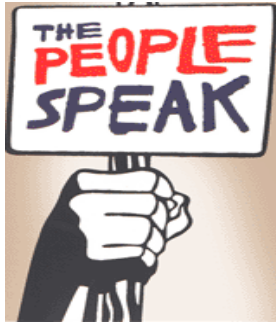
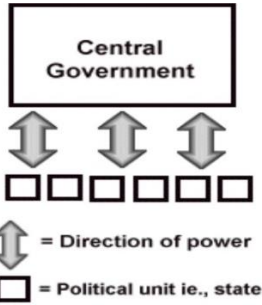


This study guide will prepare you for the FIRST 9 WEEK POST TEST.

Standard 19: Forms of Governments. **Match the picture with the correct type of government.**



A.

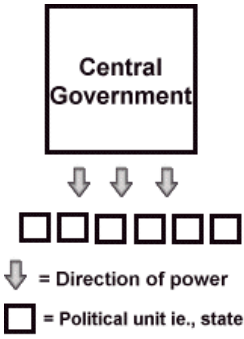


B.



C.

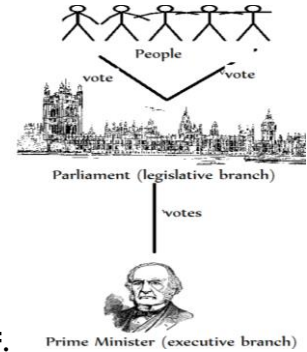
1. _____ Oligarchy: a small group of people having control of a country
2. _____ Federal Government: a government that shares power between the national government and states' governments.
3. _____ Democracy: the people of the country have control. The people give that control through voting. There are two types of democracies – Representative and Direct Democracy.



D.

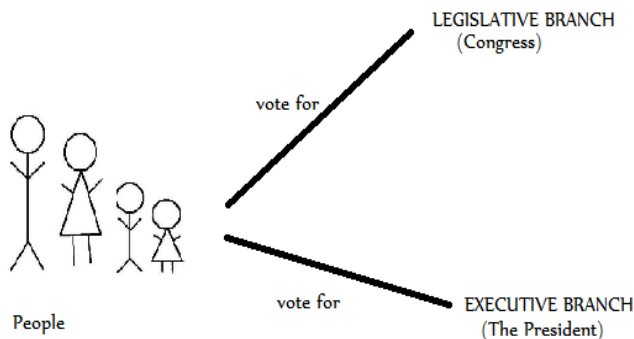


E.

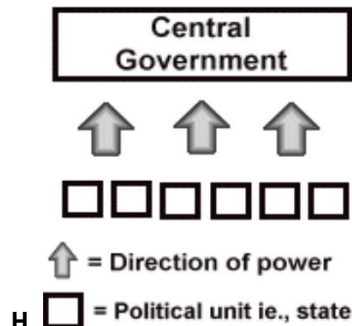


F.

4. _____ Autocracy: a single person have control over a country. Two examples of an autocracy are a dictatorship and a monarchy.
5. _____ Parliamentary Government: In this government, the people vote for the legislative branch (Parliamentary). The legislative branch is responsible for electing the chief executive (Prime Minister).
6. _____ Unitary Government: a government that centralizes all the power to the federal government.



G.



H.

7. _____ Presidential Government: In this government, the people vote for the legislative (Congress) and executive (chief executive) branches.
8. _____ Confederation: In a confederation, the states have the power. They may come together for a common purpose. The central government is very weak.

Democracy

Direct Democracy

- A government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws.

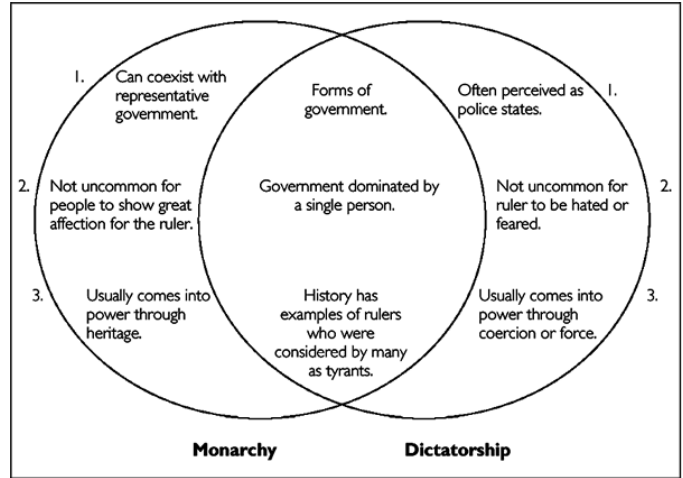
Was used in: Ancient Greece

Representative Democracy

- A government in which the people vote for (elect) a smaller group of citizens who make the rules and laws for everyone

Was (is) used in:
Ancient Rome
United States of America

Autocracy



Standard 1: Philosophers and English Influential Documents. **Who am I? Match the philosopher with their description.**

