

## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

### Ch. 17.3 Notes

#### 1. Capitalism and Classes

- a. The wealth from the \_\_\_\_\_ was not shared \_\_\_\_\_ with all people creating social conflict

#### 2. Kinds of Economies

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ System: the way a country produces and uses goods and services
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Economy: one that does not see much change over time
  - i. People raise only the food that they need leading to no extra money for improvements in tools or on their land
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Economy: government owns almost all the land and natural resources
  - i. Government \_\_\_\_\_ the farms and factories
    1. Controls production and prices
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Economy: People decide which goods and services to purchase
  - i. Based on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
    1. A person who buys something is demanding that product or service
    2. If there is a high demand, the producer will increase supply in order to make a greater profit
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ - Britain adopted capitalism (market economy)

#### 3. Adam Smith's Ideas

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ - Adam Smith explained economics

- i. Felt that governments should \_\_\_\_\_ get involved
  - 1. \_\_\_\_\_: allow people to do as they wish without interference
  - 2. Continue with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ economies
  - 3. \_\_\_\_\_: Smith's ideas of a supply and demand economy benefitted business owners

#### 4. Economic Classes in Europe

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ changed the social classes
  - i. \_\_\_\_\_ had the most money (owned property and usually inherited their money)
    - 1. After capitalism, more people were able to
  - ii. Biggest change was that the middle class \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. The bottom class was the \_\_\_\_\_ class.
    - 1. These people worked long dangerous hours for little pay

#### 5. Conflict Among Classes

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ (wealthy people) looked down w little respect on wealthy middle class
- b. Middle class returned the treatment
- c. Working class were \_\_\_\_\_ w middle class because their working environments were not fair
  - i. Working class went on \_\_\_\_\_: stopped working
    - 1. Strikes were ineffective because other people took the work as they needed the money
  - ii. Tried \_\_\_\_\_: formed worker groups
    - 1. At first people were not certain of them

2. People realized they could be effective because unions spoke for the workers

a. Organized strikes earned workers better working conditions and pay

d. \_\_\_\_\_: government owns and runs all industries

i. Socialists thought this form of economics would provide people w a better life because work and pay would be equal to all

e. 1848 \_\_\_\_\_ believed that workers should revolt against ruling classes making a society without social classes

i. Workers did not do this

ii. His ideas were \_\_\_\_\_ though to government and business leaders

6. Life in the U.S.

a. 1800s 2 economic systems divided the nation

b. \_\_\_\_\_ part based their economic and social systems on agriculture

i. \_\_\_\_\_ class=plantation owners

ii. \_\_\_\_\_ class=small farm owners, merchants, and businesspeople

iii. \_\_\_\_\_ class=workers and poor farmers

iv. Bottom class=slaves

c. \_\_\_\_\_ states

i. 3 class economic and social system: \_\_\_\_\_ and the

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1. Upper class: wealthy landowners and factory owners

2. Middle class: less wealthy business owners and merchants

3. Working class: worked long hours for low wages in dangerous conditions

- d. \_\_\_\_\_ helped workers in the democratic states (north)
- e. Social classes were not as \_\_\_\_\_ as Europe
- f. Unions were also formed

## Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Economic System	
Traditional Economy	
Command economy	
Market Economy	
Demand	
Supply	
Capitalism	
Laissez-faire	
Strike	
Labor Union	
Socialism	