

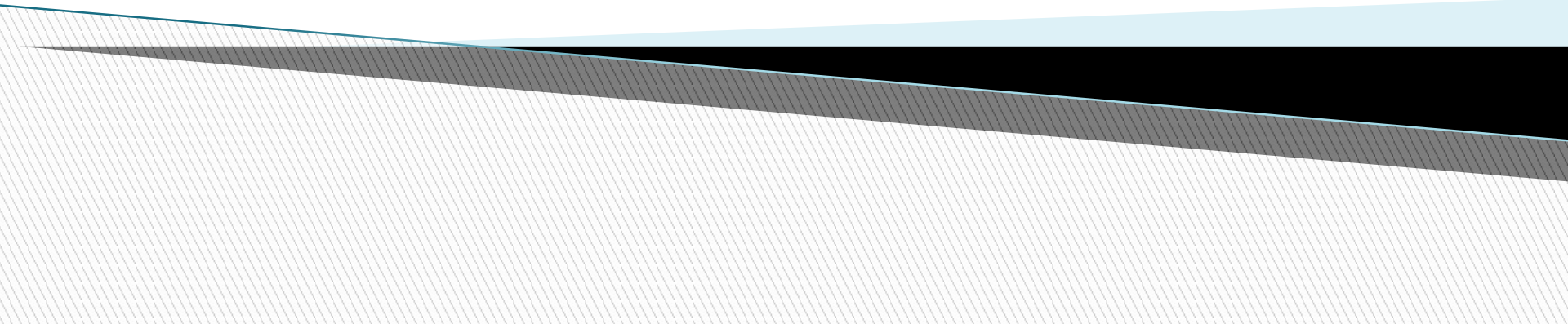
What are you when it comes to American Government?



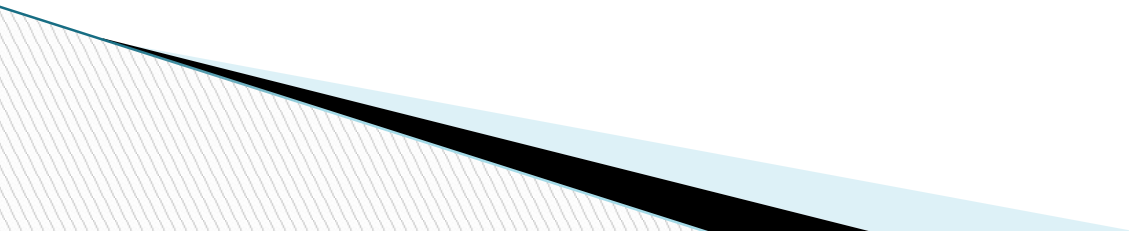
American Government

- ▶ Write a word that goes with Government.
- ▶ Name one person that is associated with Government.

American Government

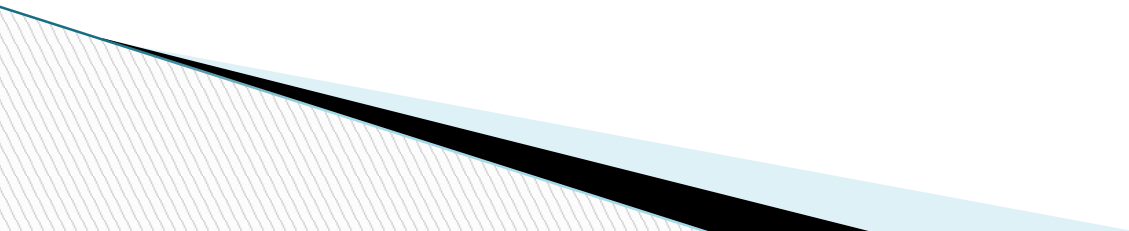


Name 5 Ways that government is involved in your life.



How Involved is the government in your life?

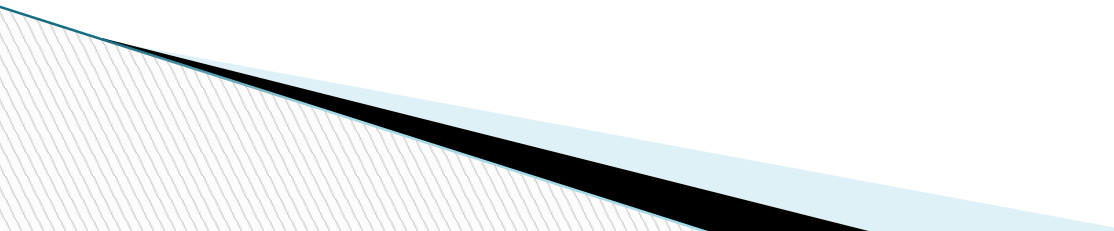
- ▶ When your radio goes off in the morning– they regulate electricity.
- ▶ When you put your shirt on the government regulates the size standards of clothes.



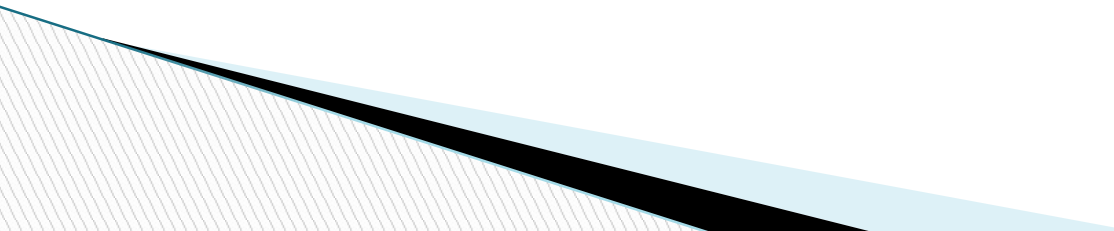
What is your definition of “Democracy?”

- ▶ Discuss it with the person sitting next to you.
- ▶ Share as a class.