9. I imagined a set of natural rights that human beings share. These are the right to life, liberty, and property. Life refers to the fact that people want to live and will fight to survive. Liberty means that people want to be as free as possible to make their own decisions. Property represents the fact that people want to own things that help them survive, such as land, food, and tools. I believed these rights aren't given to people—people are born with them. I also believed a government can only be legitimate, or valid, if it is based on a social contract with citizens. A social contract happens between a government and its people. The people agree to give up some freedoms if the government agrees to protect everyone's rights. If the government fails to deliver, the people revolt—like the colonists did during the American Revolution. Many of my ideas were adopted in the Declaration of Independence. Who am I? _____
10. I studied the laws, customs, and governments of European countries to see how they created and enforced laws. I noticed that the English government had three parts: a king to enforce laws, Parliament to create laws, and courts to interpret laws. The government was divided into parts, and each part had its own purpose. I called this the separation of powers. Dividing the powers of government is just the first step. Each part of the government needed to be balanced with the other parts. I think that each of the parts, or branches, of government should be equal. I suggest that each branch have the ability to limit the power of the other two branches. In England, if the king tried to take too much control, the Parliament or the courts could act to stop him. Today, we call this the system of checks and balances. These two principles can be found in the US Constitution. Who am I? _____
11. I see humans as naturally selfish and quick to fight. I believe that before there were governments, people lived in a state of nature. In a state of nature, everyone had a right to everything. In my view, people agreed to give up some rights and power in exchange for protection. This social contract is no two-way street. I believe that once the people agree to hand over power in exchange for protection, they lose the right to overthrow, replace, or even question the government. Who am I? _____

English Influential/Landmark Documents:

Magna Carta: The Magna Carta was a government document that limited the power of the king of England and protected the rights of the nobility (wealthy). It was written by the English nobility in 1215.

Petition of Right: The Petition of Right was a government document that further limited the power of the king by stating that he must follow the law of the land. It was written by the English Parliament in 1628.

English Bill of Rights: The English Bill of Rights was a government document that expanded the powers of the English Parliament and expanded the rights of the people, as well as further limited the rights of the king. It was written by the members of the English Parliament in 1689.

Big Ideas:

- Limited Government: The power of the king/government is restricted.
- Due Process: rules and procedures that law officials must follow when dealing with a person who is accused of a crime.
- Rule of Law: regardless of who you are, you must follow the law.

12. Which is NOT an example of due process?

- a) Right to choose your own jury
- b) Miranda Rights
- c) trial by jury
- d) right to a speedy trial

Standard 2. Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence is a document that **declared independence between the American colonists and Great Britain**. It was written by **Thomas Jefferson** in **1776**.

Four Parts of the Declaration of Independence. **Match the four parts of the Declaration of Independence with description.**

- 13. _____ Preamble:
 - 14. _____ Declaration of Natural Rights
 - 15. _____ Grievances
 - 16. _____ Resolution of Independence
- a. In this section, there are 33 complaints about how King George III of England mistreated the colonists.
 - b. In this section, Thomas Jefferson introduces the Declaration of Independence. He states that it is necessary to inform some one of the reason for "breaking up."
 - c. "...these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do..."
 - d. In this section, there is the mention of the Social Contract Theory and inalienable rights.

17. The following excerpt from the Declaration of Independence describes which Theory?

"Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government..."

18. This idea came from which philosopher? _____

Standard 3: The Creation of the US Constitution. **Fill in the Blanks.**

19. After the American independence from Great Britain, the United States formed a _____ (type of government) under the Articles of Confederation. This form of government did not work out. Some of the states decided to pick delegates to go to the _____ (meeting) to discuss changes to the Articles of Confederation. The delegates decided to start fresh with a new type of government. They began working on the _____ which formed a federal system of government. This document became the blueprint of the American Government. After the creation of this document. Two opposing groups emerged, the Federalists and Anti-Federalists. The Federalists supported the US Constitution because it created a stable national government. The Anti Federalists did not support the US Constitution because _____ and _____. In order to rally up support of the citizens of America, the Federalists wrote the _____. They purposely wrote them anonymously so that the citizens would only focus on the facts and not their popularity. One famous Federalist was _____. A famous Anti Federalist was _____. The compromise was for the Federalists to create the _____, which is a list of freedoms that belong to the citizens of the United States.

20. What is the purpose of the Preamble of the US Constitution?




<u>Words of Preamble</u>	What the Words Mean
We the people of the United States	all citizens of the US
In order to form a more perfect union	to make everything in our country as perfect as possible
Establish justice	fairness for all through laws and the court system
Insure domestic tranquility	promise that everything in our country will be peaceful
Provide for the common defense	give protection to everyone
Promote the general welfare	care for those in need
Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity	make sure freedom and fairness continues for ourselves and all our children and their children and their children and every generation to come
Do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America	approve of the Constitution of the US

Table of Contents of the US Constitution	
<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Preamble	States the purpose of the Constitution
Article I	Legislative Branch
Article II	Executive Branch
Article III	Judicial Branch
Article IV	Relations among the States
Article V	Amending the Constitution
Article VI	National debts, supremacy of national law, and oaths of office
Article VII	Ratifying the Constitution

Basic Principles: Explain the 7 Basic Principles

- 21. Rule of law: _____
- 22. Popular Sovereignty: _____
- 23. Limited Government: _____
- 24. Separation of Powers: _____
- 25. Checks and Balances: _____
- 26. Judicial Review: _____
- 27. Federalism: _____

Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances

Article 2	<p>Executive Branch (President carries out laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can propose laws Can veto laws Can call special sessions of Congress Makes appointments Negotiates foreign treaties 	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoints federal judges Can grant pardons to federal offenders
Article 1	<p>Legislative Branch (Congress makes laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can override President's veto Confirms executive appointments Ratifies treaties Can declare war Appropriates money Can impeach and remove President 	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates lower federal courts Can impeach and remove judges Can propose amendments to overrule judicial decisions Approves appointments of federal judges
Article 3	<p>Judicial Branch (Supreme Court interprets laws)</p> 	<p>Check on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can declare executive actions unconstitutional 	<p>Check on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional