

Name _____ Class Period _____

Unit 1: Foundations of Government

We will complete all this unit work over the next several weeks. At the end of the unit you will turn this in and your work will be scored comprehensively; make sure each item is complete.

Unit 1 Check List

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Practice Citizenship Test / Practice US Map (separate hand-out) | <input type="checkbox"/> Who Rules WORKSHEETS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizenship Test (separate hand-out) | <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of Powers WORKSHEET |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nature of Government NOTES | <input type="checkbox"/> Parliamentary vs. Presidential WORKSHEET |
| <input type="checkbox"/> US Expansion Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Government and the Economy NOTES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sovereign State NOTES | <input type="checkbox"/> Government and the Economy WORKSHEET |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sovereign State WORKSHEET | <input type="checkbox"/> Unit 1 Crossword |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why Government NOTES | <input type="checkbox"/> Unit 1 Terms/Five Words or Less |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why Government WORKSHEETS | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Who Rules NOTES | |

100 All items were turned in and completed	90 All items turned in, mostly completed	80 Missing a few and/or a few incomplete	70 Missing some and/or some incomplete	60 Missing several and/or several incomplete	50 About half of the items were turned in/completed	40 A few items were turned in/completed
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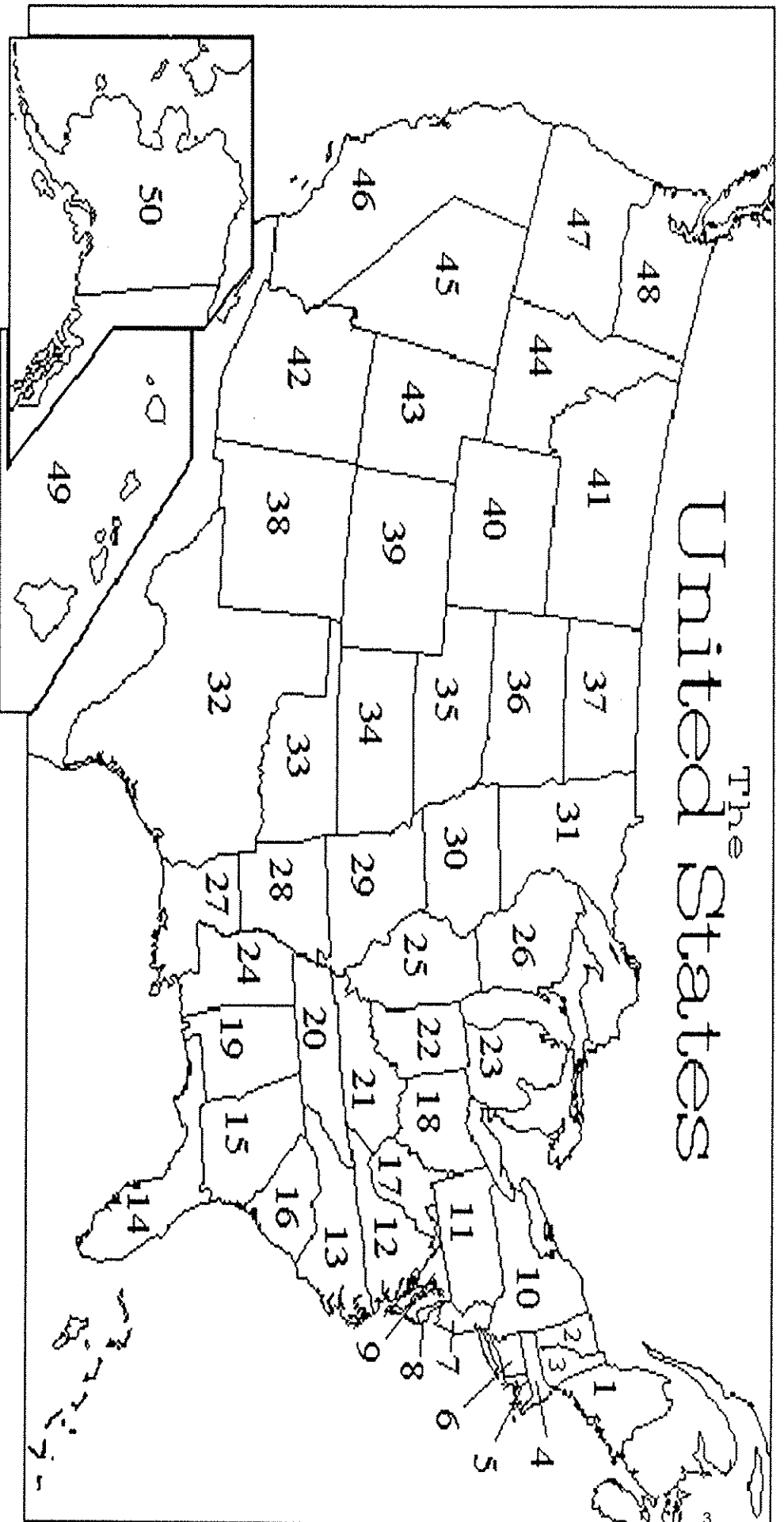
Martin Falbisoner, CC BY-SA 3.0, Wikicommons

