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## Review Of All Forms Of Communism And Democracy

According to Tom Christiano's democracy, democracy is defined as a system of government where its citizens exercise the power of voting through group decision making, characterized by equality among the participants. Citizens have the power to vote into office the public officials they want to represent and address their issues and concerns. For example, In the United States we elect a president and members of the congress, local, and state officials by voting during elections. The freedom of the people, for the people, by the people is called a democracy.

Democratic Capitalism is defined as a system of governance in an economic system. The foundation of capitalism stems from profits, which means that those in power make a profit from selling something for more than what it's worth. Therefore, taxes depend on profits, no profit means no taxes; and no taxes means no government. A close example of democratic capitalism is the United States is a capitalist nation, even though the U. S. Constitution protects the free market. Democratic Socialism is rooted in equality but various aspects of equality. Democracy appeals to political equality, the right of all individuals to participate in setting the rules to which all will be subject, such as, free speech, press, religion, etc. Socialism emphasizes material equality - socialism believes in the distribution of wealth starting from the top one percent of the richest people. It is believed that this form of government will balance the economic climate and fairness to its citizens. An example can be found when studying the economic and social equality in countries like Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Each state provides healthcare, education, and pensions. However, they are also a capitalist nation with the top ten percent of each nation's people hold more than 65 percent of the wealth.

### Marxism and Communism Fascism

Marxism is the political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, which later became the basis for the practice of communism. Marxism is the system of socialism of which the dominant feature is public ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange. Communism is the systematic believe that each person according to his or her ability and needs. Fascism is a movement that is defined by conquest, power, and war. The people have no value outside of their role in promoting the glory of the state. Communist goal is to centralize government, dictatorship, anti-democratic using only a one party system. Fascism idealism is partly centralized government, anti-democratic, racism, and militarism. An example of a fascist government is the Nazi rule in Germany during World War II. Germany has a one-person dictator Adolf Hitler, a totalitarian dictator that ruled its state strictly by control, power,

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and war.

## **National Socialism**

National Socialism is also known as Nazism. This form of government that existed during the 1930s and 1940s when Adolf Hitler believed in a new world order under a Nazi party. This idealism was influenced by racist doctrines of inequality, and the elimination of weaker societies. Adolf Hitler believed that in order for a country to be successful, it must have a master race of people who have not been brainwashed in believing democracy, and to take away power from ethnic minorities who he claimed to have further weakened and destabilized the success of Germany.

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