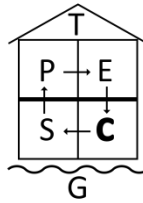




Six Factors of History

The social sciences examine the interplay and impact of these factors.



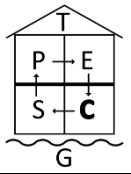
Influence of **GEOGRAPHY** and impact of **TECHNOLOGY** affect the Six Factors

Technology	Four Core Factors			
	Politics	Economics	Social	Culture
a. discoveries b. inventions impact of technology* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ infrastructure: e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * transportation - navigation * communication ▪ production ▪ weapons ▪ medicine, health ▪ beliefs, values ▪ legal process ▪ medicine, health 	Governing Structure a. type of government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ monarchy, oligarchy ▪ democracy, authoritarian ▪ centralized, decentralized b. military: armies, weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ defense, protection vs. conquest, expansion ▪ treaties, diplomacy c. legal system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ laws, standards, rights ▪ judges, police, patrol d. taxes, tribute e. security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ order, stability, control ▪ state-building (rise & fall) f. power: limits, transfer, balance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ legitimate authority ▪ role of govt / functions g. rule of law vs. force / fear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ equality <i>before the law</i> ▪ justice, fairness ▪ enforcement, recourse h. leadership, stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public service, duty i. rights & responsibilities j. managing the commons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public goods, infrastructure ▪ redistribution 	Economic Structure a. products / trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ goods & services b. production means of production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ resources: natural, human, financial ▪ tools, equipment, labor c. types of labor, work, jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ merchants, artisans, craftsmen, guilds ▪ division of labor, specialization d. infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ irrigation, aqueducts ▪ roads, bridges, ports e. means of exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ barter system ▪ system of money f. standard measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ length, weight, volume, distance Central Concepts g. entrepreneurship h. incentives i. scarcity vs prosperity j. innovation & efficiency	Social Structure a. class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ upper - ruling class - elite class ▪ middle - common class - working class ▪ lower - peasants - slaves b. status / position <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ mobility ▪ privilege c. hierarchical v. communal d. integrated v. segregated e. roles (role of women) f. demographics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ population groups, trends ▪ migration (internal, external) ▪ rural v. urban ▪ nomadic v. sedentary Civil Society** g. civic duty / common good h. education (literacy level) i. equity & access j. advocates, watchdogs, movements, protests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ accountability ▪ transparency k. organizations, associations l. distribution of information; news; <i>role of the media</i>	Religion & Belief Systems a. origins b. teachings — shared values, moral authority c. texts d. practices, rites & rituals e. influence; role in society Other Aspects of Culture a. daily life b. customs c. language d. alphabet / writing system e. literature f. the arts — aesthetics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ visual art, crafts ▪ performing arts: music, dance, theater/drama g. architecture Central Concepts h. identity (pride, bonds, loyalty) i. tolerance (harmony) j. respect for authority k. meaning, comfort, hope (esp. to face hardship, suffering) l. cultural blending, diffusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ diversity v homogeneity ▪ assimilation v acculturation ▪ harmony v conformity
Geography a. climate b. physical features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ topography ▪ vegetation c. natural resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ water ▪ minerals ▪ rich soil - arable land ▪ trees (lumber) d. trade routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ rivers, straits ▪ mountain passes territory, borders, political boundaries				

*Impact of technology across society is the central concept. War is the primary driver of technological innovation and radical social change. **Civil society is the central concept of the social world.



Six Factors of History



Technology

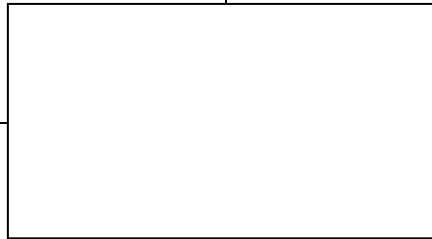
Political Factor

- type of government
- legal system
- military

- *impact of discoveries & inventions:*
transportation, communication,
weapons, medicine, health

Economic Factor

- means of production
- types of labor & work
- goods & services



Social Factor

- *social structure: class,*
status, position, roles
- civil society
- news, information, media
- education, literacy