Name _____

Practice Citizenship Test
First Day of Class

1. What is an amendment?
2. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
3. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
4. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
5. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
6. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
7. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?
8. Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators?
9. We elect a President for how many years?
10. In what month do we vote for President?
11. What is the name of the President of the United States now?*
12. What is the highest court in the United States?
13. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?
14. Who is the Governor of your state?
15. What is the capital of your state?
16. What are the two major political parties in the United States?
17. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?
18. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?
19. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
20. When was the Constitution written?

The United States



- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| — Alabama | — Hawaii | — Michigan | — North Carolina | — Utah |
| — Alaska | — Idaho | — Minnesota | — North Dakota | — Vermont |
| — Arizona | — Illinois | — Mississippi | — Ohio | — Virginia |
| — Arkansas | — Indiana | — Missouri | — Oklahoma | — Washington |
| — California | — Iowa | — Montana | — Oregon | — West Virginia |
| — Colorado | — Kansas | — Nebraska | — Pennsylvania | — Wisconsin |
| — Connecticut | — Kentucky | — Nevada | — Rhode Island | — Wyoming |
| — Delaware | — Louisiana | — New Hampshire | — South Carolina | |
| — Dist. of Columbia | — Maine | — New Jersey | — South Dakota | |
| — Florida | — Maryland | — New Mexico | — Tennessee | |
| — Georgia | — Massachusetts | — New York | — Texas | |

Citizenship Test

1. What is the supreme law of the land?
2. What does the Constitution do?
3. The idea of self-government is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words?
4. What is an amendment?
5. What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
6. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?*
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
8. What did the Declaration of Independence do?
9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence?
10. What is freedom of religion?
11. What is the economic system in the United States?*
12. What is the "rule of law"?
13. Name one branch or part of the government.*
14. What stops one branch of government from becoming too powerful?
15. Who is in charge of the executive branch?
16. Who makes federal laws?
17. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?*
18. How many U.S. Senators are there?
19. We elect a U.S. Senator for how many years?
20. Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators?*
21. The House of Representatives has how many voting members?
22. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?
23. Name your U.S. Representative.
24. Who does a U.S. Senator represent?
25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states?
26. We elect a President for how many years?

27. In what month do we vote for President?*

28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?*

29. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now?

30. If the President can no longer serve, who becomes President?

31. If both the President and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President?

32. Who is the Commander in Chief of the military?

33. Who signs bills to become laws?

34. Who vetoes bills?

35. What does the President's Cabinet do?

36. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

37. What does the judicial branch do?

38. What is the highest court in the United States?

39. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?

40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States?

41. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?

42. Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?

43. Who is the Governor of your state?

44. What is the capital of your state?*

45. What are the two major political parties in the United States?*

46. What is the political party of the President now?

47. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now?

48. There are four amendments to the Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.

49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?*

50. What are two rights only for United States citizens?

51. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?

52. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance?

53. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen?

54. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?*

55. What are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy?

56. When is the last day you can send in federal income tax forms?*

57. When must all men register for the Selective Service?

58. What is one reason colonists came to America?

59. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived?

60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves?

61. Why did the colonists fight the British?

62. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

63. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

64. There were 13 original states. Name three.

65. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?

66. When was the Constitution written?

67. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.

68. What is one thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for?

69. Who is the "Father of Our Country"?

70. Who was the first President?*

71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?

72. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.

73. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.

74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.

75. What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did?*

76. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?

78. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.*

79. Who was President during World War I?
80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II?
81. Who did the United States fight in World War II?
82. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in?
83. During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States?
84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination?
85. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do?*
86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States?
87. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.
88. Name one of the two longest rivers in the United States.
89. What ocean is on the West Coast of the United States?
90. What ocean is on the East Coast of the United States?
91. Name one U.S. territory.
92. Name one state that borders Canada.
93. Name one state that borders Mexico.
94. What is the capital of the United States?*
95. Where is the Statue of Liberty?*
96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?
97. Why does the flag have 50 stars?*
98. What is the name of the national anthem?
99. When do we celebrate Independence Day?*
100. Name two national U.S. holidays.

The Nature of Government

Notes Guide

The Purposes of Government	<p>What Government Does</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Karl Marx→ Groups→ Economics→ Social Programs
Types of Government	<p>Legitimacy</p> <p>Rule by Man</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Citizens→ Absolute ruler<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Divine-right→ Monarchy→ Oligarchy<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Plutocracy○ Aristocracy <p>Rule by Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Code of law→ Constitutions

What is a Democracy?	<p>Madison</p> <p>Greek</p> <p>→ Direct democracy</p> <p>Representative Democracy</p> <p>→ Republic</p> <p>Democratic Centralism</p>
Democratic Values – Liberty, Equality, Justice	<p>Absolute Monarchs</p> <p>Enlightenment</p> <p>→ Medieval Times</p> <p>→ John Locke</p> <p>→ Montesquieu</p> <p>→ Jacques Rousseau</p> <p>Two Kinds of Balance</p> <p>→ Order & Liberty</p> <p>→ Liberty & Equality</p>

US Map. Label each state in pen and use the key and map resources to color-code the US to show how the US expanded over time.

