

Social Studies Summary

Different Political Systems

Government :- *makes and enforces(applies) laws

- Manages or supervises over an area of land or people.
- Ensures that people in the community are following the rules.

Types of Political Systems

- A regime shows how a government is organized or structured. And an era where the government was involved.
1. **Autocratic regime** :
 - A state where one person has absolute(all) power.
 - People obey completely without asking for anyone else's opinion.
 2. **Totalitarian** : *control in all aspects of the country
 - A political system where those in power have complete control and do not allow anyone to challenge them.
 3. **Dictator** : *Ex : North Korea
 - A ruler with complete power over a country who is often not elected and has usually taken control by force.

Democracy Index : *Done by political auditors

- Compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit
- Provides snapshots of degree of democracy for 167 countries.

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Absolute and Constitutional Monarchy

Monarchy :-

- Ruled by a king or queen.
- Power is passed along through the family.

Types of Power:

Feature	Constitutional Monarchy	Absolute Monarchy
Power	Limited by a constitution. Constitution : A set of rules that guides how a country works. - It sets out the branches of the government, what powers they have, and how they work. - <u>It states the rights of the citizens.</u>	Unlimited and unrestricted - It has total control over the government and can make laws and govern without consent from others.
Democratic Process	The government is usually democratic, with elected representatives making decisions.	No democratic process
Role in Government	Ceremonial and symbolic <u>*participates in public events and traditions but not in day-to-day governance.</u>	Central and authoritative <u>*Makes decisions based solely on personal judgment,</u> often without the need for approval from other branches of government.

**Constitution Process/sequence*

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Development & Democracy

Human Development Index(HDI) :-

- Is a measure of wealth and quality of life for humans within a country.
- It is used to determine the level of development in 189 countries.

3 aspects of the HDI :-

1. **Life expectancy**(birth)
 2. **Educational level** : expected years of schooling for children;
mean years of schooling for adults
 3. **Income per person** : using GNI(national employment of a person %)
- Maybe later add the index and the UN

Scoring :

	High HDI	Medium HDI	Low HDI
Health	above 80 years	between 80-75 years	below 65 years
Education	close to 100%	above 70%	low literacy/below 50%
Standard of living	low poverty rate	middle class	high poverty rate

Politics and Communities

Political Systems :- *each level has its own : programs, process

- It refers to the structured way in which a society organizes and governs itself.
- It encompasses the institutions, processes, and relationships through which power is distributed and exercised.

Impact on HDI :

1. **Democracies** : *improvement on social services
 - often promote transparency, accountability , and citizen participation, which can enhance social services like healthcare and education.
 - The freedom and involvement for all; rights for all
2. **Authoritarian Regimes** :
 - may prioritize economic growth over social welfare, sometimes leading to improving GDD but not necessarily higher HDI.
 - limited political freedom → from the people
3. **Hybrid Regimes** : *the mix between both(above)
 - The presence of democratic elements may allow for some investment in human development, but repression can hinder progress.

Social Studies Summary

Cultural Globalization

Culture : is a way of life of groups of people.

- cultivated behavior → never stop growing/learning

Cultural Globalization :

- Cultural-practices, ideas, values, and pratuots spread across the world.

Key aspects of cultural globalization :

1. **Media and communication :**

- The rise/use of the internet, social media and global television networks.

2. **Consumer Culture :**

- Global brands and products become ubiquitous(present), influencing local lifestyles and consumption patterns.

3. **Cultural Exchange** : *can lead to cultural homogenization

- Increased travel and migration facilitate the exchange of traditions, cuisines, languages, and art forms , enriching local cultures.

4. **Identity and Resistance :**

- seek to preserve their unique cultural heritage in the face of global influences.
- The preserving of the culture itself, and uniqueness of their own culture.

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Whose Culture? (Importance of Culture)

The 5 contributions of culture :-

1. **Identity and Belonging** :

- Culture helps individuals understand : who they are, where they come from, and their place in the world.
- Could be classified as someone's demographics

2. **Social Cohesion and Unity** : "together as one"

- It provides a framework for shared experiences, practices, and the norms that people bind together.

3. **Communication and Expression** :

- sharing of knowledge, preserving history, and transmitting values and beliefs across generations.

4. **Values and Ethics** : having dignity, and the good

- guidelines for behavior, influencing individuals' understanding of right and wrong, fairness, justice, and respect for others.
- > Judging, and knowing the good from the bad
- What's "Morally good"

5. **Innovation and Creativity** :

- allows for the exchange of ideas, perspectives, and practices leading to new insights, inventions, and adaptations.

6. **Economic Development and Tourism** : *the influence of tourism in terms of culture

- Cultural heritage, traditions, and artistic expressions (that) attract tourists, promoting culture tourism and generating revenue.
- Making others(tourists) learn about the uniqueness of your culture