Cultural Factor

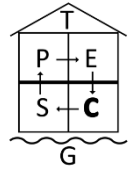
- *daily life: customs,*
traditions, practices
- beliefs, values
- the arts

- *climate, physical features*
- natural resources
- trade routes, political boundaries

Geography



Six Factors of History



Technology

Political Factor

Economic Factor

Social Factor

Cultural Factor

Geography

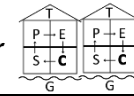


Six Factors of History

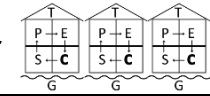
Political Stability: Balance of Power



Unipolar



Bipolar



Multipolar

Technology

- impact of discoveries & inventions: transportation, communication, weapons, medicine, health

Political Factor

- type of government
- legal system
- military

PRIMARY ACTORS:

Politicians, Bureaucrats, Military Leaders, Intelligence, etc.

METHODS OF INFLUENCE:

Creation of laws, spending money, making war, propoganda (The Control of Scarcity)

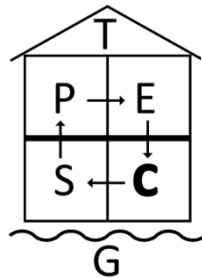
Hard Power

“The Stick” (threat or use of military force)

PRIMARY FOCUS:

Security

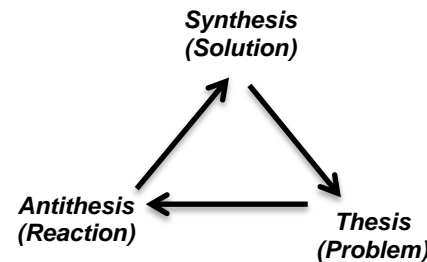
Six Factors of History: Relationships and Processes



High Politics: National Security and Economic Policy / International Affairs

Low Politics: Public Policy / Domestic Affairs

Social Engineering: The Formation of Consensus



Economic Factor

- means of production
- types of labor & work
- goods & services

PRIMARY ACTORS:

Central Banks, International Financial Institutions

METHODS OF INFLUENCE:

Debt creation, control of interest rates and the money supply (The Creation of Scarcity)

Soft Power

“The Carrot” (diplomacy or economic incentives)

PRIMARY FOCUS:

Prosperity

Social Factor

- social structure: class, status, position, roles
- civil society
- news, information, media
- education, literacy

PRIMARY ACTORS:

Upper, Middle, and Lower classes, Public intellectuals, Social critics

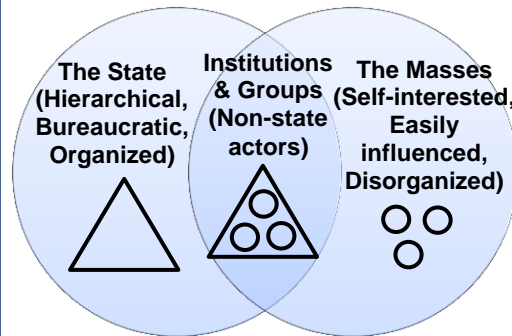
METHODS OF INFLUENCE:

Creation and maintenance of social norms, propoganda through different forms of media, activism against the status quo

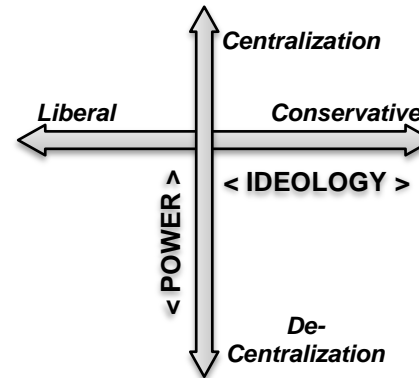
PRIMARY FOCUS:

Liberty/Equity

Primary Actors: Converging Units of Analysis



Primary Policy Drivers: Geostrategic Motives



Cultural Factor

- daily life: customs, traditions, practices
- beliefs, values
- the arts

PRIMARY ACTORS:

Artists, Musicians, Writers, Poets, Actors, Entertainers

METHODS OF INFLUENCE:

Creation of popular culture, shaping attitudes and values through different forms of media

PRIMARY FOCUS:

Meaning

- climate, physical features
- natural resources
- trade routes, political boundaries

Geography