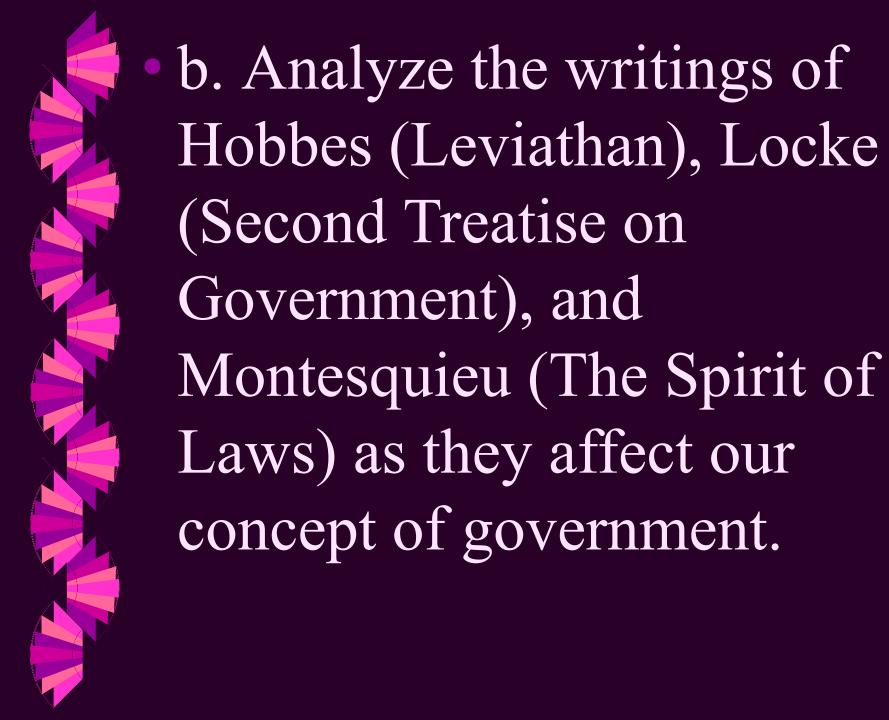
## Unit 1: Political Philosophies January 31<sup>st</sup> or Feb. 1st: SSCG1, SSCG2, SSCG3, SSCG19

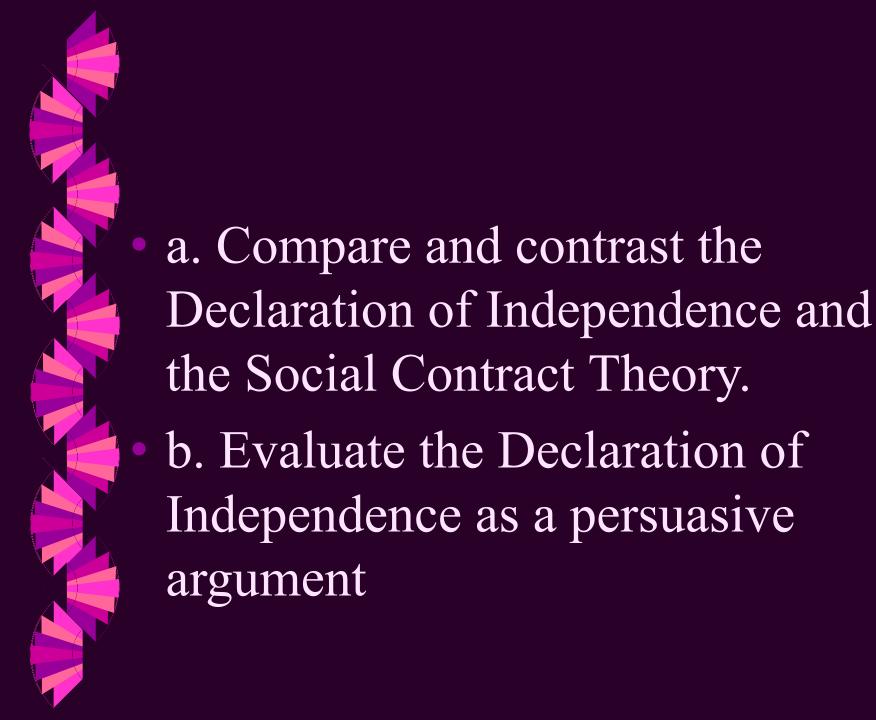




a. Analyze key ideas of limited government and the rule of law as seen in the Magna Carta, the Petition of Rights, and the English Bill of Rights.



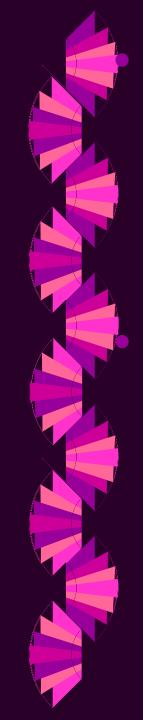
SSCG2 The student will analyze the natural rights philosophy and the nature of government expressed in the Declaration of Independence.





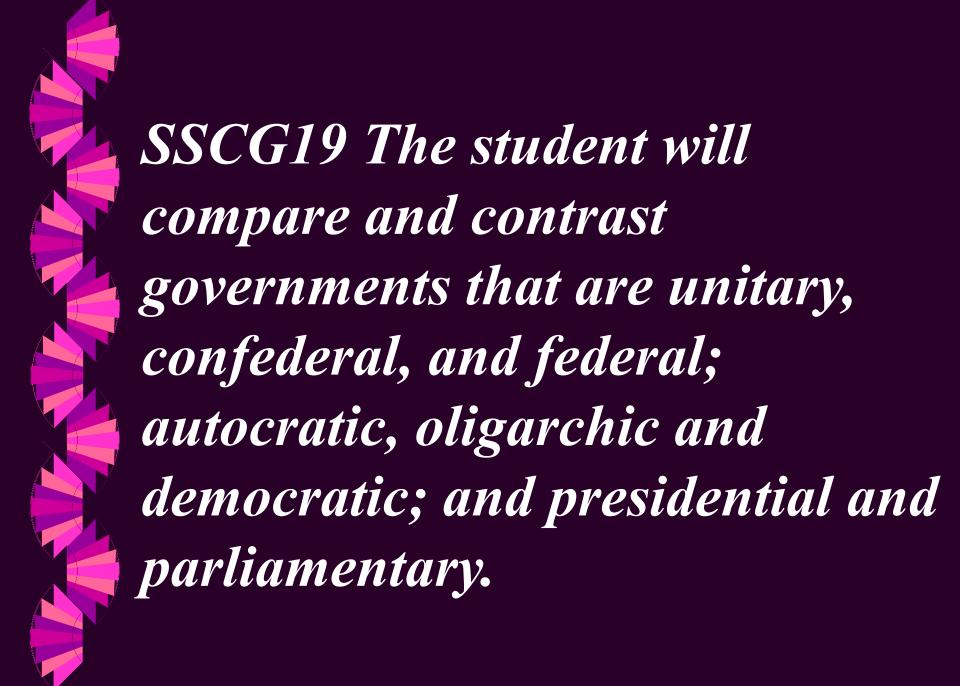
# SSCG3 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the United States Constitution.

• a. Explain the main ideas in debate over ratification; include those in The Federalist.



b. Analyze the purpose of government stated in the Preamble of the United States Constitution.

c. Explain the fundamental principles upon which the United States Constitution is based; include the rule of law, popular sovereignty, separation of powers, checks and balances, and federalism.



## SSCG2: Natural Right Phil.

"When a lamp was turned on in history's timeline"





#### Life~

- People want to survive
- be as free as possible from threats of their security

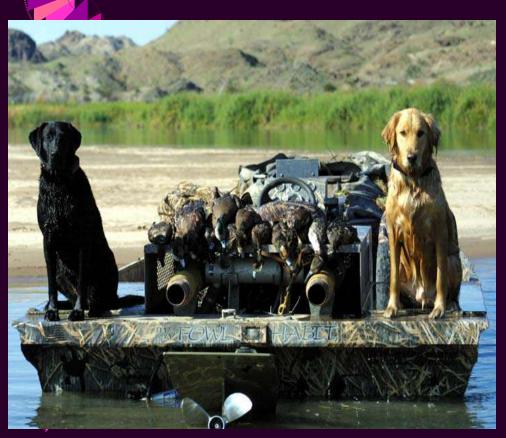


#### Liberty~

- PPl. Want to be as free as possible from the domination of others
- Be able to make their own decisions
- Live as they please



#### Property~









## 1. Locke: Social Contract Theory

• For good of society, people agree to give up certain freedoms & empower governments to maintain order

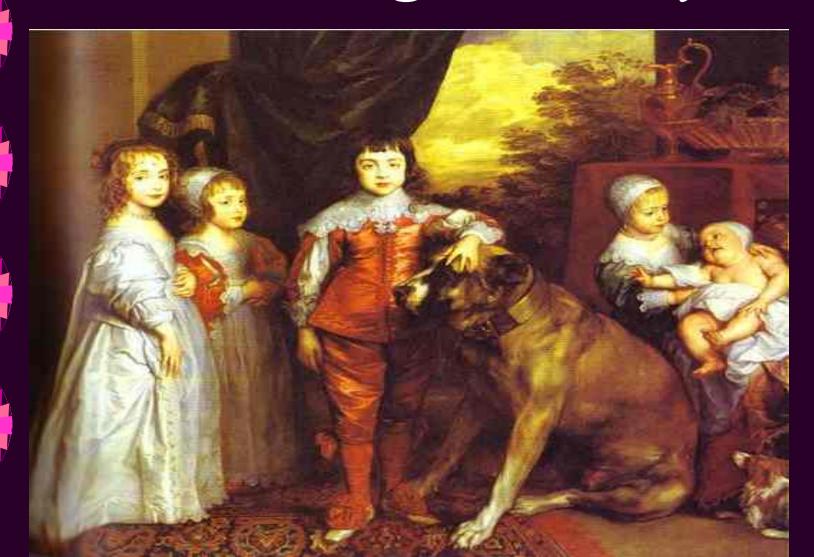


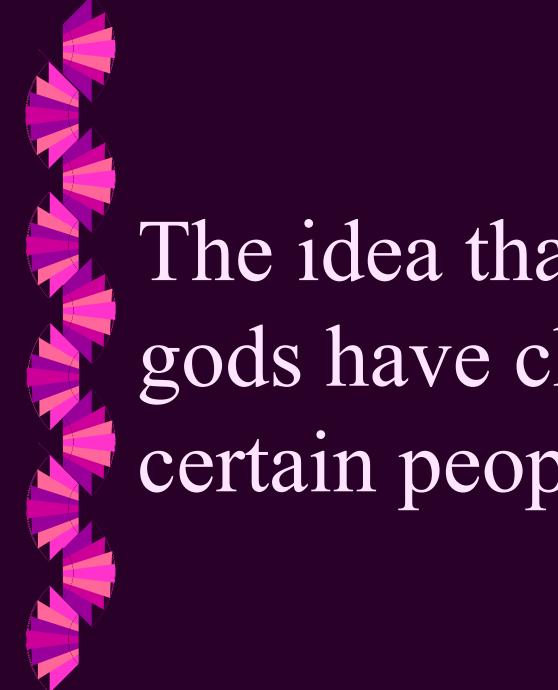
#### 2. Hobbes:

• "In the state of nature" No Gov't exist!



#### 3. Divine Right Theory





The idea that God or gods have chosen certain people to rule

#### 4. Evolution Theory

APRIL 6, 1886. BARTERS WERELY.



STREET MOTERA, INCLUDING ONLY DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY AND SECURITY SECURITY.

THAT PWEEK



• The idea that States evolved from families...Abraham to Israel!



#### 5. Force Theory

• Gov't emerged when all the people of an area were brought under the authority of one person or group....

# SSCG19: Compare/Contrast Gov't



Democracy

Partial democracy

**Traditional monarchy** 

Authoritarian/totalitarian regime Colonial dependency or protectorate

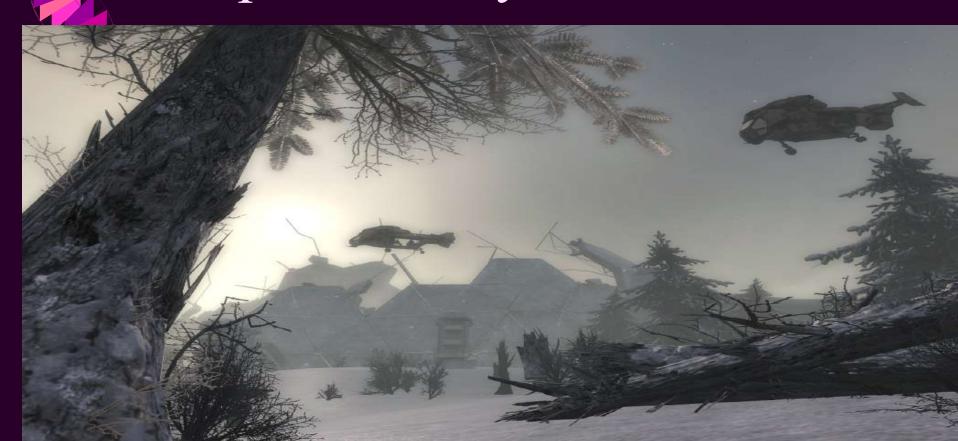


#### Gov't~

• The institution through which the state maintains social order!



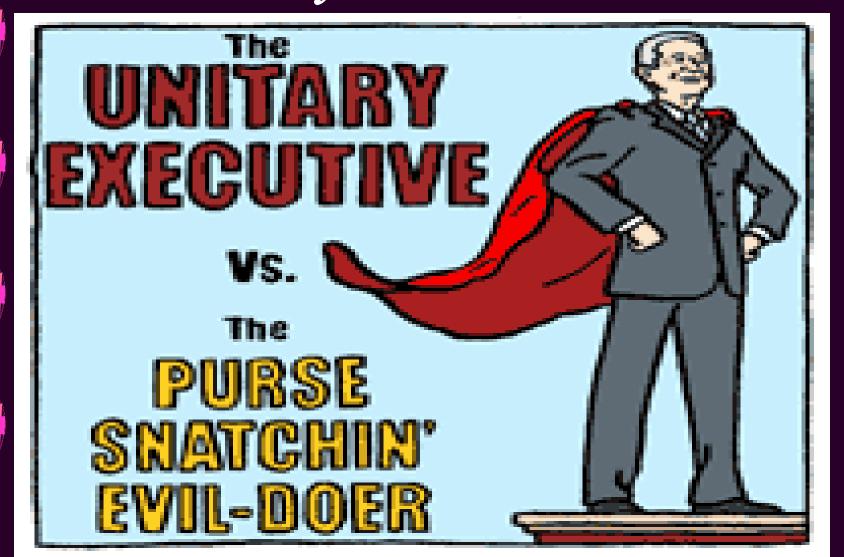
• Pop., Territory, & Gov't





A state has to have
 Population, Territory, and
 a Government in order to
 be recognized as a State!

#### 1. Unitary Government



# • Gives all Key Powers to the National Government



#### 2. Confederal Gov't



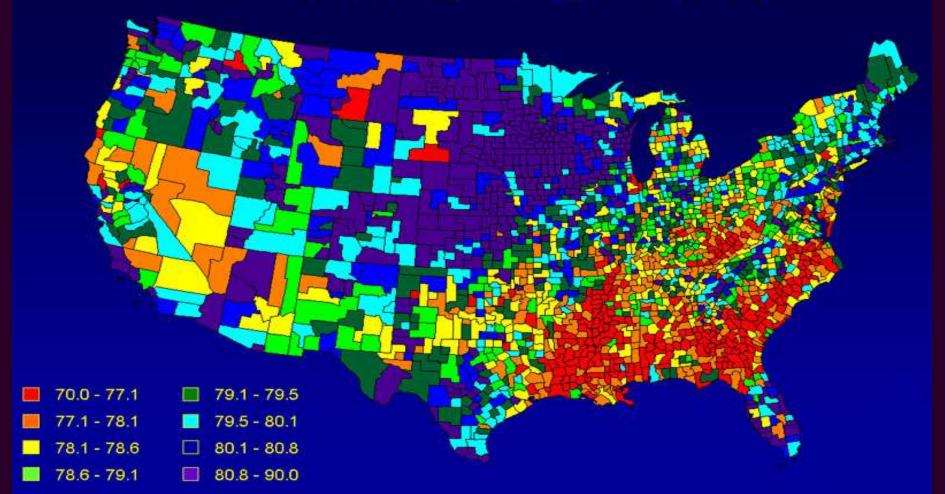


• A Loose Union of Independent states



#### 3. Federal Government

Female Life Expectancy at Birth, 1990





Divides Power between the State and National Powers!

