Unit 1 Guided Notes: Foundations of Government

Name: ______________________________ Date: ______________ Block: ______

Unit 1: 5 Days (08/01 – 08/07)

Unit 1 Quiz: 08/03

Unit 1 Test: 08/07

Standards for Unit 1:

SSGSE 1: Compare and contrast various systems of government.
   a. Determine how governments differ in geographic distribution of power, particularly unitary, confederal, and federal types of government.
   b. Determine how some forms of government differ in their level of citizen participation particularly authoritarian (autocracy and oligarchy) and democratic.
   c. Determine how the role of the executive differs in presidential and parliamentary systems of governments.
   d. Differentiate between a direct democracy, representative democracy, and/or republic.

SSGSE 2: Demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of the U.S. constitutional government.
   a. Analyze key ideas of limited government and the rule of law as seen in the Magna Carta, the Petition of Rights, and the English Bill of Rights.
   b. Analyze the impact of the writings of Hobbes (Leviathan), Locke (Second Treatise on Government), Rousseau (The Social Contract), and Montesquieu (The Spirit of Laws) on our concept of government.
   c. Analyze the ways in which political philosophies listed in element 2b influenced the Declaration of Independence.

• If you know each part of the standard, then you will be ready for the test.
• Completion and submission of the guided notes is part of a separate grade.
• Completion and submission of the study guide earns you 5 bonus points on the test. (A touch of Economics for those who learned or will learn about incentives.)
Unit 1 Guided Notes: Foundations of Government

Concept 1: Distribution of Power

1. **Features of a State**
   a. Population
      i. People share similar general beliefs
      ii. Sharing basic beliefs equates into a more stable
          ______________
      iii. Shifts in ______________ changes the power matrix

   b. Territory
      i. Definition:
      
      ii. Things that change fixed boundaries:
          • ______________
          • ______________ (treaties)
          • ______________ purchase
Unit 1 Guided Notes: Foundations of Government

c. Sovereignty
   i. **It is the key characteristic of a state**
   ii. The state has supreme and ______________ authority in its boundaries
   iii. It has complete independence & powers to make laws & foreign policy & determine its course of action.
   iv. In theory, no state has the right to interfere with the internal affairs of another state.

d. Government
   i. The institution through which the ______________ is able to perform all of its essential functions

2. Theories of the Origin of the State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Family</td>
<td>Began with the nuclear family and evolved as the family grew</td>
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<tr>
<td>君</td>
<td>People of an area are forced under the authority of one group or person who uses violence or the threat of violence to get the work accomplished.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divine Right</td>
<td>Believed they were either descendants of the people’s god(s) or chosen by the god(s) to rule the people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Contract</td>
<td>People give the government only the power necessary to bring about and maintain order</td>
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3. Government Systems

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<td>Gives all the power to the national or central government</td>
<td>A loose union of independent &amp; sovereign states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Divides the powers of the govt between the national govt and the state/provincial governments</td>
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</tbody>
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- *See the chart below for a representation of power flows between the levels of government.*

4. Constitutions and Government
   a. Constitution- plan that provides the ____________ for government
   b. Provides supreme law for states and their governments

5. Major Types of Government
   a. ______________________
   b. ______________________
   c. ______________________
6. Authoritarian - few, if any, political freedoms
   a. Dictatorships - power is in the hands of _______________ person
   b. Totalitarian - the _______________ has total control
   c. _______________ - a small group of people hold the power

7. Monarchy
   a. Form of government where a king, queen, or emperor rules the people
   b. Two types of monarchy
      i. _______________ monarchy - the active rule of a king or queen who shares none of the power (have absolute authority over all decisions)
         • Example: Swaziland
      ii. _______________ monarchy - the king or queen is limited by the law
         • Example: England

8. Democracy
   a. The _______________ hold the sovereign power of the government
   b. Example: United States

9. Types of Democracy
   a. _______________ democracy - people decide (e.g. vote on, form consensus on) policy initiatives directly
   b. _______________ democracy - founded on the principle of elected officials representing a group of people, as opposed to direct democracy
   c. Republic - supreme power is held by the people & their elected or nominated president rather than a monarch
10. Role of the executive
   a. Parliamentary system:

   b. Presidential system:

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11. __________________ system-
   a. The system used in places like the U.K.
   b. Prime Minister is elected from the legislative branch directly (not the people)
   c. The Parliament can replace a Prime Minister by voting them out and replacing them.

12. __________________ system-
   a. The system used in the United States
   b. President is recognized as the head of the government and leads the executive branch.
   c. The president is directly voted on by the people.
Unit 1 Guided Notes: Foundations of Government

13. Principles of Democracy
   a. Citizen Participation
   b. Regular Free & Fair Elections
   c. Accepting the Results of the Elections
   d. The Rule of Law
   e. Majority Rule with Minority Rights
   f. Accountability
   g. Transparency
   h. Limited Government & a Bill of Rights
   i. Control of the Abuse of Power
   j. Economic Freedom
   k. Equality
   l. Individual/ Human Rights
   m. Independent Judiciary
   n. Competing Political Parties

Concept 2: Limited Government and the Rule of Law

14. Limited Government- political system in which powers of the government are restricted, usually by a written constitution.
15. Rule of Law- government is based on a clear and fairly enforced laws & no one is above the law!

16. Magna Carta (King and Nobles agreement)
   a. Signed by King _______________ of England in 1215
   b. This charter defined the rights and duties of English nobles and set limits on the monarch’s power
   c. This document established the Rule of _______________, which meant that all people, even the king, have to obey the laws.

17. Petition of Rights (Peasants get Rights!)
   a. Law passed by English _______________ in 1628 to try and limit the power of King Charles I.
   b. Extended the rights provided in the Magna Carta to the peasants
   c. Charles I signed it and then ignored it by levying taxes & getting rid of Parliament

Petition of Right
- No imprisonment without due cause
- No taxation without parliament’s consent
- No putting soldiers in private homes
- No martial law during peacetime
- Charles I signed the petition and then ignored it – even dissolved parliament again and levied many taxes on the people
Unit 1 Guided Notes: Foundations of Government

18. English Bill of Rights
   a. Passed by _______________ in 1689 after years of conflict and civil war
   b. Parliament offered the throne to _______________ and _______________ of Orange, but insisted they accept the Bill of Rights as a condition of their rule.
   c. Created separation of powers, limited the powers of the king and queen, and enhanced the democratic election while bolstering freedom of speech.

Concept 3: Political Philosophies

19. Aristotle
   a. One of the first students of government
   b. Known as the “father of political science”
   c. Favored a constitutional government with combined principles of oligarchy & democracy as the ideal form of government

20. Thomas Hobbes
   a. Writings: _______________
   b. Principle theory: _______________
   c. People give up _______________ in exchange for _______________ from the government
   d. Quote: “It is not _______________ but Authority that makes a law.”

21. John Locke
   a. Writings: _______________ _______________ on _______________
   b. Principle theory: _______________ Rights (Life, Liberty, and Property)
   c. Everyone has God given rights that cannot be taken away
   d. Quote: “All mankind… being all equal and _______________, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possession.”

22. Baron de Montesquieu (Charles Montesquieu)
   a. Writings: The _______________ of _______________
   b. Principle theory: Separation of _______________
c. Power should be divided into ____________ branches and each has a job that only it can do

23. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
   a. Writings: The Social _______________
   b. Principle theory: _______________ sovereignty
   c. The government should reflect the will of the ____________

24. Formation of the United States government
   a. America was originally a _______________ colony
   b. The U.S. won its independence and became its own country during the American _______________
   c. The _______________ of _______________ was written and approved during the American Revolution to formally announce a separation from Great _______________

25. Declaration of Independence
   a. Written by _______________ _______________
   b. Approved on July 4, 1776
   c. Provides persuasive argument for why Americans want independence from the British king

26. Articles of Confederation
   a. First law of the land of the _______________ _______________
   b. Created a loose _______________ of states
   c. First President under the Articles was John _______________
   d. Government under the Articles:
      i. The nation’s first government included a _______________ - chamber Congress, with limited powers
      ii. Each state had _______________ vote, but it had no _______________ branch or court system
### The Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

| A weak national government | Congress could not tax or regulate commerce among states | No common currency | Just one vote per state, size didn’t matter | No executive or judicial branch |

i. Amending the Articles required approval of ____________ the states

27. ______________ Rebellion showed the government was too weak to handle a crisis and led to a call for a ______________ convention to fix the problem.