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**ABSTRACT**

These two subunits on Western Europe are part of one of four resource units for an eleventh grade area studies course. The subunits cover foreign policy and the political, social and economic systems of Britain, France, and Germany, and a summary section for the entire unit on Western Europe. Generalizations, skills, and attitudes are listed. The subunit is set up in a double-page format relating objectives to pertinent content, teaching procedures, and instructional materials. The subunit dealing with social, political and economic systems calls for comparison among the three countries and uses ideal types to help pupils make comparisons. The last part of the unit on foreign relations looks at attempts to bring about closer economic and political relationships among the countries of Western Europe and presents concepts of international trade. Pupils also examine the problems raised for the United States in some of these developments as well as other policy conflicts facing this country in relationship to Western Europe. The teacher's guide for the entire course is SO 006 320; other subunits on Western Europe are SO 006 322 and SO 006 323. (Author/KSM)

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Grade Eleven  
Unit: Western Europe

Sub-Unit: The Political, Social, and  
Economic Systems of Britain,  
France, and Germany.

Sub-unit: Foreign Policy

Culminating Section for Unit

RESOURCE UNIT

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Foreign Policy

Section for Unit

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## OBJECTIVES

This sub-unit should make progress toward helping pupils learn the following

### GENERALIZATIONS

1. Social scientists set up classifications to suit their purposes; the use of different criteria result in different classifications.
  - a. Sociologists set up ideal-type societies to make easier comparisons between societies.
    - 1) A secular-pluralistic society is marked by: a high degree of industrialization; an advanced technology; rapid social change; an open class system; many secondary contacts; a heterogeneous population; horizontal mobility; many volunteer associations and social movements; and changing norms and values. A number of countries approach this ideal-type of society, although they may not have all of these characteristics.
2. Whenever things valued by a society are scarce, there will be differential access to and control of these valued and scarce things by sub-groups within the society.
  - a. Class membership has an effect on life and behavior (e.g., status, values, and attitudes).
  - b. Status may be acquired through achievement, or some may be inherited (e.g., of birth and achievement).
3. Members of a class can move up or down the class by various means, and social mobility may be up or down.
  - a. The amount of vertical mobility varies from society to society.
    - 1) The more widespread the use of education, the greater the social mobility between classes.
4. The amount of class conflict varies from society to society, depending on the degree of difference in status, the degree of vertical mobility, and the degree to which property is inherited. This degree of class conflict tends to arouse class conflict.
5. Any organized group develops different roles, responsibilities and rights; this creates hierarchical authority and role behaviors. This division of labor creates hierarchical authority.

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- a. Class membership has certain effects on life and behavior (class correlates).
  - b. Status may be acquired by birth, achievement, or some combination of birth and achievement.
3. Members of a class can move out of the class by various means, and this mobility may be up or down.
    - a. The amount of vertical mobility varies from society to society.
      - 1) The more widespread the system of education, the greater the mobility between classes.
  4. The amount of class conflict is related to the degree of difference among classes, the degree of vertical mobility possible, and the degree to which propaganda is used to arouse class conflicts.
  5. Any organized group delegates responsibilities and rights; they assign certain role behaviors. This division of labor creates hierarchical authority relation-

ships.

6. The structure of the family varies from one society to another and from one group to another within any society.

a. Each possible combination of relationships among the members of a family imposes different role relationships and has its unique consequences.

7. The degree of horizontal mobility within a society (including shifts of population from rural to urban areas) can have important effects upon society.

8. A given culture is an integrated whole, based on fundamental postulates or values.

9. Although culture is always changing, certain parts or elements may persist over long periods of time.

a. Changes in one aspect of a culture will have effects on other aspects; changes will ramify whether they are technological, in social organization, in ideology, or whatever else is part of the cultural system.

b. All the institutions in a society

are related; because of the relationship, a change in institution is likely to affect institutions. (Changes in are reflected in other ins, and changes in other insti are reflected in the family

c. Some values are conducive some make change more dif

d. People usually do not disca trait completely; they are likely to modify it to fit new situations.

10. In political conflict there is over control of scarce values of these goals may be economic or nomic. The conflicting sides use the authority of the polit to win the conflict.

11. The political system is the au allocator, the mechanism by wh finally and ultimately decides interests, goals, and wants sha enforced on and in society. It by universality, legitimacy, an poly and finality of force.

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c. Some values are conducive to change;  
some make change more difficult.

d. People usually do not discard a  
trait completely; they are more  
likely to modify it to fit into  
new situations.

10. In political conflict there is a struggle  
over control of scarce values or goals;  
these goals may be economic or non-eco-  
nomic. The conflicting sides attempt to  
use the authority of the political system  
to win the conflict.

11. The political system is the authoritative  
allocator, the mechanism by which society  
finally and ultimately decides which  
interests, goals, and wants shall be  
enforced on and in society. It is marked  
by universality, legitimacy, and a mono-  
poly and finality of force.

a. The political system includes a

number of major components: individuals, political organizations, institutions, and decision-makers. Each component affects the other components.

12. Continued engagement in conflict tends to bring about the acceptance by both parties of common rules regulating the conduct of conflict.
13. Compromise is more easily achieved in those political systems in which there is agreement on questions touching the fundamental social, economic, and political institutions.
  - a. The presence of heavy ideological commitments in a political system complicates the task of accommodation and compromise.
  - b. Conflict is cumulative, and a society divided along x axes will more easily achieve compromise than a society divided along 5x axes; resentments are easily transferred from one issue to another.
  - c. Many political systems have promoted compromise by withdrawing certain fundamental areas of disagreement (such as the place and role of religion) from the political arena.

14. Compromise is related to the political power of the disputants; it is most likely to occur when there is a relative equality of power before, something approaching the decision.
15. Democracy as a political form rests on the assumption that major citizens are the best judges of what is good for them and that they will choose to have it.
  - a. Democracy is a complicated and consensus system in which the citizen may move from government to citizen as well as from citizen to government.
16. The contrast between democratic and non-democratic political systems is best looked at as a conflict in underlying values.
17. Political scientists have concluded that there are social conditions that a society must meet before it can make a go of democracy; they agree on what they are, but disagree on common values, a communication system, a stable society, and a minimum economic well-being.



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tical arena.

14. Compromise is related to the relative political power of the disputants; it is most likely to occur where there is a relative equality of power and, therefore, something approaching deadlock in the decision.
15. Democracy as a political form is based on the assumption that majorities of citizens are the best judges of what is good for them and that they are entitled to have it.
  - a. Democracy is a complicated consent and consensus system in which consent may move from government to citizen as well as from citizen to government.
16. The contrast between democratic and non-democratic political systems may be looked at as a conflict in basic underlying values.
17. Political scientists have long assumed that there are social conditions which a society must meet before it can make a go of democracy; they hardly agree on what they are, but most suggest common values, a communication system, a stable society, and a minimum of economic well-being.

18. The individual citizen or participant in the political process approaches the political process with a complex of political attitudes, outlooks, values, and goals.
- a. Different patterns of political socialization are often the product of different experiences of socio-economic status groups; they are, therefore, related to class and status differences.
  - b. The agencies of political socialization include those within the political system as well as those without.
  - c. The process of political socialization is a continuous process; the individual continually acquires new values and patterns of behavior, and a sharp change in his life may result in re-socialization.
19. Political activity by which the individual seeks his goals and interests through the political system takes any number of forms, depending on the nature of the system, and varies greatly in incidence.
20. The interest group operates and attempts to bring in ever in the political policy is being made
- a. The interest group aggregates of decision makers frame the possibilities of decision makers influence, by efforts attempts to control the decision making
  - b. No interest group entirely through them; it is drawn into activity only in goal seeking.
  - c. The interest group has a significant role in the socializing of political activities
21. The electoral and political activities of a political party are always in competition in order to build support, the party has to make compromising attitudes, interests in the society.
22. The relative centrality of the interest group in the political system is determined by the nature of the political system and the nature of the interest group.

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- a. The interest group attempts to bring aggregates of influence to bear on decision makers by attempting to frame the possible choices the decision makers have, by direct influence, by education, and by attempts to control the selection of the decision makers.
- b. No interest group pursues its goals entirely through the political system; it is drawn into political activity only in specific instances of goal seeking.
- c. The interest group serves an important role in the activating and socializing of its members into political activity.

21. The electoral and ideological functions of a political party are almost always in competition with each other; in order to build majority electoral support, the party in a plural society has to make compromises to the conflicting attitudes, interests, and ideologies in the society.

22. The relative centralization or de-

centralization of power within political parties reflects in great part the centralization or decentralization of authority within the political system as a whole.

making.

b. They set the power makers.

c. They set the boundaries of the political and fix the rules in it.

23. The number of political parties in the system will depend on the basic nature of the cohesions and conflicts within the society, on the governmental structure, and on the electoral system.

26. The separation of power to and does produce in lock and delay more of elementary systems do. D out of the operation of systems by the dependence on the ongoing support the legislators.

a. There tend to be more political parties where there are violent conflicts, unless the government has become totalitarian.

b. Plural constitutencies and proportional representation tend toward multiparty systems.

a. Parliamentary system on legislative major cabinets, compel the greater organization legislators than do system.

24. Control of the process of nomination is essential in order to control the election of public officials; any limitation on party nomination tends to diminish the party role in the political system.

b. In parliamentary system ing power of the ca the parties of the cohesive support by in parliament.

25. The institutions of government constitute the arenas or the structure within which the authoritative decisions of the political process are made. They thus affect decision-making.

27. Federalism pays greater unitary systems to local and autonomy, but is a greater price in inconsistency, and competition.

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- b. They set the powers of the decision-makers.
- c. They set the boundaries and dimensions of the political playing field and fix the rules of the game played in it.

26. The separation of powers is intended to and does produce institutional deadlock and delay more often than parliamentary systems do. Deadlock is ruled out of the operation of parliamentary systems by the dependence of the cabinet on the ongoing support of a majority of the legislators.

- a. Parliamentary systems, which depend on legislative majorities to support cabinets, compel the parties to greater organizational efforts on legislators than does the American system.
- b. In parliamentary systems the increasing power of the cabinet has enabled the parties of the cabinet to demand cohesive support by their members in parliament.

27. Federalism pays greater homage than unitary systems to local differences and autonomy, but is also pays the greater price in inconsistency, diversity, and competition.

28. Any decision is, in part, a product of the internalized values, perceptions, and the experiences of the persons making the decision.
29. The decision-maker reacts to pressures from those outside government.
30. The representative faces conflicting demands to represent the district which elected him, the party on whose ticket and symbol he ran, and the entire political system to which he takes his oath of office.
31. A law or policy must be effectuated and applied; in that process the whole decision-making and influence process goes on again.
32. Political power is unevenly distributed through a population even in a democracy; the concept of political equality or one man--one vote insures only a minimum opportunity for influence.
- a. The unequal distribution of political power reflects the basic unequal distribution of resources, skills, and motivation in the society.
- b. Political leadership is usually drawn from high social status groups.
- 1) Upper middle-class groups in most of the educationally necessary skills and power.
- c. Political power may be in governmental positions or not.
- 1) Every decision-maker is on advice; knowledge of political interests as a result thereof provide him with an important base of support and influence.
33. As government becomes more and more complex, legislators lose policy initiative and bureaucracies.
- a. Selective recruitment may be and often has been a factor for its definitional role.
34. The role of the judicial system of law and the constitution it must expose

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drawn from high social and economic status groups.

1) Upper middle-class and upper class groups in most countries acquire the education which leads to the necessary skills for political power.

c. Political power may rest in formal governmental positions, but it need not.

1) Every decision-maker is dependent on advice, knowledge, information, political intelligence, etc. and as a result those advisors who can provide him with these have an important base for exerting power and influence on the official.

33. As government becomes larger, more active, and more complex, legislatures increasingly lose policy initiative to executives and bureaucracies.

a. Selective recruitment of bureaucracy may be and often has been responsible for its definition of its political role.

34. The role of the judiciary depends on the system of law and the nature of the constitution it must expound.

- a. The political importance of the judiciary depends largely on whether or not it has responsibility for declaring acts of the other two branches unconstitutional.
  - b. Constitutions must have an ultimate interpreter, since they are of nature ambiguous and non-specific. However, courts need not be the final interpreter; this function may reside in the legislative body.
35. Constitutions change by formal amendments, but more importantly by changes in custom and interpretation.
- a. Constitutions may be written documents, but in some cases they exist wholly or in large part as custom and tradition.
36. Taking the policy-making process as a whole, the general strategic advantage usually lies with the status quo.
37. Every economic system faces scarcity or lack of enough productive resources to satisfy all human wants.
- a. If resources are used to satisfy one want, they cannot be used to satisfy another. Misallocation of resources costs consumers what they could otherwise have had.
38. Certain basic economic questions to allocation are answered in some fashion by every society perhaps in no other way than these questions are: (1) How much of each good should be produced? (2) How much shall be produced? (3) How shall these goods and services be distributed among the population?
39. In all societies people have different economic goals. Although some are very much alike, differences in place differing emphases
- a. People generally would like to have their economic system provide for economic growth (and a high standard of living) and stability (and economic security).
  - b. People differ in the extent to which they desire a reduction in the amount of economic opportunity.
  - c. People differ in the extent to which they desire freedom of choice.
  - d. Economic goals may not be consistent if efforts to achieve one goal go too far. (Taxes to promote social justice may reduce productivity and growth.)



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38. Certain basic economic questions related to allocation are answered or decided in some fashion by every society, although perhaps in no other way than by tradition. These questions are: (1) What and how much of each good should be produced? (2) How much shall be produced in total? (3) How shall these goods and services be produced? (4) How shall these goods and services be distributed among the population?

39. In all societies people have certain economic goals. Although some economic goals are very much alike, different societies place differing emphases upon them.

- a. People generally would like to see their economic systems provide both economic growth (and so higher levels of living) and stability (and so economic security).
- b. People differ in the degree to which they desire a reduction in inequalities of economic opportunity or income.
- c. People differ in the degree to which they desire freedom of economic choice.
- d. Economic goals may not be compatible if efforts to achieve them are carried too far. (Taxes to increase economic justice may reduce private investment and growth.)

40. Living levels in the U.S. are very high compared to those in most countries.

41. At any specific time the total output is affected by the quantity and quality of productive resources (land or natural resources, labor, and capital goods), by the level of technology, and by the efficiency of the organizational structure.

- a. The ability of a country to produce is limited in part by available natural resources; however, a country may be able to acquire resources from other countries by selling goods and services which it can produce.
- b. Output can be increased by technological progress in the development of tools and machines and power to replace manpower.
- c. Capital formation through savings is a major means of increasing an economy's total output over time, because it increases productive capacity.
- d. Output can be increased by a more efficient combination of productive resources (by the way in which production is organized).

42. In the long run, a rise in living standards can be achieved only by a rise in productivity.

43. Economic systems are determined by both public and private decisions made both by consumers and businesses.

a. In a private enterprise system, the market which determines the demand and supply into a country, the way in which basic resources are worked out, and the factors which determine largely the distribution of the product, how it shall be produced, how it shall be distributed, who shall get what, and how much, are determined by the forces of competition and the allocation of resources.

1) Government taxes and subsidies determine who gets what and how much income.

2) Government policies determine to reduce or expand the business, to promote or hinder the business.

3) Monopolies can be broken up or high by reducing barriers to entry.

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Capital formation through savings is a major means of increasing a country's total output over time, since it increases productive capacity.

Output can be increased by a more efficient combination of productive resources (by the way in which production is organized).

42. In the long run, a rise in real wages will be achieved only by a rise in labor productivity.

43. Economic systems are usually mixed, with both public and private ownership and with decisions made both by government and by consumers and businessmen.

a. In a private enterprise system it is the market which translates demand and supply into a price system and which is chiefly responsible for the way in which basic economic questions are worked out. The market serves to determine largely what shall be produced, how it shall be produced, and who shall get what part of the production. However, government policies and factors which interfere with perfect competition also affect the allocation of resources and goods.

- 1) Government taxation policies affect who gets what share of the national income.
- 2) Government policies can either help reduce or exaggerate fluctuations within the business cycle and can promote or hinder economic growth.
- 3) Monopolies can keep prices of goods high by reducing the quantity pro-

duced. They thus interfere with the mechanism by which production is altered to suit consumer demands.

- b. Most economic systems are in the process of constant change.
4. Specialization of individuals, regions, and countries makes for interdependence.

### SKILLS

1. Attacks problems in a rational manner.
  - a. Sets up hypotheses.
  - b. Considers the relevance of social science disciplines, and uses types of questions asked and analytical concepts used in the relevant disciplines to help him analyze the problem.
2. Locates information efficiently.
  - a. Uses Reader's Guide to locate information.
  - b. Uses Statesmen's Yearbook.
3. Gathers information effectively.
  - a. Interprets tables and graphs.

- 1) Draws inferences from graphs.
  - b. Draws inferences from graphs.
  - c. Interprets cartograms.
  - d. Listens for details.
4. Evaluates sources.
    - a. Compares sources.
  5. Has a well-developed sense of direction.
    - a. Compares directions.
  6. Organizes and analyzes information.
    - a. Applies previous knowledge and generalizations.
    - b. Identifies differences.
    - c. Uses ideal types and systems.
    - d. Tests hypotheses.
    - e. Generalizes from specific instances.

### ATTITUDES

1. Is curious about social science.

d. They thus interfere with mechanism by which production altered to suit consumer desires.

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action of individuals, regions, and nations makes for interdependence.

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information efficiently.

Teacher's Guide to locate information.

Students' Yearbook.

information effectively.

reads tables and graphs.

1) Draws inferences from tables and graphs.

b. Draws inferences from charts.

c. Interprets cartoons.

d. Listens for details.

4. Evaluates sources of information.

a. Compares sources of information.

5. Has a well-developed sense of time.

a. Compares duration of periods.

6. Organizes and analyzes data and draws conclusions.

a. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations to new data.

b. Identifies differences in data.

c. Uses ideal types in analyzing social systems.

d. Tests hypotheses against data.

e. Generalizes from data.

#### ATTITUDES

1. Is curious about social data.

2. Respects evidence even when it contradicts prejudices and preconceptions.
3. Believes that the social sciences can contribute to men's welfare by providing information and explanatory generalizations which help men achieve their goals.
4. Is sceptical of single-factor theories of causation.
5. Is sceptical of panaceas.
6. Has a sense of responsibility for keeping informed about current problems.

## OBJECTIVES

- G. Social scientists set up classifications to suit their purposes; the use of different criteria result in different classifications.
  
- G. Sociologists set up ideal-type societies to make easier comparisons between societies.
  
- G. A secular-pluralistic society is marked by: a high degree of industrialization; an advanced technology; rapid social change; an open class system; many secondary contacts; a heterogeneous population; horizontal mobility; many volunteer associations and social movements; and changing norms and values. A number of countries approach this ideal-type of society, although they may not have all of these characteristics.

## OUTLINE OF CONTENT

- IV. Britain, France, and Germany today, but they also have
  - A. The British social, political systems are interrelated
    - 1. Britain comes closer to a secular-pluralistic society than traditional or mass societies. It has more traditional characteristics today than does the United States.
      - a. There are a number of social systems. They are compared with them.
        - 1) Sociologists set up ideal-type societies to compare. They do not describe and do not describe frequently. They describe frequent traits common to all societies. Any society compared with them to see how closely they fit of them, and differences can be compared to forms most closely to ideal types.
          - a) A traditional society, with change, has a social system with horizontal mobility, is characteristic, face

## OUTLINE OF CONTENT

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fferent criteria re-  
rent classifications.

IV. Britain, France, and Germany differ considerably today, but they also have many things in common.

A. The British social, political, and economic systems are interrelated.

1. Britain comes closer to the ideal type of a secular-pluralistic society than to a traditional or mass society; however, it has more traditional characteristics today than does the United States.

a. There are a number of ways of comparing social systems. This unit uses two of them.

1) Sociologists set up ideal-types for comparing societies. These types do not describe any one society but describe frequent and significant traits common to certain kinds of societies. Any society can then be compared with these ideal types to see how closely it conforms to one of them, and different societies can be compared to see which of them conforms most closely to one of the ideal types.

a) A traditional society is slow to change, has a caste or rigid class system with little vertical mobility, is characterized by many intimate, face-to-face relations and

set up ideal-type so-  
ke easier comparisons  
ties.

ralistic society is  
high degree of in-  
on; an advanced tech-  
social change; an  
stem; many secondary  
terogeneous popula-  
tal mobility; many  
ociations and social  
d changing norms and  
per of countries  
ideal-type of society,  
may not have all of  
eristics.



## TEACHING PROCEDURES

## MATERIALS

1. Point out that the class is now about to study the social, political, and economic systems of some of the Western European countries in order to make comparisons between them. Ask: How might we compare social systems? Let pupils make suggestions. Then analyze suggestions. (What might be the underlying purpose of each kind of comparison?) Try to help pupils see that there might be many ways of comparing systems, and that social scientists have tried to develop ways to suit certain purposes.
2. Write on the board the three ideal-types of societies which sociologists have developed for comparing societies. After each, write some of the characteristics of the society, or have pupils try to suggest some of the characteristics for at least the first two types and compare their list with that prepared by Rose. Discuss: Do you think you would find many societies which fit completely any one of these ideal types? Why or why not? If not, what is the advantage of such a classification? Suggest that pupils try to compare each social system studied during the year with these ideal-types as one means of comparing social systems.

See C. Rose, background in appendix.

## PROCEDURES

It is to be noted that the class is now about to study the social, political, and economic systems of some of the Western countries in order to make comparisons between them. Ask: How might we compare social systems? Let pupils make suggestions. Then analyze suggestions. (What is the underlying purpose of each kind of comparison?) Try to help pupils see that there might be many ways of comparing systems, and that social scientists are obliged to develop ways to suit certain purposes.

On the board the three ideal-types of societies which sociologists have developed for comparing societies. After each, write some of the characteristics of each society, or have pupils try to suggest some of the characteristics for at least the first two types and compare their list with that prepared by Rose. Ask: Do you think you would find many societies which fit completely any one of these ideal types? Why not? If not, what is the advantage of such classification? Suggest that pupils try to compare a social system studied during the year with these types as one means of comparing social systems.

## MATERIALS

See C. Rose, background paper in appendix.

relations determined by  
tradition, and has  
legitimized by

b) A secular-pluralist society is  
marked by: rapid  
open class system  
educational system  
contacts in addition to  
face-to-face relationships  
racial, religious, and  
backgrounds; consensual  
horizontal as well as  
vertical; many voluntary  
associations for recreational,  
political purposes  
attempts to influence  
and political decisions  
degree of industrialization  
advanced technology  
norms and values.

c) A mass society is  
characterized by  
audience behavior  
with little real  
participation among the masses  
with communication  
the government through  
of mass media, and  
formal groups or  
institutions.

S. Draws inferences from tables and graphs.

G. Political scientists have long

2) Political scientists  
believe that there are certain  
economic characteristics  
to be essential to the

relations determined largely by tradition, and has a leadership legitimized by custom.

- b) A secular-pluralistic society is marked by: rapid social change; an open class system; a universal educational system; many secondary contacts in addition to intimate, face-to-face relationships; varied racial, religious, and nationality backgrounds; considerable horizontal as well as vertical mobility; many voluntary associations for recreational, social, and political purposes; social movements to influence public opinion and political decisions; a high degree of industrialization and advanced technology; and changing norms and values.
- c) A mass society is one in which audience behavior predominates, with little real interaction among the masses of the people, with communication dominated by the government through the means of mass media, and with few informal groups or voluntary associations.

nces from tables and

ientists have long

- 2) Political scientists tend to agree that there are certain social and economic characteristics which seem to be essential to the successful

3. Discuss: What are some of the social and economic factors which you think might be necessary for the successful operation of a democracy? for bringing about social change? Project several tables from Lipsett on educa-

Lipsett, Polit  
pp. 35-37.

What are some of the social and economic factors you think might be necessary for the succession of a democracy? for bringing about social change? Project several tables from Lipsett on educa-

Lipsett, Political Man, pp. 35-37.

assumed that there are social conditions which a society must meet before it can make a go of democracy; they hardly agree on what they are, but most suggest common values, a communication system, a stable society, and a minimum of economic well-being.

operation of democracy however, they do on what these characteristics are. Nevertheless, it compares societies on the extent to which they have these characteristics.

- S. Considers the relevance of social science disciplines, and uses types of questions asked and analytical concepts used in the relevant disciplines to help him analyze the problem.

that there are social conditions which a society must meet before it can make a go of democracy; they agree on what they are, suggest common values, a political system, a stable social system, a minimum of economic growth.

operation of democratic government; however, they do not agree completely on what these characteristics are. Nevertheless, it is possible to compare societies on the basis of the extent to which they have these characteristics.

the relevance of social  
disciplines, and uses types  
of questions asked and analytical  
methods used in the relevant dis-  
ciplines to help him analyze the



tional level, incomes, etc. Give pupils data on British education levels and income, etc. Then ask: What do you think might be a useful hypothesis about possibilities for a democratic government within Britain?

4. When the data becomes available, you may wish to use the data and adapt the exercises developed to help college students understand the importance of operational definitions of democracy, the development of an index to measure the extent of democracy in a country, ways of testing hypotheses about the factors used in such an index (e.g. correlations and scattergrams to show relationships between political and social-economic development), etc. These materials are being developed using some of the Lipsett material, ideas from Cutright and Neubauer (all described in Polsby, Dentler, and Smith, eds., Politics and Social Life), some of the data collected by Almond and Verba for their study of political cultures, and data from Russett, et. al., World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (Yale U. Press, 1964). The exercises are being developed for use with computer data by the University of Minnesota Political Science Department. They are being tried out in modified form with data on cards with high school juniors during the spring of 1968.
5. Give pupils a chance to raise questions which they wish to investigate about modern day Britain. Also ask: What kinds of questions do you think the political scientist would ask about Britain? What kinds of questions would the economist ask? What kinds of questions would the sociologist ask? Would any of these questions help

A. BELIEVES THAT THE SOCIAL SCIENCES CAN CONTRIBUTE TO MEN'S WELFARE BY PROVIDING INFORMATION AND EXPLANATORY GENERALIZATIONS WHICH HELP MEN ACHIEVE THEIR GOALS.

A. IS CURIOUS ABOUT SOCIAL DATA.

S. Uses Readers' Guide.

S. Uses Statesmen's Yearbook.

b. Britain was the first gr society; it is marked by industrialization and un geographic mobility, and relationships, including voluntary associations a ments.

1) Britain is an industr

2) Britain is more highl is the U.S.

S. Interprets tables.

SOCIAL SCIENCES  
MEN'S WELFARE BY  
TION AND EXPLANA-  
NS WHICH HELP MEN  
S.

SOCIAL DATA.

e.

earbook.

b. Britain was the first great industrialized society; it is marked by a high degree of industrialization and urbanization, by geographic mobility, and by many secondary relationships, including membership in voluntary associations and social movements.

1) Britain is an industrialized society.

2) Britain is more highly urbanized than is the U.S.

answer questions you have suggested? Would any of them help us understand British actions in international relations?

- 6.. Give pupils a suggested list of individual and small-group activities on modern Britain. Discuss them briefly, trying to arouse interest in them. Let pupils add to this list of activities. Then have them indicate their first, second, and third choices on pieces of paper to be turned in at the end of the hour. Assign activities at the beginning of the next period.
7. Review the use of several references pupils will need to use, such as Readers' Guide and Statemen's Yearbook. If necessary, project pages from Guide to review meaning of abbreviations.
8. Give pupils a chance to begin work in class on the research needed for their projects. Give each pupil a tentative date for the time when his project should be ready for presentation.
9. Review with pupils what they learned about the industrial revolution during their study of the history of Western Europe. Where did it start? What were some of the factors which led to industrialization in Britain?

Or see Pye  
cal Cultur  
Developmen

10. Project tables on rural and urban population in Britain. Ask: How does Britain compare with the U.S. in terms of

Richmond,  
dom," p. 4

Questions you have suggested? Would any of them understand British actions in international?

Is a suggested list of individual and small-activities on modern Britain. Discuss them briefly, arouse interest in them. Let pupils add to of activities. Then have them indicate their cond, and third choices on pieces of paper to in at the end of the hour. Assign activities beginning of the next period.

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With pupils what they learned about the industrial n during their study of the history of Western here did it start? What were some of the fac- h led to industrialization in Britain?

Or see Pye and Verba, Political Culture and Political Development, pp. 83-88.

ables on rural and urban population in Britain. does Britain compare with the U.S. in terms of

Richmond, 'The United Kingdom,' p. 49. See also Pye

S. Sets up hypotheses.

G. The degree of horizontal mobility within a society (including shifts of population from rural to urban areas) can have important effects upon society.

S. Tests hypotheses against data.

S. Tests hypotheses against data.

3) Britain has less geographical mobility than does the U.S. A large proportion of the population live in the same household for most of their lives. This contributes to this mobility. However, compared to the U.S. it has had great geographical mobility for many years.

4) British society is more dependent on secondary relationships and membership in voluntary organizations and social movements.

hypotheses.

e of horizontal mobility  
society (including shifts  
tion from rural to urban  
n have important effects  
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hypotheses against data.

hypotheses against data.

3) Britain has less geographical mobility than does the U.S.; a much larger proportion of the people continue to live in the same house or neighborhood for most of their lives. Housing laws contribute to this lack of mobility. However, compared to many countries, it has had great geographical mobility for many years.

4) British society is marked by many secondary relationships, including membership in voluntary associations and social movements.

urbanization?

11. Now have pupils set up a series of hypotheses on what they would expect to find in an industrialized, urbanized society in terms of geographical mobility, vertical mobility, voluntary associations, a labor movement, family structure, etc. Make a record of the hypotheses for testing against data.
12. Put figures on the board on the proportion of the British people living in the same homes or same neighborhood most of their lives. Ask: What might account for this lack of geographical mobility as compared to the U.S.? Now quote Richmond on general reasons. Also tell pupils about the housing laws which affect mobility but do not tell them how these laws affect population movement. Ask: How might these housing arrangements affect the amount of movement from one place to another? Quote Pye on the amount of geographical mobility. Ask: Why do Pye and Richmond seem to differ? Does the data presented support or contradict the hypothesis set up by the class? (See activity 10.)
13. Quote Pye on the extent of voluntary associations in Britain. List some of the important ones which have helped bring about changes in the British economic, political, and social systems.

Now project a table on the extent of British participation in associations outside of political associations. Ask: Does this table seem to contradict Pye? Compare with table showing extent of participation in associations in the

and Verba, Po  
p. 87 (figure  
ed., Handbook  
Sociology, p.

Faris, ed., H  
Sociology, p.

Richmond, "Th  
pp. 48-49.

Pye and Verba  
p. 87.

Pye and Verba  
Culture, pp.

Almond and Ve  
ture, pp. 246



and Verba, Polit. Culture, p. 87 (figures) and Faris, ed., Handbook of Modern Sociology, p. 135 (table).

ils set up a series of hypotheses on what expect to find in an industrialized, urbanized erms of geographical mobility, vertical voluntary associations, a labor movement, ture, etc. Make a record of the hypotheses against data.

on the board on the proportion of the Bri- living in the same homes or same neighbor- their lives. Ask: What might account for geographical mobility as compared to the ote Richmond on general reasons. Also tell the housing laws which affect mobility ell them how these laws affect population k: How might these housing arrangements mount of movement from one place to an- Pye on the amount of geographical mobili- do Pye and Richmond seem to differ? Does sented support or contradict the hypothesis e class? (See activity 10.)

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Faris, ed., Handbook of Modern Sociology, p. 135.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 48-49.

Pye and Verba, Polit. Culture, p. 87.

Pye and Verba, eds., Polit. Culture, pp. 89-90.

Almond and Verba, Civic Cul- ture, pp. 246-247.

S. Interprets tables.

c. Britain has a much more h  
lation than does the U.S.

1) Britain has had relativ  
immigration into the c  
faces few problems bec  
differences.

2) Britain has had some i  
other races, and racia  
strong; however, the r  
does not begin to loom  
Britain as in the U.S.

S. Uses Readers' Guide.

S. Interprets tables.

A. RESPECTS EVIDENCE-EVEN WHEN IT  
CONTRADICTS PREJUDICES AND PRE-  
CONCEPTIONS.

3) Although Britain has an  
church, religion is not  
force within Britain.

a) Although England has  
Church, this church  
tolerant view toward  
in doctrine. A Gallu  
found that only 58%  
said that their reli

prets tables.

c. Britain has a much more homogeneous population than does the U.S.

- 1) Britain has had relatively little immigration into the country and so faces few problems because of ethnic differences.
- 2) Britain has had some immigration of other races, and racial prejudice is strong; however, the racial problem does not begin to loom as large in Britain as in the U.S.

Readers' Guide.

prets tables.

TS EVIDENCE-EVEN WHEN IT  
ADICTS PREJUDICES AND PRE-  
PTIONS.

3) Although Britain has an established church, religion is not a divisive force within Britain.

- a) Although England has an established Church, this church adopts a very tolerant view toward differences in doctrine. A Gallup poll in 1962 found that only 58% of the people said that their religious preference

U.S. Ask: Does the data presented support or contradict the hypotheses set up in the class? (See activity #10).

14. Project a table showing composition of population or showing the amount of immigration from other places. Compare the amount of immigration with the total population of Britain (about 54 million). Give pupils figures for the number of racial minorities. Ask: How does this percentage of population compare with percentages in the U.S. for different races?

Richmond, "The p. 51.

15. Have a pupil present a report on racial problems in Britain. Then discuss in relationship to racial problems in the U.S.

Richmond, "The pp. 51-52.

Theobald, ed., Sixties, pp. 94

Use Readers' Guide spring, 1968 co

16. Review with pupils the meaning of "establish church" and the history of religion in Britain. Then give pupils figures from the Gallup poll of 1962 on religious preferences. Ask: To what extent does the established church have popular support? Also give pupils figures on the extent of church membership in Britain as compared with the U.S. Discuss: Does the fact that England has an established church tend to create greater religious intolerance than exists in the U.S.? Why or why not? Now quote several authors about the amount of

Rose, Politics pp. 10, 20-23.

Richmond, "The pp. 107-09.

Does the data presented support or contradict the setup in the class? (See activity #10).

Table showing composition of population or amount of immigration from other places. Compare amount of immigration with the total population in Britain (about 54 million). Give pupils the number of racial minorities. Ask: How do the percentages of population compare with percentages in the U.S. for different races?

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Richmond, "The United Kingdom," p. 51.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 51-52.

Theobald, ed., Britain in the Sixties, pp. 94-104.

Use Readers' Guide. (See spring, 1968 conflicts.)

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 10, 20-23.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 107-09.

was for the Ang  
other 6% favore  
Church, which i  
church in Scott

b) Although religi  
policies toward  
Liberal Party,  
tive lack of re  
England today a  
early 1920's. M  
conflicts have  
country's polit  
hundreds of yea

G. Political scientists have long assumed that there are social conditions which a society must meet before it can make a go of democracy; they hardly agree on what they are, but most suggest (among other things.) a communication system.

G. Whenever things valued by a society are scarce, there will be differential access to and control of these valued and scarce things by sub-groups within the society.

G. Class membership has certain effects on life and behavior (class correlates).

G. Members of a class can move out of the class by various means, and this mobility may be up or down.

d. Britain has developed of internal communication system of nationally-its government radio system.

e. There is a stronger f distinctions in Brita although educational years has greatly inc mobility and much mob been possible.

1) Class distinctions in the U.S., b been a certain lity.

was for the Anglican Church. Another 6% favored the Presbyterian Church, which is the established church in Scotland.

b) Although religious differences over policies toward Ireland split the Liberal Party, there is a distinctive lack of religious conflict in England today and has been since the early 1920's. Moreover, religious conflicts have not rocked the country's politics as a whole for hundreds of years.

d. Britain has developed an extensive system of internal communications through its system of nationally-read newspapers and its government radio and television system.

e. There is a stronger feeling of class distinctions in Britain than in the U.S., although educational policies in recent years has greatly increased vertical mobility and much mobility has always been possible.

1) Class distinctions are greater than in the U.S., but there has always been a certain degree of social mobility.

tists have long  
ere are social  
h a society must  
can make a go of  
hardly agree on  
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o has certain effects  
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ass can move out of  
rious means, and this  
up or down.

religious toleration and lack of religious conflict in Britain.

17. Have a pupil who is interested in journalism or in the radio or television industry present an oral report comparing the American and British mass media. Discuss: Why is this system of extensive communications important?

Pye a  
Cultu

Rose,  
pp. 1

18. Have several good students present a panel discussion on the question: How do class distinctions differ between the U.S. and Britain? The panel should also discuss the relationship between the educational system and class distinctions.

Richm  
pp. 5

Rose,  
pp. 1

Project a table or put figures on the board to show the results of a study on social mobility in Britain. Compare with results of similar studies in the U.S. Discuss: How easy is it to move from one social class to another in Britain as compared with the U.S.? Does the data presented support or contradict the hypothesis



eration and lack of religious conflict in

who is interested in journalism or in the television industry present an oral report comparing American and British mass media. Discuss: Is a system of extensive communications important?

Pye and Verba, eds., Political Culture, p. 86.

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 176-181.

Good students present a panel discussion on: How do class distinctions differ between the U.S. and Britain? The panel should also discuss the relationship between the educational system and class distinctions.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 54-65.

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 16-20.

People or put figures on the board to show the results of a study on social mobility in Britain. Compare the results of similar studies in the U.S. How easy is it to move from one social class in Britain as compared with the U.S.? Does the evidence support or contradict the hypothesis

G. The more widespread the system of education, the greater the mobility between classes.

S. Tests hypotheses against data.

A. RESPECTS EVIDENCE EVEN WHEN IT CONTRADICTS PREJUDICES AND PRE-CONCEPTIONS.

2) The British education helped create class distinctions in the past, but since then it has been modified to greater social mobility and class distinctions are as great in Britain as in the United States.

3) The British have a high literacy rate and have been literate for many years.

G. The structure of the family varies from one society to another and from one group to another within any society.

f. The British family differs in different parts of England and in different social classes.

G. Changes in other institutions are reflected in the family.

despread the system of  
the greater the mobili-  
classes.

theses against data.

VIDENCE EVEN WHEN IT  
PREJUDICES AND PRE-

- 2) The British educational system has helped create class distinctions in the past, but since World War II it has been modified and is contributing to greater social mobility. Despite class distinctions, mobility is about as great in Britain as in the U.S.
- 3) The British have a very high rate of literacy and have had a high rate for many years.

re of the family varies  
ciety to another and  
oup to another within

f. The British family differs somewhat in different parts of England and in different social classes.

other institutions are  
n the family.

set up by the class? (See activity #10.)

19. Have a pupil give a report on the British educational system. Discuss: How do the post World War II policies contribute to social mobility?

Webb, Br  
pp. 52-54

Webb, New

Rose, Pol

Richmond

20. Have a pupil give a report on the British family as compared to the American family. Ask: What differences are there? What differences are there in British families? What changes seem to be taking place? Why? (Or have several pupils assume the roles of an American and an Englishman discussing differences and similarities in the family systems of the two countries.) Ask: Does the data presented in this report support or contradict the hypothesis set up by the class? (See activity #10.)

Richmond  
pp. 110-

21. Project tables from Faris on relationships between parents and married children in Bethnal Green, London. Discuss: How do British and American married couples

Faris, e  
Sociology

e class? (See activity #10.)

give a report on the British educational  
uss: How do the post World War II policies  
o social mobility?

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties,  
pp. 52-54.

Webb, New Britain, pp. 36-41.

Rose, Politics in Britain.

Richmond, "United Kingdom."

give a report on the British family as  
the American family. Ask: What differences  
hat differences are there in British fami-  
changes seem to be taking place? Why? (Or  
pupils assume the roles of an American  
shman discussing differences and similarities  
y systems of the two countries.) Ask: Does  
sented in this report support or contradict  
is set up by the class? (See activity #10.)

Richmond, "United Kingdom,"  
pp. 110-121.

es from Faris on relationships between  
married children in Bethnal Green, London.  
y do British and American married couples

Faris, ed., Handbook of Modern  
Sociology, p. 726.

S. Tests hypotheses against data.

g. Growing British crime rate accompanied some of the social changes of World War II and the post-war period. Even though it is difficult to make comparisons between countries, crime rates seem to be much lower in the U.S.

S. Generalizes from data.

G. In political conflict there is a struggle over control of scarce values or goals; these goals may be economic or non-economic. The conflicting sides attempt to use the authority of the political system to win the conflict.

2. The British political system is different from other democratic systems although it differs in major ways from some other democratic systems.

S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.

G. The political system is the authoritative allocator, the mechanism by which society finally and ultimately

gainst data.

- g. Growing British crime rates have accompanied some of the social disorganization of World War II and the post-war era. Even though it is difficult to make comparisons between countries, crime rates seem to be much lower in Britain than in the U.S.

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ict there is a  
rol of scarce  
hese goals may  
-economic. The  
attempt to use  
ne political  
conflict.

2. The British political system is democratic, although it differs in major respects from some other democratic systems such as our own.

learned concepts

em is the authori-  
the mechanism by  
ly and ultimately

compare in the closeness of their relationships with parents and brothers and sisters? Can you think of any possible explanations for this difference?

22. Quote a statement characterizing the British as a more law-abiding people than the Americans. Now have a pupil give a report on crime rates in Britain as compared with the U.S. Discuss: Why is it difficult to compare rates between different countries? How does the trend in crime rates compare in Britain and in the U.S.? What might account for growth in both rates? Do you think the general rates confirm or disprove the statement that the British tend to be more law-abiding than Americans? Why?
23. By way of summary, have pupils return to the list of characteristics of different ideal-types of societies. How would the class characterize Britain? In what ways does Britain vary from the ideal type? How does it compare with the U.S. in terms of its fit with this ideal type?
24. Review the meaning of "political conflict." Ask pupils for examples of such conflict from their study of past courses and from the past history of Western Europe. Ask: Why is there a need for some system by which such conflict can be accommodated?
25. Ask: What is meant by a political system? How does the political system differ from other parts of the social system? (Review meaning and characteristics from earlier



the closeness of their relationships with brothers and sisters? Can you think of any explanations for this difference?

statement characterizing the British as a more law-abiding people than the Americans. Now have a pupil write a paragraph on crime rates in Britain as compared with the U.S. Discuss: Why is it difficult to compare crime rates in different countries? How do the trends in crime rates compare in Britain and in the U.S.? What factors account for growth in both rates? Do you think the British rates confirm or disprove the statement that British people tend to be more law-abiding than Americans? Why?

In summary, have pupils return to the list of characteristics of different ideal-types of societies. Which characteristics best describe Britain? In what ways do the actual characteristics of Britain vary from the ideal type? How does it compare with the U.S. in terms of its fit with this ideal type?

Meaning of "political conflict." Ask pupils to write a paragraph on the meaning of such conflict from their study of past history from the past history of Western Europe. Is there a need for some system by which such conflicts can be accommodated?

What is meant by a political system? How does the British system differ from other parts of the social system? Write a paragraph on the new meaning and characteristics from earlier times.

Richmond, "United Kingdom," pp. 86-94.

decides which interests, goals, and wants shall be enforced on and in society. It is marked by universality, legitimacy, and a monopoly and finality of force.

- G. The political system includes a number of major components: individuals, political organizations, institutions, and decision-makers. Each component affects the other components.

- G. Democracy as a political form is based on the assumption that majorities of citizens are the best judges of what is good for them and that they are entitled to have it.

- a. The British government even though it has and lacks some of the which Americans consider the preservation of

high interests, goals,  
shall be enforced on  
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ity, legitimacy, and a  
and finality of force.

ical system includes a  
major components: in-  
, political organizations,  
ons, and decision-makers.  
onent affects the other  
s.

as a political form is  
the assumption that  
s of citizens are the best  
what is good for them and  
are entitled to have it.

- a. The British government is a democracy even though it has the form of a monarchy and lacks some of the institutional forms which Americans consider essential for the preservation of democracy.

grades. See particularly grade 8, overview.)

26. Review the components of a political system by placing on the board the major components of Sorauf's chart. Do not include lines connecting components at first. Have pupils try to figure out how these lines should be drawn. Or do not put anything on the board until you have asked pupils: What do you think should be included as the parts or components of the political system? Gradually build up a chart by way of review of material in the 8th grade course. (See Grade 8 overview.)
27. Have pupils analyze rather quickly some of the political systems of the historical periods of Western Europe in terms of the definitions of a political system. Have them compare the components in one or two of these systems with those in our own political system.
28. Ask pupils to suggest the characteristics of a democratic form of government. List on board, and see if class can come to some agreement. Pupils may list some institutional characteristics which are part of our system of government but not of all democratic systems. If they do not, tell them that some people have thought that a country could not have a democratic form of government without certain institutions. See if pupils agree. Do not try to come to any conclusions about such institutional devices at the moment. Ask pupils to keep this list in mind as they study the British political system. They should try to decide whether or not the British political system is democratic and whether or not they wish to modify their original list of democratic characteristics.

See Sorauf, "P  
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See Sorauf, "Political Science"  
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S. Sets up hypotheses.

G. The institutions of government constitute the arenas or the structure within which the authoritative decisions of the political process are made.

a. They set the procedures of decision-making.

b. They set the powers of the decision-makers.

c. They set the boundaries and dimensions of the political playing field and fix the rules of the game played in it.

S. Draws inferences from charts.

G. Constitutions may be written documents, but in some cases they exist wholly or in large part as custom and tradition.

G. Constitutions change by formal amendment but more importantly by changes in custom and interpretation.

1) Although the British monarchy, the crown is political power. It represents an important political symbol of Great Britain and its wealth.

2) In Great Britain there is no codified constitution. The British Constitution is based on a combination of specific documents, custom, and practice. It can be changed by a simple majority vote in the House of Commons. The lack of a single written constitution does not make it any less influential,

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1) Although the British government is a monarchy, the crown is no significant political power. It remains as an important political symbol for the people of Great Britain and the Commonwealth.

2) In Great Britain there is no single, codified, constitutional document; the British Constitution is a collection of specific documents, laws, traditions, and practice. It can be changed, with two minor exceptions, by a simple majority vote in the House of Commons. The lack of a single written constitution does not make the constitution any less influential, however, than

29. Remind pupils that Britain does not have a written constitution. Ask: What hypothesis would you set up for the relationship between written and unwritten constitutions and civil liberties? Let pupils set up an hypothesis to test as they study the British political system.
30. Have a student prepare a large wall chart or a transparency for projection with an overhead projector on the role of the British monarchy. Have pupils study the chart. Then discuss: How does the present-day role of the monarch compare with the role of the monarch in the early 17th century? with the role of the American president? Is the monarch just a figurehead? Tell the class that some English have argued that the monarchy should be abolished but that most want to preserve the monarchy. What arguments might both sides raise?
31. Read aloud a brief quotation on what the British constitution is. Discuss: If the constitution can be changed at will by the British Parliament, is it really a constitution? What influence do you think the constitution might have upon the British system? Now read aloud one or more quotations from authorities on the British political system about the importance of the constitution.

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Give a brief quotation on what the British constitution is. Discuss: If the constitution can be changed by the British Parliament, is it really a constitution? What influence do you think the constitution has on the British system? Now read aloud one or two quotations from authorities on the British constitution about the importance of the constitution.

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 51-52, 192, 237-241.

Theobald, ed., Britain in the Sixties, pp. 21, 127.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," p. 94.

See Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 25-32. for a discussion of the constitution.

- G. Constitutions must have an ultimate interpreter, since they are of nature ambiguous and non-specific. However, courts need not be the final interpreter; this function may reside in the legislative body.
- A. RESPECTS EVIDENCE EVEN WHEN IT CONTRADICTS ~~PRE~~CONCEPT'ONS.
- S. Sets up hypotheses.
- G. The separation of powers is intended to and does produce institutional deadlock and delay more often than parliamentary systems do. Deadlock is ruled out of the operation of parliamentary systems by the dependence of the cabinet on the ongoing support of a majority of the legislators.
- S. Identifies differences in data.
- S. Generalizes from data.
- the American written
- 3) Britain has a parliamentary government rather than a system of powers which characterizes the American system.
- a) Although Parliament consists of two bodies, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the House of Commons has gradually lost a great deal of its power and the House of Lords has gradually lost a great deal of its power of delay over legislation.
- b) The real executive government is made up of the majority of the House of Commons. The House of Commons carries out the legislative functions of the government through Parliament. The House of Lords carries out the

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- 3) Britain has a parliamentary system of government rather than the separation of powers which characterizes the U.S. system.
  - a) Although Parliament is made up of two bodies, the House of Lords has gradually lost all but the power of delay over legislation.
  - b) The real executive branch in the government is made up of the leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons. The cabinet develops the legislative program and steers it through Parliament and also carries out the laws. The cabinet

32. Have a pupil prepare a chart which compares the British parliamentary system of government with the American separation of powers. Discuss in class: What do you think might be the differing effects of each type of structure upon: (a) democracy, (b) speed of action, (c) the power of the top governmental official, (d) political parties? (Have pupils set up hypotheses to check.)

For chart,  
and Herring  
Action, p.

33. Have a pupil make a large wall chart which shows the membership and powers of the House of Lords. Have the class examine the chart and then discuss the statement: "The House of Lords might as well be abolished. It no longer serves any function in the British political system."

Carter, et  
Powers, pp

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34. Have a group of good students present a panel discussion on the powers of the Prime Minister. Afterwards discuss: How does the Prime Minister's powers compare with those of the President of the U.S.? What limits are there upon his powers

Carter, et  
Powers, pp

Rose, Politi  
pp. 155-15

Read aloud sections of Hinton's article on "The Prime

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1 prepare a chart which compares the British  
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For chart, see Keohane, Keohane,  
and Herrick, Government in  
Action, p. 244.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 104-108.

Saywell and Ricker, Common-  
wealth of Nations, pp. 28-29.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 118-22.

Rose, Politics in England,  
pp. 155-156, 192-93, 202-204.

Reprinted in Theobald, Britain

is responsible as a who legislative program and governmental administrative responsibility is focused rather than diffused as in the American system. The Prime Minister has powers under this system.

G. As government becomes larger, more active, and more complex, legislatures increasingly lose policy initiative to executives and bureaucracies.

c) Parliament has been decreased real legislative power. The Cabinet has gained in power. The House of Commons may examine the details of the cabinet's program and may persuade cabinet leaders to modify details; however, it always approves the Cabinet's

S. Identifies differences in data.

S. Generalizes from data.

is responsible as a whole for the legislative program and also for governmental administration. Responsibility is focused rather than diffused as in the American system. The Prime Minister has extraordinary powers under this system of government.

comes larger, more complex, legislative lose policy executives and

c. Parliament has been declining in real legislative power as the Cabinet has gained in power. The House of Commons may examine details of the cabinet's legislative program and may persuade government leaders to modify some of these details; however, it almost always approves the Cabinet's program.

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Minister as an Elected Monarch." Discuss: Is Britain a democracy?

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35. Have several pupils present a panel discussion on the question: How does the British cabinet differ from the cabinet in the U.S.?

Rose, P  
pp. 191

Carter,  
Powers,

36. Have a pupil present a report on the role of the House of Commons in legislation. Afterwards discuss: How does the power of the House of Commons compare with the power of the U.S. Congress over legislation? Why? How does the role of the opposition differ? How does the power of the Parliament today compare with its power in the early 19th century?

Carter,  
Powers,

Rose, P  
pp. 207

Saywell  
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37. Have a pupil pretend to be a leading politician from a colony which is about to become independent. He has visited the British House of Commons and the U.S. Congress and studied their systems of committees. He should write a report making his own recommendations about what kind of committee system should be used in his own country's legislative body. The report should summarize advantages and disadvantages of each system. Ditto the report and distribute to class members for study. Then have class members pretend to be members of an assembly of this colony who are discussing the report. They should

Carter,  
Powers,

Taylor,  
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"Elected Monarch." Discuss: Is Britain a

in the Sixties, pp. 15-22.

pupils present a panel discussion on the  
does the British cabinet differ from the  
e U.S.?

Rose, Politics in England,  
pp. 191-207.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 113-118.

present a report on the role of the House  
legislation. Afterwards discuss: How does  
the House of Commons compare with the power  
Congress over legislation? Why? How does the  
opposition differ? How does the power of the  
day compare with its power in the early

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 80-82.

Rose, Politics in England,  
pp. 207-218.

Saywell and Ricker, Common-  
wealth of Nations, pp. 26-28.

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Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 93-94.

Taylor, The House of Commons  
at Work, ch. 5.

- G. The institutions of government constitute the arenas or the structure within which the authoritative decisions of the political process are made. They thus affect decision-making. (They set the powers of the decision-makers.)
- G. Larger, complex bureaucracies result from the growing governmental roles in mature, industrial societies.
- G. The political importance of the judiciary depends largely on whether or not it has responsibility for declaring acts of the other two branches unconstitutional.
- G. The role of the judiciary depends on the system of law and the nature of the constitution it must expound.
- G. Federalism pays greater homage than unitary systems to local differences and autonomy, but it also pays the greater price in inconsistency, diversity, and competition.
- d) The civil servant role in t even in the de tical parties.
- e) The chief cour declare acts o stitutional. l Parliament mus pass a law in constitution. remains aloof because it is cide constitut questions of g
- 4) The British gover rather than feder states, such as w can be controlled ment. However, th of local politica making.

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d) The civil service plays an impor-  
tant role in the administration and  
even in the development of poli-  
tical parties.

e) The chief court in England cannot  
declare acts of Parliament uncon-  
stitutional. Instead, the British  
Parliament must decide whether to  
pass a law in terms of the unwritten  
constitution. The British judiciary  
remains aloof from British politics  
because it is not required to de-  
cide constitutional issues raising  
questions of great political impact

4) The British government is unitary  
rather than federal. There are not  
states, such as we have, and the cities  
can be controlled by the central govern-  
ment. However, there is a good deal  
of local political activity and policy-  
making.

role-play the debate over the recommendation.

38. Have a pupil prepare a bulletin board display comparing the Speaker of the British House of Commons and the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. Discuss the display in class. Ask: What effects would this difference in governmental structure have upon the political system? Carter, et Powers, p.
39. Have a pupil present a report comparing the British and American civil service systems. Discuss: Is Rose justified in saying that some members of the civil service should be called national political leaders who help make public policy? Carter, et Powers, pp. Rose, Poli pp. 197-20
40. Remind pupils of the fact that the British judiciary cannot declare acts of Parliament unconstitutional. Ask: How does the power of the British judiciary compare with that of our Supreme Court? What is the effect of the difference in power upon the role of the courts in the political system? Upon the way in which people try to use the Courts to achieve political ends?
41. Have a pupil prepare a chart comparing the American federal system of government with the British unitary system of government. Discuss: What effects would each types of structure have? Rose, Poli pp. 201, 20. Saywell and wealth of 26, 31.

Or have several students role-play a discussion between an English political leader and an American political

debate over the recommendation.

Prepare a bulletin board display comparing the British House of Commons and the U.S. House of Representatives. Discuss in class. Ask: What effects would this governmental structure have upon the poli-

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, p. 79.

Present a report comparing the British and service systems. Discuss: Is Rose justified that some members of the civil service led national political leaders who help policy?

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 150-161.

Rose, Politics of England, pp. 197-200, 94.

Of the fact that the British judiciary acts of Parliament unconstitutional. The power of the British judiciary compared of our Supreme Court? What is the difference in power upon the role of the political system? Upon the way in which these the Courts to achieve political ends?

Prepare a chart comparing the American form of government with the British unitary government. Discuss: What effects would each have?

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 201, 202.

Saywell and Ricker, Commonwealth of Nations, pp. 25-26, 31.

Students role-play a discussion between a British political leader and an American political

S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.

G. Political power is unevenly distributed through a population even in a democracy; the concept of political equality or one man--one vote insures only a minimum opportunity for influence.

G. Democracy is a complicated consent and consensus system in which consent may move from government to citizen as well as from citizen to government.

G. Although culture is always changing, certain parts or elements may persist over long periods of time.

G. Compromise is more easily achieved in those political systems in which there is agreement on questions touching the fundamental social, economic, and political institutions.

5) Political power in the system, other democracies

6) Part of the job in Britain is programs, not think the people ever, unless in doing so, of office by time.

b. English political developing over centuries have been adapted they show remarkable

1) British political conflicts over race, or language

Previously-learned concepts  
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and political institutions.

5) Political power is unevenly distribute  
in the system, but this is true of  
other democracies too.

6) Part of the job of political leaders  
in Britain is to build consensus for  
programs, not just to do what they  
think the people already wish. How-  
ever, unless leaders are successful  
in doing so, they can be turned out  
of office by the people at election  
time.

b. English political norms have been de-  
veloping over centuries; although they  
have been adapted to meet new problems,  
they show remarkable cultural continuity.

1) British politics is not torn by major  
conflicts over religion, nationality,  
race, or language.

leader on the advantages and disadvantages of the unitary and federal system of government. Include both national and local leaders in such a discussion.

42. Discuss: Who has the greatest political power in Britain? Can we call Britain a democracy when some people have more power than others? Why or why not? What gives some people in this country more political power than other people?
43. Discuss: What do you think political scientists mean by consent? Ask a pupil to come to the chalkboard and draw a rough flow chart on the board showing how consent should move in a democracy. If he shows it moving only from the people to the leaders, ask: Should the President take only that action which public opinion presses upon him? Why or why not? Try to review from earlier courses the importance of the building of consent by political leaders. Then turn the discussion to Britain. Is it more or less important in Britain to have the cabinet officials try to build support for political policies than it is in the United States? Why?
44. Ask: What kinds of conflicts tend to make it difficult for a country to develop a stable government? (Review what pupils have learned from the 10th grade course in U.S. history and from the study of the Middle East and current affairs.) List some of these conflicts on the board. Then have pupils try to decide from their study of the history of Western Europe and the British social system, whether or not these conflicts would still be important in Britain or as important as in France and

Rose,  
ch. 1.

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Rose, Politics in England,  
ch. 1.

Holt background paper for  
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- G. Conflict is cumulative, and a society divided along x axes will more easily achieve compromise than a society divided along 5x axes; resentments are easily transferred from one issue to another.
- G. Many political systems have promoted compromise by withdrawing certain fundamental areas of disagreement (such as the place and role of religion) from the political arena.
- G. People usually do not discard a trait completely; they are more likely to modify it to fit into new situations.
- a) English people of national due in part island local peated invas reduce moven different na
- b) The English three import conflict, wh conflict in to the indus the extensio
- (1) It devel governme
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- 2) The English dev institutions gr of years. These been modified, imbedded in the
- 3) Beginning with the English beg ing its politic

cumulative, and a solution along x axes will achieve compromise by dividing along 5x axes. Issues are easily transferred from one issue to another.

Political systems have prospered by withdrawing mental areas of dissonance (such as the place and function) from the political arena.

Do not discard a theory; they are more likely to fit into a new paradigm.

a) English people have a strong sense of national identity. This may be due in part to the fact that its island location helped prevent repeated invasions. It also helped reduce movements of population of different nationalities to England.

b) The English managed to settle three important kinds of cultural conflict, which cause political conflict in some countries, prior to the industrial revolution and to the extension of suffrage.

(1) It developed a strong central government.

(2) It defined its national borders (although Ireland later became a matter for dispute).

(3) It worked out a settlement of the religious disputes.

2) The English developed its political institutions gradually over hundreds of years. These institutions have been modified, but they are deeply imbedded in the English culture.

3) Beginning with the Reform Act of 1832, the English began the process of adapting its political and later its economic institutions to the needs of the industrial revolution.

Germany. Now quote Rose and/or Holt about the importance of the fact that some of these kinds of conflicts have been removed from the political arena or resolved to a large extent in Britain.

45. Have pupils list some of the British political institutions on the chalkboard. Then have them review what they have learned about the history of England to try to identify the length of time that each has existed in some form in England. Discuss: How have some of these institutions changed over time? How do you think their longevity might contribute to stable government? Carter, et.al. Powers, pp. 18
46. Review what pupils learned about the causes of the Reform Act of 1832. Ask: Why did those in power agree to the extension of the vote and other electoral reforms? Rose, Politics p. 31.

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Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 18-25.

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Rose, Politics of England,  
p. 31.

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- S. Interprets tables.
- G. Continued engagement in conflict tends to bring about the acceptance by both parties of common rules regulating the conduct of conflict.
- G. Status may be acquired by birth, achievement, or some combination of birth and achievement.
- G. Some values are conducive to change; some make change more difficult.
- G. Compromise is more easily achieved in those political systems in which there is agreement on questions touching the fundamental social, economic, and political institutions.
- 4) There is a high value upon the British upon political norms, in which differences are to be decided, even if it means differences about
- a) The English value upon status. Americans do not. The class differences are those whom they favor, whether because of birth or education.
- (1) The English value upon Jacksonianism. The English are capable of holding office.
- (2) The English value upon technical proficiency. The English technicians hold the power. The English hold the power from the technicians.
- (3) There is a high value upon compromise between the English and the Americans about so

mic institutions to prevent more violent political eruptions and preserve basic political institutions. These reforms made it difficult for those who favored radical changes to gain much popular support.

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al institutions.

- 4) There is a high level of agreement among the British upon certain basic political norms, including how issues should be decided, even though there are differences about current issues.
  - a) The English do not place the same value upon social equality that Americans do; indeed, they approve class differences, and look up to those whom they consider superior, whether because of birth, or wealth, or education.
    - (1) The English do not have the Jacksonian idea that everyone is capable of holding public office.
    - (2) The English do not expect politicians to adopt plain folks techniques. They expect them to hold themselves somewhat aloof from the masses.
    - (3) There is a growing difference between the two major parties about social equality.

What other reforms can pupils think of which indicate this willingness to grant some changes to prevent violent eruptions? What effects would such reforms have upon movements for radical changes?

47. Project the table on "Party Attitudes toward Cultural Norms and Symbols" from Rose. Define some of the terms, using Rose's descriptions. Then have pupil identify those norms and symbols on which there is agreement among all parties and those upon which there is the most disagreement. Quote Rose on the extent of agreement upon norms in England. Discuss: Why is the agreement on basic political norms important?

Rose, Politics of  
p. 56.

Now have a pupil report on Rose's analysis of these political values. He should explain them in more detail and should discuss their implications for the political system.

Rose, Politics of  
ch. 2.



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Rose, Politics of England,  
p. 56.

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Rose, Politics of England,  
ch. 2.

- b) The English place a high value upon trust in political affairs; they expect political leaders to behave in a trustworthy fashion toward political opponents as well as members of their own party. They expect them to live within constitutional principles.
- c) There is not the publicity about political decisions that there is in the U.S. The people trust the leaders, who are allowed to make many decisions without much publicity.
- d) The English place a high value upon collective consultation. They accept consultation of economic and social pressure groups as a valuable part of the political process.
- e) A large majority of the English people believe that the government does affect their daily lives and that it is beneficial.
- f) There is a great deal of agreement today among people of all political beliefs that the government should provide basic welfare services for the people. There is no such agreement upon free higher education which would provide economic opportunities valued in the U.S.

G. Some values are conducive to change; some make change more difficult.

g) There is wide change and respect for individualism. There is strong national tradition in a country which changes.

S. Interprets tables.

S. Identifies differences in data.

h) The English have a strong tradition about the importance of political participation. People rise up against possible infringement of liberties. The less restrictive England as a result of the revolution in the U.S., and the constitution.

G. The agencies of political socialization include those within the political system as well as those without.

c. In England the various political socialization agencies together to form the beliefs of individuals.

es are conducive to change;  
a change more difficult.

- g) There is wide support for gradual change and reform rather than for standpatism or radical change. There is stronger feeling about national traditions than in this country which empasizes dynamic change.

es tables.

es differences in data.

- h) The English have a strong feeling about the importance of liberty; political parties as well as the people rise up to protest any possible infringement upon these liberties. There has been far less restriction of liberty in England as a reaction to the communist scare than there has been in the U.S., despite our written constitution.

ies of political sociali-  
clude those within the  
system as well as those

- c. In England the various groups providing political socialization seem to work together to reinforce the political beliefs of individuals.

48. Project the table on "The Historical Roots of English Political Culture." Have pupils examine changes over the three periods and note ways in which the culture of the post-1918 period has shifted back more in line with the political culture of pre-industrial revolution days. Have pupils figure out the percentage of values which have shifted from negative to positive or positive to negative from pre-industrial days to the present. Ask: What percentage of values show sharp conflicts today?
49. Quote several authors about the importance of civil liberties in Britain and ways in which they are protected. Discuss: How do ways of safeguarding civil liberties differ in Britain and in the U.S.?
50. Read aloud two life histories showing life-long cumulative political socialization as described by Rose. Discuss: Do the various agencies of political socialization tend to reinforce each other or work to counteract each other in England? Why? How do cross pressures

Pye a  
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Rose,  
pp. 7

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Pye and Verba, eds., Political Culture and Political Development, p. 104.

Carter, et al., Major Foreign Powers, p. 88.

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 76-77.

- G. Different patterns of political socialization are often the product of different experiences of socio-economic status groups; they are, therefore, related to class and status differences.
- 1) Those belief school belong engage foster
- G. The process of political socialization is a continuous process; the individual continually acquires new values and patterns of behavior, and a sharp change in his life may result in re-socialization.
- 2) There upon i partly tincti
- G. The agencies of political socialization include those within the political system as well as those without.
- 3) The po influ issues emotio This is the vo stand when t fied fo
- G. The number of political parties in the system will depend on the basic nature of the cohesions and conflicts in the society, on the governmental structure, and on the electoral system.
- d. Although E the party ably from
- 1) There a in Brit can son

patterns of political socialization are often the product of different experiences of socio-economic status groups; they are, therefore, related to class and cultural differences.

As a result of political socialization, the process is continuous; the individual gradually acquires new values and patterns of behavior, and a sharp change in his life may result in re-socialization.

Effects of political socialization include those within the political system as well as those without.

The effects of political parties in a democracy will depend on the basic characteristics of the society, the cohesions and conflicts within the society, on the governmental structure, and on the electoral system.

1) Those of the upper class find their political beliefs reinforced by the kinds of schools they go to, the groups they belong to, and the occupations they engage in as well as by the beliefs fostered in their families.

2) There is much less cross pressure upon individuals than in the U.S., partly because of the class distinctions.

3) The political parties are able to influence voter's attitudes toward issues because of the voters' basic emotional attachment to the party. This is true, even though many of the voters do not take the same stand on issues as their party does when the party stand is not identified for them.

d. Although Britain has a two-party system, the party organization differs considerably from that in the U.S.

1) There are two major political parties in Britain, although a third party can sometimes be important in par-



in politics compare in England and in the U.S.? (If pupils have not studied the 8th grade course in the Project Social Studies Curriculum, it may be necessary at this point to project several tables showing the many cross pressures on some people and the effect of these cross pressures. Otherwise merely review at this time.) How do cross pressures affect political activity of voters? How does the lack of many cross pressures in England affect the political system?

51. Have a student give a report on the way in which British schooling reinforced differences in social and political attitudes among different classes in England.

Rose, Politics  
pp. 65-72.

52. Give pupils results of polls of people on issues when the party stand on issues was not identified for them and also the poll on issues when the people knew the stand of parties. Discuss in terms of the ability of the party to influence party members about political issues.

Rose, Politics  
pp. 75-76.

53. Either have a group of pupils present a symposium on the political parties in Britain or have pupils read current magazine articles about the parties. Afterward, discuss: Why do you think Britain has a two-party system whereas some parliamentary governments have had a multiple-party system? What factors promoting a two-party system are similar to those in the U.S.? Which

Rose, Politics  
ch. 7.

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Rose, Politics in England,  
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Rose, Politics in England,  
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Rose, Politics in England,  
ch. 7.

- particular elections have a number of compromise differences in order to win control over the government.
- G. The electoral and ideological functions of a political party are almost always in competition with each other; in order to build majority electoral support, the party in a plural society has to make compromises to the conflicting attitudes, interests, and ideologies in the society.
- G. The relative centralization or decentralization of power within political parties reflects in great part the centralization or decentralization of authority within the political system as a whole.
- G. Parliamentary systems, which depend on legislative majorities to support cabinets, compel the parties to greater organizational efforts on legislators than does the American system.
- G. In parliamentary systems the increasing power of the cabinet has enabled the parties of the cabinet to demand cohesive support by their
- 2) The attitude of the party out of power is called "opposition" and it is to obtain a certain amount of time in the House of Commons sessions. However, its primary function is to criticize and obtain changes in the policies, not to prevent the opposition party from sometimes doing so.
- 3) British political parties are centralized and disciplined political parties.
- a) The national discipline over the parties in Parliament may oust a member if he votes against the party.
- b) The parliamentary system's need to pass legislation by a majority party is to reach a consensus, leads to a more cohesive party among party members than in the American system.

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In parliamentary systems the increasing power of the cabinet has enabled the parties of the cabinet to demand cohesive support by their

particular elections. These parties do have a number of cliques, but they compromise differences among members in order to win elections and control over the government.

- 2) The attitude of the people toward the party out of power is important; this party is called the "loyal opposition" and is assigned a certain amount of time in the House of Commons sessions for debate. However, its primary role is to criticize and obtain modifications of policies, not to obstruct as the opposition party in Congress sometimes does.
- 3) British political parties are more centralized and disciplined than are political parties in the U.S.
  - a) The national party exerts more discipline over party members in Parliament than do national parties in the U.S. The party may oust a member of Parliament if he votes against party policies.
  - b) The parliamentary system with its need to pass the cabinet's legislative programs if the party is to retain executive power, leads to greater unity among party members in Parliament than American political

ones differ?

54. Read aloud a brief quotation about the "Loyal Opposition" and tell pupils that the leader of the opposition is paid for doing this job. Discuss: Why do you think the British place so much emphasis upon the opposition and call it the loyal opposition?

Now have a pupil give a brief report on the role of the opposition in Parliament. Discuss: How does this role resemble or differ from the minority party role in Congress?

55. Have two pupils role-play an interview between an American newspaper reporter and a British political leader on the structure of political parties and how they compare with U.S. parties. Or have a group of pupils present a "Meet the Press" program in which a British political leader is the person being asked questions. The questions should be aimed at bringing out reasons for the greater discipline as well as the differences between the two countries. Afterwards discuss: What effect does this difference in party structure have upon the ease or difficulty of breaking into politics? What effect does this difference have upon party responsibility? Upon democracy?

Richmond, "The U  
dom," p. 95.

Rose, Politics in  
p. 51.

Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 84-87.

Rose, Politics in  
pp. 207-208.

Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 98-100.

Rose, Politics in  
ch. 7.

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Richmond, "The United Kingdom," p. 95.

Rose, Politics in England, p. 51.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 84-87.

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 207-208.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 98-101.

Rose, Politics in England, ch. 7.

members in parliament.

- G. Control of the process of nomination is essential in order to control the election of public officials; any limitation on party nomination tends to diminish the party role in the political system.
- G. Any organized group delegates responsibilities and rights; they assign certain role behaviors; this division of labor creates hierarchical authority relationships.
- G. The representative faces conflicting demands to represent the district which elected him, the party on whose ticket and symbol he ran, and

parties show in Co

- c) The party has more is nominated than this country under system.
- d) In British election for Parliament run the policies of pa Voters vote for or rather than for or to a much greater the U.S.
- e) The two major part terms of organizat and the way in whi reaches decisions ters; however, the combined with the type of government of the party and h more control and i party than such le this country.
- f) The party system r part the unitary f ment.
- g) However, even in B member of Parliame conflict.

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parties show in Congress.

- c) The party has more to say over who is nominated than parties do in this country under the primary system.
- d) In British elections, the candidates for Parliament run in support of the policies of particular parties. Voters vote for or against parties rather than for or against men to a much greater degree than in the U.S.
- e) The two major parties differ in terms of organizational structure and the way in which the party reaches decisions on policy matters; however, the unitary system combined with the parliamentary type of government gives the leader of the party and his chief aids far more control and influence over the party than such leaders have in this country.
- f) The party system reflects in large part the unitary form of government.
- g) However, even in Britain, the member of Parliament faces role conflict.



56. If Britain is having an election campaign currently, have pupils follow the campaign on television and in magazines and newspapers.

Have a pupil prepare a bulletin board comparing the American and British system of elections. It should show how elections are called, the length of ballot, the system of election districts, who may run in districts, the length of campaigns, and emphases in campaigns.

57. Review with pupils the kinds of role conflict which U.S. congressmen face. (See 8th grade course.) Or if pupils have not had the 8th grade course, use the Project Social Studies paper on Role Perceptions of Legislators to develop Carter, et. al Foreign Powers

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the entire political system to which he takes his oath of office.

- G. Every decision-maker is dependent on advice, knowledge, information, political intelligence, etc. and as a result those advisors who can provide him with these have an important base for exerting power and influence on the official.
- G. Political power may rest in formal governmental positions, but it need not.

- e. National political leaders differ from those in other countries in terms of recruitment and selection. Recruitment from the upper economic classes and the schools and in national politics at the beginning of political careers affects the kinds of political policies made by political parties.

- 1) National political leaders are important civil servants of important nationalities as well as leaders

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the beginning of political careers  
affects the kinds of leaders and po-  
litical policies made by both major  
parties.

1) National political leaders include  
important civil servants and leaders  
of important national pressure groups  
as well as leaders in Parliament.

this idea of role conflict. Now discuss: Would role conflict be less severe or more severe among British members of the House of Commons than among members of Congress? Why? Would you expect there to be any role conflict among the British members? Why or why not?

58. If there is a copy of Keohane, Keohane, and Herrick's Government in Action in the school, have a pupil read p. 152 (1953 edition) on the four differences between British and American political parties. He should identify these differences for the class which should then discuss them in the light of other readings. What effects are these differences likely to have upon the political system?

Keohane, Keoha  
Gov't in Actio

59. Place on the blackboard Rose's classification of the four major levels of political roles in England. Define them briefly. Then discuss: How do these roles differ from those in the U.S.?

Rose, Politics  
pp. 83-85, 90-

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Keohane, Keohane, and Herrick, Gov't in Action, p. 152.

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 83-85, 90-93.

- G. Any decision is in part a product of the internalized values, perceptions, and the experiences of the persons making the decision.
- S. Draws inferences from tables.
- G. Political leadership is usually drawn from high social and economic status groups.
- G. Upper middle-class and upper class groups in most countries acquire the education which leads to the necessary skills for political power.
- G. The unequal distribution of political power reflects the basic unequal distribution of resources, skills, and motivation in the society.
- G. Selective recruitment of bureaucracy may be and often has been responsible for its definition of its political role.
- S. Interprets tables.
- G. The individual citizen or participant in the political process ap-
- 2) National politicians in do not generally come from ranks of local politicians begin their careers at level.
- 3) National government level and large recruited from general socio-economic the same educational level. The British bureaucracy recruited from high social groups and has had a strong toward political consequences.
- f. Although the British people in feelings of civic competence that they can affect national political decisions.

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Selective recruitment of bureaucracy may be and often has been responsible for its definition of its political role.

interprets tables.

Individual citizen or participation in the political process appears

2) National politicians in England do not generally come up through the ranks of local politicians; they begin their careers at the national level.

3) National government leaders are by and large recruited from the same general socio-economic class and from the same educational institutions. The British bureaucracy, too, has been recruited from high socio-economic groups and has had a strong bias toward political conservatism.

f. Although the British people rank high in feelings of civic competence (feelings that they can affect local and national political decisions), only a



60. Read aloud a brief statement from Rose on how national political leaders in Britain get their training at the national level rather than at the local level. Discuss: How does this way of beginning a political career compare with that in the U.S.? How might the difference lead to differences in attitudes and political behavior on the part of national political leaders?

Rose, Politics in  
p. 90.

61. Project the table in Pye on education of MP's. Discuss: What does this table show about the kind of schools in which MP's were educated? What difference is there between the two parties? Give pupils figures on class and education of national political leaders in England. Discuss: How do national leaders' social class background differ in England and in U.S. (If pupils have not studied the 8th grade Project course, you may wish to use the Center's paper on background of congressmen.) Also discuss: How might this recruitment of leaders from the upper socio-economic educational levels affect the British political system?

Pye and Verba, eds  
ical Culture and P  
Development, p. 10  
Rose, Politics in  
p. 91-93,95.

62. Project the table in Almond and Verba on the "Percentage Who Report Subjective Political Competence (local and national); by nation and sex." Have pupils compare British percentages in U.S. and Germany, Italy,

Almond & Verba, Q  
p. 330.

and a brief statement from Rose on how national political leaders in Britain get their training at the national level rather than at the local level. Discuss: Is this way of beginning a political career common in the U.S.? How might the differences in attitudes and political behavior affect national political leaders?

Rose, Politics in England, p. 90.

Use the table in Pye on education of MP's. Discuss: What does this table show about the kind of schools in which political leaders were educated? What difference is there between the two parties? Give pupils figures on the social class background of national political leaders in England.

Pye and Verba, eds., Political Culture and Political Development, p. 109.

Rose, Politics in England, p. 91-93, 95.

How do national leaders' social class backgrounds differ in England and in U.S. (If pupils have completed the 8th grade Project course, you may wish to use the Center's paper on background of congressmen. Also discuss: How might this recruitment of political leaders from the upper socio-economic educational system affect the British political system?

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Almond & Verba, Civic Culture, p. 330.

proaches the political process with a complex of political attitudes, outlooks, values and goals.

small proportion of them active in politics. However, groups play an important making in Britain.

S. Interprets tables.

G. Political activity by which the individual seeks his goals and interests through the political system takes any number of forms, depending on the nature of the system, and varies greatly in incidence.

S. Interprets tables.

G. Different patterns of political socialization are often the product of different experiences of socio-economic status groups; they are, therefore, related to class and status differences.

1) A large majority of the electorate feel that they affect political decisions.

2) A large majority of them in elections but do not in other forms of political activity. Voting rates are higher in the U.S., but the people vote less frequently and for fewer candidates.

3) Those of the upper social class are brought up to believe they should participate in political affairs.

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Interests tables.

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- 1) A large majority of the British  
electorate feel that they can  
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- 2) A large majority of the people vote  
in elections but do not engage in  
other forms of political activity.  
Voting rates are higher than in the  
U.S., but the people vote less fre-  
quently and for fewer offices.
- 3) Those of the upper socio-economic  
class are brought up to believe that  
they should participate actively in  
political affairs.

and Mexico. Ask: In general, how do British people seem to feel about their ability to affect political decisions? Why is this attitude important?

63. Project the table on "Political Participation in Britain." Rose, Politics p. 89.  
What proportion of the possible voters voted in 1959? How does this figure compare with recent voting percentages in the U.S.? (Have a student look up comparative figures if necessary.) What proportion of the possible voters were actual members of political parties? What percent were party activists?
64. Project the table in Almond and Verba on "How active should the ordinary man be in his local community; by nation?" Have pupils compare responses of British with responses of people in the U.S., Germany, Italy, and Mexico. Discuss: Can Britain be democratic if such a small proportion believe in being active? Quote Almond and Verba's conclusions about what is needed in a democracy rather than constant active participation. Discuss their idea.
65. Read aloud a quote from Rose on the way in which some of the Public Schools attempt to educate students for political activity. Compare with a quotation on how this differs in other schools. Discuss: Why is this difference in political socialization important?

Almond and Verba  
Culture, pp. 12

Rose, Politics  
pp. 69, 70-71.

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ons? Why is this attitude important?

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Almond and Verba, Civic  
Culture, pp. 127, 346.

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Rose, Politics in England,  
pp. 69, 70-71.

- G. The interest group attempts to bring aggregates of influence to bear on decision makers by attempting to frame the possible choices the decision makers have, by direct influence, by education, and by attempts to control the selection of the decision makers.
- G. Compromise is related to the relative political power of the disputants; it is most likely to occur where there is a relative equality of power and, therefore, something approaching deadlock in the decision.
- G. A law or policy must be effectuated and applied; in that process the whole decision-making and influence process goes on again.
- G. The interest group operates and attempts to bring influence to bear wherever in the political system public policy is being made.
- G. No interest group pursues its goals entirely through the political system; it is drawn into political activity only in specific instances of goal seeking.
- G. The interest group serves an important role in the activating and socializing of its members into political activity.
- 4) Pressure group activity differs somewhat from Labor unions have played an important role in one and the political process and the political process consultation by government with pressure groups.

Interest group attempts to bring delegates of influence to bear on decision makers by attempting to present the possible choices the decision makers have, by direct influence, by education, and by attempts to control the selection of decision makers.

Stalemate is related to the relative political power of the disputants; it is most likely to occur when there is a relative equality of power and, therefore, something is approaching deadlock in the decision.

For policy must be effectuated and applied; in that process the decision-making and influence process goes on again.

Interest group operates and attempts to bring influence to bear wherever in the political system a policy is being made.

Interest group pursues its goals largely through the political system; it is drawn into political activity only in specific instances of interest seeking.

Interest group serves an important role in the activating and mobilizing of its members into political activity.

- 4) Pressure group activity in Britain differs somewhat from that in the U.S. Labor unions have played a more important role in one political party and the political norms call for more consultation by government leaders with pressure group leaders.



66. Have a pupil give a report on "Interest Groups in Operation in Britain." He should try to compare pressure group activity in Britain and in the U.S.

Rose, Politics in  
ch. 6.  
Carter, et. al., M  
Foreign Powers, p.

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Rose, Politics in England,  
ch. 6.  
Carter, et. al., Major  
Foreign Powers, p. 101.

- S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.
- G. The decision-maker reacts to pressures from those outside government.
- G. Any decision is in part a product of the internalized values, the perceptions, and the experiences of the persons making the decisions.
- G. The structure of government constitutes the arena within which political decisions are made. They thus affect decision-making.

g. Just as in the U.S., political making is affected by a

es previously-learned con-  
s and generalizations.

Decision-maker reacts to pres-  
s from those outside govern-

Decision is in part a product  
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affect decision-making.

g. Just as in the U.S., political decision-  
making is affected by a number of factors

67. Have a pupil give a report on the British labor union movement. Then hold a class discussion on the question: How does the British labor union movement compare with the labor movement in this country?
- Rose, Politics in  
pp. 124-125.  
Richmond, "The Un-  
dom," pp. 79-80
68. Have a good student give a report on the establishment of the National Health Service. He should emphasize the many forces which operated and the role of the medical association in negotiation on the details of the administration of the service.
- Christoph, ed., C  
Comparative Polit  
3-43.
69. If pupils have studied the eighth grade course on Our Political System or if they have had the tenth grade course in the Center's curriculum, review the factors which they think tend to affect political decision-making in this country. Then have them summarize this section on the British political system by trying to decide whether or not these factors affect political decision-making in Britain. If not, how do the factors differ? If pupils have not studied earlier Project Social Studies courses, let them begin by trying to identify factors affecting political decision-making in Britain. Then have them try to compare these factors with those in the U.S.
70. Show the film The Invisible Keystone on the British constitutional and parliamentary system and the relationships of the Commonwealth. Discuss: How does the information in this film compare with that which you have learned from other kinds of sources? Summarize
- Film: The Invis  
stone, Nat'l. F  
Canada, 27 min.

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Use the film The Invisible Keystone on the British constitutional and parliamentary system and the relations of the Commonwealth. Discuss: How does the political system in this film compare with that which you have learned from other kinds of sources? Summarize

Rose, Politics in England, pp. 124-125.  
Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 79-80

Christoph, ed., Cases in Comparative Politics, pp. 3-43.

Film: The Invisible Keystone, Nat'l. Film Bd. of Canada, 27 min.