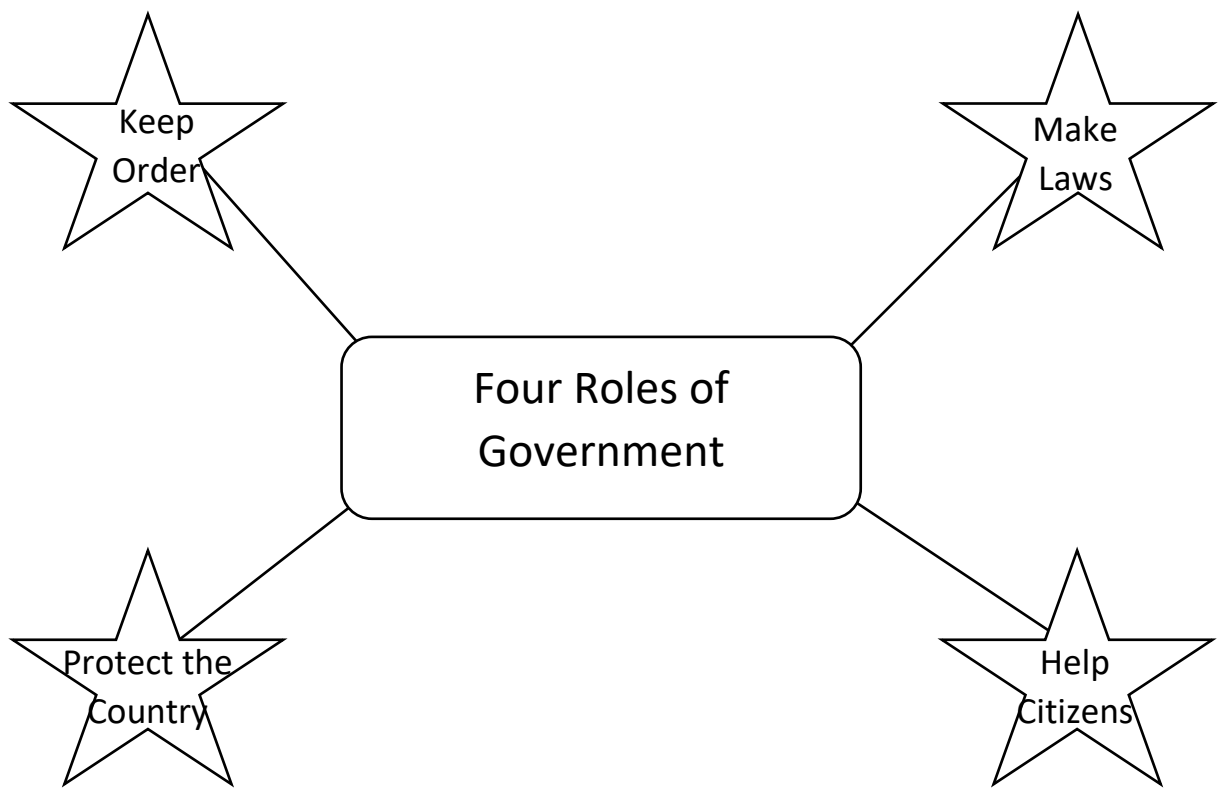


The Sovereign State

Notes Guide

The State	<p>Parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.4. <p>Examples:</p>
Population	<p>Definition</p> <p>Size</p> <p>Features</p>
Territory	<p>Definition</p> <p>Boundaries</p> <p>→ Ways to change</p>
Sovereignty	<p>Definition</p> <p>→ United Nations</p>

	→ Foreign Policy																		
Government	<div>Definition</div> <div>Roles</div> <div><div>1.</div><div>2.</div><div>3.</div><div>4.</div></div> <div><div>Place the examples next to the role of government that best matches:</div><table><tr><td>Highway Patrol</td><td>Freedom of Speech</td><td>Navy</td></tr><tr><td>Kids under 14 can't work</td><td>Veteran's hospital</td><td>Air Force</td></tr><tr><td>Army</td><td>FBI</td><td>Schools</td></tr><tr><td>Voting age is 18</td><td>Retirement Benefits</td><td>Minimum wage</td></tr><tr><td>Marines</td><td>Highway System</td><td>Maintain Roads</td></tr><tr><td>Police</td><td>Sheriff</td><td></td></tr></table></div>	Highway Patrol	Freedom of Speech	Navy	Kids under 14 can't work	Veteran's hospital	Air Force	Army	FBI	Schools	Voting age is 18	Retirement Benefits	Minimum wage	Marines	Highway System	Maintain Roads	Police	Sheriff	
Highway Patrol	Freedom of Speech	Navy																	
Kids under 14 can't work	Veteran's hospital	Air Force																	
Army	FBI	Schools																	
Voting age is 18	Retirement Benefits	Minimum wage																	
Marines	Highway System	Maintain Roads																	
Police	Sheriff																		



The Sovereign State

Guided Notes

THE STATE

Name: _____

A STATE IS...

1) a body of _____ 2) living in a _____ 3) with the power to make and enforce _____ and 4) an _____ to do this.

POPULATION

A population might be _____ or _____

Populations have different _____

TERRITORY

A state must have set _____

States don't always _____ on where their boundaries are.

