

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.

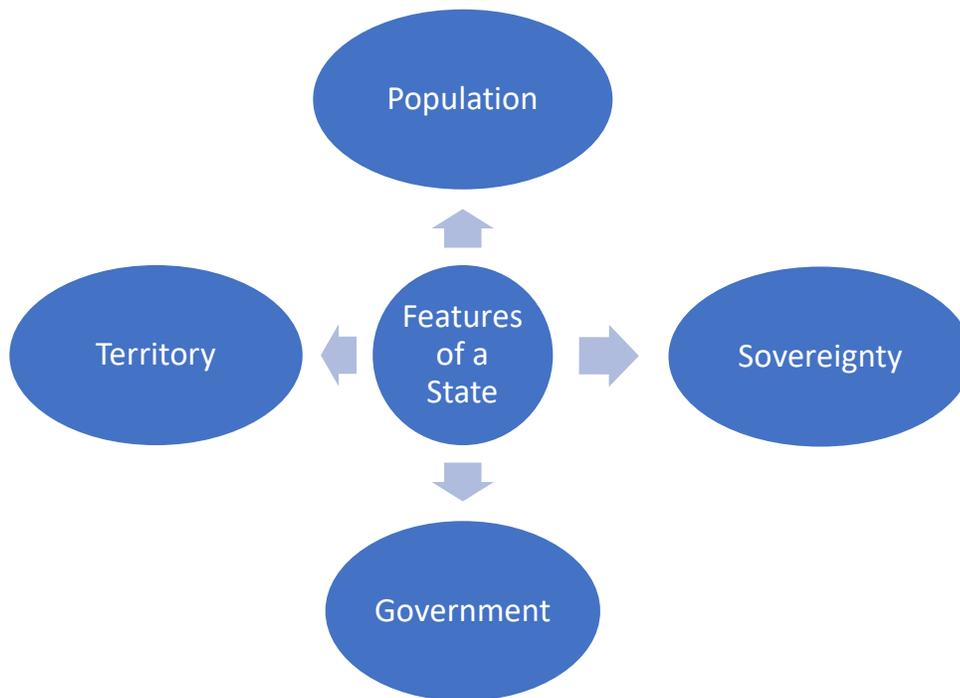
SSGSE 2: Demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of the U.S. constitutional government.

- 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.)**

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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

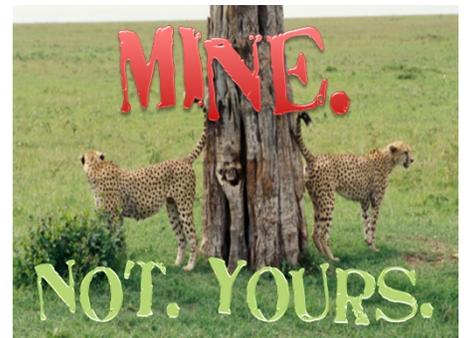


b. Territory

i. Definition:

ii. Things that change fixed boundaries:

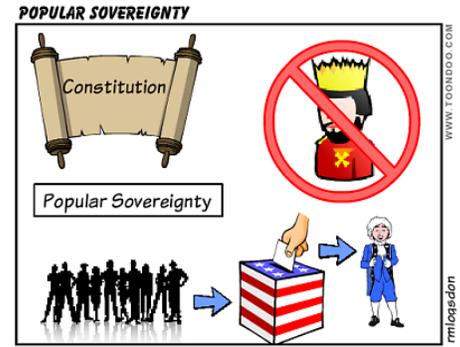
- _____
- _____ (treaties)
- _____ purchase



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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

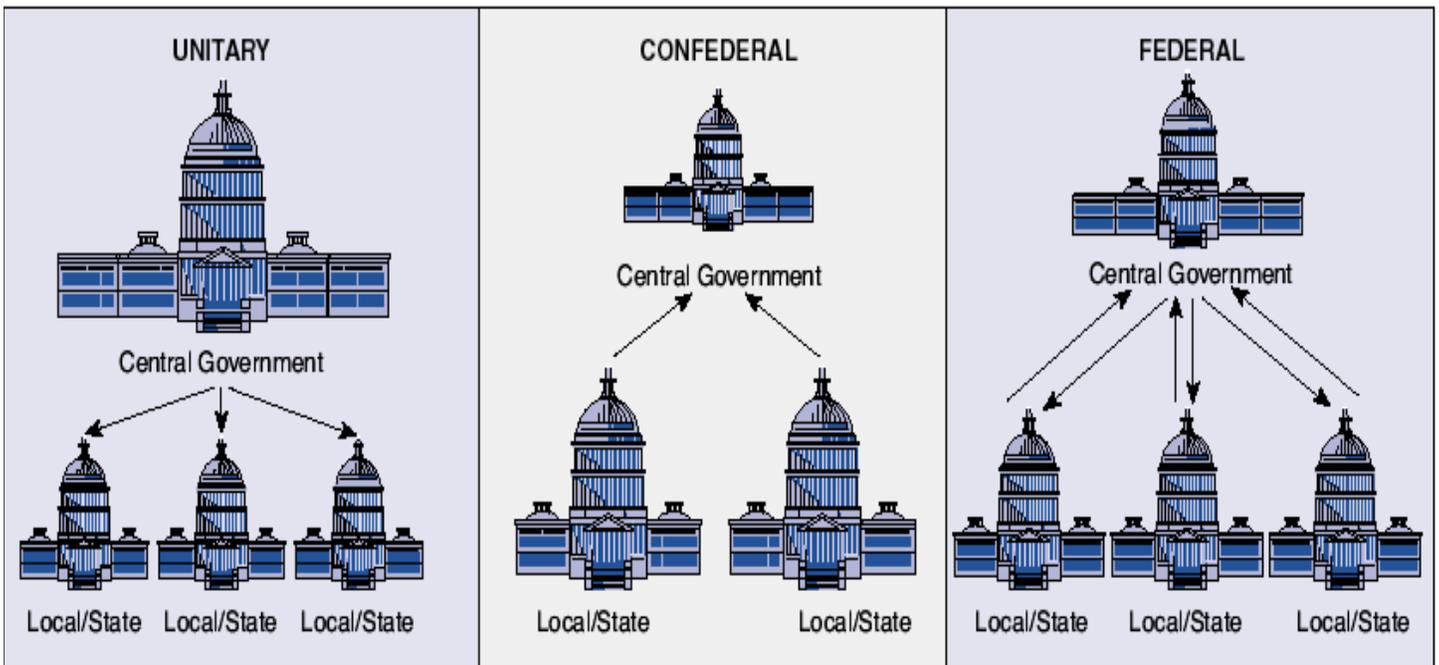
_____ Theory	Began with the nuclear family and evolved as the family grew
_____ Theory	People of an area are forced under the authority of one group or person who uses violence or the threat of violence to get the work accomplished.
_____ Theory	Believed they were either descendants of the people's god(s) or chosen by the god(s) to rule the people
_____ Theory	People give the government only the power necessary to bring about and maintain order

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3. Government Systems

	Gives all the power to the national or central government
	A loose union of independent & sovereign states
	Divides the powers of the govt between the national govt and the state/ provincial governments

- 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. _____



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6. Authoritarian- few, if any, political freedoms
- Dictatorships- power is in the hands of _____ person
 - Totalitarian- the _____ has total control
 - _____ - a small group of people hold the power

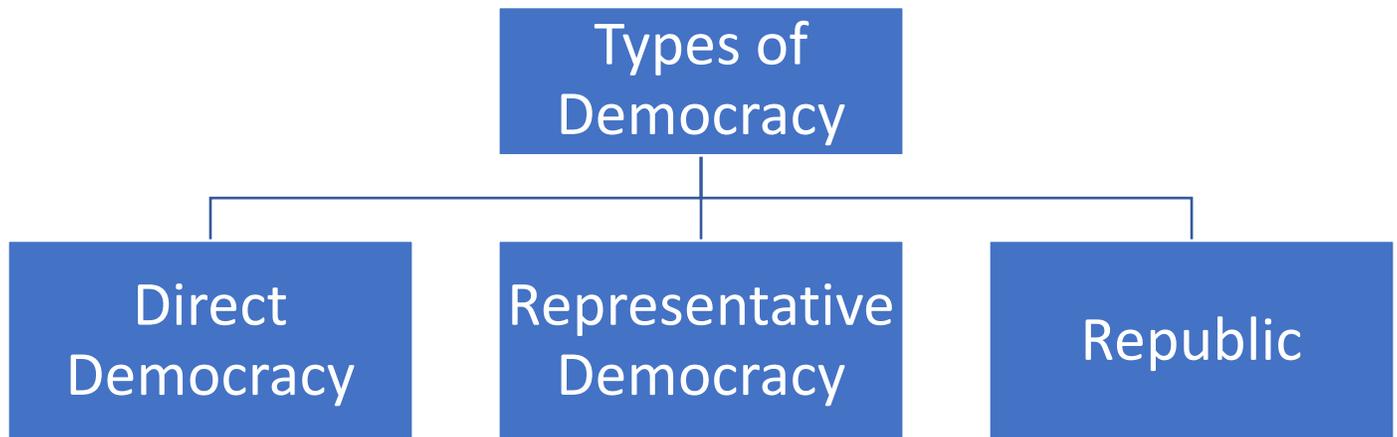
Totalitarianism Defined

- Government controls every aspect of life
 - No privacy or independent organizations
- Political system dominates:
 - Religion
 - Family life
 - Economy
 - Education
- All powerful leader