- G. Every economic system faces scarcity or lack of enough productive resources to satisfy all human wants.
- G. Certain basic economic questions related to allocation are answered or decided in some fashion by every society, although perhaps by no other way than by tradition. These questions are: (1) What and how much of each good should be produced? (2) How much shall be produced in total? (3) How shall these goods and services be produced? (4) How shall these goods and services be distributed among the population?
- S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.
- G. In a private enterprise system it
3. The British have a mixed economic government ownership and welfare than does the U.S.

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private enterprise system it



the differences between the British and the American systems of government. What do the two systems have in common?

71. Have pupils pretend that they were Englishmen living in the earlier 17th century. They fell asleep and like Rip Van Winkle did not wake up for many years. They awaken today and write an article for a British newspaper about their impressions. The article should compare the British government today with that in the early 17th century.
  
72. Review what pupils learned in earlier grades about basic economic questions facing all societies and the way in which these questions are worked out in the U.S. economic system.

is the market which translates demand and supply into a price system and which is chiefly responsible for the way in which basic economic questions are worked out. The market serves to determine largely what shall be produced, how much shall be produced, how it shall be produced, and who shall get what part of the productions. However, government policies and factors which interfere with perfect competition also affect the allocation of resources and goods.

- G. Economic systems are usually mixed, with both public and private ownership and with decisions made both by government and by consumers and businessmen.
  - a. Britain is primarily a market economy although it has more nationalization of industry than does the United States, and there has been a tendency toward monopolistic practices than in the U.S.
    - 1) The great majority of British firms are privately owned and subject to government control.
    - 2) Prior to World War II, British trends became quite nationalistic. British firms were protected by high tariffs from foreign competition.
- G. Monopolies can keep prices of goods high by reducing the quantity produced. They thus interfere with the mechanism by which production is altered to suit consumer demands.

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- a. Britain is primarily a market economy, although it has more nationalization of industry than does the United States, and there has been more tendency toward monopolistic practices than in the U.S.
  - 1) The great majority of British industries and of land are still owned privately and subject to the market.
  - 2) Prior to World War II, monopolistic trends became quite noticeable and were subjected to little regulation. British firms were protected by high tariffs from foreign competition.

73. Place on the chalkboard some figures on the proportion of British production coming from private as against publicly-owned firms and the proportion of workers in government industries. Place on the board also a line with complete government ownership at one end and a market economy at the other end. Where would pupils place the U.S. on this scale? Where would they place Britain according to the figures which they have just seen?

Wilcox, et. al., Economics of the World Today, p. 76-77. Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 76-77.

74. Quote one or two authors on the trend toward monopoly in Britain between the two world wars and the attitude of the British government toward monopoly. Discuss: How did this trend compare with trends in the U.S. at this time? How did the legal status of monopolies compare with those in the U.S.? Point out that Britain raised tariffs sharply during the 1930's. Discuss:

Wilcox et. al., Economics of the World Today, pp. 76-77. Richmond, "United Kingdom," p. 78.

chalkboard some figures on the proportion of production coming from private as against public firms and the proportion of workers in different industries. Place on the board also a line representing government ownership at one end and a line representing private ownership at the other end. Where would pupils place the various industries on this scale? Where would they place the various countries according to the figures which they have just

Wilcox, et. al., Economies of the World Today, p. 54.  
Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 76-77.

two authors on the trend toward monopoly between the two world wars and the attitude of the British government toward monopoly. Discuss: How did the trend compare with trends in the U.S. at that time? How did the legal status of monopolies differ from those in the U.S.? Point out that Britain's economy changed sharply during the 1930's. Discuss:

Wilcox et. al., Economies of the World Today, pp. 53-54.  
Richmond, "United Kingdom," p. 78.

3) Following World War II, Labor Government moved to nationalize coal, gas, electricity, and steel; the conservative government later denationalized some transport but in general the nationalization of these industries.

a) The Labor government nationalized these industries for a number of reasons, including a desire to increase efficiency, reduce the power of big business, increase investment, bring about faster economic growth and increased productivity, and to increase wages and working conditions.

A. IS SCEPTICAL OF PANACEAS.

G. If resources are used to satisfy one want, they cannot be used to satisfy another. Misallocation of resources costs consumers what they could otherwise have had.

b) The results of nationalization have been uneven in achieving these goals.

c) The nationalization of these industries has led to a more rational allocation of resources.

3) Following World War II, the new Labor Government moved to nationalize coal, gas, electricity, transport, and steel; the conservative government later denationalized steel and some transport but in general accepted the nationalization of the other industries.

a) The Labor government turned to nationalization for a variety of reasons, including a desire to increase efficiency, reorganize industry on a larger scale, get rid of the power of some monopolies, increase investment and so bring about faster economic growth and increased productivity, and increase wages and workers' morale.

b) The results of nationalization have been uneven in achieving these goals.

c) The nationalization of these key industries has led to problems of rational allocation of resources.

CAL OF PANACEAS.

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they cannot be used to  
another. Misallocation of  
costs consumers what they  
otherwise have had.

How would these tariffs help businesses develop monopolies? Now review what pupils learned in the tenth grade about the advantages and disadvantages of monopolistic practices. Discuss: What effects might monopolistic trends have upon productivity per worker?

75. Discuss: Why might a government wish to take over ownership of some industries? Have several pupils assume the role of Labor Party leaders as they discussed the desirability of nationalization of industry in 1945. Pupils should discuss the actual reasons given by leaders for nationalization.

Wilcox, et. al., Economics of the World Today, p.

76. Write on the board a list of some of the industries nationalized after World War II. Now have several pupils assume the roles of economic advisers to the British government. They should discuss the effects of nationalization upon the different industries. Has nationalization achieved the goals desired for nationalization? What allocation problems have developed?

Wilcox et. al., Economics of the World Today, pp 55-56.  
Loucks, Comparative Economic Systems, ch. 17-18,



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Wilcox, et. al., Economies of  
the World Today, p. 55.

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Wilcox et. al., Economies of  
the World Today, pp. 46-51,  
55-56.

Loucks, Comparative Econ.  
Systems, ch. 17-18, 21.

G. Economic systems are usually mixed, with both public and private ownership and with decisions made both by government and by consumers and businessmen.

4) The British Government has developed extensive and economic planning of the in some countries, although been moving slowly toward degree of planning. The has established a National Development Council made representatives of government industry and a group of planners. Its job is to economic policies to the

G. In all societies people have certain economic goals. Although some economic goals are very much alike, different societies place differing emphases upon them. (People differ in the degree to which they desire economic justice or a reduction in inequalities of economic opportunity or income.)

b. The government has adopted measures to try to bring about economic equality, reduce and provide for full employment

1) Following World War II the Government extended great welfare and insurance programs attempt to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities.

A. RESPECTS EVIDENCE EVEN WHEN IT CONTRADICTS PRECONCEPTIONS.

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different societies. people have certain economic goals. Although some economic goals are very much alike, different societies place differing stresses upon them. (People differ in the degree to which they desire economic justice or a reduction in inequalities of economic opportunity and income.)

4) The British Government has not developed extensive and thorough economic planning of the kind used in some countries, although it has been moving slowly toward a greater degree of planning. The government has established a National Economic Development Council made up of representatives of government, labor, and industry and a group of economic planners. Its job is to recommend economic policies to the government.

b. The government has adopted a number of measures to try to bring about greater economic equality, reduce poverty, and provide for full employment.

1) Following World War II the Labor Government extended greatly the welfare and insurance program in an attempt to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities.

SEE EVIDENCE EVEN WHEN IT CON-  
FIRMS PRECONCEPTIONS.

78. Have a group of students prepare a dittoed sheet outlining welfare and insurance programs in Britain. They should use the sheet with the class, adding further information about the programs as pupils ask questions about them. However, let this group merely mention the health insurance plan.

Wilcox, et. al., Ec  
the World Today, pp  
69-70.  
Webb, The New Brita  
Britain in Brief, p  
Carter, et. al., Ma  
Powers, pp. 197-202  
Loucks, Comparative  
Systems, pp. 347-52

79. Have a group of students present a panel discussion on the national health insurance plan in Britain.

Wilcox, et. al., Ec  
the World Today, pp  
Webb, The New Brita  
34-35.  
Carter, et. al., Ma

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Wilcox, et. al., Economies of  
the World Today, pp. 65-66,  
69-70.  
Webb, The New Britain, p. 24,  
Britain in Brief, pp. 40-46.  
Carter, et. al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 197-202.  
Loucks, Comparative Economic  
Systems, pp. 347-52.

Wilcox, et. al., Economies of  
the World Today, pp. 66-67.  
Webb, The New Britain, pp.  
34-35.  
Carter, et. al., Major

G. Government taxation policies affect who gets what share of the national income.

S. Interprets tables.

2) The government has adopted graduated income taxes and affect income distribution however, it has not adopted taxes which might bring redistribution.

3) Wages and salaries in Britain do not show such sharp fluctuations as in the U.S.

G. Government policies can either help reduce or exaggerate fluctuations within the business cycle and can promote or hinder economic growth.

4) The government has used monetary and fiscal policies and controls to try to achieve full employment, prevent inflation, and maintain foreign exchange equilibrium.

S. Interprets tables.

G. Living levels in the U.S. are very high compared to those in most countries.

c. England has a high level of living though not nearly so high as the U.S. Moreover, some groups still suffer considerable poverty despite welfare programs.

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levels in the U.S. are very  
pared to those in most countries.

2) The government has adopted sharply graduated income taxes to raise funds and affect income distribution; however, it has not adopted other taxes which might bring about greater redistribution.

3) Wages and salaries in Britain today do not show such sharp differences as in the U.S.

4) The government has resorted to monetary and fiscal policies and other controls to try to achieve full employment, prevent inflation, and maintain foreign exchange rates.

c. England has a high level of living, although not nearly so high as in the U.S. Moreover, some groups still live in considerable poverty despite the new welfare programs.

Foreign Powers, pp.  
Theobald, ed., Britain in the Sixties, pp. 32-43.  
Loucks, Comparative Systems, pp. 352-386

80. Project a table or tables comparing incomes in Britain before and after income taxes, and tax rates at the different income levels. Ask: What effect does the income tax have upon income distribution in Britain? Now give pupils figures on income tax rates in this country. How do the rates compare at different levels? Discuss: How has the British Government used the income tax for purposes other than just to raise money?

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," p. 55.  
Wilcox, et. al., Economics of the World Today, pp. 10-11.  
Webb, The New Britain

81. Put figures on the chalkboard to show wage differentials in Britain as compared to the U.S. Discuss: What effects do you think these differences might have? Project a graph comparing income differentials. Ask: What accounts for the change?

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," p. 56.  
Webb, The New Britain

82. Review from grade ten the ways in which the U.S. government has used fiscal and monetary policies to even out business cycle activity. List some of the measures on the board. Now place a check after the measures used by the British government to promote full employment and prevent inflation. Be sure that pupils understand how each measure operates to affect business activity.

Wilcox, et. al., Economics of the World Today, pp. 10-11.

83. Project a table comparing GNP per capita for different countries. Ask: How does Britain compare with other countries? How does it compare with the U.S.?

Wilcox, et. al., Economics of the World Today, pp. 10-11.



Foreign Powers, pp. 199-200.  
Theobald, ed., Britain in the Sixties, pp. 32-43.  
Loucks, Comparative Econ. Systems, pp. 352-386.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," p. 55.  
Wilcox, et. al., Economies of the World Today, pp. 70-71.  
Webb, The New Britain, p. 32.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," p. 56.  
Webb, The New Britain, p. 33.

Wilcox, et. al., Economies of the World Today, pp. 63-64.

Wilcox, et. al., Economies of the World Today, pp. 71-78.

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S. Interprets tables and graphs.

d. Britain has lagged sharply Western European countries in economic growth and in productivity.

S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.

1) Per capita GNP has risen slowly, despite investment almost equals that in Germany.

G. At any specific time the total output is affected by the quantity and quality of productive resources (land or natural resources, labor, and capital goods), by the level of technology, and by the efficiency of the organizational structure.

S. Draws inferences from tables and graphs.

2) Productivity per worker creased greatly, partly attitudes of British lab because of attitudes of management, and partly reasons. Although England important industrial cou tige tends to come more things than achievement and technology. A banker prestige than an industr

A. IS SCEPTICAL OF SINGLE-FACTOR THEORIES OF CAUSATION.

G. In the long run, a rise in real wages will be achieved only by a rise in labor productivity.

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d. Britain has lagged sharply behind other Western European countries and the U.S. in economic growth and in labor productivity.

1) Per capita GNP has risen only very slowly, despite investment which almost equals that in France and Germany.

2) Productivity per worker has not increased greatly, partly because of attitudes of British labor, partly because of attitudes of British management, and partly for other reasons. Although England is an important industrial country, prestige tends to come more from other things than achievement in industry and technology. A banker has more prestige than an industrialist.

84. Now project a table showing the number of certain luxury items such as cars, television sets, refrigerators, etc. in Britain. (Also project a table on hours of work in different industries.) Discuss: How does the level of living in Britain compare with general living levels in the U.S.?
85. Project a graph or table showing changes in the GNP in Britain and in other countries since World War II. Discuss: If you were in the British cabinet, how would you react to these figures? Why?
86. Review with pupils what they have learned in earlier grades about the factors affecting output. Ask: What do you think might be the causes of the small increases in GNP in Britain? Now give pupils figures which they can use to check on these possible causes. Quote one or two authors on their analysis of the situation.
87. Now project a table comparing productivity in Britain and other countries. Discuss: What relationship do you see between this table and the graph on GNP? What might be possible causes for the relatively slow increase in productivity per worker in Britain?

Have a pupil present an oral report on "Causes of Low Labor Productivity in Britain." Then have the class check their hypotheses against this data.

Richmond, "The Uni  
dom," pp. 68, 85.

Wilcox, et.al., Ed  
the World Today, p  
also p. 71).

Webb, Britain Face  
p. 22.

Wilcox, et.al., Ed  
the World Today, p

Webb, Britain Face  
Sixties, p. 21.

White, "What's Wro  
British Businessme

Webb, Britain Face  
Sixties, pp. 21-30

Draw a table showing the number of certain goods such as cars, television sets, refrigerators in Britain. (Also project a table on hours worked in different industries.) Discuss: How does the standard of living in Britain compare with general standards in the U.S.?

Draw a graph or table showing changes in the GNP in Britain and in other countries since World War II. Discuss: If you were in the British cabinet, how would you use these figures? Why?

Ask the pupils what they have learned in earlier lessons about the factors affecting output. Ask: What factors might be the causes of the small increases in output in Britain? Now give pupils figures which they can check on these possible causes. Quote one or two authors on their analysis of the situation.

Draw a table comparing productivity in Britain and other countries. Discuss: What relationship do you see in this table and the graph on GNP? What might be the causes for the relatively slow increase in output per worker in Britain?

Have the pupils present an oral report on "Causes of Low Productivity in Britain." Then have the class evaluate the hypotheses against this data.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 68, 85.

Wilcox, et.al., Economies of the World Today, p. 72 (see also p. 71).

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, p. 22.

Wilcox, et.al., Economies of the World Today, pp. 72-76.

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, p. 21.

White, "What's Wrong With British Businessmen?"

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, pp. 21-30.

quality of labor or labor skills as well as by the quantity of labor.

- G. Output can be increased by technological progress in the development of tools and machines and power to replace manpower.
- G. Capital formation through savings is a major means of increasing an economy's total output over time, because it increases productive capacity.
- G. Output can be increased by a more efficient combination of productive resources (by the way in which production is organized).

G. Economic goals may not be compatible if efforts to achieve them are carried too far. (Taxes to increase economic justice may reduce private investment and growth.)

3) The British government  
economic stability as a  
goal since the 1930's  
growth, although this  
beginning to change.

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progress in the development  
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r. (Taxes to increase economic  
e may reduce private investment  
owth.)

3) The British government has seen eco-  
nomic stability as a more important  
goal since the 1930's than economic  
growth, although this attitude is  
beginning to change.

Christoph, ed., C  
Comparative Polit  
52-53.

Richmond, "The Un  
dom," pp. 63, 66-

88. Quote Rose on the relative prestige in Britain of achievement in industry and technology as against some other occupations. Discuss: How would this system of values affect British industrial production?
89. Tell pupils about the British law on handling price increases on land held by British people. Discuss: What effect might this law have upon the actions of British landowners as compared to the action of American landowners near cities?
90. Quote Christoph on the attitude of the British government since World War II toward economic growth as against stability, full employment, and economic equality. Discuss: Are these goals incompatible? (Draw upon what pupils learned in the 10th grade course.)

Rose, Politics in  
p. 13.

Wilcox, et.al., E  
the World Today,

Christoph, ed., C  
Comparative Polit



Christoph, ed., Cases in Comparative Politics, pp. 52-53.

Richmond, "The United Kingdom," pp. 63, 66-67.

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Rose, Politics in England,  
p. 13.

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Wilcox, et.al., Economies of  
the World Today, pp. 64-64.

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Christoph, ed., Cases in  
Comparative Politics, p. 56.

G. The ability of a country to produce is limited in part by available natural resources; however, a country may be able to acquire resources from other countries by selling goods and services which it can produce.

G. Specialization of individuals, regions, and countries makes for interdependence.

S. Listens for details.

4) Britain depends upon trade for its existence. Colonialism and lack of economic growth and productivity creates serious economic problems. Since World War II, Britain has experienced one serious crisis after another due to international exchange

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- 4) Britain depends upon trade and exports for its existence. Consequently, the lack of economic growth and productivity creates serious problems. Since World War II, Britain has faced one serious crisis after another in international exchange.

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ed with decisions made both  
ernment and by consumers and  
smen.

91. Put on the chalkboard some figures which illustrate British dependence upon foreign trade. Discuss: What would happen if this trade were cut off?

Rose, Politics in  
p. 12.  
Calderwood, W. Eur  
28-29.

92. Use a diagram to show what happens when people trade between nations. How does a country earn the money to buy goods from abroad?

See any text on ec

Now tell pupils what happened during World War II to British investments overseas. Ask: What would this do to British trade balances? Why would it be particularly important for Britain to increase efficiency in production and to raise productivity? Tell pupils about the number of crises in foreign exchange, the kinds of action taken by the government in such cases, and the effects of these actions upon the economy. (Tell pupils to take notes on your presentation. Then let them use their notes in answering a brief test on the critical trade problems.)

Rose, Politics in  
p. 13.

93. Now have pupils summarize the key features of the British economic system by having them review the key questions resolved in some fashion by every economic system. Discuss: How are these questions worked out in the British economic system? How do economic goals in Britain compare with those in the U.S.?

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Rose, Politics in England, p. 12.  
Calderwood, W. Europe, pp. 28-29.

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Rose, Politics in England, p. 13.

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- a. People generally would like to see their economic systems provide both economic growth (and so higher levels of living.) and stability (and so economic security).
  - b. People differ in the degree to which they desire a reduction in inequalities of economic opportunity or income.
  - c. People differ in the degree to which they desire freedom of economic choice.
- G. A given culture is an integrated whole, based on fundamental postulates or values.
4. Certain cultural values seem the British social, political systems.

societies people have certain goals. Although some goals are very much alike, societies place differing values upon them.

They generally would like to see their economic systems promote both economic growth (and higher levels of living,) and stability (and so economic security).

They differ in the degree to which they desire a reduction in inequalities of economic opportunity or income.

They differ in the degree to which they desire freedom of economic choice.

Culture is an integrated whole, with fundamental postulates or

4. Certain cultural values seem to integrate the British social, political and economic systems.

94. Now ask pupils to summarize what they have learned about the British by discussing the question: What common cultural assumptions or values seem to run through the British social, economic, and political systems to provide for an integrated culture?



A. IS CURIOUS ABOUT SOCIAL DATA.

B. The French social, political, and systems are interrelated.

S. Uses ideal types in analyzing social systems.

S. Identifies differences in data.

1. The French social system is of ideal type of secular - plural than to traditional society but not so close as in Britain.

a. France is much less highly and urbanized than Britain industrialization has increased since World War II.

b. France's population is less than is the British population is not marked by serious

IOUS ABOUT SOCIAL DATA.

B. The French social, political, and economic systems are interrelated.

deal types in analyzing social

ifies differences in data.

1. The French social system is closer to the ideal type of secular - pluralistic society than to traditional society but probably not so close as in Britain.

a. France is much less highly industrialized and urbanized than Britain, although industrialization has increased rapidly since World War II.

b. France's population is less homogeneous than is the British population, but it is not marked by serious ethnic or

95. Point out that the class will now turn to modern France and then modern Germany. Have pupils suggest questions to be investigated. Tell the class that to save time, pupils will have to divide up the task, with some studying and reporting on France and some on Germany. Suggest possible individual and small group activities for such study and let pupils suggest others. Then let pupils indicate their choices. Make assignments the next day.
96. Give pupils a chance to work in class on individual and small group projects on modern France and modern Germany.

97. Review the ideal types of social systems and ask pupils to try to decide in the next few days where they would place France.

Bourricaud, "France"  
Carter, et. al., Major Foreign Powers, p. 240.

Cite recent figures on the percentage of French workers in industry as compared to those in agriculture. Compare with figures for U.S. and Britain. Ask: What does this indicate about French society?

98. Ask: How would you designate a town of 2,000 people? Would you consider it urban or not? Why? Give pupils figures on the percent of the French who live in communities of less than 2,000 people. (About 47%). What do these figures show about the degree of urbanization of the French people?

Bourricaud, "France"  
Faris, ed., Handbook of Modern Sociology, p.

99. Have a pupil prepare a bulletin board display or a chart on "The French Population: Its Ethnic and Racial Composition." He should be prepared to discuss

Godfrey, The Government of France, pp. 9-10.  
Carter, Major Foreign

at the class will now turn to modern France and modern Germany. Have pupils suggest questions to be investigated. Tell the class that to save time, they have to divide up the task, with some studying on France and some on Germany. Suggest individual and small group activities for such that pupils suggest others. Then let pupils make their choices. Make assignments the next day.

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Prepare a bulletin board display or a map of the French Population: Its Ethnic and Racial Composition. He should be prepared to discuss

Bourricaud, "France," p. 469.  
Carter, et. al., Major Foreign Powers, p. 240.

Bourricaud, "France," p. 469.  
Farris, ed., Handbook of Modern Sociology, p. 135.

Godfrey, The Government of France, pp. 9-10.  
Carter, Major Foreign Powers,

racial problems.

c. French society is still troubled over the role of the Church.

1) French society is nominally Christian but a large proportion do not attend church frequently and wish to keep church separate.

2) Religious conflicts have been common in political affairs ever since the French Revolution, with frequent conflicts involving education.

G. Whenever things valued by a society are scarce, there will be differential access to and control of those valued and scarce things by sub-groups within the society.

G. The amount of class conflict is related to the degree of difference among classes, the degree of vertical mobility possible, the degree to which propaganda is used to arouse class conflict.

G. The amount of vertical mobility varies from one society to another.

d. There is greater class conflict in France than in Britain.

1) Although there are no great differences of vertical mobility, there is to be much less mobility in France than in Britain or the U.S.

2) There is greater resentment in France than in Britain, especially among the lower class.

racial problems.

- c. French society is still torn by conflicts over the role of the Catholic Church.
  - 1) French society is nominally Catholic, but a large proportion of the population attend church very infrequently and wish to keep state and church separate.
  - 2) Religious conflicts have marked political affairs ever since the French Revolution, with recent conflicts involving education.

d. There is greater class conflict in France than in Britain.

- 1) Although there are no good studies of vertical mobility, there seems to be much less mobility than in Britain or the U.S.
- 2) There is greater resentment on the part of the lower classes than in Britain.

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the question: To What extent is French society marked by ethnic and racial conflict?

p. 235.

100. Have a pupil report on the topic: "Religious Conflict in France." Or have several pupils role-play a discussion between a Britisher and a Frenchman on this topic. Afterwards, discuss: How does the French situation compare with that in Britain? Why is this religious conflict a disadvantage?

Godfrey, Government in France, pp. 20-21  
Carter, et. al., Foreign Powers, p.

101. Have a pupil prepare a dittoed report on classes and class conflict in French society. Be sure that he includes the results of opinion polls which asked worker reaction to their jobs and employers, etc. Give the class time to read this report. Then discuss: How does the class system in France differ from that in the U.S.? In Britain? How does vertical mobility compare?

Bourricaud, "France", pp. 475-91.  
Godfrey, Government in France, pp. 15-18  
Carter, et. al., Foreign Powers, p.

on: To What extent is French society marked and racial conflict?

p. 235.

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Godfrey, Government of France, pp. 20-21.  
Carter, et. al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 238-39.

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Bourricaud, "France," pp. 475-91.  
Godfrey, Government of France, pp. 15-18.  
Carter, et. al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 240-246.



G. Class membership has certain effects on life and behavior (class correlates).

3) Until recently the e contributed to class and did not promote. Recent reforms should mobility.

G. Each possible combination of relationships among the members of a family imposes different role relationships and has its unique consequences.

e. The modified form of an imposes mutual obligations members, particularly of males. The French economy because owners of business jobs for their younger regardless of need for business or the efficient relative.

G. Although culture is always changing, certain parts or elements may persist over long periods of time.

2. The French political system recently, been marked by verments, a multiple party system reflects social and economic a lack of sustained political to meet social and economic. The Fifth Republic marked changes in political tradition heavily dependent upon the President.

G. Compromise is more easily achieved in those political systems in which there is agreement on questions touching the fundamental social, economic, and political institutions.

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- 3) Until recently the educational system contributed to class differences and did not promote mobility. Recent reforms should lead to greater mobility.

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- e. The modified form of an extended family imposes mutual obligations on its members, particularly on the older males. The French economy has suffered because owners of businesses must find jobs for their younger male relatives, regardless of need for them in the business or the efficiency of the relative.

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ver long periods of time.

- .2. The French political system has, until recently, been marked by very unstable governments, a multiple party system which reflects social and economic conflicts, and a lack of sustained political programs to meet social and economic problems. The Fifth Republic marked a number of changes in political traditions, but is heavily dependent upon the incumbent President.

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se political systems in which  
is agreement on questions touch-  
e fundamental social, economic,  
litical institutions.

102. Have a pupil prepare a dittoed report on the educational system in France and some of the reforms which have taken place. Give pupils a chance to read the report. Then discuss: What effect has the educational system had in the past on mobility between classes? How are educational reforms likely to affect this mobility? What does the educational system show about the kind of government in France?

Carter, et. al.,  
Foreign Powers, p  
397-400.

103. Have another pupil give a report on the French family system and its effects on other aspects of French life.

104. Have a pupil make a time-line to show major changes in the governments of France from 1815 to the present day. He should add wars in which France was engaged and should identify the early period of industrial revolution in France. Have the class study the timeline. Then discuss: What does this timeline show about the stability of government and particularly of democratic government in France? Why might France have such an unstable democracy when Britain's democracy has proved so stable? Let

Carter, et. al.,  
Foreign Powers, p

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Carter, et. al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 246-247, 397-400.

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Carter, et. al., Major Foriegn Powers, pp. 231-234.

G. Political scientists have long assumed that there are social conditions which a society must meet before it can "make a go" of democracy; they hardly agree on what they are, but most suggest common values, a communication system, stable society, and minimum economic well-being.

S. Sets up hypotheses.

G. The number of political parties in the system will depend on the basic nature of the cohesions and conflicts within the society, on the governmental structure, and on the electoral system.

a. There tend to be more political parties where there are violent conflicts, unless the government has become totalitarian.

b. Plural constituencies and proportional representation tend toward multiparty systems.

a. Ever since the French Revolution French history has been violent overturns in the government. The republican problems which the government did not face, such as of serious religious centralization following preceding the establishment of government, serious foreign wars before the government was thoroughly accepted. When people had come to accept a way of settling conflict issues, the French people do differ on the basic structure of society and settling

b. The French political system by numerous political parties pay much more attention to many parties in other systems have tended to withdraw temporary coalitions set control of the cabinet. The system is marked by little. It is probably the result of conflicts in French society on the kind of electoral

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a. Ever since the French Revolution,  
French history has been marked by  
violent overturns in the form of  
government. The republics faced ser-  
ious problems which the British govern-  
ment did not face, such as continuance  
of serious religious conflict, indus-  
trialization following rather than pre-  
ceeding the establishment of a democratic  
government, serious foreign crises and  
wars before the governments had become  
thoroughly accepted. While the British  
people had come to accept a peaceful  
way of settling conflicts over specific  
issues, the French people did and still  
do differ on the basic ground rules  
of society and settling disputes.

b. The French political system is marked  
by numerous political parties which pay  
much more attention to ideology than do  
many parties in other systems and which  
have tended to withdraw support from  
temporary coalitions set up to gain  
control of the cabinet. The party  
system is marked by little discipline.  
It is probably the result of the basic  
conflicts in French society more than  
on the kind of electoral system.

pupils set up hypotheses. Quote authors on basic disagreements about a republican form of government. How does this differ from Britain? the U.S.?

Where possible, have pupils develop scatter-grams to test hypotheses about the comparative instability of France and other countries as related to various socio-economic factors. (See above.)

7

105. Have a pupil prepare a dittoed outline of French political parties today. He should then tell the class a little more about these parties and about how they operate, including the degree to which there is party discipline. Discuss: Why does France have a multiple party system rather than a two party system as in Britain or the U.S.?
- Godfrey, Gov't. of  
ch. 6.  
Padover, France, p  
Duverger, French P  
System, ch. 6.  
Carter, et. al., H  
Foreign Powers, pp  
261, 279-303, 308-

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Godfrey, Gov't. of France,  
ch. 6.  
Padover, France, pp. 21-32.  
Duverger, French Political  
System, ch. 6.  
Carter, et. al., Major  
Foreign Powers, pp. 259-  
261, 279-303, 308-309.



S. Draws inferences from data.

G. The presence of heavy ideological commitments in a political system complicates the task of accommodation and compromise.

S. Generalizes from data.

c. Until the Fifth Republic Republics were Parliamen with most of the power c in the hands of the lowe a very weak president, a relatively weak premier. held office on the basis rather than support from party, and their governm lasted very long. Altho ments fell rapidly, the or new premiers frequent cabinets with many of th However, it was difficul through any sustained po gram for reforms.

G. Taking the policy-making process as a whole, the general strategic ad-

inferences from data.

absence of heavy ideological  
commitments in a political system  
facilitates the task of accommodation  
and compromise.

inferences from data.

- c. Until the Fifth Republic the French Republics were Parliamentary governments with most of the power concentrated in the hands of the lower house, with a very weak president, and with a relatively weak premier. Premiers held office on the basis of coalitions rather than support from a majority party, and their governments seldom lasted very long. Although governments fell rapidly, the same premier or new premiers frequently reorganized cabinets with many of the same men. However, it was difficult to carry through any sustained political program for reforms.

the policy-making process as  
well as the general strategic ad-

106. Give pupils figures from a poll by the French Institute of Public Opinion on Communist Party membership. Discuss: What do these figures seem to show about those who support the Communist Party? on how workers vote? Bourricaud, "Fr  
466, 472.
107. Have two groups of pupils present brief reports or show charts on the political system under the third and fourth republics in France. Afterwards, have the class compare them. What characteristics did both republics have in common? How did the political system differ from that in Britain? Padover, France  
12-18.  
Duverger, French  
System.  
Carter, et. al.  
Foreign Powers,  
261-271, 310-33
108. Project a table or graph showing the length of time which different premiers held office during the third or fourth republics. Compare with the situation in Britain. Discuss: Why would this instability create problems? Then tell pupils about the frequency with which the same men were renamed to the cabinet. Ask: Do you still think this instability would create problems? Why or why not? Padover, France  
Carter, et. al.  
Foreign Powers,  
For a graph, see  
Ulam, eds., Pat  
Government, pp.
109. Quote Bourricaud to the effect that the French regime might be described as "immobility in convulsions." Or Duverger, French  
System, pp. 186

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Bourricaud, "France," pp.  
466, 472.

Padover, France, pp. 6-9,  
12-18.

Duverger, French Political  
System.

Carter, et. al., Major  
Foreign Powers, pp. 255-259,  
261-271, 310-338.

Padover, France, p. 17.

Carter, et. al., Major  
Foreign Powers, p. 329.

For a graph, see Beer and  
Ulam, eds., Patterns of  
Government, pp. 316-317.

Duverger, French Political  
System, pp. 185-187.

vantage usually lies with the status quo.

- G. A law or policy must be effectuated or applied; in that process the whole decision-making process goes on again.
- G. Political power may rest in formal governmental positions, but it need not.
- G. Federalism pays greater homage than unitary systems to local differences and autonomy.
- G. Constitutions change by formal amendment, by changes in custom, and by interpretation.
- G. Political power is unevenly distributed in a population even in a democracy.
- G. The political importance of the judiciary depends largely on whether or not it has the responsibility of declaring acts of the other branches unconstitutional.
- d. As premiers became weaker fell more rapidly, the cabinet which administered laws became more powerful. In a sense, it is one of the powers usually assigned to cabinet members in a parliamentary system of government.
- e. France is a unitary rather than a federal government.
- f. The Fifth Republic has set a strong President for the executive and has given him far more power than the Fourth Republic. The premier's power arises from the President rather than from the cabinet. However, this Republic was created to fit the desires of De Gaulle and the French people disillusioned with the instability and failures of the Fourth Republic. There is no doubt that the government is stronger than they were.

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e. France is a unitary rather than a  
federal government.

f. The Fifth Republic has substituted a  
strong President for the older weak  
executive and has given the President  
far more power than the parliament.  
The premier's power arises more from  
the President than from the legislative  
body. However, this Republic was built  
to fit the desires of DeGaulle, after  
he and the French people became disil-  
lusioned with the instability and  
failures of the Fourth Republic; some  
doubt that the government will outlast  
them.

Duverger says that the problem of France is not "instability" but "excessive stability." Discuss: Would you agree or disagree with them? Why?

110. Discuss: How do you think the government could continue to operate and carry out laws if the cabinet and premier lasted such brief periods of time? What would happen in Britain? in this country if the President went out of office and no new President were chosen to succeed him? Tell pupils something about the role of the civil service in France.

Godfrey, The Government of France, pp. 103  
Padover, France

111. Have a pupil compare the French unitary government with the U.S. federal system.

Godfrey, Government of France, pp. 114  
Carter, et. al. Foreign Powers,

112. Have a group of students present a panel on the Fifth Republic. Discuss: How does the fifth republic compare with the third and fourth? What problems has it faced? How does the political system differ from that in Britain?

Godfrey, Gov't.

says that the problem of France is not "in-  
" but "excessive stability." Discuss: Would  
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Godfrey, The Government of  
France, pp. 103-108.  
Padover, France, pp. 18-20.

Godfrey, Government of  
France, pp. 114-118.  
Carter, et. al., Major  
Foreign Powers, pp. 366-69.

Godfrey, Gov't. of France.



S. Identifies differences in data.

S. Generalizes from data.

S. Generalizes from data.

A. HAS A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY ABOUT  
KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT CURRENT PROBLEMS.

S. Applies previously-learned generalizations.

G. The decision-maker reacts to pressure from other decision-makers as well as to pressures from outside government.

G. Any decision is, in part, a product of the internalized values and the perceptions of the persons making the decision.

G. The institutions of government constitute the arenas or the structure within which political decisions are made.

113. Show the film Charles DeGaulle. Discuss: Why was De-      Film: Charles De  
Gaulle able to win so much support among the French peo-      3 reels, McGraw-H  
ple? How has he changed the government of France? Now  
have a pupil present a report to bring the film up-to-date.
114. Have pupils read current newspaper and magazine articles  
about domestic politics in France or about government  
crises or conflicts. Discuss in the light of what they  
have already learned about the French government.
115. Discuss: How does political decision-making by the Premier  
or President of France compare with decision-making by  
the British prime minister? Why?

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How does political decision-making by the Premier  
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the British prime minister? Why?

- S. Compares sources of information.
  
  - G. Compromise is more easily achieved in those political systems in which there is agreement on questions touching the fundamental social, economic, and political institutions.
  
  - G. Economic systems are usually mixed, with both public and private ownership and with decisions made both by government and by consumers and businessmen.
  
  - G. Most economic systems are in the process of constant change.
  
  - G. In all societies people have certain economic goals. Although some of these goals are very much alike, differing societies place differing emphases upon them.
  
  - S. Applies previously-learned generalizations.
  
  - S. Identifies differences in data.
  
  - S. Generalizes from data.
  
  - S. Interprets tables.
3. The French economic system is a free economy with far more nationalized industry than in the U.S.
- a. Following World War II, the economy was nationalized even more than before the war. However, two-thirds of the agricultural output is still produced by private enterprise.

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3. The French economic system is a mixed economy with far more nationalization of industry than in the U.S.

a. Following World War II, the French nationalized even more industries than before the war. However, about two-thirds of the agricultural and industrial output is still produced by private enterprise.

116. As a review of modern France show the film Introducing France. Discuss: To what extent does the film presentation agree with what you have learned from other sources. Film: Introducing France, 2 reels, United States.
117. Read aloud a quotation from Rose on the different attitude toward compromise and revolution in England and in France. Discuss: Do you agree with Rose now that you have studied both countries? Why is this difference important? Rose, Politics in France, p. 58.
118. Have pupils prepare a chart showing the French industries which were nationalized prior to World War II and the way in which they are controlled. He should also indicate on the chart the proportion of the production still in private hands. Have pupils examine the chart. Ask: How would you describe the French economic system? How does it compare with ours in terms of how decisions are made? How does it compare with the British system? Godfrey, Gov't. in France, pp. 93-95.  
Padover, France, a Country Study, pp. 340-341.
119. Place figures on the chalkboard to show how land is owned in France. Ask: How is the land divided between large and small land-owners? Godfrey, Government in France, pp. 18-19.

view of modern France show the film Introducing France. Discuss: To what extent does the film present a view that agrees with what you have learned from other sources.

Find a quotation from Rose on the different attitudes toward compromise and revolution in England and in France. Discuss: Do you agree with Rose now that you have studied both countries? Why is this difference important?

Pupils prepare a chart showing the French industries which were nationalized prior to World War II and the way in which they are controlled. He should indicate on the chart the proportion of the production still in private hands. Have pupils examine the chart. Ask: How would you describe the French economic system? How does it compare with ours in terms of the decisions that are made? How does it compare with the American system?

Use figures on the chalkboard to show how land is divided in France. Ask: How is the land divided between the different classes of land-owners?

Film: Introducing France, 2 reels, United World.

Rose, Politics in England, p. 58.

Godfrey, Gov't. of France, pp. 93-95.

Padover, France, pp. 48-50.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 340-343, 351-355.

Godfrey, Government of France, pp. 18-19.

S. Uses ideal types in analyzing economic systems.

b. Following World War II developed a system of planning which involves a planning board which makes recommendations but that does not bind the government and industry. The board has had a major influence upon the government and industry.

S. Draws inferences from tables.

c. France has had a more rapid economic growth since World War II than has Britain. Between 1950 and 1960 French GNP rose by over 100% while British GNP rose only 50%. This increase was made possible by a large increase in output per man-hour as by longer working hours.



es ideal types in analyzing economic systems.

b. Following World War II, the French developed a system of planning which involves a planning board that makes recommendations but that cannot issue orders. The board has had great influence upon the government and upon private industry.

aws inferences from tables.

c. France has had a more rapid rate of economic growth since World War II than has Britain. Between 1953 and 1958 the French GNP rose by over 50%, while the British GNP rose only 14 per cent. This increase was made possible by a 40% increase in output per man hour as well as by longer working hours.

120. Now have a pupil prepare an oral report on the system of economic planning established after World War II. Then discuss: How much control does the planning board have over industry? How successful has it been in getting private industry to go along with its plans? Does economic planning in France when combined with the nationalization of a number of industries mean that France is a command economy? Why or why not?

At this point it might be wise to remind the class of what they learned in the ninth and tenth grades about different "types" of economic systems. Ask: Did any of the societies you studied fit any of these types exactly? Remind pupils of the need to use a continuum or even a triangle to show where economic systems might lie between market, command, and traditional economies. Now have pupils compare this use of ideal types with the ideal types of social systems which sociologists use. By making this comparison, it may help pupils understand the use of ideal types in both situations.

121. Once more project the table on indices of production and output in the United Kingdom, Western Germany, and France. Review the meaning of index numbers. Now ask: How did production increases compare in Britain and France? What factor shown in this table probably accounts in part for this big increase in France and the slower increase in Britain? What might explain the increase in productivity per man hour? Also tell pupils about the increase in hours of work. Ask: How might this help explain the rise in GNP?
122. Project a table showing the average annual rate of growth in GNP during the 1950's. Ask: How does the French rate compare with that of Britain? of the U.S.? How can you explain a rate of only 4.5 per cent

Godfrey, Government  
pp. 80-92.

Padover, France, p.

Carter, et.al., Ma  
Powers, pp. 343-34

Calderwood, Wester  
pp. 21-22.

Webb, Britain Face  
Sixties, p. 21.

Wilcox, et.al., Ec  
the World Today, p.

a pupil prepare an oral report on the system of economic planning established after World War II. Discuss: How much control does the planning board have over industry? How successful has it been in getting private industry to go along with its plans? Does economic planning in France when combined with the nationalization of a number of industries mean that France has a command economy? Why or why not?

At this point it might be wise to remind the class of what they have learned in the ninth and tenth grades about the different "types" of economic systems. Ask: Did any of the societies you studied fit any of these types exactly? Discuss with the pupils of the need to use a continuum or even a spectrum to show where economic systems might lie between a pure command, and traditional economies. Now have pupils compare this use of ideal types with the ideal types of economic systems which sociologists use. By making this comparison, it may help pupils understand the use of ideal types in both situations.

For the project the table on indices of production and output in the United Kingdom, Western Germany, and France. Review the meaning of index numbers. Now ask: How does production increase compare in Britain and France? What factor shown in this table probably accounts in part for this big increase in France and the smaller increase in Britain? What might explain the increase in productivity per man hour? Also tell pupils about the increase in hours of work. Ask: How might you explain the rise in GNP?

Use a table showing the average annual rate of increase in GNP during the 1950's. Ask: How does the rate compare with that of Britain? of the United States? How can you explain a rate of only 4.5 per cent

Godfrey, Government of France, pp. 80-92.

Padover, France, pp. 46-48.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 343-344, 355-58.

Calderwood, Western Europe, pp. 21-22.

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, p. 21.

Wilcox, et.al., Economies of the World Today, p. 20.

- G. Living levels in the U.S. are very high compared to those in other countries.
- G. Every economic system faces scarcity or lack of enough productive resources to satisfy all human wants.
- d. Living levels in France those in the U.S. and or below those in Britain. rising since World War rate than in Britain, a workers do not seem to change.
- G. In all societies people have certain economic goals. Although some economic goals are very much alike, different societies place differing emphases upon them.
- e. The French have established a comprehensive welfare plan, with greater emphasis upon to encourage more births of the social security in Britain. However, through programs and taxes to support in considerable raising come levels at the expense of upper income levels.
- S. Uses ideal types in analyzing social systems.
- S. Generalizes from data.

ing levels in the U.S. are very compared to those in other countries.

y economic system faces scarcity or lack of enough productive resources to satisfy all human needs.

d. Living levels in France rank far below those in the U.S. and only slightly below those in Britain. They have been rising since World War II at a faster rate than in Britain, although the workers do not seem to perceive much change.

all societies people have certain economic goals. Although some economic goals are very much alike, different societies place differing emphases upon them.

e. The French have established a comprehensive welfare plan, but it places greater emphasis upon family aid to encourage more births than upon some of the social security benefits found in Britain. However, the welfare programs and taxes to support them result in considerable raising of lower income levels at the expense of those in upper income levels.

Some ideal types in analyzing social trends.

Derive conclusions from data.

when the table shown earlier showed a 54% increase in production from 1953 to 1958?

123. Project a table showing GNP per capita for various countries in 1961. Where does France rank as compared to the U.S.? Britain? (Or use most current figures.)

Wilcox, et.al., E  
the World Today,

Quote descriptions of living levels among workers in France. Discuss: How does this situation compare with living levels of workers in this country? in Britain?

Davey, France in

125. Cite figures on the per cent by which real income per capita has risen in France since World War II. Then give pupils figures on how workers perceived what had happened to their incomes in this period. Also point out what has happened to hours of work during this period. Discuss: How could per capita real wages rise while wages per hour decreased? Point out what has happened to hours of work.

e.g. See Bourric  
pp. 480, 484.

126. Project the table on social security in 1957, as shown in Webb. How does France compare with Britain in terms of the per cent of national income spent on social security? How does it compare with the other countries listed? Which kinds of welfare payments seem less important in France than in Britain? more important in France than in Britain?

Webb, Britain Fac  
Sixties, p. 25.

Godfrey, Gov't. o  
pp. 94, 101-102.

Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 339-3

127. Now have pupils try to place France in terms of the ideal types of social systems. Compare with Britain and the U.S.

table shown earlier showed a 54% increase in  
from 1953 to 1958?

a table showing GNP per capita for various coun-  
1961. Where does France rank as compared to  
Britain? (Or use most current figures.)

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Discuss: How does this situation compare with  
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How does France compare with Britain in terms  
per cent of national income spent on social se-  
How does it compare with the other countries  
Which kinds of welfare payments seem less im-  
in France than in Britain? more important in  
than in Britain?

pupils try to place France in terms of the  
types of social systems. Compare with Britain

Wilcox, et.al., Economies of  
the World Today, p. 16.

Davey, France in Crisis, p. 73.

e.g. See Bourricaud, "France,"  
pp. 480, 484.

Webb, Britain Faces the  
Sixties, p. 25.

Godfrey, Gov't. of France,  
pp. 94, 101-102.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 339-340.

S. Identifies differences in data.

C. Western Germany's social, political, and economic systems are interrelated and change rapidly.

1. Western Germany is a secular type of society.

a. Germany has become a modernized and urbanized economy.

b. Germany faces little ethnic conflict, and religious issues are less of an issue than in other countries.

S. Has a well-developed sense of time. (Compares duration of periods..)

G. Whenever things valued by a society are scarce, there will be differential access to and control over these valued and scarce things by subgroups within the society.

c. The sharp class distinction and conflict of pre-World War II has been greatly reduced. There is vertical mobility today, and conflict is not noticeable.

G. The amount of vertical mobility varies from society to society.

d. The German educational system is changing some since World War II in the direction of promoting equality and the reduction of class conflict. However, the changes have not had the impact as yet.

G. The amount of class conflict is related to the degree of difference among classes, the degree of vertical mobility possible, and the degree to which propaganda is used to a-



ifies differences in data.

C. Western Germany's social, political, and economic systems are interrelated and changing rapidly.

1. Western Germany is a secular-pluralistic type of society.

a. Germany has become a mature, industrialized and urbanized economy.

b. Germany faces little ethnic and rural conflict, and religious conflict is less of an issue than in France.

well-developed sense of  
(Compares duration of periods..)

ver things valued by a society scarce, there will be differences in access to and control over these scarce and scarce things by subgroups within the society.

Amount of vertical mobility varies from society to society.

Amount of class conflict is related to the degree of difference between classes, the degree of vertical mobility possible, and the degree of propaganda used to a-

c. The sharp class distinctions and class conflict of pre-World War II have been greatly reduced. There is considerable vertical mobility today, and class conflict is not noticeable.

d. The German educational system has been changing some since World War II in the direction of promoting greater democracy and the reduction of class attitudes. However, the changes have had no great impact as yet.

128. Have a pupil prepare a chart showing the degree to which Western Germany is industrialized and urbanized. Have pupils compare Germany in these points with France and Britain.

Faris, ed., Handbook of Sociology, p. 13

129. Have a pupil give a report on German ethnic, racial and religious composition and conflict. Compare with the situation in France and Britain both in terms of intensity of conflict and in terms of how long the conflict lasted as compared to the length of time during which the government has had democratic institutions.

Porter

Heidenheimer, Germany, pp. 35-

Merkel, Germany,

Warburg,  
pp. 20-21.

130. Have a group of students present a symposium on "Classes and Class Conflict in West Germany: Pre and Post World War II." The group should discuss the relationship of industrialization and the war to the class system and mobility, and it should also analyze the role of the educational system and class mobility in Western Germany. Afterwards, have pupils compare the class system with that in France and Britain.

Deutscher, Our Changing World, pp. 9-

Merkel, Germany,

Pye and Verba, Germany, pp. 160-162, 165

Carter, et.al.,  
Germany, pp. 582-

pupil prepare a chart showing the degree to which western Germany is industrialized and urbanized. Pupils compare Germany in these points with France and Britain.

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Faris, ed., Handbook of Modern Sociology, p. 135.

Porter

Heidenheimer, Govt's. of Germany, pp. 35-36.

Merkel, Germany, pp. 210-212.

Warburg,  
pp. 20-21.

Deutsch, Our Changing German Problems, pp. 9-15.

Merkel, Germany, pp. 128-135.

Pye and Verba, Polit. Culture, pp. 160-162, 165 ff.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 582-727-730.

rouse class conflict.

- G. All the institutions in a society are related; because of this interrelationship, a change in one institution is likely to affect other institutions. (Changes in the family are reflected in other institutions, and changes in other institutions are reflected in the family.)
- e. The Germany family system changed drastically since World War II; much less authoritarianism existed before the war and its aftermath accentuated a trend which had begun several decades earlier. Changes in the family may eventually have an important impact upon democratic beliefs.
- f. Cultural values have changed since World War II; indeed, there is considerable movement in the direction of Americanization of values.
- g. World War II and post-war reconstruction have created rapid changes which have been accompanied by a high crime rate.
- S. Draws inferences from data.
- h. West German changes since World War II have not been accompanied by similar changes in East Germany, which was under communist control. This includes the area dominated by Junkers in pre-war days.
- S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations to new data.
2. West Germany's political system is democratic, although many still

e class conflict.

The institutions in a society related; because of this interrelationship, a change in one institution is likely to affect other institutions. (Changes in family are reflected in other institutions, and changes in other institutions are reflected in the family.)

- e. The Germany family system has changed drastically since World War II toward much less authoritarianism; however, the war and its aftermath have just accentuated a trend which had started several decades earlier. This trend in the family may eventually have an important impact upon democratic beliefs.
- f. Cultural values have changed markedly since World War II; indeed, many claim considerable movement in the direction of Americanization of values.
- g. World War II and post war industrialization have created rapid social changes which have been accompanied by a rising crime rate.
- h. West German changes since World War II have not been accompanied by similar changes in East Germany which remains under communist control and which includes the area dominated heavily by Junkers in pre-war days.

inferences from data.

uses previously-learned concepts  
generalizations to new data.

- 2. West Germany's political system is democratic, although many still worry about

131. Have a pupil give a report on changes in the family system in Western Germany. He should project tables showing changes and should discuss causes of the changes and possible implications for other aspects of Germany society. Pye and Verba, e Culture, pp. 154  
Merkl, Germany,
132. Project tables showing changes in cultural values as shown by opinion polls right after World War II and more recently. Ask: What do these tables show about trends? What effects are these new values likely to have upon other aspects of German society? Now tell pupils about discussions in Germany about the Americanization of society and some of the reasons given for it. Merkl, Germany, 161-167.  
Epstein, Germany Adenauer, pp. 39
133. Ask: What do you think might have happened to crime rates during and after World War II? Why? Now tell pupils something about what did happen, or have a pupil give a very brief report on changing crime rates in Western Germany. Ask: How does the trend compare with trends in other countries?
134. Have pupils look at a map showing the two Germanys. Point out the area where Junkers were very strong in pre-war days. Ask: Was their strength primarily in what is now West or East Germany? Discuss the implications of this division. Map of the two G
135. Review with pupils the causes for the overthrow of the Weimar Republic. Then have a pupil describe the govern- Deutsch, Our Cha Problems, pp. 15

pupil give a report on changes in the family in Western Germany. He should project tables of changes and should discuss causes of the changes and possible implications for other aspects of society.

Pye and Verba, eds., Polit. Culture, pp. 154-160.

Merkel, Germany, pp. 142-143.

tables showing changes in cultural values as shown in opinion polls right after World War II and in the 1950s. Ask: What do these tables show about the changes? What effects are these new values likely to have on other aspects of German society? Now tell about discussions in Germany about the Americanization of society and some of the reasons given for it.

Merkel, Germany, pp. 136-141, 161-167.

Epstein, Germany After Adenauer, pp. 39-42.

What do you think might have happened to crime rates in Germany after World War II? Why? Now tell pupils something about what did happen, or have a pupil give a very short report on changing crime rates in Western Germany. How does the trend compare with trends in other countries?

Pupils look at a map showing the two Germanys. Point out the area where Junkers were very strong in the 1930s. Ask: Was their strength primarily in what part of East Germany? Discuss the implications of the division.

Map of the two Germanys.

With pupils discuss the causes for the overthrow of the Weimar Republic. Then have a pupil describe the government of the Weimar Republic.

Deutsch, Our Changing German Problems, pp. 15-16.

- its ability to retain support of future crises.
- a. The Weimar Republic faced and economic problems with time and general acceptance of government. It was also a strong presidency, a weak numerous political parties stability.
  - b. Following World War II, the occupation powers finally formation of a new Republic constitution was an attempt of the weaknesses of the Weimar. The president has little power, the chancellor has great power. The constitutional provision has a sharp reduction in the number of political parties. The German government is made up of two bodies, but the executive body can only delay legislation. The Weimar Republic is marked by greater liberalism centered in the chancellor than is true in other democracies.
- G. Political power is unevenly distributed through a population, even in a democracy.
  - G. The number of political parties within the system will depend on the basic nature of the cohesions and conflicts in the society, on the governmental structure, and on the electoral system.
  - G. The electoral and ideological functions of a political party are almost always in competition with each other; in order to build majority electoral support, the party in a plural society has to make compromises to the conflicting attitudes, interests, and ideologies in the society.
  - S. Generalizes from data.



its ability to retain support in the face of future crises.

- a. The Weimar Republic faced many social and economic problems without the long-time and general acceptance of democratic government. It was also marked by a strong presidency, a weak chancellor, numerous political parties, and instability.
- b. Following World War II, the three western occupation powers finally agreed to the formation of a new Republic. The new constitution was an attempt to get rid of the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic. The president has little power, the chancellor has great power, and a constitutional provision has brought about a sharp reduction in the number of political parties. The German Parliament is made up of two bodies, but the upper body can only delay legislation. The Republic is marked by greater authoritarianism centered in the role of the chancellor than is true in some democracies.

ical power is unevenly distributed through a population, in a democracy.

umber of political parties in the system will depend on basic nature of the cohesions conflicts in the society, on governmental structure, and the electoral system.

lectoral and ideological divisions of a political party are not always in competition with each other; in order to build many electoral support, the party in a plural society has to make compromises to the conflicting attitudes, interests, and ideologies of the society.

alizes from data.

mental structure under the Wiemar Republic. Discuss: If you had been trying to set up a new republic after World War II, how would you have changed the governmental structur? Why?

Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 610-

136. Have another group of students present a panel discussion on "The West German Government: How Does It Differ from the Wiemar Republic?" Be sure to have pupils discuss differences in the party system as well as in the structure of government. Have the class compare the West German government with that in Britain and France.

Deutsch, Our Cha  
Problems, pp. 27

Heidenheimer, Go  
Germany.

Epstein, Germany  
Adenauer, pp. 9-

Merkl, Germany,

Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 655-

137. Have several pupils prepare a mock newspaper which might have appeared upon Adenauer's leaving office. It should discuss his accomplishments and prospects for the future.

structure under the Wiemar Republic. Discuss: had been trying to set up a new republic after ar II, how would you have changed the govern- structur? Why?

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Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 610-623.

Deutsch, Our Changing German Problems, pp. 27-29.

Heidenheimer, Governments of Germany.

Epstein, Germany After Adenauer, pp. 9-19.

