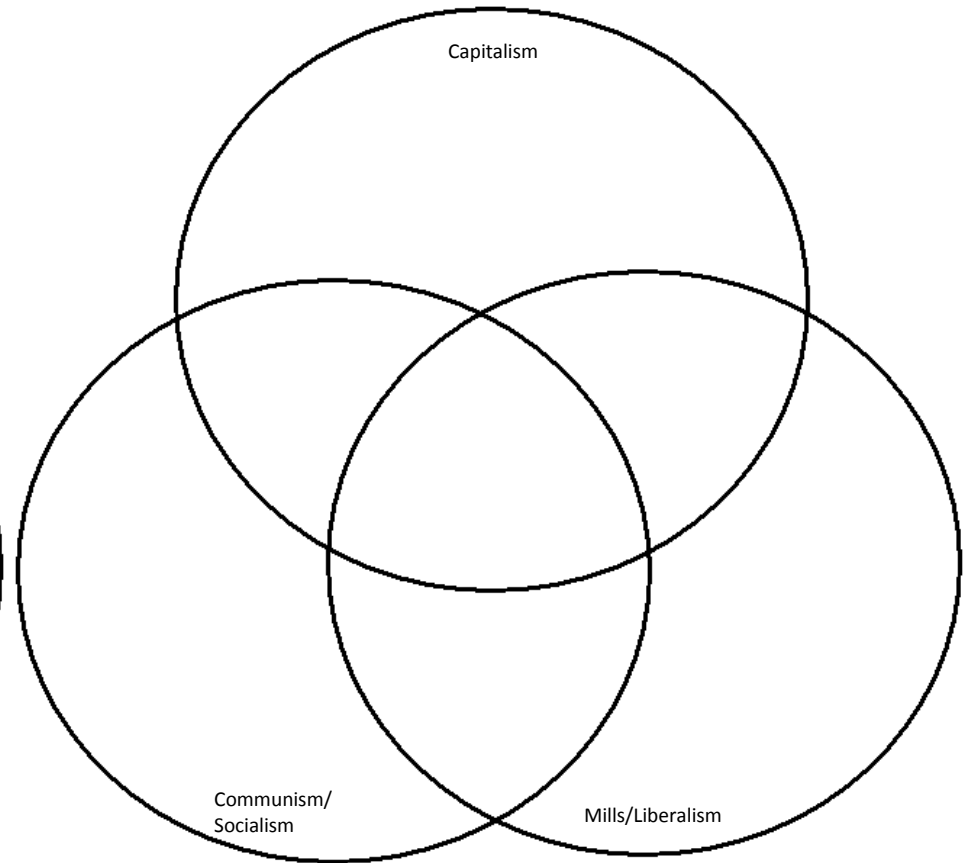
Communism/Socialism and Karl Marx: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fSQgCy\\_ilcc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fSQgCy_ilcc)

Liberalism: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UR-j7xSVxM0>

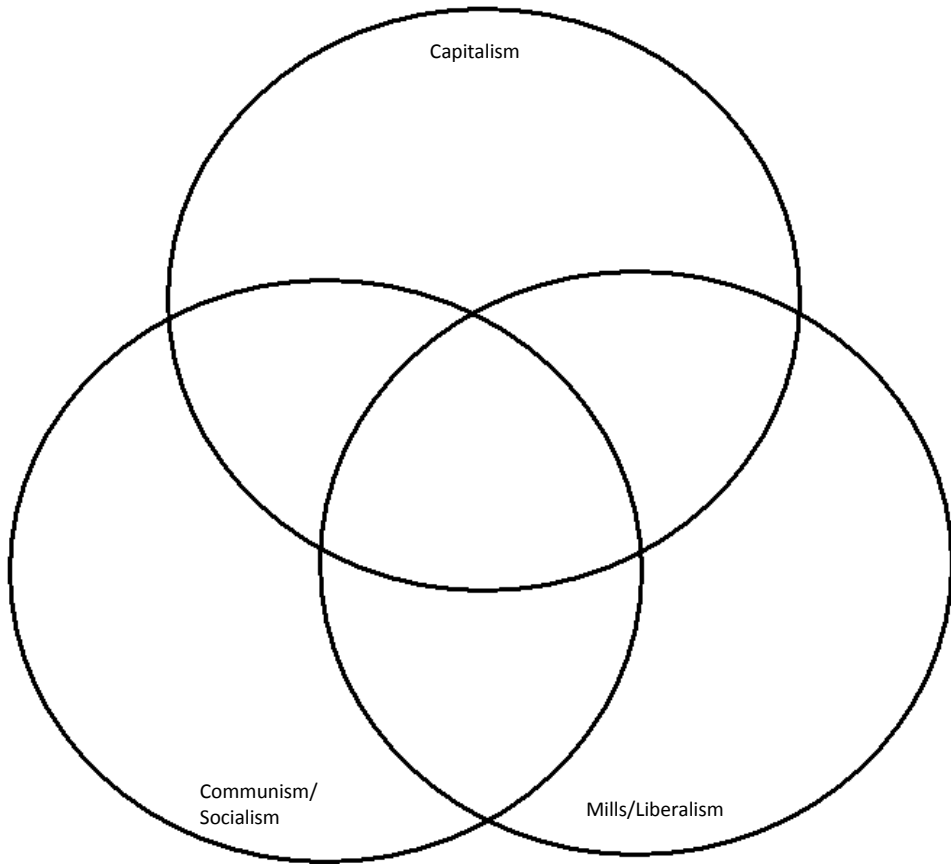
Ideas on the Role of Government



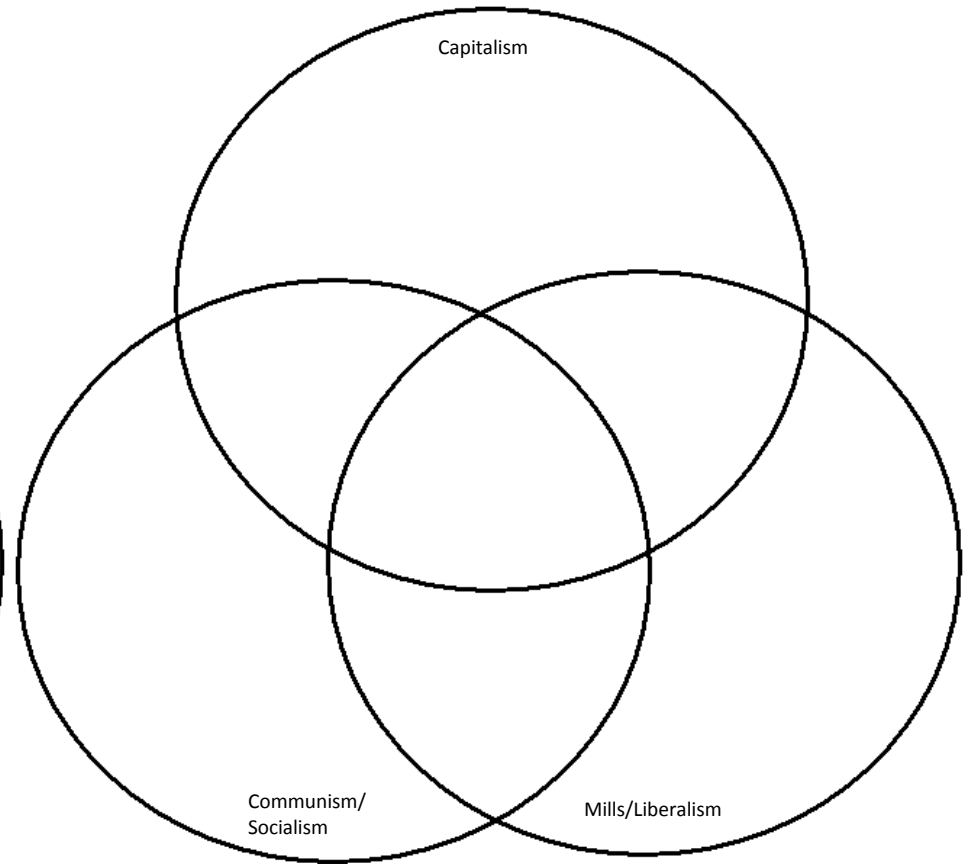
Ideas on how society should function



Ideas about freedom



Attitude toward work



Who is right? Defend your answer: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Comparison chart