Chapter 1

- ▶ Objectives– Understand:
 - ▶ Purposes for which government exists.
 - ▶ The major forms of government in the world today.
 - ▶ The major concepts of American democracy.
- 

Chapter 1 Activity

- ▶ **Due the day of the chapter test.**
 - ▶ Read the descriptions of the basic concepts of democracy in Section 3. Then imagine a society in which one or more of these concepts did not exist. Write a brief newspaper story, complete with headline, of an event in such a society, showing what life would be like without that basic concept of democracy. That event might concern politics, daily life, or some other topic.
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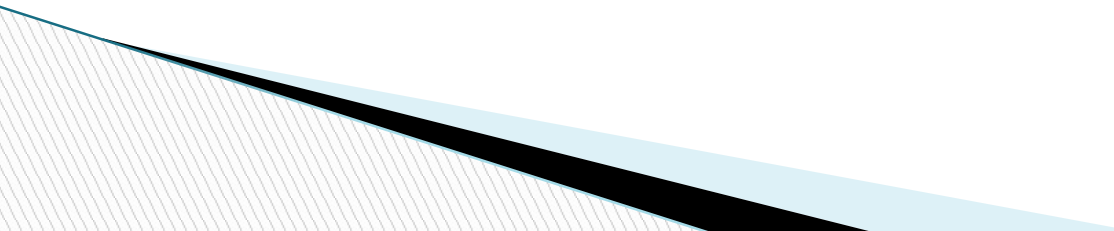
1–1 Principles of Government

- ▶ Find out:
- ▶ What are the 4 basic characteristics of a state?
- ▶ For what purposes does government exist?

Key Terms

Government, public policies, state, sovereign



- ▶ What would it be like if there were no government in this country?
 - ▶ Who would protect the nation against foreign dangers?
 - ▶ Pave the streets, punish those who rob and kill, guard the public's health, protect the environment, and more?
- 

Why Government?

- ▶ Government is one of the world's oldest inventions.
- ▶ Why? People saw they couldn't survive without a way to regulate themselves and their neighbors.

What is Government?

- ▶ Institution through which a society makes and enforces its public policies

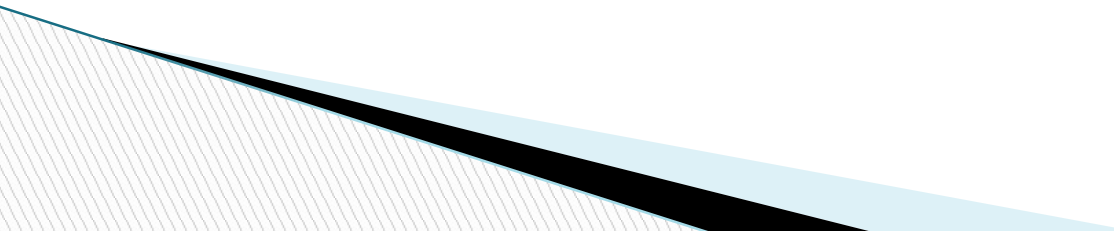
What is public policies?

- ▶ All things a government decides to do, ranging from taxation, national defense, education, crime and health care to transportation, environment, civil rights, business practices and working conditions.

The State

- ▶ Defined as a body of people, living in a defined territory, organized politically with a government and with the power to make and enforce law without the consent of any higher authority.

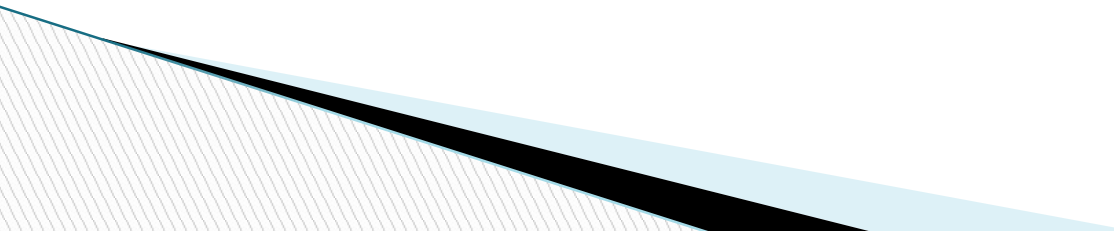
Differences and similarities

- ▶ Currently there are 196 countries/states in the world.
 - ▶ Differ on size, military power, natural resources, economic importance, etc.
 - ▶ All have population, territory, sovereignty, and government
- 

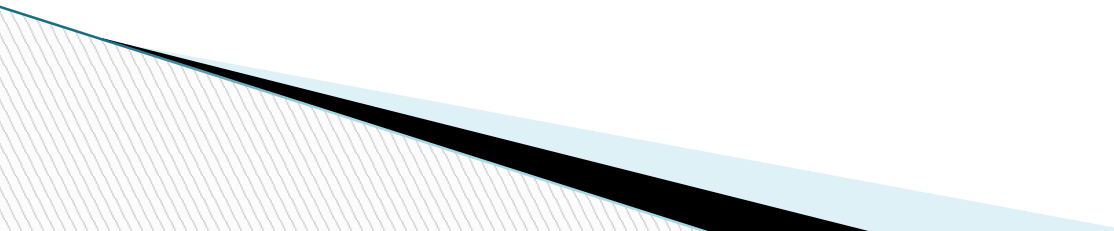
Page 7 Activity

- ▶ Read Preamble to the Constitution
- ▶ Draw a Circle, Divide into four parts, etc.

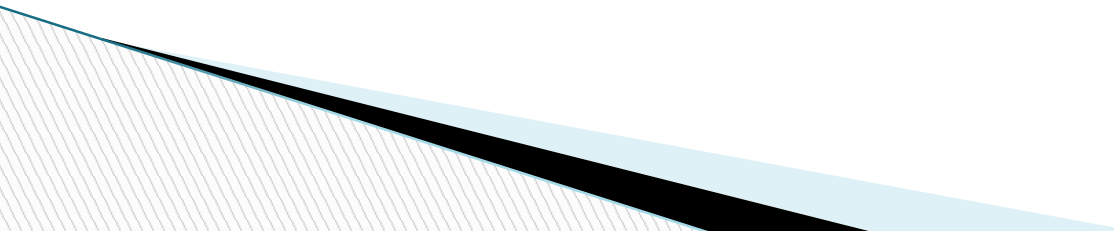
Population

- ▶ A State/Country has to have people.
 - ▶ But has nothing directly to do with the existence of a state.
 - ▶ China the most populated with 1.3 billion
 - ▶ Vatican City is the smallest with 800
- 

Territory

- ▶ Must have land– territory, with known and recognized boundaries.
 - ▶ Russia is the largest by size.
 - ▶ Vatican City is the smallest – .02 Square miles.
- 

Sovereignty

- ▶ Every state is sovereign– meaning it has supreme and absolute power within its own territory.
 - ▶ Each state decides its own foreign and domestic policy.
 - ▶ Sovereignty is the 1 characteristic that distinguishes the state from all other, lesser political units. Thus, the Virgin Islands and Guam are not sovereign; they are territorial possessions of the United States.
- 

Government

- ▶ Every state is politically organized
- ▶ Government consists of the machinery and the personnel by which the state is ruled.

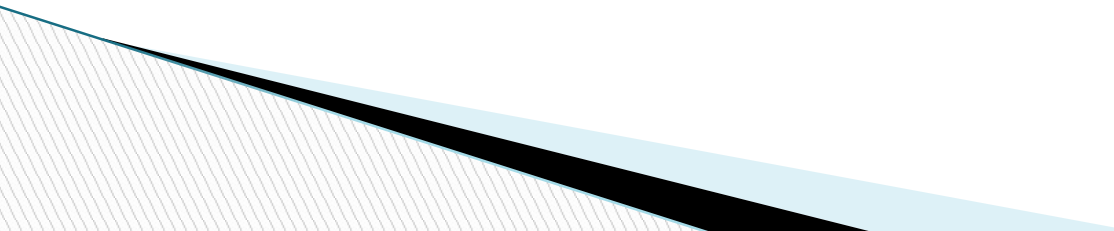
Origins of the State

► Skip

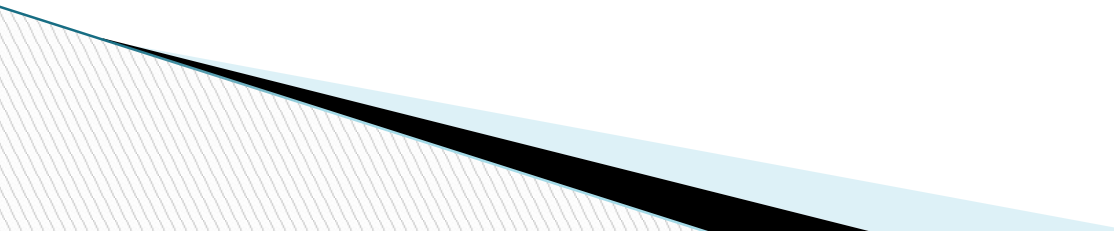
The Purpose of Government

- ▶ What does government do?
- ▶ Starting on page 7–8
 - Pick one of the 6 purposes and explain in your own words
 - Share

1. To Form a More Perfect Union

- ▶ The Constitution was written in 1787, and it was adopted by the original States in order to link them, and the American people, more closely together.
 - ▶ That Constitution was built in the belief that in union there is strength.
- 

2. To Establish Justice

- ▶ Justice is a concept, means what people make it mean.
 - ▶ The law, in both its content and its administration, must be reasonable, fair, and impartial.
 - ▶ “Injustice anywhere, is a threat to justice everywhere.” Martin Luther King Jr.
- 

3. To Insure Domestic Tranquility

- ▶ Keeping the peace at home has always been a prime function of government.

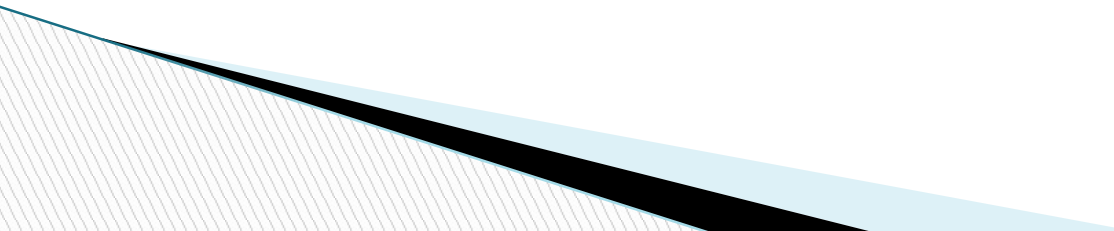
4. To Provide for the Common Defense

- ▶ Defending the nation against foreign enemies has always been one of government's major responsibilities.

5. To Promote the General Welfare

- ▶ Government acts as the servant of its citizens.
 - Public schools for example

6. To Secure the Blessings of Liberty

- ▶ American dedication to freedom for the individual recognizes that liberty cannot be absolute.
 - ▶ No person can be free to do whatever he or she pleases– for that behavior would interfere with the freedom of others.
 - ▶ Each generation needs to preserve and protect them, each generation must learn and understand them anew, and be willing to stand up for them when necessary.
- 

Purposes of Government– the 4 P's

Protect Citizens

Provide Services

Preserve Order

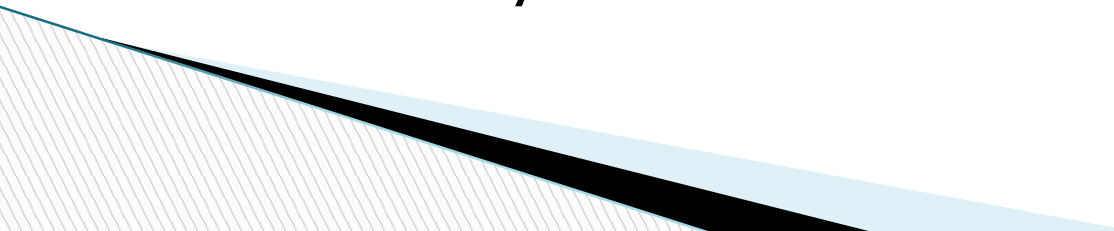
Plan for the Future

1–2 Forms of Government

- ▶ Find out:
- ▶ What are the characteristics of unitary, federal, and confederate governments?
- ▶ How do presidential and parliamentary governments differ?
- ▶ How do a dictatorship and democracy differ?

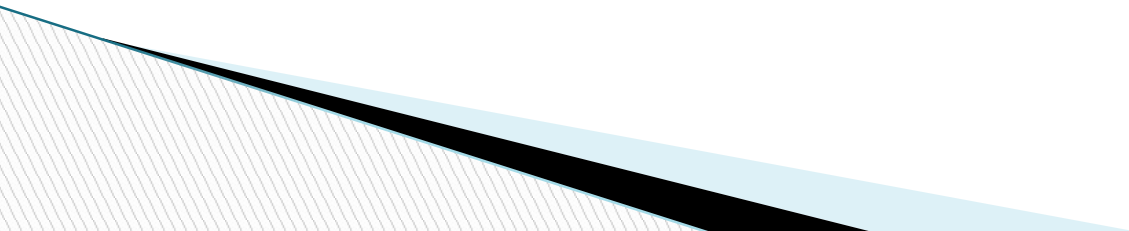
Key Terms

Unitary government, federal government, confederation, presidential government, parliamentary government, dictatorship, democracy, direct democracy, representative democracy

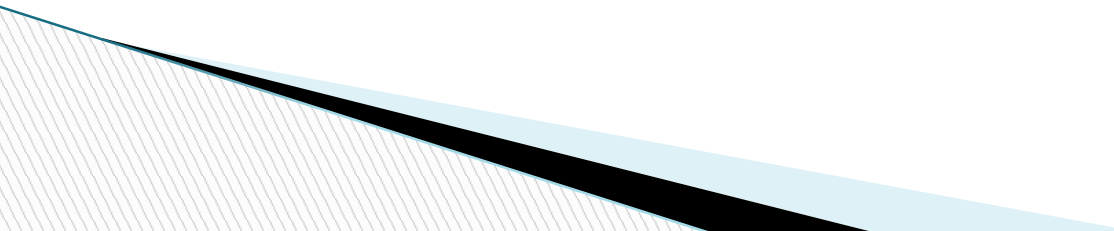


Classifying Governments

- ▶ No 2 governments are exactly alike.
- ▶ Governments are products of human needs and experiences.



Classifications of Governments

- ▶ This is how we can classify them
 - ▶ Geographic distribution of governmental power within the state.
 - ▶ Relationship between the legislative and executive branches.
 - ▶ Number of persons who can take part in the governing process.
- 

Geographic Distribution of Power

- ▶ Every system of government the power to govern is located in one or more places geographically.
- ▶ From this standpoint, 3 basic forms of government exist:
 - Unitary
 - Federal
 - Confederate

- ▶ Groups– fill out a graphic organizer to understand the following governments
 - Unitary
 - Federal
 - Confederate

Unitary Government

- ▶ A central government in which all powers are held by a single, central agency.
- ▶ Central government creates local units of government for its own convenience.
 - Powers local government has come only from the central government.

Example of Unitary Government

▶ Great Britain–

- Central– Parliament holds all power of the British government.
- Unlikely but Parliament could do away with all local agencies at anytime.

- ▶ A unitary government is not a dictatorship.
 - Powers are held by central government but might not have all the power.
 - Powers are limited like Parliament in Great Britain, it is unitary but at the same time democratic.

Unitary Diagram:

**Central
Government**



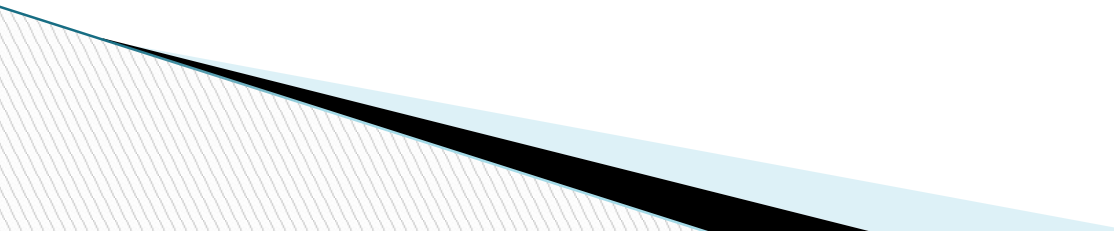
= Direction of power



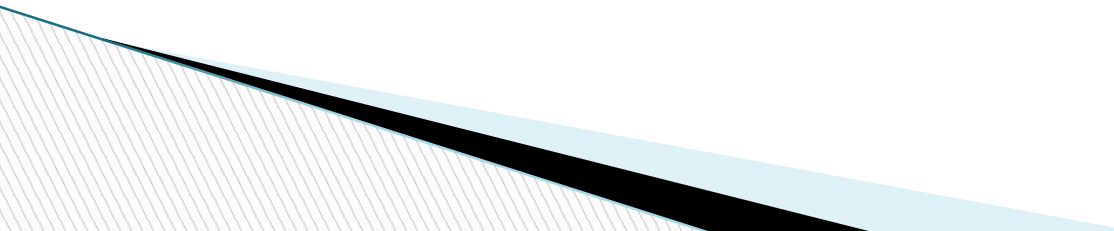
= Political unit ie., state

Unitary System

Federal Government

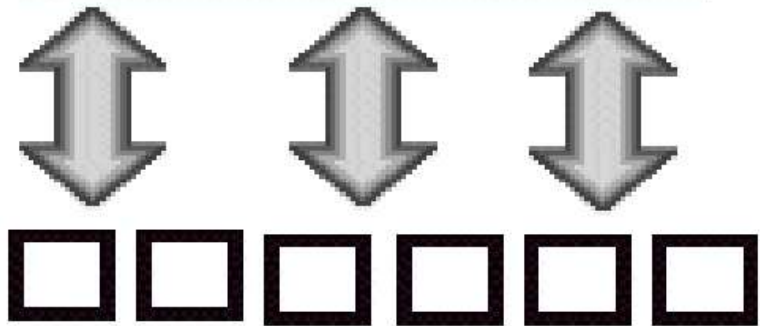
- ▶ Powers of government are divided between central government and several local governments.
 - ▶ Powers cannot be changed by either the local or national level acting alone.
- 



Example of Federal Government

- ▶ United States has a national government and the 50 States have others.
 - ▶ Constitution stands above both levels of government and cannot be changed unless the people, acting through both the National and States agree to the change.
- 

Federal System Diagram:

**Central
Government**



 = Direction of power
 = Political unit ie., state

Federal System

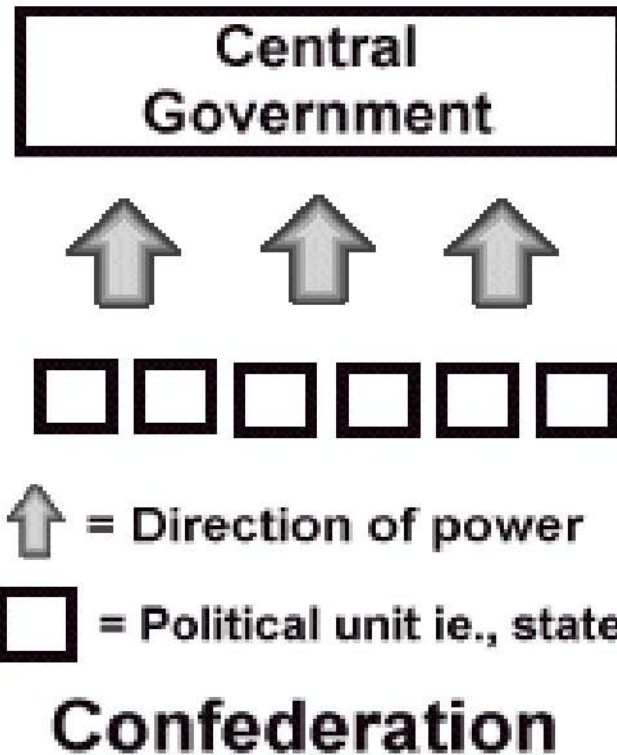
Confederate Government

- ▶ Alliance of independent states.
- ▶ Central organ– confederate government has the power to handle only those matters that the member states have assigned to it.
- ▶ Usually have limited powers and only in such fields as defense and foreign commerce
- ▶ Can't make laws that directly affect people unless action by the member states are taken.
- ▶ Confederate states can cooperate in matters of common concern but retain identities.

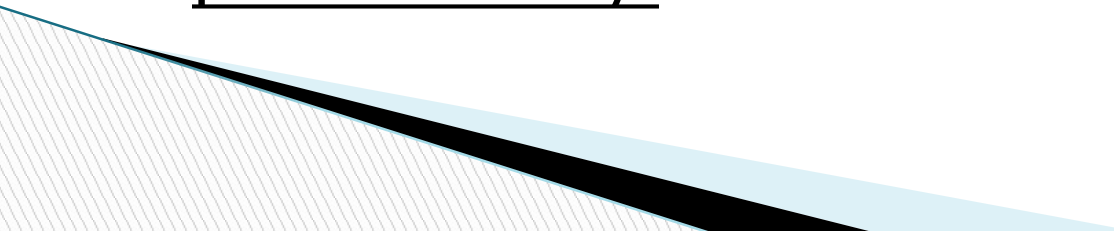
Example of a Confederate State

- ▶ Only 1 confederate state in the world.
- ▶ 12 of the 15 former states of the old Soviet Union.

Confederation Diagram:



Relationship Between Legislative and Executive Branches

- ▶ Governments can be presidential or parliamentary.
 - ▶ Presidential–legislative and executive branches are independent of each other but are equal in power.
 - ▶ Parliamentary– the chief executive is a member of the legislature or parliament. The legislature chooses the executive.
 - ▶ Most governments in the world are parliamentary.
- 

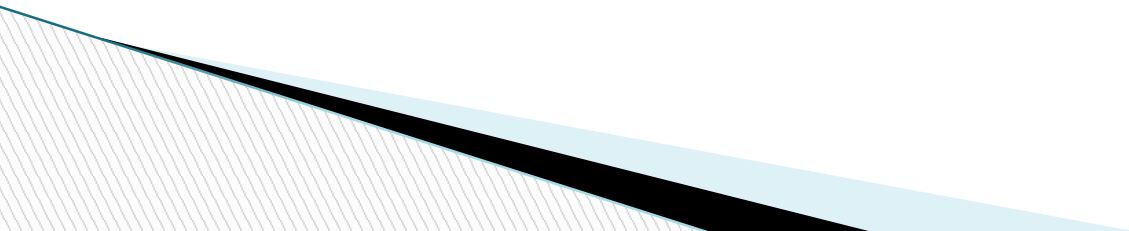
- ▶ President addressing Congress
- ▶ Congress

Parliament

- ▶ Great Britain Example of House of Commons
- ▶ Great Britain Example of House of Commons
- ▶ Ukraine – Parliament– start at 45 seconds

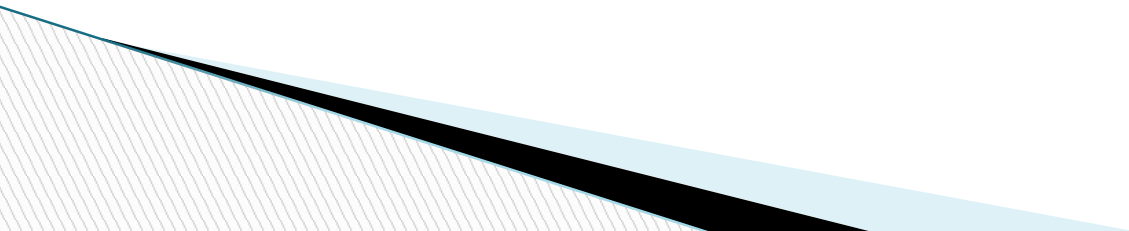
There is also a House of Lords

Chart/ Diagram on page 12



How Many People Hold Power?

- ▶ In a dictatorship, only 1 or a few hold power.
- ▶ In a democracy, all power belongs to the people.



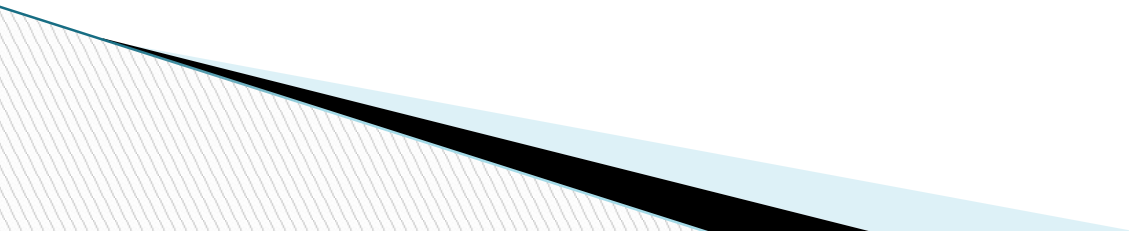
Direct Democracy

- ▶ People make the laws themselves.

Representative Democracy

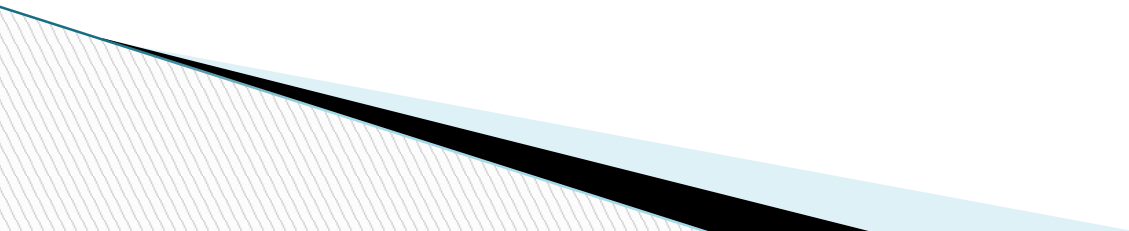
- ▶ Elect a small group of people to do the work of government.
- ▶ The U.S. has a Representative Democracy!

Quiz Wednesday over 1–1 and 1–2



Levels of Freedom and Government Structures Activity

- ▶ **Guiding Question: How might government structures influence the levels of freedom in different countries?**

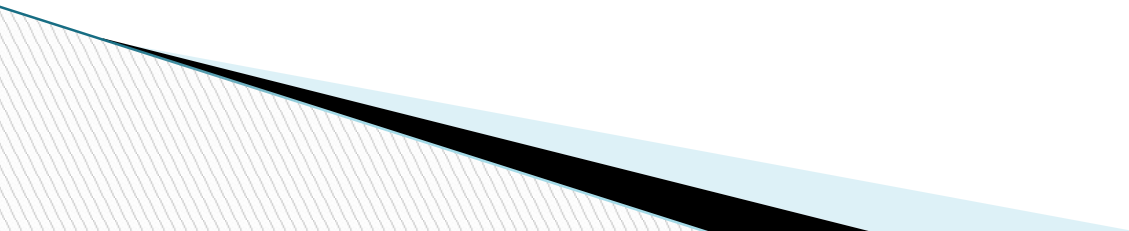


Map of Electoral Democracies, 2008– Democracies are in blue



Answer questions 1, 2, 3, under document One.

**Remember the Guiding Question:
How might government structures
influence the levels of freedom in
different countries?**



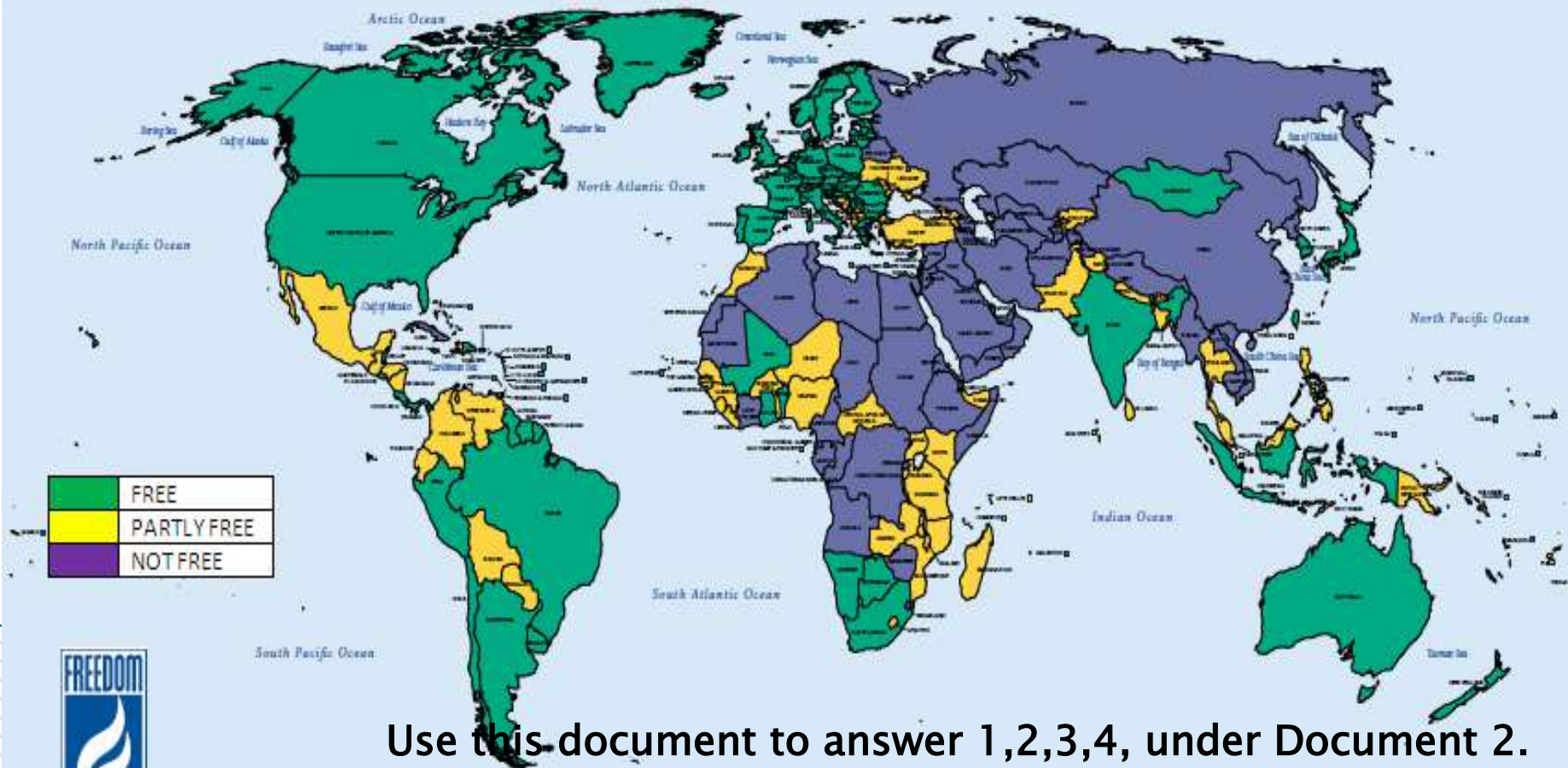
Document 2: Map of Freedom, 2011

This map was modified from the Freedom House Map of Freedom. Freedoms include freedom of religion and speech.

FREEDOM HOUSE

Map of Freedom

2011



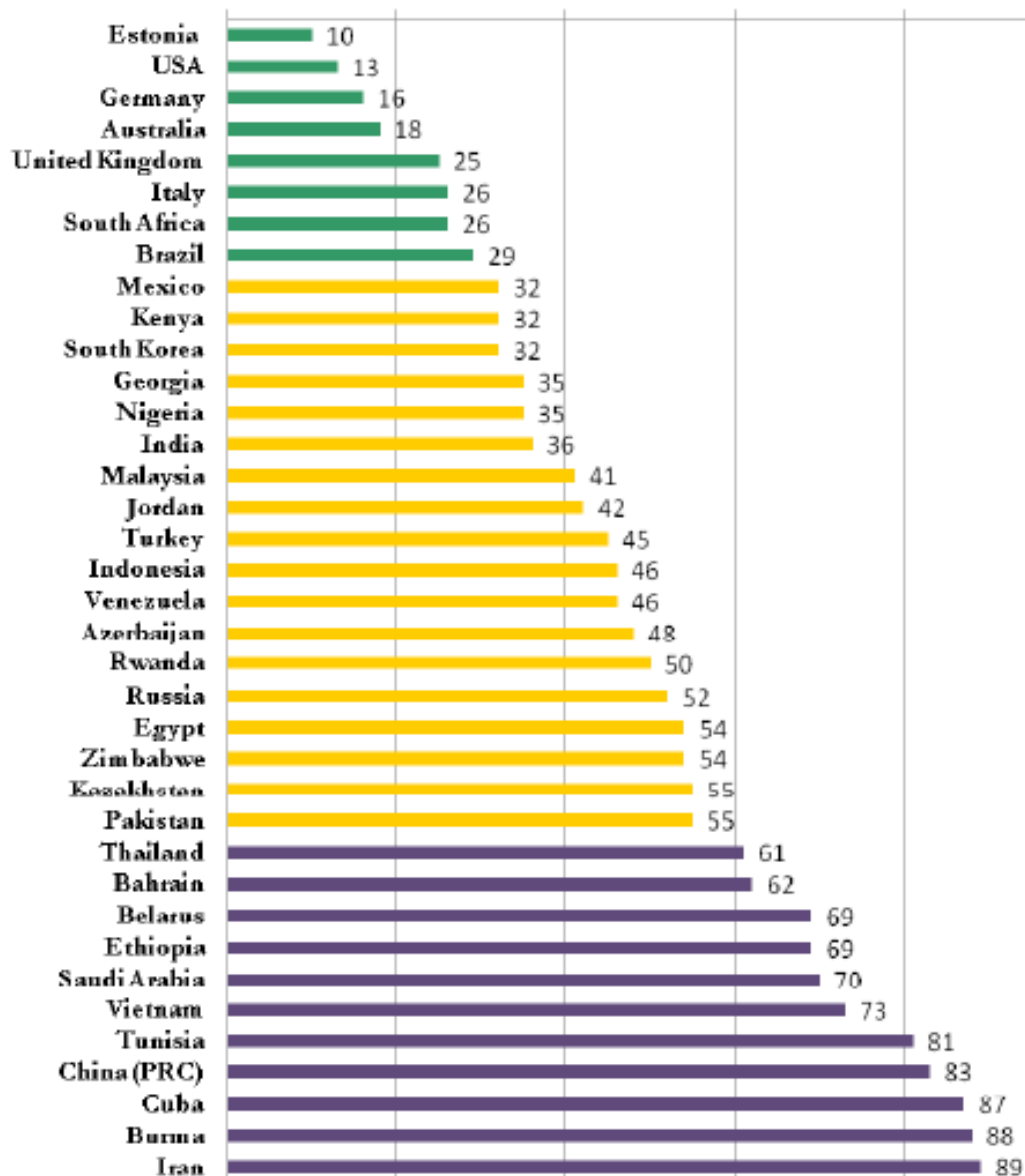
Use this document to answer 1,2,3,4, under Document 2.

Historical Record of Levels of Freedom Answer Document 3 questions 1,2,3.