Merkel, Germany, pp. 277-282.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 655-59, 664-707.

S. Uses Reader's Guide to locate information.

S. Interprets cartoons.

S. Identifies differences in data.

G. Federalism pays greater homage than unitary systems to local differences and autonomy, but it also pays the greater price in inconsistency, diversity, and competition.

S. Identifies differences in data.

G. The political importance of the judiciary depends largely on whether or not it has the responsibility for declaring acts of the other two branches unconstitutional.

S. Interprets tables.

G. Changes in one aspect of a culture will have effects on other aspects; changes will ramify whether they are technological, in social organization, in ideology, or whatever else is a part of the cultural system.

c. Germany has a federal rather than a unitary system of government.

d. The judiciary has powers of review which give it greater power than the judiciary in France.

e. There has been a sharp change in norms and values since World War II, in part as a result of the occupation, in part as a result of the economic changes since World War II, and in part as a result of the German people's rejection of the republican form of government and their adoption of a democracy, although this

Reader's Guide to locate information.

interprets cartoons.

identifies differences in data.

Federalism pays greater homage to unitary systems to local preferences and autonomy, but it pays the greater price in inconsistency, diversity, and competition.

identifies differences in data.

The political importance of the judiciary depends largely on whether or not it has the responsibility for declaring acts of the other two branches unconstitutional.

interprets tables.

Changes in one aspect of a culture may have effects on other aspects; changes will ramify whether they are technological, in social organization, in ideology, or whatever is a part of the cultural

c. Germany has a federal rather than a unitary system of government.

d. The judiciary has powers of constitutional review which give it greater political power than the judiciary in Britain or in France.

e. There has been a sharp change in political norms and values since World War II, in part as a result of the war, in part as a result of the occupation, and in part as a result of economic and social changes since World War II. Today the masses of the German people accept the republican form of government and democracy, although this acceptance

138. Have several pupils put on an imaginary "Meet the Press" session between reporters and the present Chancellor of West Germany concerning crucial problems facing his country. Use Reader's Guide articles.
139. Project a current cartoon on some action of Germany. Discuss the use of symbols in the cartoon.
140. Have a pupil make a chart to show the German federal system. Have the class study it. Then discuss the differences between the German federal system and our own federal system. Heidenheimer, T  
of Germany, ch. 7  
Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 708
141. Tell pupils about the powers of judicial review in Germany. Discuss: Do you think that the German judiciary has more or less political power than the French and British judiciaries do? Why? Heidenheimer, G  
Germany, ch. 7  
Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 717
142. Following Verba's type of analysis, tell pupils some of the questions which have been raised about how successful the Germany democracy will prove to be in the long run. Then project a series of tables showing changes in political norms and values, the attitudes of the Germans toward the present government, the trends in voting, and the attitudes of the German people toward civic competence. Discuss: What hope do you think there is for the permanent success of democratic Pye and Verba,  
Culture, pp. 13

eral pupils put on an imaginary "Meet the Press" between reporters and the present Chancellor of Germany concerning crucial problems facing his coun-

Use Reader's Guide to locate articles.

a current cartoon on some action of Germany. Discuss the use of symbols in the cartoon.

pupil make a chart to show the German federal system. Have the class study it. Then discuss the differences between the German federal system and our own system.

Heidenheimer, The Governments of Germany, ch. 8.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 708-716.

pupils about the powers of judicial review in Germany. Discuss: Do you think that the German judiciary has more or less political power than the French judiciary? Why?

Heidenheimer, Governments of Germany, ch. 7.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 717-726.

Using Verba's type of analysis, tell pupils some questions which have been raised about how successful the Germany democracy will prove to be in the future. Then project a series of tables showing differences in political norms and values, the attitudes of Germans toward the present government, the attitudes in voting, and the attitudes of the German people toward civic competence. Discuss: What hope do you have for the permanent success of democratic

Pye and Verba, eds., Political Culture, pp. 133-36, 138-154.

- G. The process of political socialization is a continuous process; the individual continually acquires new values and patterns of behavior, and a sharp change in his life may result in re-socialization.
- G. Political activity, by which the individual seeks his goals and interests through the political system takes any number of forms, depending on the nature of the system, and varies greatly in incidence.
- G. The contrast between democratic and non-democratic political systems may be looked at as a conflict in basic underlying values.
- S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.
- G. Compromise is more easily achieved in those political systems in which there is agreement on questions touching the fundamental social, economic, and political institutions.

is probably based upon wh  
able to do economically r  
the development of deep-  
positive democratic value  
people tend to vote for m  
road parties, rather than  
either extreme. The Germ  
not rank as high in feeli  
competence as do the Brit  
Americans, and they do no  
actively either in politi  
in other kinds of volunta



process of political social-  
tion is a continuous process;  
individual continually ac-  
s new values and patterns  
avior, and a sharp change  
s life may result in re-  
lization.

ical activity, by which the  
idual seeks his goals and  
ests through the political  
m takes any number of forms,  
ding on the nature of the  
m, and varies greatly in  
ence.

ontrast between democratic  
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es previously-learned con-  
and generalizations.

omise is more easily achie-  
n those political systems  
ich there is agreement on  
ions touching the funda-  
l social, economic, and  
ical institutions.

is probably based upon what it has been  
able to do economically rather than upon  
the development of deep-seated and  
positive democratic values. The German  
people tend to vote for middle-of the  
road parties, rather than for those at  
either extreme. The German people do  
not rank as high in feelings of civic  
competence as do the British or the  
Americans, and they do not participate as  
actively either in political parties or  
in other kinds of voluntary organizations.

government in West Germany?

143. Have a pupil give a report on changes in German attitudes toward the Nazis and toward ideas about the individual and the state.

Epstein, Germany  
Adenauer, pp. 42-

Carter, et.al.,  
Powers, pp. 648-

144. Discuss: Should compromise be easier or more difficult within the government today than it was in the Weimar Republic? Why?

nt in West Germany?

pil give a report on changes in German atti-  
ward the Nazis and toward ideas about the in-  
and the state.

Epstein, Germany After  
Adenauer, pp. 42-46.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign  
Powers, pp. 648-651.

Should compromise be easier or more difficult  
the government today than it was in the Wiemar  
? Why?

- S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.
- S. Generalizes from data.
- G. Any decision is, in part, a product of the internalized values and perceptions of the persons making the decision.
- G. The decision-maker reacts to pressure from other decision-makers as well as to pressure from outside the government.
- G. The institutions of government constitute the arena or the structure within which the authoritative decisions of the political process are made.
- S. Generalizes from data.
- S. Identifies differences in data.
- G. Economic systems are usually mixed, with both public and private ownership and with decisions made both by the government and by consumers and
- f. Political decision making is affected by many of the same factors as in other democracies. Differences arise because of the socialization of leaders and because of differences in the structure of government.
- g. East Germany remains under a separate government, and the problem of national unification still exists between the East and West German governments.
3. The West German economic system is a free market economy with less national control over industry than in Britain or France, and less than in the U.S.
- a. Following World War II

ies previously-learned concepts  
generalizations.

ralizes from data.

Decision is, in part, a product  
of the internalized values and  
perceptions of the persons making  
the decision.

A decision-maker reacts to pres-  
sure from other decision-makers as  
well as to pressure from outside  
the government.

The institutions of government  
constitute the arena or the  
structure within which the au-  
thoritative decisions of the  
political process are made.

ralizes from data.

Identifies differences in data.

Economic systems are usually mixed,  
both public and private owner-  
ship and with decisions made both by  
the government and by consumers and

f. Political decision making by leaders is  
affected by many of the same kinds of  
factors as in other democracies; dif-  
ferences arise because of different so-  
cialization of leaders and people and  
because of differences in the structure  
of government.

g. East Germany remains under a communist  
government, and the problems of achieving  
national unification still plague the  
West German government.

3. The West German economic system is a mixed  
economy with less nationalization of in-  
dustry than in Britain or France but more  
than in the U.S.

a. Following World War II there was a

145. Discuss: How do you think political decision-making by German leaders compares with that in France and in Britain? How does it compare with decision-making by leaders of the Wiemar Republic?

146. Have a pupil present a report on East Germany under Communism. Then have the class compare the systems of government in East and West Germany. Also discuss: Why does this split create problems for the West German government?

Great Decisions

147. Have a pupil give a report on the type of economic system which Western Germany adopted after World War II. He should compare it with the economic systems of Britain, France, and the U.S. in terms of how basic economic questions are worked out. He should also compare it with the system under the Wiemar Republic.

: How do you think political decision-making  
an leaders compares with that in France and in  
? How does it compare with decision-making by  
of the Wiemar Republic?

pupil present a report on East Germany under  
sm. Then have the class compare the systems  
rnment in East and West Germany. Also discuss:  
s this split create problems for the West Ger-  
ernment?

Great Decisions 1968.

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which Western Germany adopted after World War  
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ain, France, and the U.S. in terms of how basic  
c questions are worked out. He should also com-  
with the system under the Wiemar Republic.

businessmen.

definite attempt to give  
prise as much of a role

G. Most economic systems are in the  
process of constant change.

S. Interprets tables.

S. Identifies differences in data.

G. In all societies people have cer-  
tain economic goals. Although some  
economic goals are very much alike,  
different societies place differing  
emphases upon them.

S. Sets up hypotheses.

b. The government has also  
numerous welfare progr  
differing emphases than  
France.

c. German economic growth  
a very high rate since  
the face of serious war  
However, the rate has s  
in recent years. The pr  
ment was replaced by th  
until recently.

S. Interprets tables.

S. Identifies differences in data.

S. Tests hypotheses against data.



businessmen.

that economic systems are in the process of constant change.

interprets tables.

identifies differences in data.

all societies people have certain economic goals. Although some economic goals are very much alike, different societies place differing emphases upon them.

sets up hypotheses.

interprets tables.

identifies differences in data.

tests hypotheses against data.

definite attempt to give free enterprise as much of a role as possible.

b. The government has also engaged in numerous welfare programs, but with differing emphases than in Britain or France.

c. German economic growth has proceeded at a very high rate since World War II in the face of serious wartime destruction. However, the rate has slowed down some in recent years. The problem of unemployment was replaced by the lack of labor until recently.

Or the pupil might prepare a chart on the West German economic system, showing how the basic economic questions are worked out in that system. He should then lead a class discussion in which pupils compare this system with that in Britain, France, and the U.S. He should add a comparison of the present economic system and that under the Weimar Republic.

148. Once more project the table showing social security spending in 1957 in different countries. Discuss: Does Western Germany place as much emphasis upon social security and welfare benefits as does Britain? France? How do expenditures differ? Why do you think it was essential for the government to develop more extensive welfare programs after World War II? Webb, Britain Face Sixties, p. 24.
149. Have a pupil give a report on the serious social and economic problems facing Western Germany following World War II. He should discuss the results of physical devastation (using photos to illustrate), the problems of people who had lost jobs, homes, families, etc., the influx of refugees from Eastern Germany, and the removal of much industrial capital for reparations. Discuss: How would you expect Western Germany to fare as compared to Britain and France in terms of industrial growth in post-war years? (Have pupils set up hypotheses.) Deutsch, Our Char Problems, p. 54.  
Merkl, Germany, p.
150. Once again project the table showing changes in production and productivity from 1953 to 1958. Ask: How did Western Germany compare with Britain and France on growth in production? in output per man hour? in employment? Have pupils check their hypotheses (from #149) against this data. Webb, Britain Face Sixties, p. 21. Figures in Merkl, pp. 119, 124.

pupil might prepare a chart on the West German system, showing how the basic economic questions worked out in that system. He should then lead a class session in which pupils compare this system with that of France, and the U.S. He should add a comparison of the present economic system and that under the Weimar

project the table showing social security expenditures in 1957 in different countries. Discuss: Does Germany place as much emphasis upon social and welfare benefits as does Britain? France? Expenditures differ? Why do you think it was important for the government to develop more extensive programs after World War II?

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, p. 24.

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Deutsch, Our Changing German Problems, p. 54.

Merkl, Germany, pp. 115-117.

pupil project the table showing changes in production and productivity from 1953 to 1958. Ask: How do Western Germany compare with Britain and France in terms of production? in output per man hour? in productivity? Have pupils check their hypotheses (from their hypotheses) against this data.

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, p. 21. See also figures in Merkl, Germany, pp. 119, 124.

- G. At any specific time the total output is affected by the quantity and quality of productive resources (land or natural resources, labor, and capital goods), by the level of technology, and by the efficiency of the organizational structure.
- S. Interprets tables.
- G. Living levels in the U.S. are very high compared to those in most countries.
- G. Every economic system faces scarcity or a lack of enough productive resources to satisfy all human wants.
- S. Uses ideal types in analyzing social systems.
- d. Living levels are still in the U.S., but they have risen rapidly since 1950.

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compared to those in most  
ries.

economic system faces scar-  
or a lack of enough productive  
rces to satisfy all human

- d. Living levels are still far below those  
in the U.S., but they have increased  
rapidly since 1950.

ideal types in analyzing social  
ns.

151. Show the film West Germany Moves Forward. Discuss: What had happened to German industry since World War II? What accounts for the success of the economic system during this period?

Film: West Germa  
Forward, 1½ reel

152. Have a pupil give a report on what has happened to living levels in Germany since the end of World War II. He should show the class tables to support his statements.

Merk1, Germany,  
124.

153. Invite some person who has visited Western Germany to class to talk about Modern Germany.

154. Now draw on the board a continuum showing the different ideal types of social systems. Have the class decide where to place Germany, England, and France on this continuum. Students should be asked to support their suggested placements.

film West Germany Moves Forward. Discuss: What  
happened to German industry since World War II?  
What accounts for the success of the economic system  
in this period?

Film: West Germany Moves  
Forward, 1½ reels, FFC.

Student give a report on what has happened to  
living levels in Germany since the end of World War  
II. Student should show the class tables to support his  
report.

Merkl, Germany, pp. 120-123,  
124.

Assign some person who has visited Western Germany to  
talk about Modern Germany.

On the board a continuum showing the different  
types of social systems. Have the class decide where  
Germany, England, and France on this continuum.  
Students should be asked to support their suggested  
placements.

SUB-UNIT ON FOREIGN POLICY AND CULMINATING SECTION FOR UNIT

OBJECTIVES

GENERALIZATIONS

1. The international system may be looked at as a series of power relationships. (Industrial capacity and energy resources are important bases for national power.)
  - a. Nationalism usually makes people prepared to divert resources and effort into channels to achieve nationalistic ends.
  - b. Nations may pool their power behind common goals in varying systems of alliances and combinations.
  - c. Force as a means of national power depends not only on the effective preponderance of force, but on the possibility that its use may alienate the support of other nations.
2. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.
  - a. The process by which a nation sets its foreign policy is of its internal polit
3. Imperialism, and particular of superiority by members of a nationalistic country, give rise to feelings of frustration; when combined with the diffusion of nationalist ideas, they give rise to feelings of
4. War has serious economic and political effects on the people in affected areas.
5. The world is a community of dependent countries. Important parts of the world are affected by one part of the world affairs.
  - a. Specialization of industry in different regions, and countries, creates interdependence.
    - 1) Mass production produces lower unit costs, but it depends upon a big enough market to make it profitable.
  - b. Some things can be produced in one place than in another because of climate, resources, people's skills, etc.



IN FOREIGN POLICY AND CULMINATING SECTION FOR UNIT

OBJECTIVES

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ional self-interest, perceptions  
ver relationships between coun-  
expectations about how other  
s will act, and domestic problems  
ne.

ne process by which a nation sets

its foreign policy is very much a part  
of its internal politics.

3. Imperialism, and particularly attitudes of superiority by members of the imperialistic country, give rise to feelings of frustration; when combined with the diffusion of nationalistic ideas, it helps give rise to feelings of nationalism.
4. War has serious economic and psychological effects on the people in war-torn areas.
5. The world is a community of interdependent countries. Important happenings in one part of the world affect other parts.
  - a. Specialization of individuals, regions, and countries makes for interdependence.
    - 1) Mass production permits reductions in costs, but it is dependent upon a big enough market to make it profitable.
  - b. Some things can be produced better in one place than in another because of climate, resources, access, people's skills, etc.

6. Capital formation through saving (or foreign aid) is a major means of increasing an economy's total output over time, because it increases productive capacity.
  7. People do not change their behavior unless they feel a need to change.
  8. A region is an area of one or more homogeneous features.
    - a. Regions are delimited on many different bases, depending upon the purpose of the study.
3. Is sceptical of panaceas

### SKILLS

1. Sets up hypotheses.
2. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.
3. Draws inferences from a comparison of different map patterns of the same area.
4. Generalizes from data.

### ATTITUDES

1. Is curious about social data.
2. Is committed to the free examination of social attitudes and data.

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(ign aid) is a major means  
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ver time, because it in-  
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attitudes and data.

3. Is sceptical of panaceas.

OBJECTIVES

A. IS CURIOUS ABOUT SOCIAL DATA.

S. Generalizes from data.

G. Nations may pool their power behind common goals in varying systems of alliances and combinations.

S. Draws inferences from a comparison of different map patterns of the same area.

CONTENT

V. Each of the Western European countries faces international problems; the countries are affected by and large by moving toward greater political and economic cooperation with each other and the United States.

A. Each of the major Western European countries faces some problems which are affected by the others; however, the stakes are high in their outcome.

1. Britain has faced the loss of its empire and has had to try to readjust its international relations.

CONTENT

VARIOUS ABOUT SOCIAL DATA.

V. Each of the Western European countries faces serious international problems; the countries have reacted by and large by moving toward greater political and economic cooperation with each other and with the United States.

A. Each of the major Western European countries faces some problems which affect it differently from the others; however, the others have a stake in their outcome.

alizes from data.

ns may pool their power behind  
n goals in varying systems of  
ces and combinations.

1. Britain has faced the loss of colonies and has had to try to readjust commonwealth relations.

inferences from a comparison  
ferent map patterns of the  
area.

## TEACHING PROCEDURES

1. Discuss: In the light of what you learned about the history of Western Europe and what you have studied about Britain, France, and Germany thus far, what problems do you think these countries faced internationally after World War II? What issues do you think the U.S. must have faced in its relations with Western European countries?
2. Give pupils a chance to read in class on problems related to relations among Western European countries, relations between these countries and other countries, and U.S. policies related to Western Europe. Before pupils begin, give them a series of suggested individual and small group activities and let them suggest others. Make assignments and give pupils a schedule indicating when their projects must be ready.
3. Have a group of students present a panel discussion on the British Empire and Commonwealth prior to World War II. They should explain the organization of the Commonwealth, and they might discuss the pros and cons of such an organization for the British and for the Commonwealth countries.
4. Have a pupil prepare two maps showing what has happened to the British Commonwealth and empire since World War II. Then have another pupil give a report on the reasons for the decline of the empire.

## MATERIALS

Also see bibli

See history te

Carter, et.al.  
Powers, pp. 21

Saywell and Ri  
wealth of Nati  
81.

Webb, Britain  
Sixties, pp. 3

Theobald, ed.,

## PROCEDURES

In the light of what you learned about the  
of Western Europe and what you have studied  
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A pupil prepare two maps showing what has happened  
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have another pupil give a report on the reasons  
decline of the empire.

## MATERIALS

Also see bibliography.

See history textbooks.

Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 215-221.

Saywell and Ricker, Commonwealth of Nations, pp. 74-81.

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, pp. 36-40.

Theobald, ed., Britain in

- S. Generalizes from data.
  
  - A. IS COMMITTED TO THE FREE EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND DATA.
  
  - G. Nationalism usually makes people prepared to divert resources and effort into channels to achieve nationalistic ends.
  
  - G. Force as a means of national power depends not only on the effective preponderance of force, but on the possibility that its use may alienate the support of other nations.
  
  - G. The world is a community of interdependent countries. Important happenings in one part of the world affect other parts.
  
  - G. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.
  
  - S. Generalizes from data.
2. The French have also faced problems and have worked out with former colonies.



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OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND DATA.

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of national self-interest,  
ptions of power relationships  
en countries, expectations  
how other nations will act,  
omestic problems at home.

analyzes from data.

2. The French have also faced serious colonial problems and have worked out new relations with former colonies.

the Sixties,

5. Have several pupils role-play a discussion between British, French, and American diplomats during the Suez Crisis.

Use books on library.

6. Have a group of pupils role-play a discussion among a group of Englishmen about what has happened to the British Empire and Commonwealth since World War II. They should discuss what the changes mean for Britain and what Britain's course should now be toward the remaining members of the Commonwealth.

7. Have a pupil prepare a chart to show the important characteristics of the French Union. Discuss: How does the French Union compare with the British Commonwealth?

Carter, et. a  
Powers, pp.

Godfrey, Gov

the Sixties, part 3.

Use books on Middle East in library.

Several pupils role-play a discussion between British, French, and American diplomats during the crisis.

A group of pupils role-play a discussion among a group of Englishmen about what has happened to the British Empire and Commonwealth since World War II. They should discuss what the changes mean for Britain and what Britain's policy should now be toward the remaining members of the Commonwealth.

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Carter, et.al., Major Foreign Powers, pp. 409-414.

Godfrey, Government of France,

- G. Imperialism, and particularly attitudes of superiority by members of the imperialist country, give rise to feelings of frustration; when combined with the diffusion of nationalistic ideas, it helps give rise to feelings of nationalism.
- G. Nationalism usually makes people prepared to divert resources and effort into channels to achieve nationalistic ends.
- G. Force as a means of national power depends not only on the effective preponderance of force, but on the possibility that its use may alienate the support of other nations.
- G. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.
- S. Sets up hypotheses.

3. Germany faces a serious divided Germany and an i

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s of power relationships be-  
n countries, expectations about  
other nations will act, and  
stic problems at home.

up hypotheses.

3. Germany faces a serious question of a divided Germany and an isolated Berlin.

ch. 10.

Duverger, Fre  
System, ch. 1

8. Have a pupil prepare a dittoed report on the Algerian crisis, its effects upon France, and the final solution. Have the class read and discuss this report.

Godfrey, Gov'  
pp. 145-159.

Davey, ed., F  
pp. 177-186.

9. Have a pupil prepare a map showing the partition of Germany. He should explain how this partition came a-

Germ. Inf. C  
Pounds, Divi  
Berlin.

pupil prepare a dittoed report on the Algerian  
its effects upon France, and the final solution.  
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ch. 10.

Duverger, French Political  
System, ch. 11.

Godfrey, Gov't of France,  
pp. 145-159.

Davey, ed., France in Crisis,  
pp. 177-186.

Germ. Inf. Center, Berlin.  
Pounds, Divided Germany and  
Berlin.

G. The process by which a nation sets its foreign policy is very much a part of its internal politics.

G. War has serious economic and psychological effects on the people in war-torn areas.

G. People do not change their behavior unless they feel a need to change.

A. IS COMMITTED TO THE FREE EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND DATA.

B. The Western European countries toward new forms of military political cooperation with the United States. However, of the programs have been independent actions on the part

I. The war and the economic by it and the post-war threat of the Soviet Union and threat of case of a war between the U.S.S.R. gave impetus to



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Foreign policy is very much a  
of its internal politics.

has serious economic and psy-  
chological effects on the people  
war-torn areas.

do not change their behavior  
as they feel a need to change.

MITTED TO THE FREE EXAMINA-  
OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND DATA.

B. The Western European countries have moved  
toward new forms of military, economic, and  
political cooperation with each other and  
with the United States. However, recently some  
of the programs have been hampered by inde-  
pendent actions on the part of certain nations.

1. The war and the economic problems created  
by ~~it and the~~ post-war threat from the  
Soviet Union and threat of invasion in  
case of a war between the U.S. and the  
U.S.S.R. gave impetus to new attempts at

bout. Ask: How do you think the German people would react to this partition?

Have a group of students role-play a discussion between various German leaders about the partition of Germany.

Heidenheimer, Go  
Germany, ch. 17.

Epstein, Germany  
Adenauer, pp. 48

Germ. Inf. Cent  
Pounds, Divided  
Berlin.

Great Decisions  
24-25.

10. Have a pupil give an oral report on the Berlin Wall and what it means to West and East Germans. He should include a discussion of the attempts to escape, and the effects of both failures and successes.

Use Reader's Gu

See also Heaps,  
Shame.

11. Show a film on reconstruction problems facing Europe after World War II. (e.g. The Search on problems of reuniting families after World War II; Passport to Nowhere on the problems of displaced persons after the war). Discuss general destruction as well as problems of displaced people.

Film: The Search  
reels.

Film: Passport  
RKOP, 2 reels.

12. Now remind pupils of the period when the Cold War began between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Ask: If you had been citizens of France, Germany, or Britain during this period, how would you have reacted to this Cold War?

Ask: How do you think the German people would react to this partition?

Group of students role-play a discussion between various German leaders about the partition of

Heidenheimer, Governments of Germany, ch. 11.

Epstein, Germany After Adenauer, pp. 48-57.

Germ. Inf. Center, Berlin.  
Pounds, Divided Germany and Berlin.

Great Decisions, 1965, pp. 24-25.

Pupil give an oral report on the Berlin Wall and its means to West and East Germans. He should include a discussion of the attempts to escape, and the effects of failures and successes.

Use Reader's Guide.

See also Heaps, The Wall of Shame.

Use film on reconstruction problems facing Europe after World War II. (e.g. The Search on problems of reuniting families after World War II; Passport to Nowhere on the problems of displaced persons after the war. Discuss general destruction as well as problems of displaced people.

Film: The Search, TFC, 3 reels.

Film: Passport to Nowhere, RKOP, 2 reels.

Find pupils of the period when the Cold War began between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Ask: If you had been a citizen of France, Germany, or Britain during this period, how would you have reacted to this Cold War?

political and economic co

- S. Applies previously-learned concepts and generalizations.
- G. Some things can be produced better in one place than in another because of climate, resources, access, people's skills, etc.
- G. Mass production permits reductions in costs, but it is dependent upon a big enough market to make it profitable.
- G. Specialization of individuals, regions, and countries makes for interdependence.
- G. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations
2. The U.S. Marshall Plan program demanded a certain amount of cooperation between Western countries. European recovery was aided by several U.N. agencies.
3. Western European countries formed blocs of countries with economic cooperation.
- a. The Common Market was an organization for economic cooperation. It developed some political aspects which some think may eventually lead to a united Western Europe.
- b. The outer seven, including Greece, developed less far-reaching economic cooperation.

political and economic cooperation.

ies previously-learned concepts  
generalizations.

2. The U.S. Marshall Plan provided aid but demanded a certain amount of economic cooperation between Western European countries. European recovery was also aided by several U.N. agencies.

things can be produced better  
ne place than in another because  
climate, resources, access, peo-  
s skills, etc.

3. Western European countries developed two blocs of countries with considerable economic cooperation.

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osts, but it is dependent upon  
g enough market to make it pro-  
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- a. The Common Market was built upon earlier organizations for economic aid and has developed some political institutions which some think may eventually lead to a united Western Europe.

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s, and countries makes for in-  
pendence.

gn policy considerations are  
cted by ideology, considerations

- b. The outer seven, including Britain, developed less far-reaching forms of

What dangers would it have imposed upon you?

13. Tell the class that they will study more later about the Marshall Plan which was a plan to provide American aid for economic reconstruction. At this time, point out the demands which the U.S. made for cooperation between countries in order to get this aid. Ask: Why do you think the U.S. made such a demand?

14. One of the students might prepare a bulletin board display showing the various steps to European cooperation.

Have a group of students present a symposium on the development of various types of economic cooperation between the different European countries and the eventual development of the Common Market. They should analyze reasons and accomplishments.

See Calderwood  
p. 29.

Calderwood, We  
pp. 25-37, 56.  
Nystrom & Malo  
ket, ch. 3.  
Krause, The Co

Shanks & Lambe  
Market.

Davey, ed., Fr  
pt. II.

