

Adam Smith & Laissez-Faire

- Adam Smith = “Father of _____”
- Wrote *Wealth of Nations* (1776)
- Believed economies work best when individuals act in their own _____.
- Supported **laissez-faire** → French for “_____.”
- Means: government should have a _____ role in the economy.

Video: Adam Smith - School of Life Theory

1. Smith wanted capitalism to be more _____ and meaningful.
 2. He believed specialization makes nations _____, but can make jobs feel _____.
 3. Defended consumer capitalism: “luxury” creates _____ to help the poor.
 4. Thought the rich are motivated by _____, not just money. → Governments should direct this toward _____ goals (schools, hospitals).
 5. Believed capitalism should meet higher needs: education, _____ cities, rewarding social lives.
 6. Warned: companies make what consumers _____ → improving capitalism means educating consumers to want _____ products.
-

The Free Market: Big Picture

- Markets exist so people can _____ what they have for what they want.
- A **free market** is a _____ system directed by individuals acting in their self-interest.

Freedoms in a Free Market

- Private property rights
 - Freedom of _____
 - Economic & political freedom
 - Freedom of _____ (like unions)
-

How the Free Market Works

1. Markets

- A market is where buyers and sellers _____.

2. Specialization

- People focus on specific _____ to be more efficient.
- Example: Doctors → perform surgeries; Teachers → _____.

3. Households and Firms

- Households = _____ (buyers)
- Firms = _____ (sellers)

4. Competition & Self-Interest

- In all transactions, the motivating force is _____.
- Consumers want lower _____ (opportunity cost ↓).
- Sellers want higher _____ (profit ↑).

5. The Invisible Hand

- Natural competition between consumers & sellers = the “_____.”
- Result: Products people want at prices close to the _____ of producing them.

How the Invisible Hand Works (Short Video)

A **market economy** = individuals own resources (land, labor, capital) and make voluntary decisions.



Two forces drive it:

1. **Self-interest** = the motivator of economic activity.
 - Example: The baker bakes bread to earn money for himself, but in the process he provides _____ for others.
 - Self-interest does not necessarily mean being _____ or immoral.
2. **Competition** = the regulator of economic activity.
 - Keeps self-interest in check → businesses must offer _____ quality goods at _____ prices.
 - Without competition, self-interest can lead to problems like price gouging or poor treatment of consumers.

Together, self-interest and competition form the “_____” that guides resources to their most valued use.

Remember the quote at the start? Finish it - Smith explains: “It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own _____.”