

COMMAND AND MARKET IN ONE ECONOMY

Performance Standard 15A.I

Make a chart of government acts and other developments that were either Market oriented or Command oriented to show command and market elements in the United States economy accordingly:

- *Knowledge*: identify key economic developments that are Command or Market orientated;
- *Reasoning*: explain how the items selected have elements connected to the United State economy; and
- *Communication*: make a chart that is well-organized and well-detailed; express all ideas in a way that provides evidence of knowledge and reasoning processes.

Procedures

1. *In order to understand economic systems, with an emphasis on the United States (15A)*, students should experience sufficient learning opportunities to develop the following:
 - Analyze the differences between a market and command economy (i.e., private ownership, methods of allocation).
2. Have students review and discuss the assessment task and how the rubric will be used to evaluate their work.
3. Have students find government acts that were economic in nature and other economic developments during any period of United States History. They should be five government acts and five other developments.
4. Have students will make a chart using the following super and sub headings: Market Economy (Private Property, Resource Allocation Through the Market, Distribution of Goods and Services by the Market) and Command Economy (Government Ownership, Resource Allocation by Government Plan, Distribution of Goods and Services by Government).
5. Have students list the selected acts and developments in the appropriate column on the chart.
6. Below each item listed on the chart, the students should add a specific part of the government act or economic development that clearly connects the act or development with the column it is in.
7. Evaluate each student's work using the Social Science Rubric as follows and add the scores to determine the performance level:
 - *Knowledge*: the identification of items on the chart is economic in nature.
 - *Reasoning*: the explanation gives a description of the connection of the item with the proper column using appropriate economic reasoning.
 - *Communication*: the chart is well-organized and well-detailed; the knowledge and reasoning were completely and effectively communicated.

Examples of Student Work follow

Resources

- US history textbooks or other sources describing government acts and economic developments in US history
- History web-sites
- Social Science Rubric

Time Requirements

- One class period

ASSESSMENT 15A.I

Market Economy			Command Economy		
Private Property	Resource Allocation Through Market	Distribution of Goods and services by Market	Government Ownership	Resource Allocation by Government Plan	Distribution of goods and Services by Government

Command and Market Economy

Market Economy

- Wide spread use of cell phones

It was not until the 80s that cell phones became popular forms of communication. Since then the use of cell phones has increased and continues to increase at rapid rates.

Private Property: Motorola and General Com. were just a few of the major companies to start the production of cell phones these companies are privately owned.

- Invention of the telephone

The telephone was invented in 1878 by Alexander Graham Bell. This invention allowed people to communicate over long distances. Communication became much easier and more convenient.

Private Property: Bell telephone Company is a privately owned business.

Distribution of Goods and Services: The telephone was rapidly distributed it spread to all different parts of the world in only a few years.

- Internet

No one person invented the internet. The internet was created in the late 1960s

Private property: The companies that started

the internet were privately owned.

Distribution of Goods and Services: As computers were becoming more popular the invention of the internet made another effective form of communication and the largest information source in the world.

- Radio

The first Radio broadcast occurred in 1906.

Reginald Fessenden made the world's first broadcast

Distribution of Goods and Services: Radios became popular very fast because information from anywhere could be heard around the world.

- Minicomputers "laptops"

The first minicomputers would seem rather large to us however in 1950 Texas Instruments created a computer smaller than any other of its time. Through the 1980-1990s laptop computers have become very popular.

Private property: All of the computer companies today are privately owned

Distribution of goods and Services: Personal computers became a priority for all businesses. They were distributed at a very rapid rate.

Command Economy

- Prohibition

The first Prohibition law was passed on January 16, 1929.

Distribution of Goods and Services: These laws made the buying and selling of alcohol

- Fair Labor Standards Act

This applied to businesses which took part in, or affected interstate commerce. It set a minimum wage for time-and-a-half pay for any hours worked over 40 a week.

Government Owned: The National Labor Relations Board started this in 1938. this was owned by the Government.

- Sherman Anti-trust Act.

Outlawed all contracts "in restraint of trade" to halt the growth of trusts and monopolies. This Act started in 1890.

Resource Allocation: No company was allowed to control the price of one product.

Government ownership: Government had control over the start of the Sherman Anti-trust act.

- Clayton Antitrust Act

Strengthened the Sherman Act by outlawing price discrimination. This act took place in 1914.

Distribution of goods and services: Price discrimination makes the distribution of all goods complicated.

- Robinson-Patman Act

Forbade rebates and discounts on the sale of goods to large buyers unless the rebate and discount were available to all. This act happened in 1936 Resource Allocation. Every citizen would no longer get a discount on the products they buy.