

Example 1

The source provides a short political quote describing an individual's opinions on the efficiency of a democratic system in regard to maintaining a state's stability along with their suggestions for what form of government would best serve the people. The quote can be broken down into two sections the first sentence that provides critique on a democratic system and the second where they voice their stronger alternative. A democratic system where the power is in the hands of the people requires civil liberties to be protected, however the speaker suggests that the prioritization of civil liberties subverts the state's stability. Civil liberties are often referred to as basic human rights that protect individuals from an unjust government. In reference to a state's stability the speaker searches for a predictable and reliable society that in their opinion is not capable of occurring in a democratic system. The speaker insinuates that to best serve the common good of society a dictatorship with a strong individual leader who does not need to run concerns through any democratic practices allows for more focus on a stronger and more stable state and therefore better benefits society. The suggestion that a "need to protect civil liberties" takes away from a state's stability promotes the disregard of individual rights and demonstrates the speaker's distaste for individualist ideologies. By determining that a dictatorship would best serve the society as a whole reveals the speaker's extreme collectivist ideologies belonging to the far left of the spectrum aligning with dictatorial socialism. One should not embrace the perspective of the source as it struggles to recognize the impacts of a dictatorship on society and the workings of a proper democratic system. The prioritization of state stability often disregards the individuals within the society and can further push a corrupt leader's desire for power. In authoritarian states the freedoms and rights of citizens are compromised in order for the political party to maintain power and stability. Whereas a true democratic system depends on the individual's civil liberties for the power to be in the hands of the people which allows for a stable society.

Example 2

A subject of ongoing discussion on the economic and political spectrum for decades has been the question: Is individual freedom, or state stability more important? According to the source, state stability is more significant than individual civil rights. The source states civil freedoms robs the government of authority, and this loss of control causes the government to become unstable. Because of its collectivist stance and support for a dictatorial and authoritarian type of government, the source is on the far left of the political spectrum. The source advises against defending peoples' civil freedoms and asserts that the state should put a greater emphasis on the common good than on individual rights in order to maintain state stability. Liberalism supports democracy, civil liberties, and individual rights. The source also decries democratic systems and claims that a single strong leader should instead be in charge of the state. The ideology contradicts liberal values and is advocating increasing government control at the price of civil liberties. The source opposes liberal principles by arguing that the state should be run by a single, powerful leader under a dictatorial system, rather than a more democratic system with separation of powers. The opposition of liberal beliefs is also demonstrated through the source by the idea that the government should have more control over people at the expense of their rights. Because it restricts citizens' freedoms and liberties, eliminates the safeguards put in place to prevent the government from abusing its authority, and has been shown throughout history to be a harmful and detrimental governing system for the people being ruled, this ideology should be rejected to protect individual freedoms.

Example 3

Every society must deal with the political questions about the role of government and beliefs about civil liberties. The source takes the position that the stability of democracies is weakened by protecting civil liberties, and that the common good is best served by a strong leader. The author of the source argues that society is most peaceful and productive when an authoritarian leader precedes the rights and freedoms of citizens. Protecting the many divergent views and desires of citizens could be seen as chaotic, while a single leader unifies the state's priorities. The source falls far left on the spectrum and could be placed in the category of dictatorial socialism. Their firm stance against individual rights and freedoms places them left on the spectrum. Coupled with this belief, their push for a "strong leader" defines a dictatorship. Dictatorships are a rejection of liberalism, which upholds individual rights and freedoms through democracy. They argue that liberalism represents the weak and creates chaos, and instead advocate for an authoritarian leader who puts the needs of the state above civil liberties. The source promotes that a dictatorial government that rejects civil liberties will best serve the common good. One should not embrace the perspective of the source. This is because authoritarian governments are not responsible to the common good, the cause of conflict in democracies is due to differing views on civil liberties rather than civil liberties themselves, and instability results from not protecting civil liberties.

Example 4

The source provides a short political quote describing an individual's opinions on the efficiency of a democratic system in regard to maintaining a state's stability along with their suggestions for what form of government would best serve the people. The quote can be broken down into two sections the first sentence that provides critique on a democratic system and the second where they voice their stronger alternative. A democratic system where the power is in the hands of the people requires civil liberties to be protected, however the speaker suggests that the prioritization of civil liberties subverts the state's stability. Civil liberties are often referred to as basic human rights that protect individuals from an unjust government. In reference to a state's stability the speaker searches for a predictable and reliable society that in their opinion is not capable of occurring in a democratic system. The speaker insinuates that to best serve the common good of society a dictatorship with a strong individual leader who does not need to run concerns through any democratic practices allows for more focus on a stronger and more stable state and therefore better benefits society. The suggestion that a "need to protect civil liberties" takes away from a state's stability promotes the disregard of individual rights and demonstrates the speaker's distaste for individualist ideologies. By determining that a dictatorship would best serve the society as a whole reveals the speaker's extreme collectivist ideologies belonging to the far left of the spectrum aligning with dictatorial socialism. One should not embrace the perspective of the source as it struggles to recognize the impacts of a dictatorship on society and the workings of a proper democratic system. The prioritization of state stability often disregards the individuals within the society and can further push a corrupt leader's desire for power. In authoritarian states the freedoms and rights of citizens are compromised in order for the political party to maintain power and stability. Whereas a true democratic system depends on the individual's civil liberties for the power to be in the hands of the people which allows for a stable society.