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

8. Democracy
- The _____ hold the sovereign power of the government
 - Example: United States

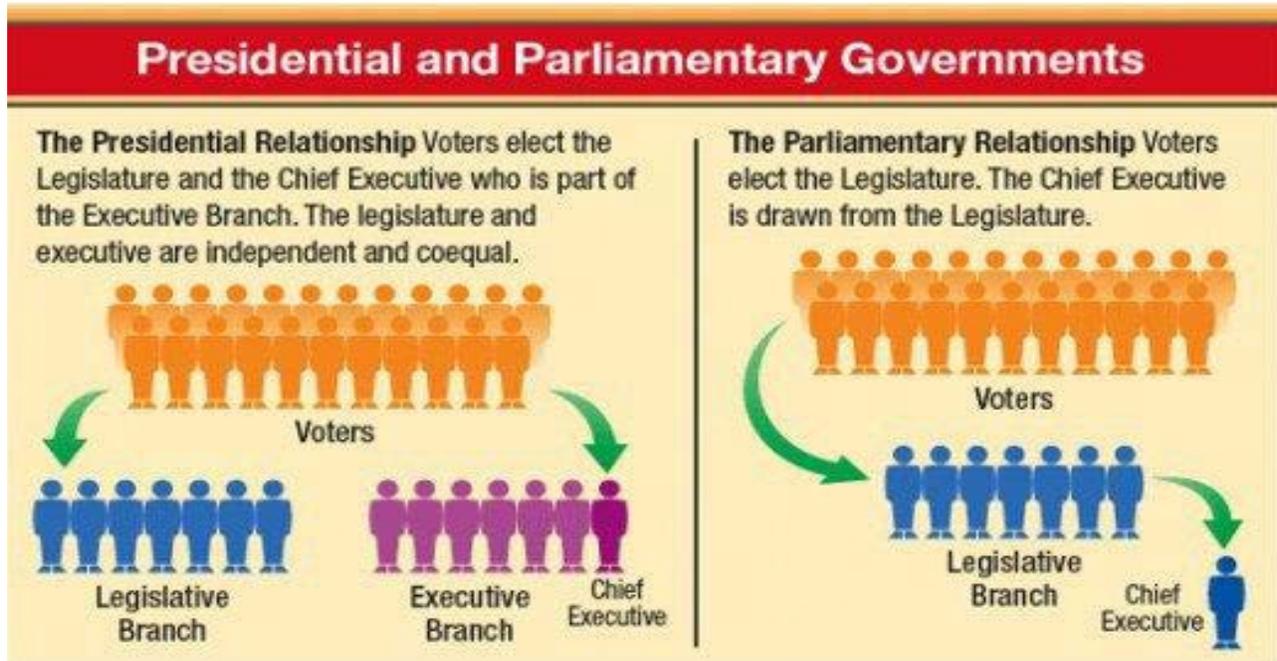


9. Types of Democracy
- _____ democracy- people decide (e.g. vote on, form consensus on) policy initiatives directly
 - _____ democracy- founded on the principle of elected officials representing a group of people, as opposed to direct democracy
 - Republic- supreme power is held by the people & their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

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10. Role of the executive
 a. Parliamentary system:

b. Presidential system:



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

Parliamentary vs. Presidential Democracies

Parliamentary System	Presidential System
Joining of powers	Separation of powers
Executive branch members are also legislative branch members	Clear separation between executive and legislative branches
Parliament elects the head of government; head can be voted out by parliament	The government's executive (the President) is separate from Congress
Political parties are strong; the opposition party is important to control of the government	Political parties have less of a role in the government

12. _____ system-
- The system used in the United States
 - President is recognized as the head of the government and leads the executive branch.
 - The president is directly voted on by the people.

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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

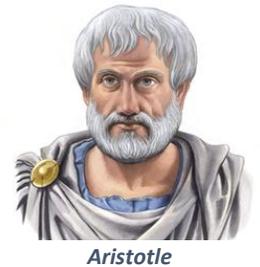
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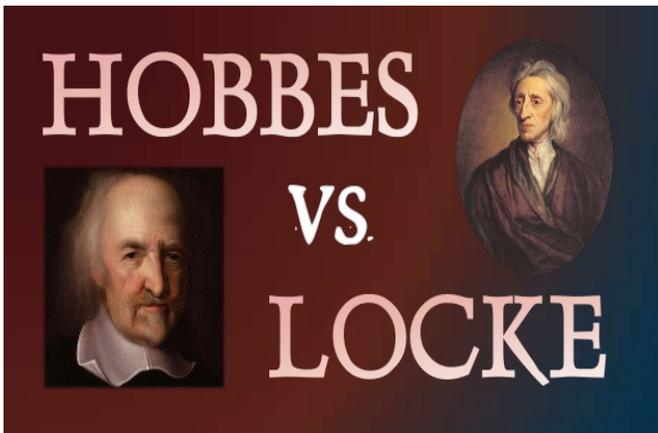
18. English Bill of Rights
- Passed by _____ in 1689 after years of conflict and civil war
 - Parliament offered the throne to _____ and _____ of Orange, but insisted they accept the Bill of Rights as a condition of their rule.
 - Created separation of powers, limited the powers of the king and queen,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

Concept 3: Political Philosophies

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



Aristotle



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

21. John Locke
- Writings: _____ on _____
 - Principle theory: _____ Rights (Life, Liberty, and Property)
 - Everyone has God given rights that cannot be taken away
 - 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)
- Writings: The _____ of _____
 - Principle theory: Separation of _____



Montesquieu

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- c. Power should be divided into _____ branches and each has a job that only it can do



Rousseau

23. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- Writings: The Social _____
 - Principle theory: _____ sovereignty
 - The government should reflect the will of the _____

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

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



Thomas Jefferson

26. Articles of Confederation
- First law of the land of the _____
 - Created a loose _____ of states
 - First President under the Articles was John _____
 - Government under the Articles:
 - The nation's first government included a _____-chamber Congress, with limited powers
 - Each state had _____ vote, but it had no _____ branch or court system



John Hanson

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e. Weaknesses:

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
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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.