Clayton, U.S.  
Common Market,

Current Histor  
Current Histor

pp. 321-325.  
Great Decision

16-20.  
Deutsch, New E

15. Now have several pupils present a symposium on the development of an opposing organization of the outer

Nystrom & Malo  
ket, pp. 94-98

gers would it have imposed upon you?

class that they will study more later about Marshall Plan which was a plan to provide American economic reconstruction. At this time, point out demands which the U.S. made for cooperation with European countries in order to get this aid. Ask: Why do you think the U.S. made such a demand?

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See Calderwood, W. Europe, p. 29.

Calderwood, Western Europe, pp. 25-37, 56.

Nystrom & Malof, Common Market, ch. 3.

Krause, The Common Market.

Shanks & Lambert, Common Market.

Davey, ed., France in Crisis, pt. 11.

Clayton, U.S. Trade and the Common Market, pp. 3-22.

Current History, Nov., 1963.

Current History, Dec., 1964, pp. 321-325.

Great Decisions, 1964, pp. 16-20.

Deutsch, New Europe, pp. 5-14.

Nystrom & Malof, Common Market, pp. 94-98 & ch. 5.

of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.

- G. Some things can be produced better in one place than in another because of climate, resources, access, people's skills, etc.
- G. Mass production permits reductions in costs, but it is dependent upon a big enough market to make it profitable.
- G. Specialization of individuals, regions, and countries makes for interdependence.

economic cooperation, zation may break up with and some of the others to the Common Market. final decision to enter Market was opposed by hesitation has been at Commonwealth relations

- 4. Western European countries joined in NATO, a defense alliance with communist countries. France decided to pull out of NATO



national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will behave, and domestic problems at home.

Some things can be produced better in one place than in another because of climate, resources, access, people's skills, etc.

Mass production permits reductions in costs, but it is dependent upon having a big enough market to make it profitable.

Specialization of individuals, regions, and countries makes for interdependence.

economic cooperation, and the organization may break up when and if Britain and some of the others are admitted to the Common Market. Britain's final decision to enter the Common Market was opposed by France. Its hesitation has been affected by its Commonwealth relations.

4. Western European countries have cooperated in NATO, a defense arrangement against communist countries. France finally decided to pull out of NATO.

seven. Why did it develop? What is the outlook for its future?

Webb, Britain Fa  
Sixties, pp. 41-  
Calderwood, W. E.  
pp. 38-43, 52-53  
Kraus, Common Ma  
172-182.  
Current History,

16. Have a pupil tell the class about the British arguments for and against requesting admittance to the Common Market.

See above.

17. Have several pupils role-play a discussion of members of the Council of Ministers over whether or not to admit Britain to the Common Market.

See above.

18. Have a pupil prepare a chart illustrating the purposes and organization of NATO. He should be prepared to tell the class more about how NATO has operated and why it was organized.

Deutsch, New Eu  
20, 30-33.  
Use Reader's Gu  
locate current

Why did it develop? What is the outlook for the future?

Webb, Britain Faces the Sixties, pp. 41-46.  
Calderwood, W. Europe, pp. 38-43, 52-53.  
Kraus, Common Market, pp. 172-182.  
Current History, Nov., 1963.

Pupil tell the class about the British arguments for and against requesting admittance to the Common Market.

See above.

Several pupils role-play a discussion of members of the Council of Ministers over whether or not to join the Common Market.

See above.

Pupil prepare a chart illustrating the purposes and organization of NATO. He should be prepared to discuss more about how NATO has operated and how it is organized.

Deutsch, New Europe, pp. 15-20, 30-33.  
Use Reader's Guide to locate current articles.

G. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.

G. Capital formation through saving (or foreign aid) is a major means of increasing an economy's total output over time, because it increases productive capacity.

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G. Capital formation through saving (or foreign aid) is a major means of increasing an economy's total output over time, because it increases productive capacity.

G. Specialization increases interdependence.

C. The U.S. has been committed to Western European countries, but and still faces problems in it with these countries.

1. U.S. aid provided a great recovery in Western Europe and the defeated enemy.

2. The U.S. has favored the C faces some problems because

gn policy considerations are  
ted by ideology, considerations  
tional self-interest, percep-  
of power relationships be-  
countries, expectations a-  
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oreign aid) is a major means  
creasing an economy's total  
t over time, because it in-  
es productive capacity.

lization increases interde-  
ce.

C. The U.S. has been committed to working with  
Western European countries, but it has faced  
and still faces problems in its relationships  
with these countries.

1. U.S. aid provided a great impetus to re-  
covery in Western Europe of both its allies  
and the defeated enemy.

2. The U.S. has favored the Common Market but  
faces some problems because of it.

19. Have another pupil tell the class about the differences which arose between the French and NATO and the decision of DeGaulle to withdraw during the winter of 1966. Discuss: What are some of the problems arising from the French withdrawal?
- Great Decisions  
22-24.
- Great Decisions  
22-23.
- Great Decisions  
29-39.
20. Show the film Europe Looks Ahead on the effects of Marshall Plan aid on European recovery.
- Film: Europe Looks Ahead  
2 reels.
21. Tell pupils about Morgenthau's plan for Germany. Then quote Merkl to the effect that the U.S. policy of helping Germany recover was one of the best uses of our money that we could have made. Have a pupil tell the class about the American occupation and help. Discuss the pros and cons of our actual policy toward this former enemy.
- Merkl, Germany.
22. Show the film Round Trip: The U.S.A. in World Trade. Discuss: What are the pros and cons of trade barriers? of lowering such barriers?
- Film: Round Trip: The U.S.A. in World Trade

er pupil tell the class about the differences  
e between the French and NATO and the decision  
e to withdraw during the winter of 1966. Dis-  
are some of the problems arising from the  
hdrawal?

Great Decisions, 1964, pp.  
22-24.

Great Decisions, 1965, pp.  
22-23.

Great Decisions, 1966, pp.  
29-39.

ilm Europe Looks Ahead on the effects of Mar-  
aid on European recovery.

Film: Europe Looks Ahead,  
2 reels.

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ut the American occupation and help. Discuss  
and cons of our actual policy toward this form-

Merkel, Germany, p. 11

film Round Trip: The U.S.A. in World Trade. Dis-  
t are the pros and cons of trade barriers? of  
such barriers?

Film: Round Trip: The U.S.A.  
in World Trade, 80F, 2 reels.

G. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.

A. IS SCEPTICAL OF PANACEAS.

G. The world is a community of interdependent countries. Important happenings in one part of the world affect other parts.

G. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, percep-

3. The United States has some between the desire to support European allies and the desire for colonial independence and with colonial and recent o

4. The U.S. has supported West has faced serious international over Berlin.



gn policy considerations are  
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ational self-interest, percep-  
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n countries, expectations a-  
how other nations will act,  
domestic problems at home.

#### CEPTICAL OF PANACEAS.

world is a community of inter-  
dent countries. Important  
enings in one part of the world  
t other parts.

gn policy considerations are  
ted by ideology, considerations  
t self-interest, percep-

3. The United States has sometimes been caught between the desire to support its western European allies and the desire to promote colonial independence and good relations with colonial and recent colonial peoples.

4. The U.S. has supported Western Germany and has faced serious international crises over Berlin.

Or show the film Protective Tariff vs. Free Trade, a See It Now program on the American debate over tariffs on watches. Discuss: What are the arguments for freer trade with Europe? for higher tariffs? Have you changed your mind at all about tariffs? Why or why not?

Film: Protective Free Trade, McGraw-Hill  
2½ reels.

23. In classes of higher than average ability, you might like to use the College of the Air economics television program film on America and the European Common Market. Have a group of pupils read on problems ahead of time and add to the ideas presented in the film.

Krause, Common Market  
136-171.

Clayton, U.S. Trade and the Common Market,

Great Decisions  
21-22.

24. Have several pupils assume the roles of the U.S. Secretary of State and several of his advisors, including his advisors on the Middle East and North Africa and his advisors on France and Britain. They should role-play a discussion on what actions the U.S. should take on crises which France and Britain have with colonies.

25. Have a pupil tell the class briefly about the Berlin airlift. What was its purpose? Why was it important?

See history text

See the film Protective Tariff vs. Free Trade, a See program on the American debate over tariffs on Europe. Discuss: What are the arguments for freer trade for Europe? for higher tariffs? Have you changed your mind about tariffs? Why or why not?

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One pupil tell the class briefly about the Berlin Wall. What was its purpose? Why was it important?

Film: Protective Tariff vs. Free Trade, McGraw-Hill, 2½ reels.

Krause, Common Market, pp. 136-171.

Clayton, U.S. Trade and the Common Market, pp. 20-55.

Great Decisions, 1964, pp. 21-22.

See history textbook.

tions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.

- S. Generalizes from data.
- G. Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations about how other nations will act, and domestic problems at home.
- G. The international system may be looked at as a series of power relationships. (Industrial capacity and energy resources are important bases for national power.)
- A. IS CURIOUS ABOUT SOCIAL DATA.
- 5. Current policy differences the U.S. should expect to differences with its all with other nations.
- 6. If Western Europe were even developing an integrated it would have almost the and industrial power as it would probably require so U.S. policies.

s of power relationships between countries, expectations as to how other nations will act, domestic problems at home.

Generalizes from data.

Foreign policy considerations are affected by ideology, considerations of national self-interest, perceptions of power relationships between countries, expectations as to how other nations will act, domestic problems at home.

The international system may be viewed as a series of power relationships. (Industrial capacity and energy resources are important bases for national power.)

CURIOS ABOUT SOCIAL DATA.

5. Current policy differences indicate that the U.S. should expect to have some policy differences with its allies as well as with other nations.
  
6. If Western Europe were ever to succeed in developing an integrated, federal state, it would have almost the same population and industrial power as has the U.S. It would probably require some changes in U.S. policies.

26. Show the film Berlin: Test for the West. Discuss: Should the U.S. continue to support West Berlin against communist Germany and the U.S.S.R.? Why is West Berlin important to West Germany?

Film: Berlin: Test for the West, EBF, 2 reels

27. Have pupils read current magazine articles and pamphlets about controversies arising between the U.S. and France or some other Western European ally about foreign policy matters. Discuss the specific issue and then discuss: Why is it becoming more difficult in some ways for the western allies and the U.S. to maintain a common front on all foreign policy matters? Should the U.S. stop cooperating with these allies when they refuse to go along with our policies? Why or why not?

Great Decisions  
24-26.

Use Reader's Guide articles.

28. Show the film Will Europe Unite? Discuss: What would be the effect of a united Europe? What would it mean for U.S. policies?

Film: Will Europe Unite?  
2 reels, FPA.

29. Have pupils read about and discuss any recent conflict between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. over any Western European issue. What actions do pupils think the U.S. should take? Why? Postpone an extensive discussion of the conflict until the end of unit two. Use the discussion as a transition to that unit.

film Berlin: Test for the West. Discuss: Should we continue to support West Berlin against communism and the U.S.S.R.? Why is West Berlin important to West Germany?

Film: Berlin: Test for the West, EBF, 2 reels.

Pupils read current magazine articles and pamphlets on controversies arising between the U.S. and France and other Western European ally about foreign policy. Discuss the specific issue and then discuss: Why is it coming more difficult in some ways for the west and the U.S. to maintain a common front on all policy matters? Should the U.S. stop cooperating with these allies when they refuse to go along with our policies? Why or why not?

Great Decisions, 1964, pp. 24-26.

Use Reader's Guide to locate articles.

film Will Europe Unite? Discuss: What would be the effect of a united Europe? What would it mean for our policies?

Film: Will Europe Unite?, 2 reels, FPA.

Pupils read about and discuss any recent conflict between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. over any Western European issue. What actions do pupils think the U.S. should take? Why? Postpone an extensive discussion of conflict until the end of unit two. Use the material as a transition to that unit.

S. Generalizes from data.

VI. Despite differences in their social and economic systems, Britain, France, Germany have many things in common. Other European countries share many of these characteristics and can be identified as a Western European region.

G. A region is an area of one or more homogeneous features.

G. Regions are delimited on many different bases, depending upon the purpose of the study.

S. Generalizes from data.



alizes from data.

VI. Despite differences in their social, political, and economic systems, Britain, France, and Western Germany have many things in common. They and some other European countries share many aspects of what can be identified as a Western European culture.

gion is an area of one or more  
geneous features.

ns are delimited on many dif-  
t bases, depending upon the  
se of the study.

alizes from data.

31. Have pupils pretend to be Americans who have visited Britain, France, and West Germany. They should write a series of letters home comparing these countries with each other and with the United States. Or they should prepare a series of background news articles for a newspaper making such comparisons.
  
32. Have several pupils give reports on other Western European countries in which they are interested. They should contrast the social, political, and economic systems of the country studied with those of Britain, France, and Germany. (Or show films and make such contrasts.)
  
33. Hold a general class discussion summarizing differences between Britain, France, and Germany, and other Western European countries studied. Then discuss: Why do you think social scientists still group these three countries together when talking about a Western European culture? Why do you think they have so many things in common? (Return to the questions raised in the sub-unit on geography.)
  
34. Have a pupil prepare a bulletin board pointing up similarities and differences between the U.S. and Western Europe.

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## THE POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF WESTERN EUROPE

by Robert Holt

There are major problems that accompany any effort to adopt an area study of Western Europe. Although the cultural unity of Western Europe is as great (or greater) than that of, for example, the Indian sub-continent, the existence of a dozen nation-states with quite different types of political organization makes it difficult in a short period to present an adequate picture. One possible solution is to identify problems worth studying and focus attention alternately on the countries the study of which best illuminates the problem.

### The United Kingdom

Many of the roots of the American political system are found in English political theory and practice of the 17th and 18th centuries. Yet while today, both the United States and the United Kingdom have democratic systems, there are significant differences in the way in which they operate. Some of the differences in English practice are important to bring to the attention of the American student. They are practices which the popular American political mythology holds to be vir-

tually incompatible with democracy. One of the most fundamental to the British system of government that is important can be enumerated.

1. In popular American mythology, one of the two fundamental pillars on which the American system rests is that of a separation of powers. Governmental authority must be separated into legislative, executive and judicial branches. The relations between these branches go to the heart of the system of checks and balances. One of the most serious charges that can be made against the American system is that it does not maintain the proper balance. Any concentration of power is viewed with alarm.

In the English system of government, there is no separation of power between the executive and legislative. All significant legislation is introduced by the Cabinet, drafted under its supervision, and introduced by one of its members; and the Cabinet rigidly controls the timetable of the House of Commons. It is exceedingly rare that a piece of legislation supported by the cabinet is not passed.

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are major problems that accompany the adoption of an area study of Western Europe. Although the cultural unity of Western Europe is greater (or greater) than that of, for example, an entire sub-continent, the existence of a number of states with quite different types of organization makes it difficult in a short space to present an adequate picture. One possibility is to identify problems worth study and give attention alternately on the country of which best illuminates the prob-

### The United Kingdom

the roots of the American political system are found in English political theory and practice of the 17th and 18th centuries. Yet while the United States and the United Kingdom have democratic systems, there are significant differences in the way in which they operate. The differences in English practice are brought to the attention of the American student. They are practices which the American student in political mythology holds to be vir-

tually incompatible with democracy, yet they are fundamental to the British system. The most important can be enumerated.

1. In popular American mythology, one of the two fundamental pillars on which our democratic system rests is that of a separation of powers. Governmental authority must be split between legislative, executive and judicial branches and relations between these branches governed by a system of checks and balances. One of the serious charges that can be made against a man in any branch of government is that he is upsetting the proper balance. Any concentration of power is viewed with alarm.

In the English system of government there is no separation of power between executive and legislative. All significant legislation is initiated by the Cabinet, drafted under its supervision, and introduced by one of its members; and the cabinet rigidly controls the timetable of the legislature. It is exceedingly rare that a piece of legislation supported by the cabinet is not passed.

This fusion and concentration of executive-legislative authority is not an accident nor is it considered undesirable. The British fear the diffusion of responsibility as much as Americans fear the concentration of power, and to concentrate responsibility in a stable system, authority must also be concentrated. In the American system of government the capricious use of power is prevented (theoretically by preventing any man or small group of men from monopolizing too much power; while in Britain the capricious use of power is controlled by institutional devices that hold those who exercise power accountable for their acts. (The degree to which it is difficult to hold men responsible for their political actions in the United States can be neatly illustrated by drawing attention to a piece of legislation that the public opinion polls indicate has the backing of a majority of the electorate but which fails to pass in session after session of Congress. Ask the students who are responsible for this thwarting of the will of the majority. It will be difficult for anyone to come up with a clear-cut answer, but a number of different men or groups who share responsibility might be identified. Next ask how they can be held accountable for their acts? The point can be made dramatically by indicating how such a problem is unlikely to arise in England and if it did arise how it would be quickly solved.)

2. To most Americans the division of power

in our federal system is equally as crucial to the survival of democracy as is the separation of powers. In studying the United Kingdom, the student should be getting his first look at a democracy that is unitary rather than federal. The "sovereign states," no constitutional "reserves" that reserve for the states or for themselves powers not explicitly assigned to the central government or prohibited to the state or local government authorities in Britain do not have legal authority from Parliament and a resolution in the House of Commons can create or modify local government authority.

It should be possible to generate in the student some interest in how democracy survives (and flourishes) in the absence of these two features of American government. The product of the answer might well be presented in the context of a further set of contrasts between Britain and America.

1. The Cabinet - The plural executive is a cabinet composed of members of legislative and collective responsibility are all important features of British government that must be understood if the operation of British government is to be appreciated. They all are significantly different from American practice. Mr.

on and concentration of executive authority is not an accident nor is it desirable. The British fear the diffusibility as much as Americans concentration of power, and to diffusibility in a stable system, authority be concentrated. In the American government the capricious use of power (theoretically by preventing any group of men from monopolizing power; while in Britain the capriciousness is controlled by institutional devices) those who exercise power account for the acts. (The degree to which it is held men responsible for their political the United States can be neatly illustrating attention to a piece of legislation the opinion polls indicate has the backing of the electorate but which fails to pass after session of Congress. Ask who are responsible for this thwarting the majority. It will be difficult for me up with a clear-cut answer, but different men or groups who share it might be identified. Next ask how held accountable for their acts? The made dramatically by indicating how it is unlikely to arise in England arise how it would be quickly solved.)

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tant to emphasize than any of these, however, is the cabinet as a deliberative body and the seat of authoritative policy making.

2. Parliament - A bicameral legislature in which one house is greatly inferior to the other is perhaps the most spectacular difference between the American and British legislature. More important to an understanding of the British system, however, are the relatively powerless non-specialized committees and the non-partisan Speaker.

### 3. Relations between Cabinet and Commons

- There are two aspects of this relationship to be highlighted. One is the degree and kind of control that the Cabinet exercises over the time and activity of the Commons. The second is the institutions through which the cabinet is held accountable for its actions to the Commons and through the Commons to the electorate. The question period, the role of the Opposition as the "critic" (not the obstructor) of the government and the Opposition as the "educator" of the electorate are points to discuss.

4. Political Parties and the Commons - How the system as described thus far can operate can be explained only through a description of the role

of political parties in Commons. The majority party is the Prime Minister and his Cabinet control Commons through their control of political party. In American terms P. M. 's are "rubber stamps" voting according to the dictates of the party. But most Englishmen would argue that the British system of disciplined parties better realization of the democratic ideal than does the system of undisciplined parties. The latter should be presented.

5. Parties and elections - Disciplines in Commons require a certain organization outside of Parliament between central direction and constituency. Party discipline should be treated along with the way in which the party system attracts attention on issues rather than upon persons. At this point the importance of the party manifesto (party platform) and the way in which the manifesto of the victorious party governs legislation with dispatch can be

6. Cabinet and Civil Service - The role of the Cabinet in the administration of the government should be included to balance the role of the

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Relations between Cabinet and Commons - The two aspects of this relationship to be discussed. One is the degree and kind of control the Cabinet exercises over the time and activities of the Commons. The second is the institution through which the cabinet is held accountable for its actions to the Commons and through which the Commons are held accountable to the electorate. The question of the role of the Opposition as the "critic" (destructor) of the government and the Opposition as the "educator" of the electorate are also to be discussed.

Political Parties and the Commons - How the system as described thus far can operate can be explained only through a description of the role

of political parties in Commons. The leader of the majority party is the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet control the House of Commons through their control of a disciplined political party. In American terms, almost all P. M. 's are "rubber stamps" voting on the floor according to the dictates of the party leadership. But most Englishmen would argue that the British system of disciplined parties leads to a better realization of the democratic ideal of representation and responsibility than does the American system of undisciplined parties. The British argument should be presented.

5. Parties and elections - Disciplined parties in Commons require a certain kind of party organization outside of Parliament. The balance between central direction and constituency autonomy should be treated along with a discussion of the way in which the party system focuses the attention on issues rather than upon personalities. At this point the importance of the election manifesto (party platform) and the way in which the manifesto of the victorious party gets enacted into legislation with dispatch can be discussed.

6. Cabinet and Civil Service - Some treatment of the Cabinet in the administration should be included to balance the role of the Cabinet in

legislation that has already been discussed. Most Cabinet Ministers are heads of the great departments of government. The relative absence of political appointments to Departmental administrative positions, the crucial role of the treasury in the total administrative organization and the important characteristics of the civil service should be mentioned.

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Two further features of the British government deserve some mention.

1. The British Constitution is unwritten. It is composed of certain acts of Parliament, some important judicial decisions and a number of conventions. Any aspect of it can be changed by a simple majority of the House of Commons (with two minor exceptions which require also the consent of the House of Lords. ).

2. Great Britain is a monarchy, and although the monarch has no significant political power, the role and importance of the Crown should be discussed.

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The section on government in the U.S. might well end up by placing emphasis on the fact that many of the characteristics of government that many Americans hold to be essential to the continuation of democracy are lacking in England and yet the government is democratic. This would suggest that some other features might be far more important. We can probably identify some of those features by looking at countries where democratic government has been less successful; namely, France and Germany.

The literature on Government in Great Britain is enormous. One little book, however, contains much of what is suggested above. (See, for example, The British Constitution.) This book should be easily comprehensible by teachers and students of the subject.

### The Continent

It would certainly be undesirable to attempt to present a brief survey of all of the various countries of Western Europe in a single chapter. Some limitation has to be made, and it is important to be explicit about the rationale of the selection. One could, for example, continue to expand on the kinds of problems that were discussed in the relationship to the United Kingdom. Attention



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tionship to the United Kingdom. Attention in this

case would be focused on the Scandinavian countries, the Low Countries and Switzerland. One could also take an opposite course, concentrating attention on the dictatorial political systems, in which case Germany, Italy and Spain would come in for primary emphasis.

My recommendation is that attention be focused on the evolution and operation of democratic systems under quite different social and cultural environments from those of the United States or the United Kingdom. Germany and France provide excellent illustrations.

The section could well be introduced by a brief review of the political history of England, France and Germany. This review could draw attention to the fact that since the 17th century there has been no dramatic political revolution in England. The twentieth century Englishman, if thrust back into the 18th century could recognize the basic institutions of cabinet government in operation. In the process of becoming more representative and more responsible, the basic mold of parliamentary and cabinet government was changed remarkably little. And the major changes which have been caused by the development of a disciplined two party system came slowly. One cannot date more accurately than within

twenty --perhaps fifty years-- when occurred.

In France and Germany, by contrast change rather than slow evolution is the pattern. France, for example, experienced changes in the form of government in 1815, 1848, 1852, 1870, 1940, 1945, 1958. One might argue that throughout the 19th and 20th centuries France has been "searching" for a stable constitutional form. The pendulum swung from monarchy to republic, from strong executive to weak executive without ever finding equilibrium. In Germany the pattern is similar, but of course, has been confined to a shorter time period. There was no unified political entity before 1870, and since 1870 change has hardly been smooth and progressive. In 1918, 1933, 1945, and 1952 major changes were made with democratic systems alternating with autocratic systems.

If this historical review is presented it should be easy to raise the question: does England which shares so many characteristics with France and Germany, have a strikingly different political history? It would be of interest to develop an answer to this question. It would be possible to teach the student some

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In France and Germany, by contrast, dramatic change rather than slow evolution was the pattern. France, for example, experienced major changes in the form of government in 1789, 1799, 1815, 1848, 1852, 1870, 1940, 1945, 1958. One can argue that throughout the 19th and 20th centuries France has been "searching" for a stable and suitable constitutional form. The pendulum has swung from monarchy to republic, from strong executive to weak executive without ever finding a point of equilibrium. In Germany the pattern has been similar, but of course, has been confined to a shorter time period. There was no unified German political entity before 1870, and since that time change has hardly been smooth and predictable. In 1918, 1933, 1945, and 1952 major changes were made with democratic systems alternating with autocratic systems.

If this historical review is presented properly, it should be easy to raise the question, "why" Why does England which shares so many cultural characteristics with France and Germany have such a strikingly different political history? In the process of developing an answer to this question it should be possible to teach the student some things of in-

terest about France and Germany, some things of importance about politics, and some things of significance about the way in which evidence is collected and knowledge built up in the social sciences.

Before trying to answer any question, it is important to find out if one has the "right" question. In many ways the question as posed is not the "right" question --primarily because it is too broad. If we can start by asking a question that is somewhat more limited it may be easier to answer. One way of proceeding would be to inquire into the circumstances in which there were major constitutional changes in Germany and France. Several striking similarities are observable.

1. Virtually all of the major constitutional crises in France and Germany occurred either during periods of major economic stress or foreign policy crisis. (Witness France: 1958, Algerian crisis; 1946, liberation; 1940, military defeat following period of prolonged economic stress; 1870, military defeat. Witness Germany: 1952, dropping of much Allied direct supervision of government; 1945, military defeat; 1933, major economic crisis; 1918, military defeat.)

2. The army in each country was a significant factor in domestic political life when democratic institutions were threatened or

3. Religious issues were deeply involved in domestic political conflicts.

In England major foreign policy problems were solved without precipitous revolutionary constitutional changes. Some reasons for this are that (1) In England the religious question was "solved" long before the problem of expanding the franchise was faced long before the pressing conflicts of a modern society had emerged. (2) During a crisis in which democratic institutions were threatened England had few major foreign policy problems. The basic "rules of the game" which govern how executive control was transferred from one faction to another were worked out before the franchise was expanded and the problem of maintaining industrial order emerged.

In other words, in England the major religious and constitutional problems of political significance were resolved by the expansion of the franchise and the beginning of a widely based representative government. In Germany and France newly founded demo-

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In England major foreign policy and economic problems were solved without precipitating revo- lutionary constitutional changes. Some important reasons for this are that (1) In England the reli- gious question was "solved" long before the prob- lem of expanding the franchise was faced and long before the pressing conflicts of an industrial society had emerged. (2) During a crucial period in which democratic institutions were evolving England had major foreign policy crises. (3) The basic "rules of the game" which governed how executive control was transferred from one faction to another were worked out before the franchise was expanded and the problems of an industrial order emerged.

In other words, in England certain ma- jor religious and constitutional problems of great political significance were resolved before the expansion of the franchise and the beginnings of widely based representative government. In Ger- many and France newly founded democratic re-

gimes had major religious and constitutional problems to solve at the same time attempts were being made to develop democratic "rules of the game." be discussed. Pedagogically useful be drawn with the United Kingdom States.

The first widely representative English governments also were not faced with major foreign policy crises. Democratic governments floundered in Germany and France because they could not deal with the major issues of public policy. But it must be recognized that the early democratic governments in England did not have the same kinds of problem to solve.

With this bit of history and historical interpretation as background, attention can be given to some of the specific institutions of government. Attention should be concentrated on the democratic or protodemocratic institutions of government that have been characteristic of these two countries and not on those that happen to exist the particular year in which the course is taught. An examination of France during the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Republics (1875-1940 and 1946 - date) and Germany of the Weimar and Bonn periods (1919-1933 and 1952 - date) enables one to analyze the following:

1. Weimar Germany and France under all three Republics had multi-party systems. Reasons for a multiparty system and its implications should

be discussed. Pedagogically useful be drawn with the United Kingdom States.

2. Weimar Germany and France three Republics had significant "situations" which made the operation difficult.

3. France under the three republics used to illustrate the operation of with a strong legislature and a weak Germany under Weimar can be used the operation and constitutionally tive. Both can be contrasted with dom.