Boundaries can _____

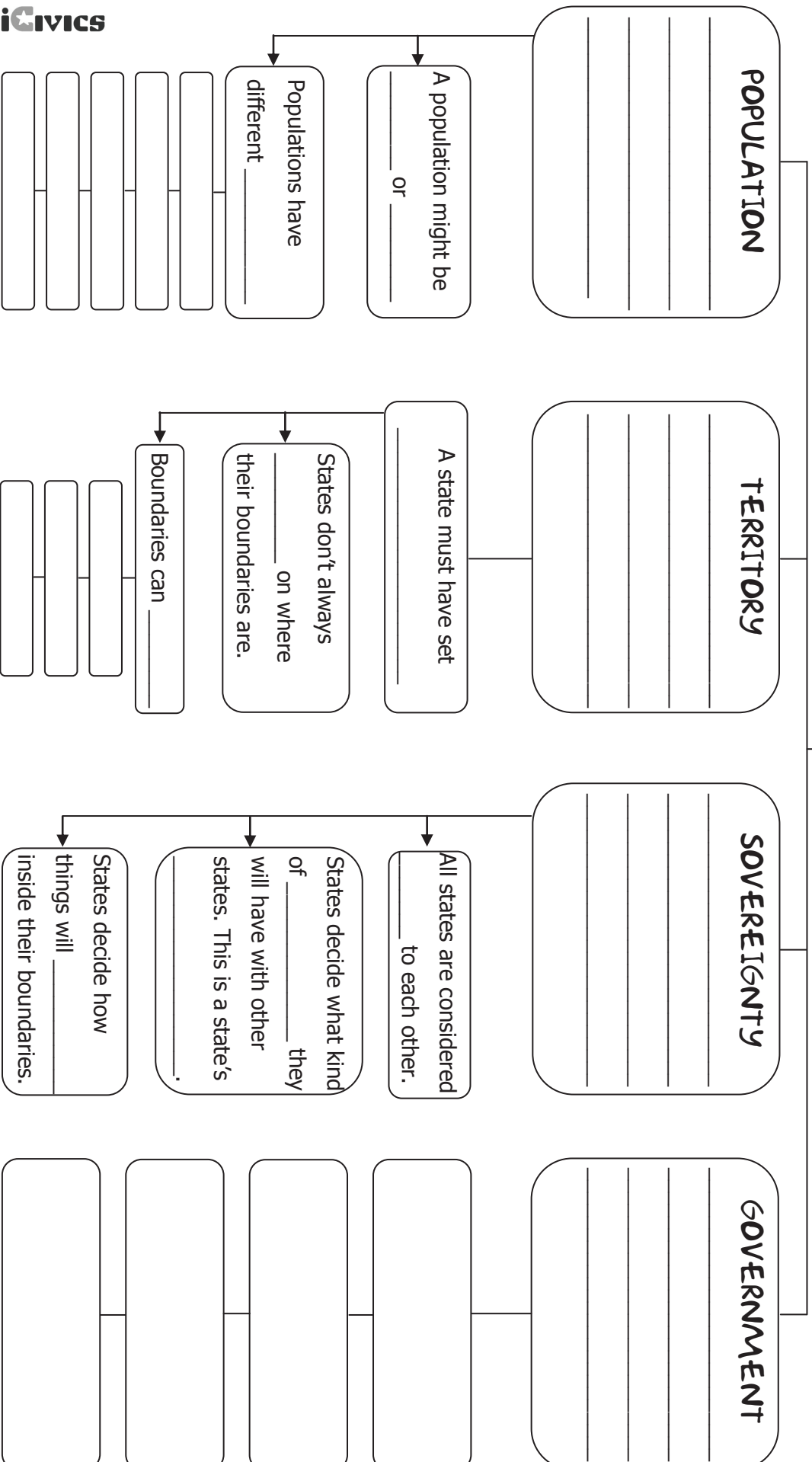
SOVEREIGNTY

All states are considered _____ to each other.

