

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 1 Principles of American Democracy

Essential Question: How does conflict lead to government change?

**Principles of the Constitution & the Need for Government, Types of Government**

Essential Question(s):

- How do the PRINCIPLES of the US Constitution promote limited government?
- What is the purpose of the government? What are the different types of government systems?

Explain the following principles/ideas of the Constitution

1. Popular Sovereignty:
2. Limited Government:
3. Individual Rights:
4. Federalism:
5. Separation of Powers:
6. Rule of Law:

Define the following terms regarding types of government:

- Authoritarian Government:
- Monarchy:
- Dictatorship:
- Aristocracy:
- Theocracy:
- Oligarchy:
- Totalitarian:
- Direct Democracy:
- Constitutional Monarchy:
- Representative Democracy/Republic:

Answer the Following Questions (Compare and Contrast)

- How do democratic and authoritarian governments differ?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- How does the role of the citizen differ in each system?

**Philosophical Ideas & Enlightenment**

Essential Question: How did the Enlightenment impact the ideas of the purpose of government?

Define the following in relationship to the Essential Question:

- Magna Carta:
  
- Parliament:
  
- Glorious Revolution:
  
- English Bill of Rights:
  
- English Common Law:
  
- Precedent:

Explain the influence of the following on the development of our government

- The Enlightenment:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Thomas Hobbes' *Leviathan*:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- John Locke's *The Second Treatise of Government*:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Baron de Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws*:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *The Social Contract*:

**The Colonial Period**

Essential Question: How did the colonial period & salutary neglect lead to a sense of self government?

Define the Following

- Colony:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Mercantilism:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Salutary Neglect:

### Answer the Following Questions

- Why did England (and other European Countries) want colonies?
  
- What reasons did people have for leaving England to come to the colonies?

### Answer the Following Questions

- How did the following contribute to the development of self-government in the colonies?
  - Virginia House of Burgesses (1619):
  
  - Mayflower Compact (1620):
  
  - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639):
  
  - Iroquois Confederation (1722):

By 1733 all 13 colonies had what characteristics of self-government?

### **Causes of the Revolution**

Essential Question: How did the French & Indian War lead to conflict & change?

### Explain the Following Events that led to Revolution

- French & Indian War (1754-1763):
  
- The Navigation Acts:
  
- Proclamation Act of 1763:
  
- Stamp Act /Stamp Act Congress (1765):
  
- Quartering Act (1765):
  
- Declaratory Act (1767):
  
- Townshend Acts (1766):

- The Boston Massacre (1770):
- The Tea Act (1773):
- The Boston Tea Party (1773):
- The Coercive Acts/Intolerable Acts (1774):
- 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress (1774):
- Battles of Lexington & Concord (1775):
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress (1775):
- Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (1776):

## The Declaration of Independence

### Essential Question

How was the Declaration of Independence influenced by the Enlightenment? (Specifically John Locke)

### Define the following:

- Olive Branch Petition:
  
- Lee Resolution:

Directions: Use (pgs.60-63) in your book to answer the following questions about the Declaration of Independence. You may need to use the sources from the philosophical ideas to answer the questions in section 2.

### Section 1: The Preamble (p.60) INTRODUCTION

- 1) What is the purpose of the paragraph that begins with, “When in the course of human events”?

### Section 2: Declaration of Natural Rights (p.60) THEORY OF GOVERNMENT-PHILOSOPHY

- 1) Where did the idea of Natural Rights come from and how was Jefferson’s list different?
  
- 2) According to Jefferson, where does government get their powers?
  
- 3) According to Jefferson, when should a government be changed?

### Section 3: List of Grievances (pgs. 60-62) SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

- 1) According to Jefferson, what are FIVE grievances (things) King George III did to drive the colonists toward independence. Be able to point out where you found this information.
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
  - c.
  
  - d.
  
  - e.
  
- 2) After listing the grievances, Jefferson explains what the colonists have done to in reaction to these problems. (pgs.62-63) Last (2) paragraphs beginning with, “In every stage of these oppressions.”
  - How have the colonists tried to solve these problems?
  
  
  - How have these attempts been answered?

### Section 4: Resolution of Independence by the United States (p.63) CONCLUSION

- 1) In the conclusion, what do the colonists do?
  
  
- 2) What are THREE powers that the colonists tell King George III that they want with independence?
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
  - c.

**The Articles of Confederation**

Essential Question

How did the revolutionary period shape the structure of the Articles of Confederation?

Section 1: Origins & Purposes of the Articles of Confederation

Explain the Following about the Articles of Confederation (A of C)

- What were the Articles of Confederation?
  
  
  
  
  
- Give the year that the A of C went into effect and when it stopped being used. How many years is that?

Describe the Strengths and Weaknesses of the A of C by filling in the chart below:

Strengths	Weaknesses

- Why did the crisis of Shay's Rebellion lead to a system of new government?

## **The Constitutional Convention**

### **Essential Question**

How did the plans offered at the Constitutional Convention solve the issues under the Articles of Confederation?

### **Explain the following about the Constitutional Convention**

- Original Purpose of the convention:
  
- The Virginia Plan
  
- The New Jersey Plan
  
- The Connecticut/Great Compromise
  
- 3/5 Compromise
  
- Electoral College
  
- Commerce & Slave Trade Compromise

### **Explain the following about Ratification**

- What is ratification?
- How many states needed to ratify the new Constitution?
- Federalists
  
- *Federalist Papers*
  
- Anti-Federalists
  
- What was necessary for the Constitution to finally be ratified as the Supreme Law of the Land?

## **Structure of the Constitution**

### **Essential Question**

How did the structure of government under the (new) Constitution solve problems of the Articles of Confederation?

### **Explain the following about the Structure of the Constitution**

- What is the Preamble?
  
- What are the (6) Goals of the Constitution?
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
  - c.
  
  - d.
  
  - e.
  
  - f.
  
- What does each of the Articles of the Constitution establish?
  - Article I:
  
  - Article II:
  
  - Article III:
  
  - Article IV:
  
  - Article V:
  
  - Article VI:
  
  - Article VII:
  
- What is meant by the “full faith and credit clause” of Article IV?
  
- How many of the original states had to ratify the Constitution for it to go into effect?
  
- Checks & Balances:
  - Enumerated/Expressed Powers:
  
  - Reserved Powers:
  
  - Concurrent Powers:



- Supremacy Clause
- Flexibility:
  1. Amendment(s):
  2. “Necessary & Proper Clause”:
  3. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution:
  4. Strict Interpretation of the Constitution: