

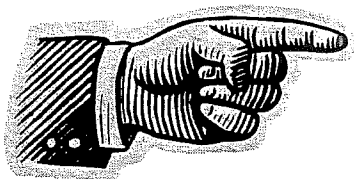
19 Tg

Source Document

Life: All that is being
alive

Liberty: Freedom

Property: Land and ~~material~~
things.



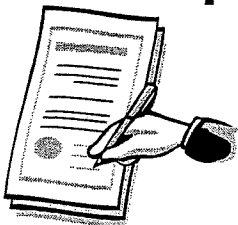
What rights are people born with according to John Locke?
Life Liberty and Property. These were known as **Natural Rights.**

So why would people want to create a government?



People realize that a government would protect their natural rights. In a State of Nature they are constantly in danger of having their natural rights harmed.

How do people decide to form a government?



The people agree to a Social Contract
– This is where people agree to give up freedoms to have a government.

This is not an actual piece of paper that people sign. Instead people agree to the contract by voting and abiding by the rules of the government.

14 T
13
Name: Nurhan



5 Principles of a Democracy

The following are the 5 major characteristics of a Democracy. In your own words define and give examples of each principle in our country today.

1. Equality in voting

Everyone no matter how rich or poor is equal at the voting box.

2. Individual Freedom

All can do what they want so far as if it is legal to do so.

3. Equality of all persons

Everyone does not have the same talents but all have the equal opportunity to try.

4. Majority Rules and Minority Rights

Majority (most or one over half decides) but they listen to the views of the minority. (less than 50%)

5. Voluntary consent to be governed

The people allow government to make, execute and interpret laws as long as they are considered fair by most of the people.

Are there other characteristics you feel are not included that help to characterize a democracy?



CHARACTERISTICS OF A NATION-STATE



1. TERRITORY - LAND IS NEEDED FOR PEOPLE TO OCCUPY.
THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF LAND VARY GREATLY.
BOUNDARIES ARE DETERMINED AND AGREED UPON BY OTHER
NATION STATES.



2. POPULATION - POPULATIONS ALSO VARY GREATLY
AMONG NATION STATES.



3. SOVEREIGNTY - THE AUTHORITY OF THE NATION-
STATE TO RULE ITSELF.



4. GOVERNMENT - EACH NATION STATE HAS A
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

14

EUROPEAN INFLUENCES ON AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

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

- ANCIENT GREECE WAS MADE UP OF DIFFERENT CITY-STATES. ATHENS WAS ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS CITY-STATES KNOWN FOR ART, CULTURE, AND GOVERNMENT.
- ATHENS WAS THE BIRTHPLACE OF DEMOCRACY – RULE BY THE PEOPLE.

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. MAJORITY RULES
2. EQUALITY OF ALL CITIZENS

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

REPUBLIC – CITIZENS ELECT REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE DECISION FOR THEM.

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

1. COMMON GOOD – DOING WHAT IS BEST FOR THE COMMUNITY
2. CIVIC VIRTUE – PUTTING ASIDE YOUR SELF INTEREST FOR THE COMMON GOOD
3. INDIRECT DEMOCRACY – WE ELECT REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE DECISIONS FOR THE COMMON GOOD

- Common Good: What is good for all society
not just for an individual or
group of people

- WHAT ARE SOME BENEFITS LIVING
UNDER A ROMAN REPUBLIC:

- LAWS MADE BY THE
REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BE: FAIR
AND SERVE THE COMMON WELFARE
- THE CITIZENS WOULD HAVE:
 - GREATER FREEDOM
 - SECURITY
 - ABLE TO LIVE COMFORTABLE
LIVES
- THE SECOND AMERICAN INFLUENCE OF
REPUBLICANISM WAS MONTESQUIEU
 - MONTESQUIEU BELIEVED IN:
 - SEPARATION OF POWERS: NO ONE
BRANCH SHOULD HAVE ALL THE
POWER
 - BALANCE OF POWERS: NO ONE
BRANCH SHOULD CONTROL THE
OTHERS
 - A SYSTEM OF CHECKS: EACH BRANCH
SHOULD BE ABLE TO CHECK POWER
OF OTHERS

16

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS 1689

- THIS DOCUMENT ESTABLISHED THAT THE MONARCH'S POWER IS LIMITED.
- IT GAVE MORE POWER TO PARLIAMENT
- 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 LIMITED
2. ESTABLISHED SOME RIGHTS FOUND IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS – TRIAL BY JURY, NO CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, AND THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

IV. EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHERS

JOHN LOCKE 1632-1704

- NATURAL RIGHTS PHILOSOPHER AND BELIEVED THAT EVERYONE IS BORN WITH 3 NATURAL RIGHTS: LIFE, LIBERTY, PROPERTY

SIGNIFICANCE TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:

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

MONTESQUIEU 1689-1755

- FRENCH PHILOSOPHER WHO BELIEVED THAT GOVERNMENT POWER SHOULD BE DIVIDED.
- SEPARATION OF POWERS WOULD PREVENT CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF POWER.

9-T6

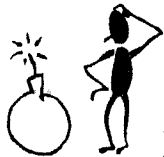
PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT



PROTECTION – THROUGHOUT HISTORY, LEADERS HAVE ORGANIZED WARRIORS TO DEFEND THE COMMUNITY, FROM PREHISTORIC TRIBES TO MODERN ARMIES



MAINTAIN PUBLIC ORDER – GOVERNMENTS HAVE TAKEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTING CITIZENS FROM VIOLENCE AGAINST ONE ANOTHER. MODERN GOVERNMENTS USE LAWS AND A JUSTICE SYSTEM TO MAINTAIN ORDER



RESOLVE CONFLICTS AMONG GROUPS - CONFLICTS AMONG GROUPS ARE UNAVOIDABLE. GOVERNMENTS HAVE TAKEN A ROLE IN MAKING SURE THAT CERTAIN GROUPS ARE NOT UNJUSTLY TREATED.



RESPONSIBLE FOR A STABLE ECONOMY – THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN CREATING AND MAINTAINING A HEALTHY ECONOMY HAS VARIED WIDELY THROUGHOUT HISTORY.



PROVIDE PUBLIC SERVICES – GOVERNMENTS PROVIDE SERVICES TO CITIZENS SUCH AS TRANSPORTATION AND SCHOOL. CONTROVERSY IS HOW MUCH SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE FOR THE PEOPLE?

11T
1

Forms of Government

I. Monarchy - Position of authority that is inherited.

- Usually a king or queen rules
- Kept within a family
- In theory monarchs, use their ruling power to protect their subjects.

Two Types of Monarchies:

1. Absolute Monarchy – Monarchs that rule without any restraint on their power. Common in Europe during the Middle Ages, however they are not common today. Most monarchs today are ceremonial.

2. Constitutional Monarchy – Power is shared with parliament and advisors. Monarchs usually have little authority. Most common form of a monarchy in the modern world.

II. Totalitarianism - One ruler who rules unopposed and controls all aspects of human life. Are often called dictators.

- Advantage - No political opposition is allowed. Can do things quickly.
disadvantage - Impose many controls on the citizens, Must do what they want.

11T2

III. Oligarchy - Rule by a few.

Three types of Oligarchies:

- 1. Aristocracy – Rule by a group of elites. Usually individuals that are wealthy and educated**
- 2. Junta – Rule by Military leaders.**
- 3. Theocracy – Power to rule lies in the hands of a religious group, such as priests. Very few exist but in some countries religious groups still have a powerful influence on government.**

IV. Democracy - Rule by many or rule by the people.

Two types:

- 1. Direct Democracy – One-person one vote. Began in the city-states of Greece. Not feasible with large populations.**

- 2. Indirect Democracy – People vote for representatives who represent their interests in government. The most common form of democracy today. Also known as a Republic. U.S. an example.**

Name: _____

Forms of Government – Advantages and Disadvantages

Form of Government	Advantages	Disadvantages
Dictatorships and Absolute Monarchs		
Oligarchy		
Direct Democracy		
Representative Democracy		

Review Question Answers

1. The purposes of government are:
2. The characteristics of a nation-state are:
3. The principles of democracy are:
4. Our three natural rights are
5. A social contract is when people (citizens) agree to give up certain
6. The framers got the idea of a republic from
7. Common good means
8. Civic virtue is putting
example is the military.
9. Separation of powers 1

Define:

- 295 1. Monarchy: _____
- 249 2. Junta: _____
- 289 3. Military: _____
- 24 4. Aspect: _____
- 233 5. Influence: _____
- 333 6. Partial: _____
- 392 7. Response: _____
- 231 8. Indirect: _____
- 451 9. State: _____
- 106 10. Culture: _____
- 441 11. Sovereignty: _____
- 438 12. Social: _____
- 95 13. Contract: _____
- 77 14. Civic: _____
- 78 15. Classical: _____
- 370 16. Purpose: _____
- 305 17. Natural: _____
- 529 18. Virtue: _____
- 479 19. Term: _____
- 71 20. Characteristic: _____