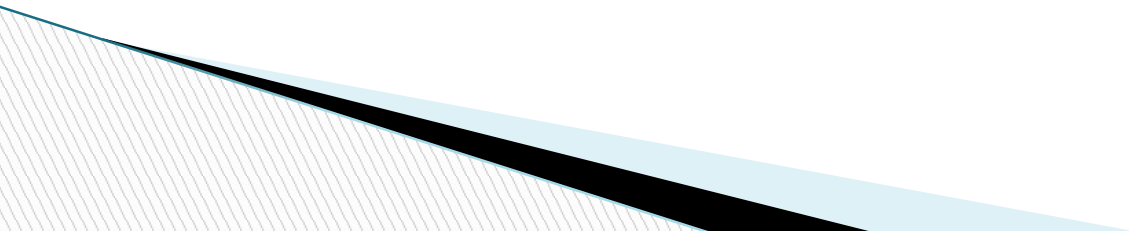
Year Under Review	Total Number of Countries	Free Countries		Partly Free Countries		Not Free Countries	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010	194	87	45	60	31	47	24
2009	194	89	46	58	30	47	24
2008	193	89	46	62	32	42	22
2007	193	90	47	60	31	43	22
2006	193	90	47	58	30	45	23
2005	192	89	46	58	30	45	24
2004	192	89	46	54	28	49	26
2003	192	88	46	55	29	49	25
2002	192	89	46	55	29	48	25
2001	192	85	44	59	31	48	25
2000	192	86	45	58	30	48	25
1999	192	85	44	60	31	47	25
1998	191	88	46	53	28	50	26
1997	191	81	42	57	30	53	28
1996	191	79	41	59	31	53	28
1995	191	76	40	62	32	53	28
1994	191	76	40	61	32	54	28
1993	190	72	38	63	33	55	29
1992	186	75	40	73	39	38	21
1991	183	76	42	65	35	42	23
1990	165	65	40	50	30	50	30
1989	167	61	37	44	26	62	37
1988	167	60	36	39	23	68	41
1987	167	58	35	58	35	51	30

Freedom of Internet, 2011 Use document 4 to answer 1,2,3.

37-COUNTRY SCORE COMPARISON (0 Best, 100 Worst)



Finish up the Final Questions.



1–3 Basic Concepts of Democracy

- ▶ Find out:
- ▶ What are the basic concepts on which American democracy is built?
- ▶ How does the operation of American government illustrate these basic concepts?

Key Terms

Compromise, anarchy



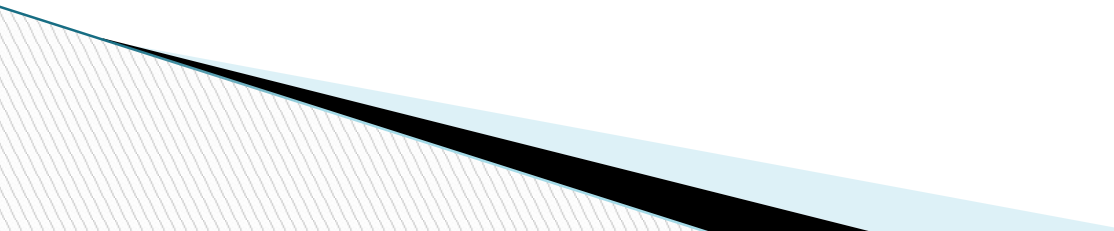
Basic Ideas of Democracy

- ▶ U.S. is a democracy
- ▶ It is based on a set of basic beliefs that most Americans share.

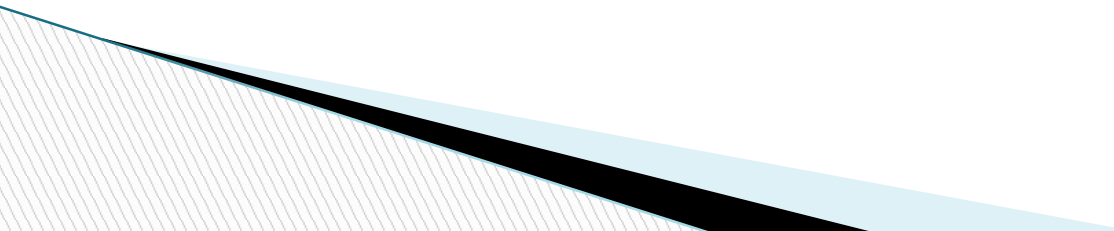
1. Worth of Individuals

- ▶ Every person is important
- ▶ Respect others always
- ▶ Sometimes make sacrifices for others (Taxes)

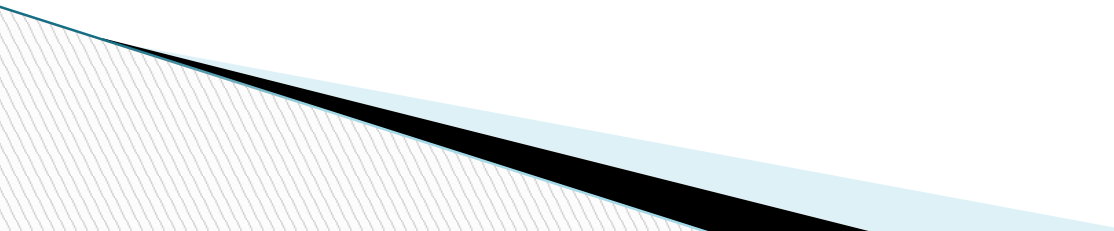
2. Equality of All Persons

- ▶ Thomas Jefferson said, “All men are created equal.”
 - ▶ Equal chance of success and be treated the same under the law.
- 

3. Majority Rule and Minority Rights

- ▶ The majority of the people will make correct decisions more often than incorrect ones.
 - ▶ But the majority must be willing to listen to the minority.
 - ▶ Minority has the right to criticize and try to organize and become the majority or change the majority's opinion.
- 

4. Need for Compromise

- ▶ Compromise is blending different views.
 - ▶ Both sides give and take to find a position most can accept.
 - ▶ Places the highest value on the right of people to freely talk about ideas.
 - ▶ Is necessary in making most decisions.
- 

5. Individual Freedom

- ▶ Democracy gives freedom to each person.
 - ▶ But the rights of others limit the rights of each person.
 - ▶ Individual freedom is not complete.
 - ▶ Complete freedom would result in anarchy or total lack of government.
- 