#### 4. Autocratic Gov't

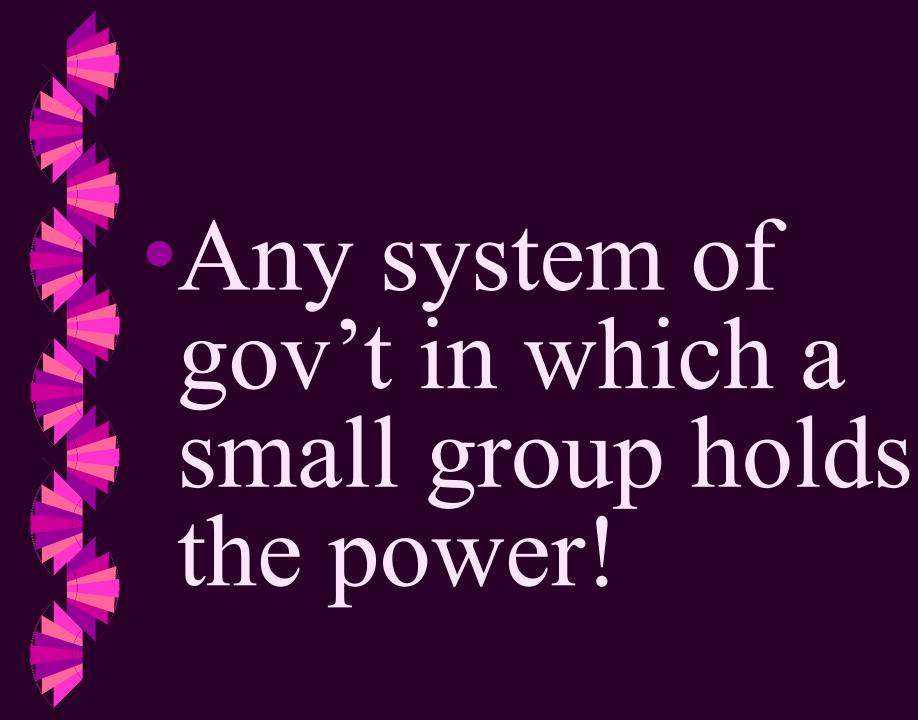






#### 5. Oligarchic Gov't

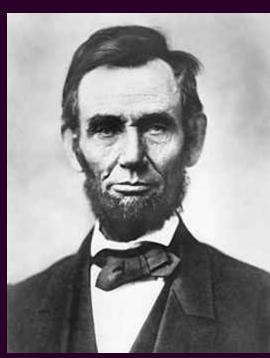




### 6. Democratic Gov't

"Ruled by the People for the People"

~President Lincoln













- ~A gov't in which
   people elect delegates
   to make laws
- America'sDemocracy!



## b. Presidential Democracy



Carry out the laws in the country

#### 7. Parliamentary Gov't





# 8. Anarchy Political Disorder



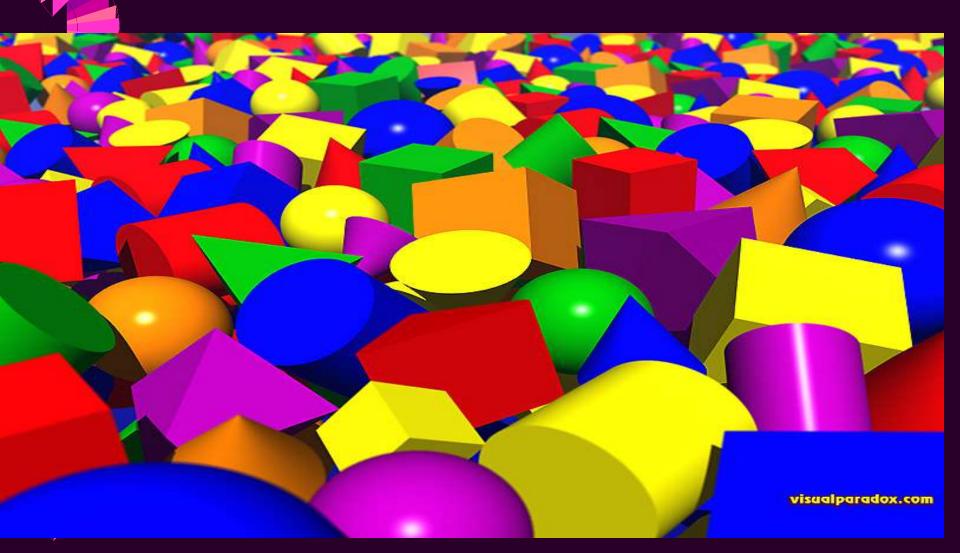
#### 9. Unicameral

• One Chamber of legislature











#### 1. Lock, Hobbes, & Montesquieu

- Writing Influenced The American Revolutionaries
- US Declared Independence based on the writings

#### 2. Magna Carta



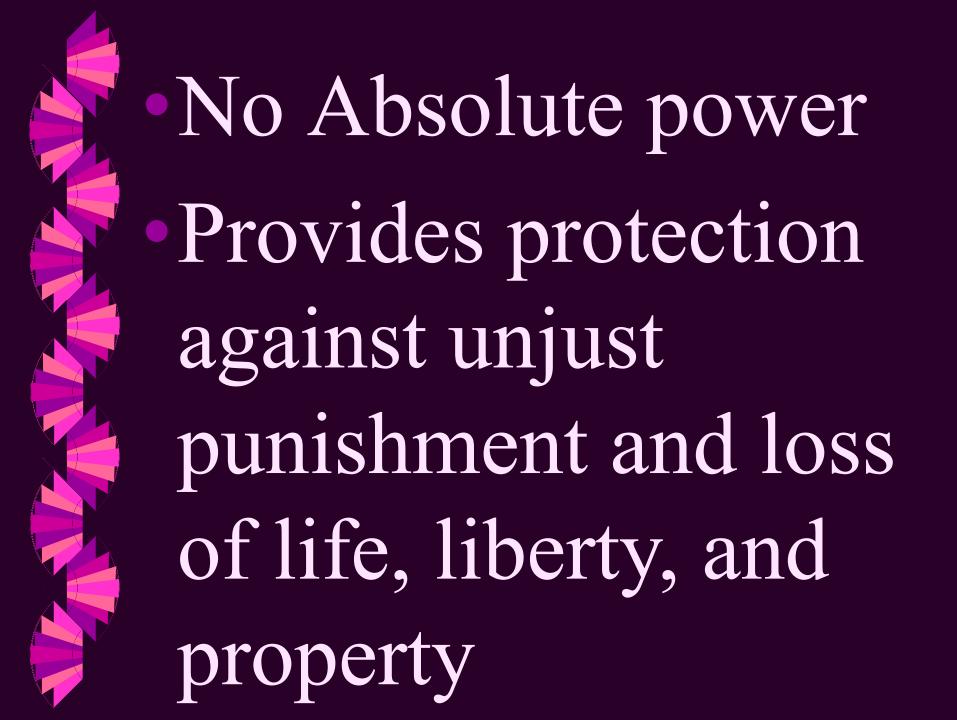




#### a. Limited Gov't

"That government is best which governs least."