	<b>Communism</b>	<b>Socialism</b>
<b>Philosophy</b>	From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs. Free-access to the articles of consumption is made possible by advances in technology that allow for super-abundance.	From each according to his ability, to each according to his contribution. Emphasis on profit being distributed among the society or workforce to complement individual wages/salaries.
<b>Economic System</b>	The means of production are held in common, negating the concept of ownership in capital goods. Production is organized to provide for human needs directly without any use for money. Communism is predicated upon a condition of material abundance.	The means of production are owned by public enterprises or cooperatives, and individuals are compensated based on the principle of individual contribution. Production may variously be coordinated through either economic planning or markets.
<b>Religion</b>	Abolished - all religious and metaphysics is rejected.	Freedom of religion, but usually promotes secularism.
<b>Political System</b>	Usually takes the form of totalitarianism as Marx described in The Communist Manifesto. Cronyism common.	Can coexist with different political systems. Most socialists advocate participatory democracy, some (Social Democrats) advocate parliamentary democracy, and Marxist-Leninists advocate "Democratic centralism".
<b>Ideas</b>	All people are the same and therefore classes make no sense. The government should own all means of production and land and also everything else. People should work for the government and the collective output should be redistributed equally.	All individuals should have access to basic articles of consumption and public goods to allow for self-actualization. Large-scale industries are collective efforts and thus the returns from these industries must benefit society as a whole.
<b>Definition</b>	International theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, with actual ownership ascribed to the community or state. Rejection of free markets and extreme distrust of Capitalism in any form.	A theory or system of social organization based on the holding of most property in common, with actual ownership ascribed to the workers.
<b>Key Proponents</b>	Karl Marx, Fredrich Engels, Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky.	Robert Owen, Pierre Leroux, Karl Marx, Fredrick Engels, John Stuart Mill, Albert Einstein, George Bernard Shaw, Thorstein Veblen, Emma Goldman.
<b>Social Structure</b>	All class distinctions are eliminated.	Class distinctions are diminished.
<b>Economic coordination</b>	Economic planning coordinates all decisions regarding investment, production and resource allocation. Planning is done in terms of physical units instead of money.	Planned-Socialism relies principally on planning to determine investment and production decisions. Planning may be centralized or decentralized. Market-socialism relies on markets for allocating capital to different socially-owned enterprises.
<b>Private Property</b>	Abolished. The concept of property is negated and replaced with the concept of commons and ownership with "usership".	Two kinds of property, personal property, such as houses, clothing, etc. owned by the individual. Public property includes factories, and means of production owned by the state but with worker control.
<b>Political movements</b>	Leninism, Trotskyism, Marxism-Leninism, Maoism, Left-Communism, Stalinism.	Democratic Socialism, Communism, Libertarian Socialism, Anarchism, Syndicalism.
<b>Free Choice</b>	Either the collective "vote" or the state's rulers make economic and political decisions for everyone else.	All choices, including education, religion, employment and marriage, are up to the individual. All health care and education is provided through a socialized system funded by taxation. Citizens have free and equal access.
<b>Key elements</b>	Centralized government, planned economy, dictatorship of the "proletariat", common ownership of the tools of production, no private property. equality between genders and all people, international focus. anti-democratic. One party system.	Economic activity and production especially are adjusted to meet human needs and economic demands. "Production for use": useful goods and services are produced specifically for their usefulness.
<b>Way of Change</b>	Government in a Communist-state is the agent of change rather than any market or desire on the part of consumers. Change by government can be swift or slow, depending on change in ideology or even whim.	Workers in a Socialist-state are the agent of change rather than any market or desire on the part of consumers. Change by the workers can be swift or slow, depending on change in ideology or even whim.
<b>Discrimination</b>	In theory, all members of the state are considered equal.	The people are considered equal, laws are made when necessary to protect people from discrimination.
<b>Ownership structure</b>	The means of production are commonly-owned, meaning no entity or individual owns productive property. Importance is ascribed to "usership" over "ownership".	The means of production are socially-owned with the surplus value produced accruing to either all of society (in Public-ownership models) or to all the employee-members of the enterprise (in Cooperative-ownership models).
<b>Examples</b>	Ideally, there is no leader; the people govern directly. This has never been actually practiced, and has just used a one-party system. Examples of Communist states are the erstwhile Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR): Although the actual categorization of the USSR's economic system is in dispute, it is often considered to be a form of centrally-planned socialism.