4. The French governments Republic and the German government Bonn republic can be used to examine which some of the traditional constitutional governmental instability of these been dealt with. The issues of representative government, representative government tion of powers first raised in the English political institutions could reviewed in this broader context.

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be discussed. Pedagogically useful contrasts can be drawn with the United Kingdom and the United States.

2. Weimar Germany and France under all three Republics had significant "non-loyal oppositions" which made the operation of government difficult.

3. France under the three republics can be used to illustrate the operation of a government with a strong legislature and a weak executive. Germany under Weimar can be used to illustrate the operation and constitutionally strong executive. Both can be contrasted with the United Kingdom.

4. The French governments under the 5th Republic and the German governments under the Bonn republic can be used to examine the way in which some of the traditional constitutional and governmental instability of these countries has been dealt with. The issues of responsible government, representative government, and separation of powers first raised in the treatment of English political institutions could fruitfully be reviewed in this broader context.

(NOTE: Another approach could be taken in

treating government and politics in Western Europe. Instead of concentrating on political institutions, their evolution and operation, attention could be focused on major issues of public policy and how they have been dealt with in several countries. If this approach were taken, the Scandinavian countries and Italy should also be treated. The way in which governments in these countries deal with problems of health, education, welfare government in the economy and foreign policy could be covered with interesting contrasts made with the American scene.)



WESTERN EUROPE  
SOCIOLOGY AND THE STUDY OF MODERN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Caroline Rose

It is assumed that an area study of three modern societies will draw on all the social sciences, and that it will have three aims:

1. to teach social science skills
2. to introduce and reinforce social science concepts
3. to give an accurate picture of the development and the present situation of the area.

This paper will show what sociology has to contribute to an area study of modern England, France, and Germany. The writer has found it very difficult to include Italy in this analysis, both because of its relative late development as a national state and industrially, and because Northern and Southern Italy have very different histories. It is also assumed that some attempt will be made to give the student a broad, general picture of trends and changes. In social organization classes, the writer finds that students have a very unclear idea of how medieval Europe differs from modern Europe, of the effect of industrialization or of the wars, or of the differences between Europe and America in class structure, economic development and political structure.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SKILLS

The Comparative Method:  
scientific way to study a la  
modern society is to compare  
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differences may be high-light  
For example, England is an  
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WESTERN EUROPE  
SOCIOLOGY AND THE STUDY OF MODERN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Caroline Rose.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SKILLS

The Comparative Method: The only satisfactory scientific way to study a large, complex, modern society is to compare it with a similar society, remembering that no two societies are identical. Societies often differ in ways which have been crucial for their development. The differences may be highlighted by comparison. For example, England is an island. She has been a great sea power. She industrialized before France and Germany did. Her social structure was more influenced by her Empire than was true in the other two countries. Among other consequences of these differences is that England is less "European" than France and Germany because of the nature of her ties with her overseas colonies and former colonies. It would certainly be fruitful to compare the colonial policies of all three of these countries, emphasizing the attitudes of the home population and the effect on them of imperialism. The effect on the colonial countries will no doubt be studied in area studies of Africa and Asia.

All three of these countries are highly industrialized and lend themselves to a comparative study of the effects of the Industrial Revolution. If the industrialization process

is studied in only one society, a condition--let us say the growth of labor unions--may be attributed to industrialization, although it may have occurred, at least in part, because of other events. If, however, the same condition is present in all three societies, one can feel much surer about generalizing that the growth of a labor movement is one of the major results of industrialization at least in Europe.

If a labor movement is present in all three societies but its structure differs from one country to another, the comparative method helps isolate the reasons for the difference. In England the labor movement became the major founder of one of two important political parties. In Germany, part of the labor movement, in its early days, became the creature of a paternalistic government; part of it became the core of a revolutionary movement. Hitler destroyed the labor movement. Today, the labor movement still accepts paternalistic policies, but it also supports a political party along the English pattern. In France, the labor movement fragmented, each part attaching itself to a different political party. In the United States, the labor movement became a non-partisan, pressure group.

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The statements illustrate the way a sociologist would go about doing comparative studies.

Although one might conclude that industrialization does lead to the formation of a labor movement, one might also conclude that the structure of the labor movement varies with the political structure of the society. One could also conclude that the growth of a labor movement in relation to the class structure of each country.

A labor union is a kind of voluntary association. Voluntary associations are all pluralistic, secular societies being studied. The structure of voluntary associations, their purposes they serve vary from country to country. One cause of variation is the law toward voluntary associations. In England and Germany, for example, they are protected by law and then strictly enforced. This was not true in England, where the law encouraged them. Constitutional encouragement toward the right "to assemble and peacefully petition for redress of grievances" (first amendment) was not present. The development of voluntary associations cannot be attributed to legal attitudes toward them, but to the fact that students might be introduced to the comparative study of law this way rather than formally. They can then see that the differences in law cause differences in behavior.

Sociologists have one special method for doing comparative studies--the comparative method. An ideal type is not a concept or generalization, but an empirical construct, used

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Sociologists have one specialized technique  
for doing comparative studies--the ideal-type  
method. An ideal type is not just another word  
for concept or generalization. Ideal types  
are empirical constructs, used for comparing

complex, social phenomena. The traits included are those most frequently present and of causal significance. A useful set of ideal types describes kinds of societies.

1. A traditional society is slow to change. It has a caste or rigid class system with little or no horizontal or vertical mobility. Relations among people are determined by custom and tradition and are most usually of an intimate, face-to-face kind. Because of the rigid class divisions and lack of physical mobility, most people do not meet people different from themselves. The leadership of the society is legitimized by custom and tradition. Medieval Europe is an excellent example of a traditional society. Its leaders, kings and religious leaders, and, on a lower level, the petty nobility are traditional leaders.

2. A secular-pluralistic society has an open class system in which people can move freely from one class to another. It has a cheap and universal educational system which serves as a ladder for upward vertical mobility. Although there are areas in which intimate, face-to-face relationships take place, as in the family, some neighborhoods, and peer groups, just as in a traditional society, many contacts for many people are secondary. Secondary contacts are formal, impersonal and transitory, such as occur in buying and selling, in work situations, or as tourists. Or secondary contacts may be conducted through the mass

media. Some members of the society talk about them in the newspaper or on the radio or TV. If a person only listens, he is engaging in havior. If, however, he is engaged in some particular aspect of the society, he follows what goes on in that aspect of it with his family and acquaintances to influence what is going on in that aspect of a public. There are many kinds of public, the ballet public, the opera public, and individuals may be members of these. The formation and influence of public opinion on a variety of subjects are one of the important ways that order is maintained in a plural society.

A plural, secular society is characterized by its members may have a variety of backgrounds, racial, and nationality backgrounds. Stratification is not rigid, but is to be identified by occupational, income, education and so on. The social structure is vertical and horizontal, is generally open and produces heterogeneity, because people in various regions are members of the society.

There are likely to be a variety of associations of a voluntary nature, such as recreational or expressive, like a chamber music group. The social purposes, like the Political Club and work for social changes.

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them on the radio or TV. If the listener  
only listens, he is engaging in audience be-  
havior. If, however, he is very much intereste  
in some particular aspect of the society,  
follows what goes on in that sector, discusses  
it with his family and acquaintances, and tries  
to influence what is going on, he is a member  
of a public. There are many publics--the base-  
ball public, the ballet public, the political  
public, and individuals may belong to many of  
these. The formation and influence of active  
public opinion on a variety of affairs is one  
of the important ways that communication is  
maintained in a plural society.

A plural, secular society is heterogeneous.  
Its members may have a variety of religious,  
racial, and nationality backgrounds. Since  
stratification is not rigid, people are likely  
to be identified by occupation, interest, in-  
come, education and so on. Mobility, both ver-  
tical and horizontal, is great. This also  
produces heterogeneity, because it mixes  
people in various regions and levels of  
society.

There are likely to be a great many associa-  
tions of a voluntary nature. These may be re-  
creational or expressive, like a bridge club  
or chamber music group. They may also have  
social purposes, like the PTA, the NAACP or a  
political club and work for reforms and social  
changes.

In a plural, secular society there is rapid social change. This is brought about in part by the work of voluntary associations, particularly, when they are large and effective and join with similar associations to become a social movement like the Civil Rights movement. Social movements accomplish their ends in the kind of society we are discussing by influencing public opinion so that changes in the institutional structure of the society can occur without too much opposition. The Civil Rights law which outlaws discrimination in the United States is an example of such institutional change.

Most secular, plural societies are industrialized societies with advanced technologies. The technology changes rapidly having a momentum of its own and produces changes in other parts of the society. For example, the invention of labor-saving devices for the home and of processes to prepare and preserve food outside the home may outmode the work women were accustomed to do at home and change their role.

All these traits of a secular, pluralistic society—change, heterogeneity, urban living, vertical and horizontal mobility --break down traditional values. This may be because the old values have no meaning in the new setting. Living within one's income, for example, rather than buying on time, is not practical if one has to have a car to pursue one's work; nor is it socially advisable, if the economy will function only when there is a high

volume of sales over a wide market. Values disappear because people are exchanging old values as they move rapidly in a heterogeneous society, or increase their knowledge. Traditional religious values change. People learn about evolution.

Sometimes individuals are unable to meet the new demands of the society and become anomic or alienated. These are likely to engage in audience behavior. This may come about because a group is socially isolated as the American Indian. Or the group may be cut off from participation in the society as the unemployed are. Or the group may have internalized values peculiar to the society that they are unable to change. These values would enable them to survive in a competitive, hate-filled society. This is what seems to happen to ghetto class children, who do poorly. Leadership results from competition, not from formal rules or by law. In the United States, the head of a union is the senior class chairman of a union. These are examples of secular leadership.

3. A mass society is one in which behavior predominates. People are isolated from each other very much. They are isolated from other people because their life situations are isolated from other people. They are unemployed or retired or live in a

secular society there is rapid change. This is brought about in part by voluntary associations, particularly large and effective and plural associations to become a force like the Civil Rights movement. These accomplish their ends in the way we are discussing by changing public opinion so that the institutional structure of the society can occur without too much opposition. The law which outlaws discrimination in the United States is an example of social change.

In plural societies are industries with advanced technologies. These change rapidly having a momentum and produces changes in other parts of society. For example, the invention of saving devices for the home and the refrigerator to prepare and preserve food out of the home may outmode the work women were doing at home and change their role.

Characteristics of a secular, pluralistic society are change, heterogeneity, urbanization, and horizontal mobility --breakdown of traditional values. This may be because these have no meaning in the new society. Spending within one's income, for example, buying on time, is not practical to have a car to pursue one's goals is socially advisable, if the function only when there is a high

volume of sales over a wide market. Some values disappear because people are exposed to new values as they move rapidly around a heterogeneous society, or increase their education. Traditional religious values change when people learn about evolution.

Sometimes individuals are unable to adjust to the new demands of the society and become anomie or alienated. These are the groups most likely to engage in audience behavior. This may come about because a group is geographically isolated as the American Indians are. Or the group may be cut off from economic participation in the society as the unemployed or retired are. Or the group may have so strongly internalized values peculiar to one part of the society that they are unable to learn new values that would enable them to enter the fast changing, competitive, heterogeneous society. This is what seems to happen to many lower-class children, who do poorly in school. Leadership results from competition among qualified people, and its scope is determined by formal rules or by law. The President of the United States, the head of General Motors or the senior class chairman of a high school are examples of secular leader.

3. A mass society is one in which audience behavior predominates. People do not interact with each other very much. This may be because their life situations are such that they are isolated from other people. They may be unemployed or retired or live apart from



families or belong to families, in which there is little communication either inside the family or with other families. They may have lost or never acquired the techniques of communication and interaction with their fellows. Or, the political situation may be such that it is dangerous to try to communicate with others, even with close friends or family members. In a mass society the government restricts public freedom, that is, freedom of speech, of the press, of religion, and of assembly. It may even control both fine and popular art, science, popular entertainment, and ways of dressing. Communication is confined largely to propaganda issued by the government through the mass media. People react to the stimulus of the propaganda as individuals but because of the barriers to communication among people, there is no formation of public opinion by discussion among the people interested in the subject. Because information is restricted and comes from only one source, people may rely on rumor as a supplement to officially distributed information. Sub-groups within the population tend to disappear. Trade unions, churches, political clubs (except those used by governments to form an elite group) are outlawed. Informal groups, like juvenile gangs, bridge clubs, chamber music societies, also disappear because conversation or unofficially sanctioned action becomes dangerous for the participants. The only relationships that remain are between

the individual and his government a one-way relationship.

Because of the atomization, class distinctions tend to disappear. The individual either resists or yields to pressures silently, or, if he resists, he lets himself, or rather, lets himself go, to the pattern desired by the government. If he does this successfully, he becomes a member of the elite or ruling class. Mobility becomes very rapid, and social mobility goes up and down. Acceptance of the ruling class ideology, rather than education, intelligence, or even technical proficiency, becomes the avenue to social mobility. Loss of faith in the government, or unwillingness to accept it, results in quick downward mobility.

Many of the leaders, on a mass scale, are charismatic: that is, they are charismatic by their personal characteristics and by their ability to propagate their ideology.

No society has ever been a mass society, although Russia under Stalin, and, perhaps, China have approximated it. Orwell gives a description of a mass society.

These, or other, ideal types do not exist in any society perfectly. More

belong to families, in which little communication takes place inside the family or with other people. They may have lost or never acquired techniques of communication and contact with their fellows. Or, the position may be such that it is dangerous to communicate with others, outside the family or family members. In any society the government restricts freedom, that is, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and of assembly. It controls both fine and popular culture, popular entertainment, and ways of communication. Communication is confined to propaganda issued by the government and the mass media. People react to the propaganda as individuals because of the barriers to communication. In a mass society, there is no formation of opinion by discussion among the individuals interested in the subject. Because communication is restricted and comes from the government, people may rely on rumor and on unofficially distributed information. Sub-groups within the population tend to disappear. Trade unions, political clubs (except those permitted to form an elite group) and informal groups, like juvenile bridge clubs, chamber music groups, etc., also disappear because conversational action is not officially sanctioned and is dangerous for the participants. The only relationships that remain are between

the individual and his government and this is a one-way relationship.

Because of the atomization of the population, class distinctions tend to disappear. The individual either resists government pressures silently, or, if ambitious, molds himself, or rather, lets himself be molded to the pattern desired by the government. If he does this successfully, he can become a member of the elite or ruling group. Mobility becomes very rapid, both up and down. Acceptance of the ruling group and its ideology, rather than education, good-breeding, intelligence, or even technical proficiency, becomes the avenue for upward mobility. Loss of faith in the ideology or unwillingness to accept it in the first place results in quick downward mobility.

Many of the leaders, on all levels, are charismatic: that is, they win acceptance by their personal characteristics, including their ability to propagate the prevailing ideology.

No society has ever been a perfect example of the mass society, although Nazi Germany, Russia under Stalin, and, perhaps, modern China have approximated it. In 1984, George Orwell gives a description of a complete mass society.

These, or other, ideal types will not fit any society perfectly. Moreover, all three

of the societies being studied are and have been changing so that some parts of them are best described by the traditional model, some by the secular-pluralistic model. The ideal type methodology does enable us to handle a bewildering variety of facts analytically.

Another way of making comparisons is to compare social trends, using statistical data. One can compare the three countries for changes in birth and death rates, marriage and divorce rate, number of people in school, median number of school years completed, class origin of high school or college graduates, changes in rural-urban suburban residence, or any other change over time for which there is accurate data. It is urged that students start with a theory and from it derive hypotheses of a sort which can be supported or contradicted by statistical data.

For example, one might start with the theory that a plural-secular society, in contrast to a traditional society, will have a higher divorce rate. One might qualify this by the following hypotheses:

If a society is secular-pluralistic in structure, but the population is Catholic, the divorce rate will not fall.

If the society is traditional, but residence is largely urban, the divorce rate will fall.

Every attempt should be made to prevent a student from looking at data as a social trend, and then jumping to a conclusion as to the causes.

#### ANALYTICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE CO

Culture: Culture is the complex of meanings and values that develop in a society whose members interact over time. If the more detailed definitions of culture are essential to understand, there is no reason why they should not be used, too.

The parts of a culture tend to change together. If there is a change in one part of the culture, it will affect the other parts. Industrialization has affected the family structure. In traditional societies, industrialization was hampered by the family structure. For many years in Italy, the two-hour lunch persisted to despite its negative effect on industrial productivity. The family system in France badly handicapped the use of efficient personnel in French industry because of obligations for family members and the disorganization of business in the family. The family system was often limited by the number of people who could be managers or foremen. Industrialization and urbanization accompanies industrialization and brings with it many changes in the structure of society and in relationships. Nevertheless, France has

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#### ANALYTICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE CONCEPTS

Culture: Culture is the common and shared  
meanings and values that develop in any group  
whose members interact over some period of  
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definitions of culture are easier for students  
to understand, there is no reason why one of  
them should not be used, too.

The parts of a culture tend toward inte-  
gration. If there is a change in one part of  
the culture, it will affect other parts of the  
culture. Industrialization in France affected  
the family structure. In turn, industrial-  
ization was hampered by the French family  
structure. For many years in France, and also  
in Italy, the two-hour lunch period was ad-  
hered to despite its negative effects on  
industrial productivity. The extended family  
system in France badly handicapped the securing  
of efficient personnel in French business and  
industry because of obligations to find jobs  
for family members and the desire to keep the  
business in the family. The size of the firm  
was often limited by the number of relatives  
who could be managers or foremen. Increased  
urbanization accompanies industrialization  
and brings with it many changes in the struc-  
ture of society and in relations among peo-  
ple. Nevertheless, France has a very large

proportion of its population still working in agriculture and living in rural areas or very small towns.

A separate culture can only develop in relative isolation. To the extent that German, French, and English cultures differ, there must have existed some separation among them. The same thing is true of any sub-culture within each society. One cause of separation may be geography, most evident in England, which is an island. Language can also be a barrier. In the medieval period German and English were much closer than now and so were English and French. As national states developed and took over direction of the educational systems to increase literacy, the languages became differentiated.

The most important cause of differentiation of cultures in western Europe has been the rise of national states. The centralization of political power accelerated the separation of other institutions. As the national states developed, religious institutions which had united all Europe, took on a national character. This is particularly evident in England under Henry VIII, but can also be seen in the struggle between the Papacy and the French bishops. The rise of Protestantism intensified national

separation. Protestantism tied national characteristics to the Catholic Church had not. This is due to Protestantism's emphasis on individual rights and responsibilities as opposed to Catholic doctrine. It was this that Protestantism was shaped by the struggles between national states.

The growth of national states differentiated the class structure. In the class (or more correctly caste) structure was everywhere. Different rates of industrialization in national states resulted in the growth of a modern class structure and the division of labor rather than traditional categories. Each country varies in the extent to which traditional culture continues and in how it is modified. Cultures, peculiarities are also the result of separation. One will find much more distinctures in any European country than in the United States. There is almost one country to another in Europe on the amount and degree of traditional culture remains from the traditional.

Conversely, when there are the cultures of the three countries two of them, one can assume experiences. There is a European culture that overrides national cultures from Asian or American cultures.

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that Protestantism was shaped by political  
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The growth of national states also differen-  
tiated the class structure. In medieval Europe  
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one country to another in Europe depending  
on the amount and degree of separation that  
remains from the traditional caste structure.

Conversely, when there are similarities in  
the cultures of the three countries or in any  
two of them, one can assume some common ex-  
periences. There is a European culture that  
overrides national cultures, as distinct  
from Asian or American culture. One character-

istic is the predominance of Christianity, both Catholicism and Protestantism. To some extent class ties hold across national boundaries. This is not only true among royalty and nobility. The haute bourgeoisie realize their common interests in the economic cartels which dominate much of Europe's big business. Parallel has been the development of radical, international, political movements which unite the intellectuals and working classes across national lines. Science and art have also been the basis of international culture.

Once countries have been sufficiently isolated to develop separate cultures and then come into contact with one another, change will occur in all the cultures in contact. The contact of different cultures is one of the major causes of social change. Migration is one way in which social contact is increased, and tourism is one form of migration. Recently, there has been much deliberate contact--student exchanges and seminars, scientific and artistic exchanges. Far more important, of course, was the military collaboration between England and France during World War II; the participation by all three countries in NATO, the UN, UNESCO, and other international organizations; and, finally, the common market and other agencies working toward the unification of Europe as a third force. To the extent that De Gaulle is able to break his communication, or that England decides

to cast her lot with the Commonism will be intensified. On a global level, the sense of being found strongly in post-Nazi Germany and to a lesser extent in England is the result of a rejection of both Russian and American cultures.

Conflict, particularly war, is the result. The three wars since 1870 have separated Germany from England and France to which this separation has gone usually evident to Americans.

## SOCIAL STRUCTURE

By social structure is meant the pattern of relations that occur in each part of the society. For example, the relations of the working to the owner is different in an industrialized country than it is in a farming community, and it is differently in differently structured societies, and one can compare both the structure and the consequent behavior. The social structure of the German Empire, created by Bismarck, can be compared with the conflicts among political groups in England during the same period. Anti-Socialism was a political issue in both countries during the same period, but the forms it took were different.

Another interesting contrast between the three countries is in the recruitment

dominance of Christianity, Islam and Protestantism. To some extent, these hold across national boundaries, not only true among royalty. The haute bourgeoisie realize their interests in the economic and political domination of Europe's continent. Parallel has been the development of international, political and cultural forces to unite the intellectuals and classes across national lines. These have also been the basis of a new cultural culture.

These have been sufficiently developed to separate cultures and then to react with one another, change all the cultures in contact. The development of different cultures is one of the causes of social change. Migration, in which social contact is increased, is one form of migration. Recently, there has been much contact--student exchanges and scientific and artistic exchanges. Important, of course, was the cooperation between England and France during World War II; the participation of these countries in NATO, the UN, and other international organizations. Finally, the common market and the countries working toward the unification of Europe as a third force. To this, De Gaulle is able to break through, or that England decides

to cast her lot with the Commonwealth, nationalism will be intensified. On the ideological level, the sense of being European, found strongly in post-Nazi Germany and France and to a lesser extent in England, is the result of a rejection of both Russian and American cultures.

Conflict, particularly war, reduces contact. The three wars since 1870 have separated Germany from England and France. The extent to which this separation has gone on is not usually evident to Americans.

## SOCIAL STRUCTURE

By social structure is meant the typical pattern of relations that occurs within any part of the society. For example, the relations of the working to the owning classes is different in an industrialized society than it is in a farming community. People behave differently in differently structured societies, and one can compare both the structures and the consequent behavior. The paternalistic structure of the German government, created by Bismarck, can be compared with conflicts among political groups in France during the same period. Anti-Semitism was a political issue in both countries during this period, but the forms it took and the results were different.

Another interesting contrast among the three countries is in the recruitment of



elites. In all three countries, there was until very recently a large amount of traditional leadership. In Germany this was concentrated in the Army and in the control of government and industry. Leadership came largely from the aristocracy and the haute bourgeoisie. One way of looking at the Nazi movement is to see it as a revolt against traditional leadership. The Nazi leaders were largely from the lower-middle class. Those leaders who came from the traditional leadership class and joined the Party for idealistic reasons soon disappeared. The Nazis introduced a tremendous amount of vertical mobility into what had been a very stable society. Entrance into the Party was made possible on all levels, down to the block leader, and Party membership immediately conferred status and prerogatives. By killing off or dispossessing a substantial part of the upper middle class, room was made for lower middle class people to move upwards. (The same process went on in the early years of the Russian revolution.)

France superimposed a modern bureaucratic system of recruitment on a traditional one. For those high positions in society which required specialized education, she established an educational system which selected out the very best of her citizens, but in small numbers. Standards were high and progress through the system was, theoretically, open to everyone. In practice, it was the

middle class which most often reached the higher reaches of society through the educational system, but the hold of the old church, noble, and haute bourgeoisie on leadership was broken.

England has maintained its leadership structure to a very great extent at least until 1945. By forcing its way into the prestige and status to those of lower middle class origin even when the opportunities lay outside traditional channels of endeavor--artists or business--example--the English were able to inject fresh blood into its ruling class. The children of the "newly-arrived" were typically educated in the British (i.e. private) school system, and they brought new attitudes, values and practical experience to the leadership class. Thus while the structure of the Establishment was conserved, renewed, the attitudes and values changed more slowly than did the economic structure.

The examples used in this study were deliberately kept to suggest a general analytical framework present in the data could be centered on many other examples that have been used. This has been done in the papers coming from the conference. The social sciences can be integrated with the humanities without too much trouble. For example, a geographer might be very much interested in the effect of the coal and iron industries on the Ruhr and Saar areas on

all three countries, there was recently a large amount of leadership. In Germany this was in the Army and in the control of industry. Leadership came from the aristocracy and the haute

One way of looking at the matter is to see it as a revolt against traditional leadership. The Nazis came largely from the lower-middle class leaders who came from the leadership class and joined the Nazis for realistic reasons soon disappeared. The Nazis introduced a tremendous vertical mobility into what had been a stable society. Entrance into Party ranks was made possible on all levels, from block leader, and Party membership was conferred status and prestige. By killing off or dispossessing a part of the upper middle class, a way was made for lower middle class people to move upwards. (The same process took place in the early years of the Russian

experimented a modern bureaucratic recruitment on a traditional one. High positions in society which required high education, the established educational system which selected the best of her citizens, but in Germany standards were high and through the system was, theoretically, open to everyone. In practice, it was the

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England has maintained its traditional leadership structure to a very great extent at least until 1945. By formally granting prestige and status to those of lower or middle class origin even when their accomplishments lay outside traditional fields of endeavor--artists or businessmen, for example--the English were able to recruit fresh blood into its ruling classes. The children of the "newly-arrived" were inevitably educated in the British "public" (i.e. private) school system and took over the attitudes, values and practices of the old leadership class. Thus while the personnel of the Establishment was constantly recruited anew, the attitudes and values changed much more slowly than did the economic structure.

The examples used in this paper have been deliberately kept to suggestions within the analytical framework presented. Attention could be centered on many other areas than have been used. This has been done so that the papers coming from the other social sciences can be integrated with this one without too much trouble. For example, a geographer might be very much interested in the effect of the coal and iron deposits in the Ruhr and Saar areas on the relations

between France and Germany. This could still be analyzed in terms of culture conflicts and culture contacts or in how different governmental structures affected the policies of each country toward these areas.

It might be profitable to analyze England, France and Germany in terms of the degree of centralization of their government, in relation to their legal structure, or even to their geography. Southern France lies on the Mediterranean; Eastern France on Germany's borders and there are ideological conflicts that arise from this which centralization suppresses. England had to deal with sub-cultures in both Scotland and Ireland, but did not develop the degrees of centralization that France did. Why? Centralization in Germany was deliberately created by Bismarck to weld together a number of small, disparate states. What effect did this have on Germany's future development?

One might study leadership in detail. What was the effect of Napoleon, Bismarck, Hitler, De Gaulle, Disraeli, and others? Did they "ride the times," or did they change the direction of social development by their leadership qualities and policies?

Each of these countries has undergone crises. The way in which they were met depended upon the social structure and affected the future of the country. One thinks immediately of the French Revolution, of the

rise of Bismarck, of the enclosure and industrialization or the rise of imperialism in England.

Anyone who has lived in any countries or who is well-acquainted with history and literature knows that each is distinctive. Each has its own character or ethos. What constitutes that character is extremely controversial to sociologists. Some say that each country has unique patterns or themes that run through all parts of the society. For example, France is a society organized along regional lines, highly centralized, highly gregarious. On the other hand, Germany has been shaped by "romanticism," which means that the divisions within a society are so great that a careful analysis of the unique themes in culture will show that they exist only in the most powerful or a few sectors of the society. Other people feel that such common experiences of national states and cultures are overshadowed by unique cultural experiences. It is doubtful whether this argument will be settled in the near future, but the argument for discussion is an excellent teaching device.

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