

Ca = Capitalism **S** = Socialism **Co** = Communism **F** = Fascism **DS** = Democratic Socialism

- a) Limited government with political freedom, civil liberties and laissez-faire economic policies.
- b) Advocates a peaceful change from free markets to a centrally planned economy with a representative democracy including collective bargaining and public services.
- c) A totalitarian governmental system led by a dictator and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism, militarism, and often racism.
- d) Embodies free trade, privatization, deregulation and laissez-faire economic policies.
- e) Primarily workers that wanted to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat, the working class.
- f) The goal of a classless society. Principles include the class struggle, a labor theory of value and a proletariat dictatorship.
- g) An economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately or corporately owned and development is linked to the accumulation and reinvestment of profits gained in a free market.
- h) Promotes collective ownership of property with one political party controlling social and economic policy.
Can be understood to mean highly restrictive and prescriptive government control (but not ownership) of business enterprises and a distrust of foreign trade and foreign investment. It may also imply a wish for economic self-sufficiency (or autarky).
- i) A peaceful revolution of the working class bringing freedom and democracy.
- j) A system of economics under which ownership of and investment in the means of production and distribution depends chiefly upon corporations and private individuals.
- k) An authoritarian ideology with one person having all the power. Political and ideological dissidents are strongly suppressed.
- l) A belief which states that the means of production of a society must be publicly owned and managed.
- m) An economic system based on the private ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, characterized by the freedom of capitalists to operate or manage their property for profit in competitive conditions.
- n) A political and economic ideology based on extreme, often militant, nationalism and rigid control of the state and society. The importance of the state is emphasized over individual rights. The state involves the intense use of racism and elaborate propaganda.
- o) An economic theory or system in which the means of production, distribution, and exchange are owned by the community collectively, usually through the state. It is characterized by production for use rather than profit, by equality of individual wealth, by the absence of competitive economic activity, and, usually, by government determination of investment, prices, and production levels.
- p) A theory or system of social organization in which the means of production and distribution of goods are owned and controlled collectively or by the government.
- q) A theory or system in which property and investment in business are owned and controlled by individuals directly or through ownership of shares in companies.
- r) The stage following capitalism in the transition of a society to communism.

- ⊕ A theoretical economic system characterized by the collective ownership of property and by the organization of labor for the common advantage of all members.
- Ⓚ A system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single, often authoritarian party holds power, claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people.
- Ⓛ Advocates the overthrow of capitalism by the revolution of the proletariat (working class).
- Ⓜ A system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single political party.
- Ⓝ A political and economic theory proposing the replacement of private ownership of goods or capital with common ownership and distribution upon need.
- Ⓨ A violent overthrow of capitalism and the creation of a classless society.
- Ⓩ A system of government marked by centralization of authority under a dictator, stringent socioeconomic controls, suppression of the opposition through terror and censorship, and typically a policy of nationalism and racism.