

Word Bank
For
European Influences on Am. Gov.
Hints are in ()

Page one:

1. Equality of all citizens (Government)
2. Republic (Called a)
3. Putting aside yourself interests for the common good (Civic virtue)
4. Rule by the people (Democracy)
5. Citizens elect representatives to make decisions for them (Republic)
6. Athens (City States)
7. Doing what is best for the community (Common good)
8. We elect representatives to make decisions for the common good (Indirect Democracy)
9. Majority rules (Government)

Page two:

1. House of Lords (Created)
2. Including the King (Above the law)
3. Laws (Making)
4. King (Advice to the)
5. Government has to follow the constitution (Limits)
6. The House of Representatives and Senate (Branch)
7. Certain rights cannot be taken away (Magna Charta)
8. House of Commons (Created)
9. Bill of Rights (denied)
10. Parliament became a check on the powers of the King (importantly)

Page three:

1. Life, liberty and property (Natural Rights)
2. Parliament (power to)
3. Bill of Rights (government:
4. Divided (should be)
5. Limited (power is)
6. Social Contract (We agree)
7. Corruption and abuse of power (prevent)
8. Limited (government is)
9. Trial by jury, no cruel and unusual punishment, and the right to bear arms. (of rights)

Page four: 1. Creates laws. 2. Enforces laws 3. Interprets the laws

NAME: _____

EUROPEAN INFLUENCES ON AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

I. ANCIENT GREECE (621 B.C. TO 510 B.C.)

- ANCIENT GREECE WAS MADE UP OF DIFFERENT CITY-STATES.

_____ WAS ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS CITY-STATES
KNOWN FOR ART, CULTURE, AND GOVERNMENT.

- ATHENS WAS THE BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY —

_____.

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. _____

2. _____

II. ROMAN REPUBLIC (509 B.C. TO 27 B.C.)

- ROME WAS A CITY-STATE IN ITALY AND DOMINATED THE ANCIENT WORLD.
- THEY WERE ALSO KNOWN FOR THEIR ART, CULTURE, AND GOVERNMENT.
- THEY ALSO HAD A DEMOCRACY BUT THEY HAD AN INDIRECT

DEMOCRACY. ALSO CALLED A _____

REPUBLIC — _____

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. COMMON GOOD — _____

2. CIVIC VIRTUE — _____

3. INDIRECT DEMOCRACY — _____

III. ENGLAND

MAGNA CHARTA (THE GREAT CHARTER) 1215

- ENGLISH NOBLES AND BISHOPS FORCED THE KING TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT.
- MAIN IDEAS FROM THE MAGNA CHARTA

1. _____

2. NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW — _____

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. GOVERNMENT POWER HAS LIMITS - _____

2. WE HAVE RIGHTS THAT CANNOT BE DENIED — _____

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

- THE PARLIAMENT WAS FIRST A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO GAVE
ADVICE TO THE _____.
- OVER THE YEARS THE BODY GREW IN POWER.
- EVENTUALLY PARLIAMENT BEGAN MAKING _____.
- MOST IMPORTANTLY _____

TWO HOUSE WERE CREATED:

1. _____

2. _____

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. BECAME A MODEL FOR OUR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH — _____

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS 1689

- THIS DOCUMENT ESTABLISHED THAT THE MONARCH'S POWER IS

- IT GAVE MORE POWER TO _____
- GUARANTEED CERTAIN RIGHTS TO ALL ENGLISHMEN SUCH AS TRIAL
BY JURY, NO CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, AND THE RIGHT TO
BEAR ARMS.

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. THE POWER OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS _____

2. ESTABLISHED SOME RIGHTS FOUND IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS — _____

IV. EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHERS

JOHN LOCKE 1632-1704

- NATURAL RIGHTS PHILOSOPHER AND BELIEVED THAT EVERYONE IS BORN WITH 3 NATURAL RIGHTS: _____

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. _____ – INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SUCH AS FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELIGION AND ASSEMBLY
2. _____ – WE AGREE TO GIVE UP SOME FREEDOM TO BE GOVERNED

MONTESQUIEU 1689-1755

- FRENCH PHILOSOPHER WHO BELIEVED THAT GOVERNMENT POWER SHOULD BE _____.
- SEPARATION OF POWERS WOULD PREVENT _____.

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

POWER OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE BRANCHES

1. Executive - _____
2. Legislative - _____
3. Judicial - _____

Define:

233 1. Influence: _____

16 2. Ancient: _____

106 3. Culture: _____

429 4. Significant: _____

310 5. Noble: _____

42 6. Bishop: _____

131 7. Document: _____

117 8. Deny: _____

294 9. Model: _____

105 10. Cruel: _____

249 11. Jury: _____

516 12. Unusual: _____

152 13. Establish: _____

498 14. Trial: _____

25 15. Assembly: _____

78 16. Classic: _____

106 17. Culture: _____

323 18. Original: _____

95 19. Contract: _____

77 20. Civic: _____

Write two sentences using two different words from above.

1. _____

2. _____

Name/Date: _____

News Article Summary

Who wrote the article: _____

Title of the Article: _____

When did the events in the article occur?

Where did the events occur?

List all that are named in the article with their titles if given:

What was the article about?

Why is this article important?

What did you learn from the article?