HENRY DAVID THOREAU



#### 3. Petition of Right





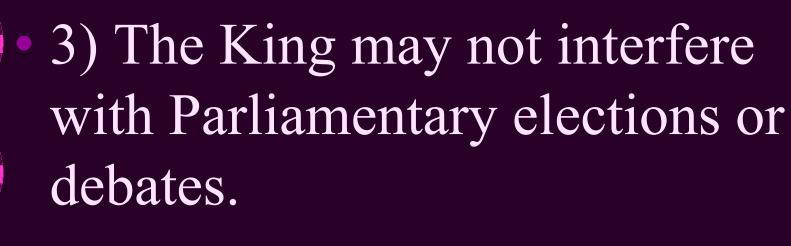
- limiting the king's power
- No taxes w/o parliament's consent
- Pg. 36 in book

#### 3. English Bill of Rights





- Its key ideas included:
- 1) Monarchs do not have absolute authority, they rule by consent of the people's representatives.
- 2) The King must have Parliament's consent to suspend laws, levy taxes, or maintain an army.



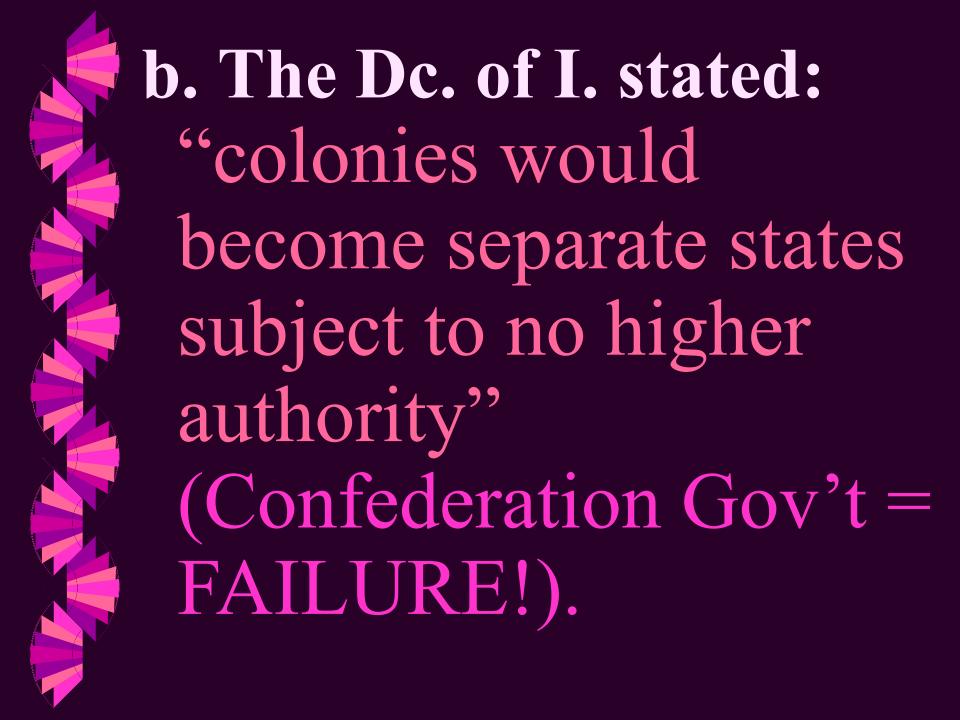
- 4) People have a right to a fair and speedy trial by a jury of their peers.
- 5) There will be no cruel or unusual punishments, or excessive fines or bails.

## CG2: Declaration of Independence inspired by Enlightenment!





- a. The Declaration has three parts:
- i) a statement of purpose and basic human rights
- ii) specific complaints against King George III
- iii) the conclusion states the colonists' determination to separate from Great Britain.



#### c. Dc. Of I:

Recognizes an implied agreement that entitles citizens their freedom and natural rights but also empowers gov't to maintain order.



#### d. Social Contract Theory

- "...We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal"
- Unalienable Rights: Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness



#### CG3: United States Constitution





#### A. Constitution

• A plan that provides the rules for government



#### B. Preamble

• Sets fourth the goals and purposes to be served by the government.

#### C. Ratifying the Constitution





#### 1. Debates over Ratification







• Divided the country into two groups:

i) Federalist and

•ii) Anti-Federalist



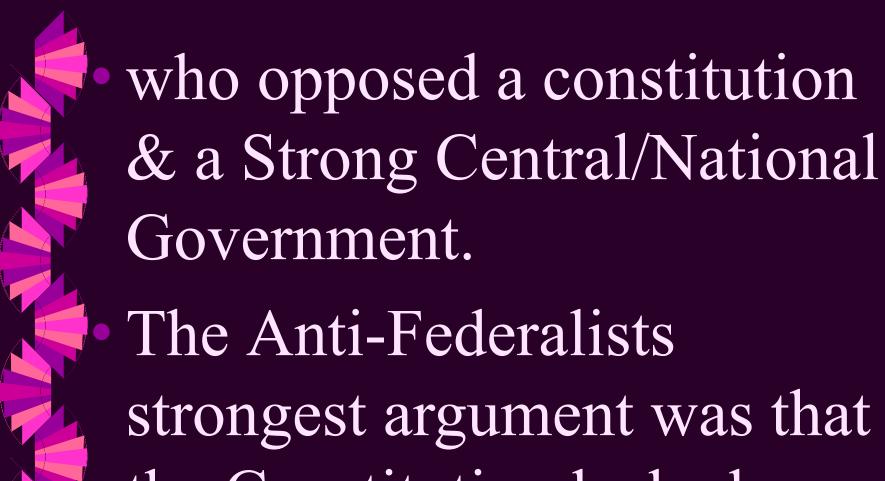
#### C. Federalists

 Argued for the Constitution and a strong central/national gov't at the Constitutional Convention



### D. Anti-Federalist





strongest argument was that the Constitution lacked a Bill of Rights.



• To gain enough support for ratification, the Federalists agreed to add a Bill of Rights.



"What we need to do is go

BACK

to

FUNDAMENTALS."
-President Barack Obama

March 13, 2009

### 1. Rule of Law



#### THE RULE OF LAW

UR DOIN IT WRONG

ICANHASCHEEZBURGER.COM BY 🚭 🕏 😂

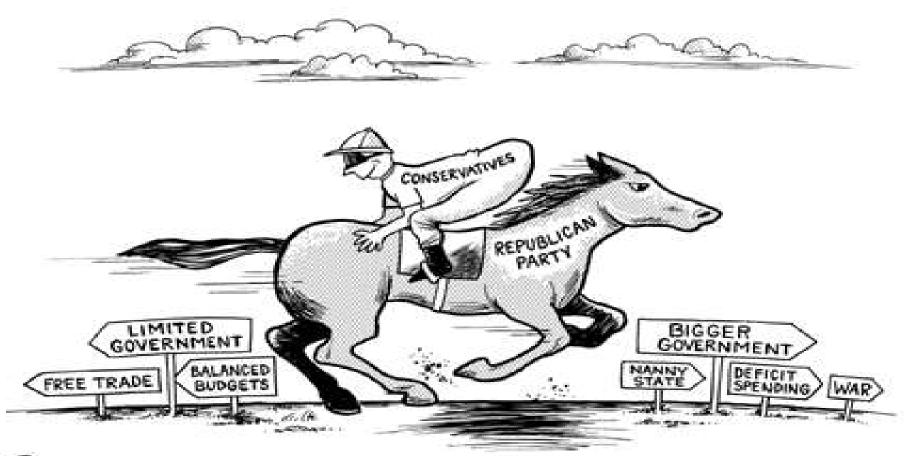


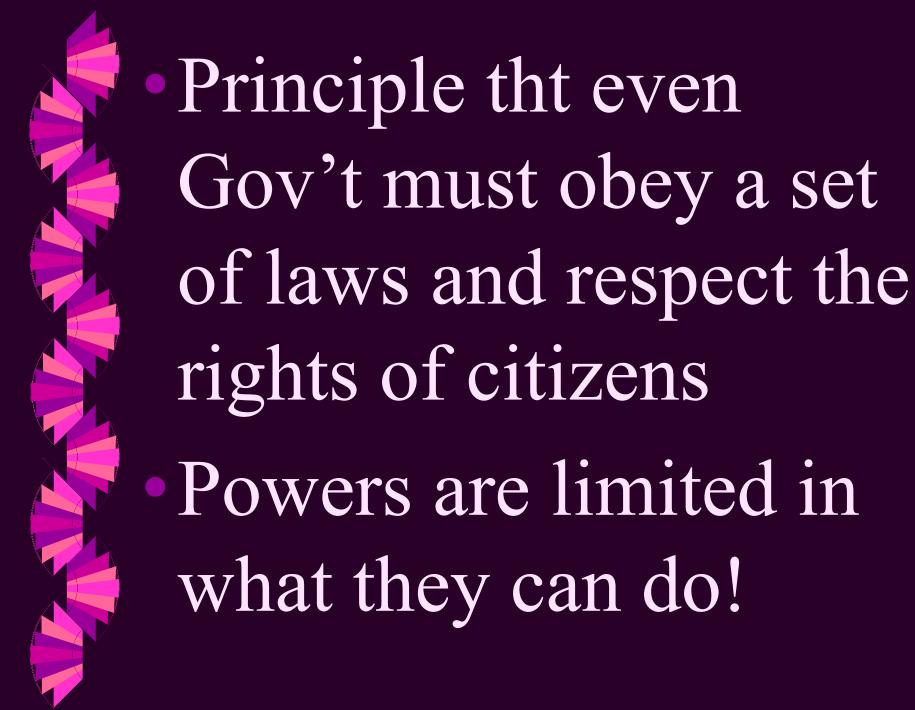
• U.S. is a society governed by set laws, not the independent will of a monarch or small body of rulers.

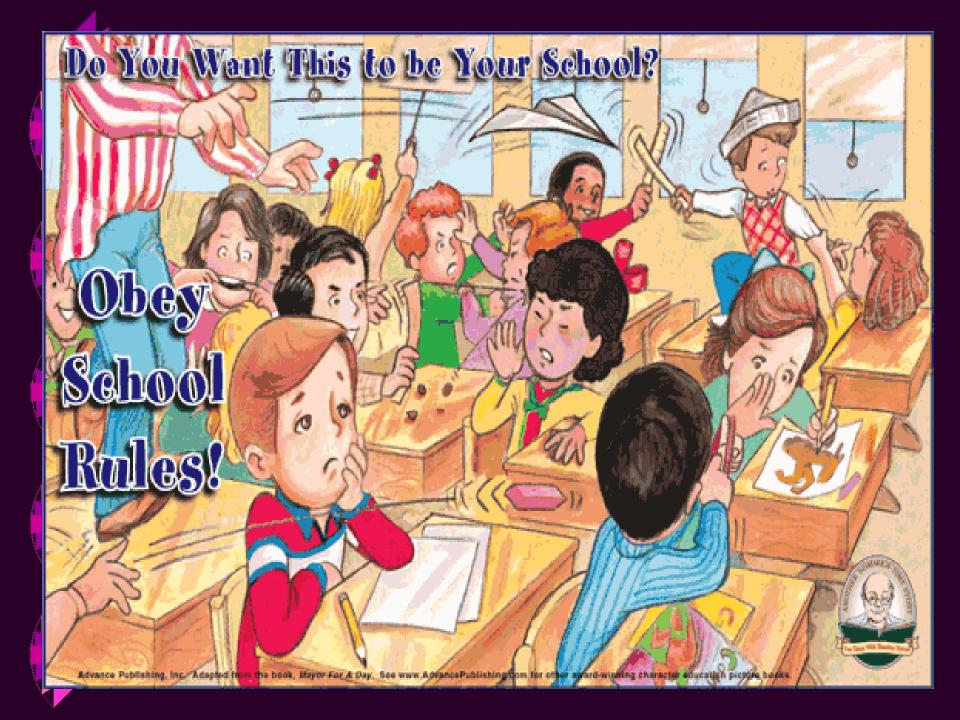
Every Citizen, leader, body of Gov't must obey National laws



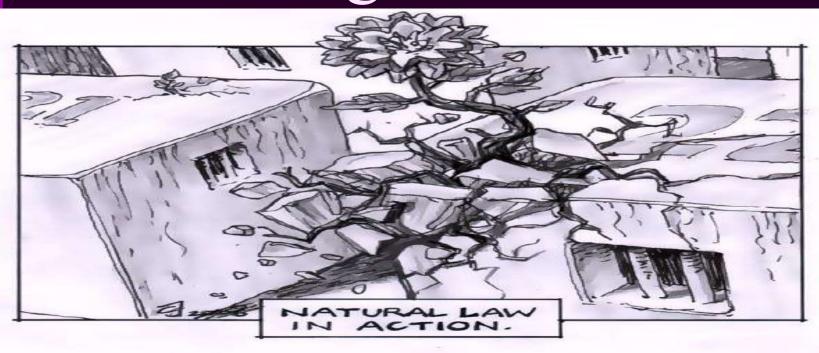
#### 2. Limited Government







• Constitution provides limitation b/c they gov't must respect and uphold natural rights!





#### 3. Separation of Powers

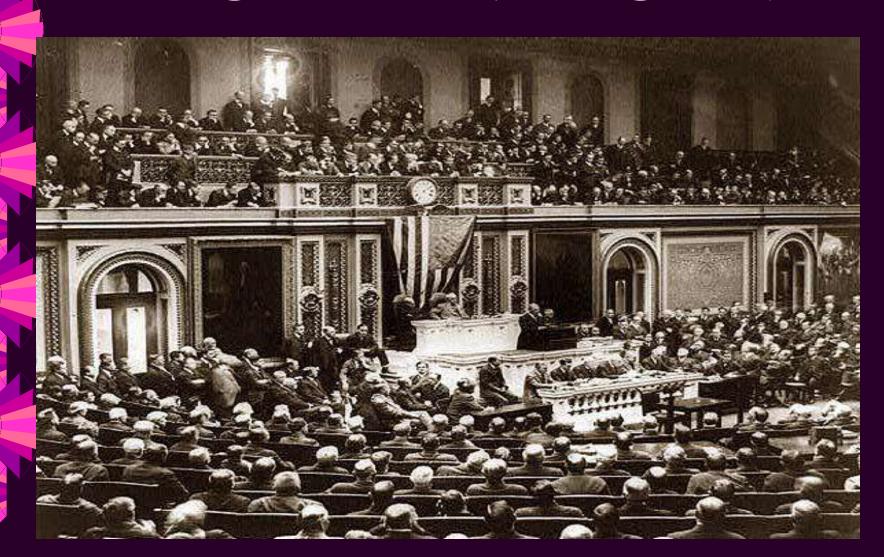




# • Divides authority btw different branches of Gov't



#### a. Legislative (Congress)





## •Makes laws for the country

#### b. Executive (President)







## • Enforcing the Laws Congress Makes!

## c. Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)





•Ensures the laws are applied fairly and appropriately.



#### 4. Checks and Balances



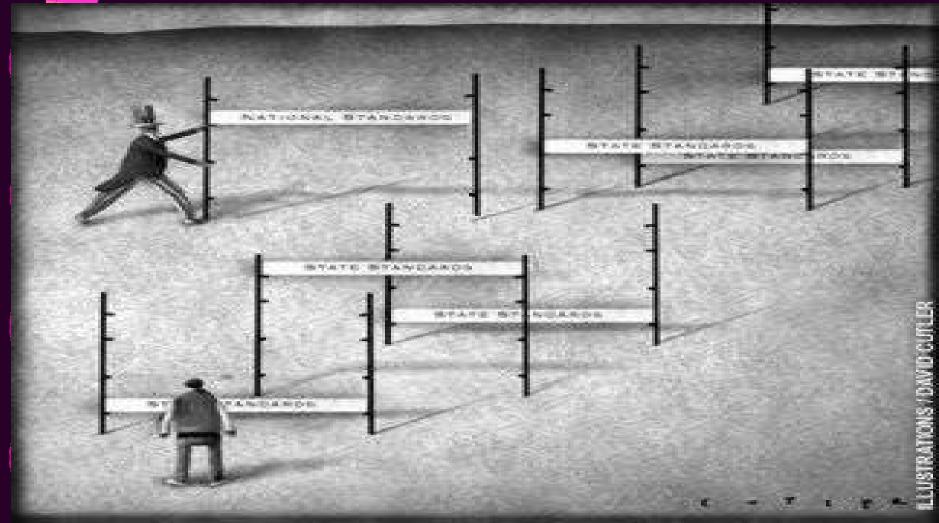


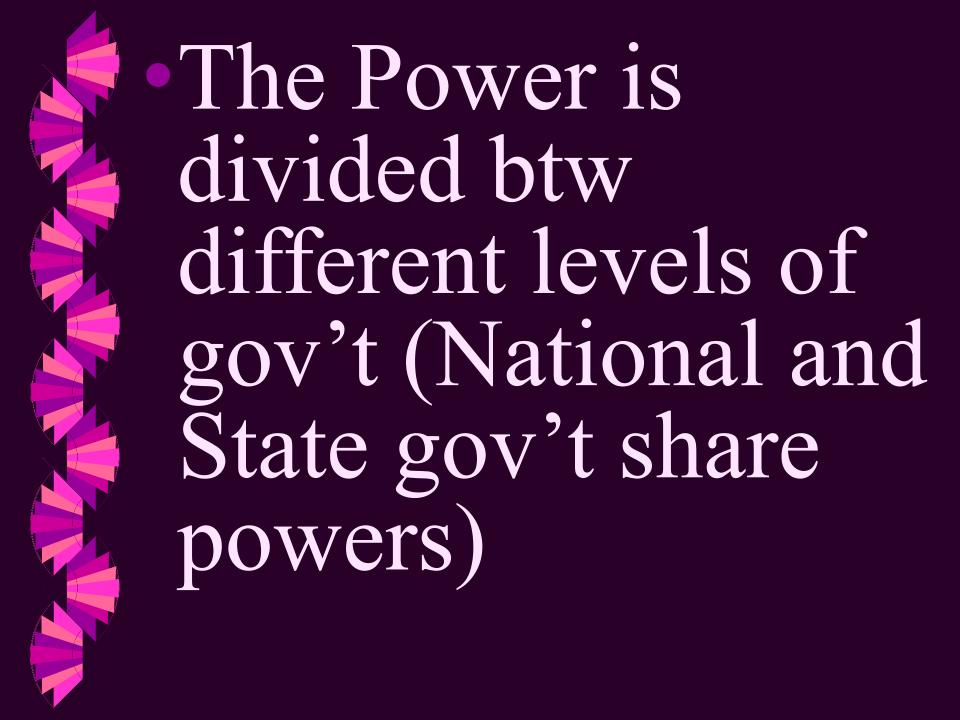
• Each Branch check the powers of the others two branch

No branch can become tooooopowerful...????????



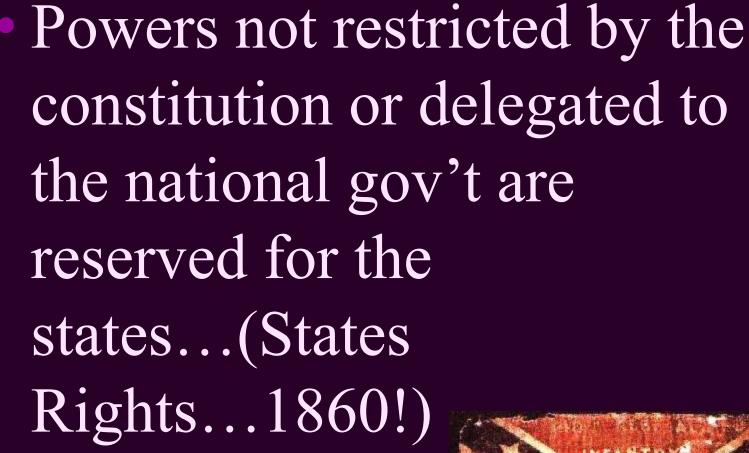
#### 5. Federalism





## ~10<sup>th</sup> Amendment~





John Marshall

Cherokee Nation

**Tariffs** 

Taxes



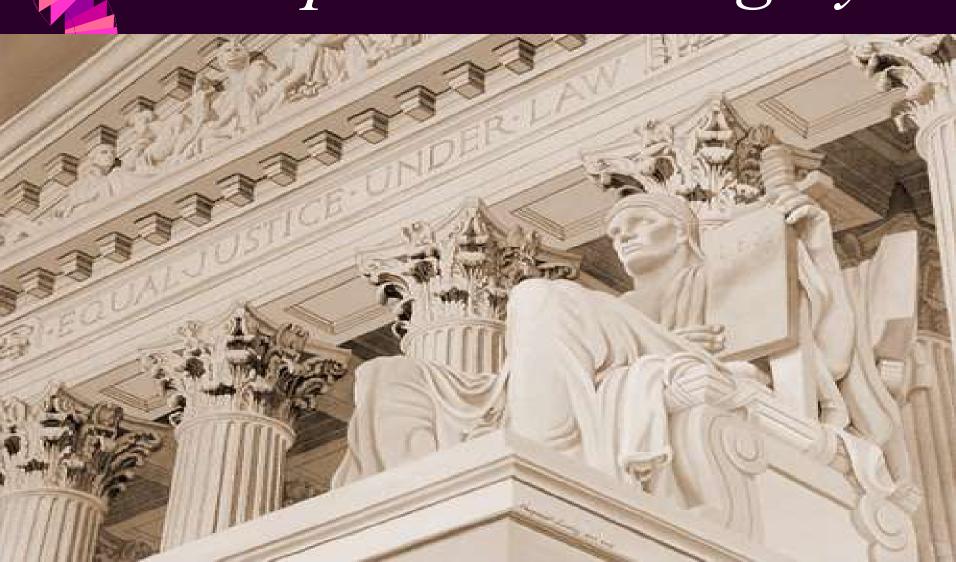


#### TODAY's Issues:

- taxation, spending and debt, Stock Market, Loans
- Health Care, Social Security, War, Education!



### 6. Popular Sovereignty





• The Belief that the gov't is empowered by, and subject to the will of the People

• (Locke's Social Contract Theory!)

THEN

WE CAME

TO THE

END

JOSHUA

NOVEL