States decide what kind of _____ they will have with other states. This is a state's _____.

States decide how things will _____ inside their boundaries.

GOVERNMENT



Why Government?

Notes Guide

Why
Government?

Thomas Hobbes

→ State of Nature

→ Government

Social Contract

→ Hobbes

→ Leviathan

→ John Locke & Jacques Rousseau

John Locke

→ Tabula Rasa

→ Natural Rights

→ State of Nature

→ Government

→ Social Contract

Why Government?

Name: _____

A. Sketch it out. Use words and images to create cartoons showing the 'big ideas' of Hobbes and Locke.

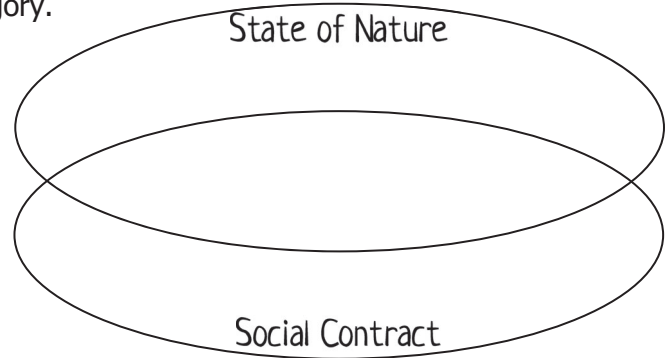
Thomas Hobbes		John Locke
	State of Nature How would it look? What's happening? What's not happening?	
	Social Contract Who is involved? What is being exchanged?	
	Government Who is the government? Does it ever change?	

Why Government?

Name: _____

B. Venn. Put the number of the word in the right category.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Natural Rights | 6. No laws |
| 2. Life | 7. Laws |
| 3. Liberty | 8. Compromises are made |
| 4. Property | 9. You are on your own! |
| 5. Government | 10. Rights are protected. |



C. What's the connection? Describe how the words listed are connected to one another.

1. Life / Liberty / Property

2. State of Nature / War

3. Government / Social Contract

D. Agree or Disagree? Read each statement and determine if Hobbes and Locke would agree.

There are no laws in a state of nature, and people are always at war.

Agree or Disagree

Government is needed to create laws, protect people and provide services.

Agree or Disagree

The ruler should be someone that has complete power and cannot be overthrown if the people are unhappy.

Agree or Disagree

On the statement where they disagree, explain how Locke saw things differently.

Who Rules?

Notes Guide

Who Rules –
Types of
government

All Governments

Autocracy

→ Monarchy

○ Modern times

→ Dictatorship

Democracy

→ Representative

→ Direct

Oligarchy

→ Junta

Theocracy

Anarchy

Who Rules?

Name: _____

A. Identify That Government! Identify the form(s) of government that each country has or had.

Switzerland

Citizens elect representatives to sit in two different lawmaking assemblies. But citizens also vote several times a year to decide on laws. Citizens can vote to propose their own laws or undo laws passed by their representatives. All citizens may vote directly on these laws.



Forms of government:

_____ and _____

South Africa

From 1948-1994, official policy in South Africa gave white people all the political power. Even though the majority of South Africans were black, non-whites could not influence government. White South Africans elected representatives to sit in a lawmaking body.



Forms of government:

_____ and _____

North Korea

One man leads North Korea and controls its government. He also controls its ruling political party. The ruling party chooses candidates for an Assembly, and citizens vote. The candidates do not have opponents, so citizens have no choices.



Form of government:

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is led by a king. The king appoints a Council of Ministers to help govern, but there are no elections. Saudi Arabia's Basic Law states that the country's constitution is the Islamic holy book the Qur'an and other religious traditions.



Forms of government:

_____ and _____

Denmark

The people of Denmark elect representatives to sit in Parliament, a lawmaking body. The Queen of Denmark heads the country, but she only has a small role in government. The government is led by a Prime Minister, who is appointed from among the elected representatives.



Forms of government:

_____ and _____

Brazil

Brazil is led by a president who is elected by the citizens. Citizens in Brazil elect a new president every four years. Citizens also elect representatives to serve in two different legislative bodies.



Form of government:

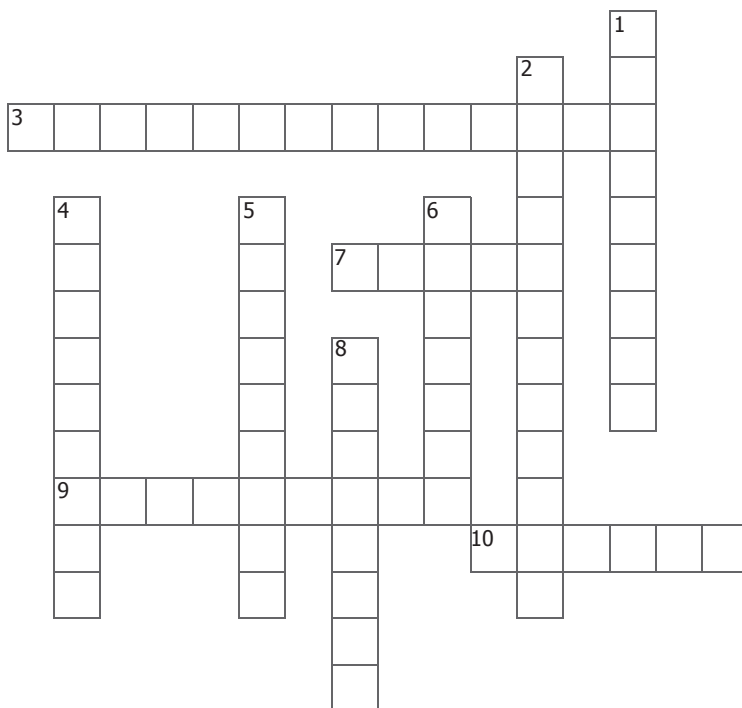
Who Rules?

Name: _____

B. True or False? Use what you learned in the reading and in Exercise A to fill in the chart below.

1. A monarchy can be like a dictatorship or it can be part of a democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
2. A dictatorship can also be a democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
3. A democracy can have both representative and direct characteristics at the same time.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
4. An oligarchy can include representative democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
5. A government can be both a monarchy and an anarchy at the same time.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
6. Theocracy can co-exist with monarchy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
7. Theocracy can co-exist with democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
8. An oligarchy can be like a dictatorship.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:

C. Vocabulary. Solve the crossword puzzle using vocabulary from the reading.



Across

- Type of democracy where citizens elect leaders to represent them in government
- A small group that rules a country after taking it over by force
- One person has all the power
- Type of democracy where citizens are involved in day-to-day government

Down

- Recognizes God as the ultimate authority in government and law
- One leader has absolute control over citizens' lives
- Citizens hold the political power
- A small group of people has all the power
- People are not subject to any nation or government
- A king or queen rules the country

Name _____ Period _____

Distribution of Power [Notes] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=md2ZHlyYOsc>

Define Power Distribution:

Task	DRAW representation of the term		DEFINE the term in your own words
Unitary			
Confederation			
Federal			
Examples of Federal Power Distribution	National	Shared	State

	Presidential	Parliamentary
Elections		
Cabinet		
Laws		
Legislative Bodies		
Heads of State		
Restraints on Power		
Removal from Office		
DRAW A VISUAL REPRESENTATION		

Government and the Economy

Notes Guide

Government
and the
Economy

Market Economy

Command Economy

“Free Market”

Mixed Economy

Competition

→ Monopoly

→ Anti-Trust Laws

→ Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

→ Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)

→ Federal Trade Commission

Tariffs

Consumer Protection

Government & the Economy

Name: _____

A. Our Mixed Economy. In a mixed economy, both private business and the government have roles to play. Match each sentence start with the correct ending to see some examples.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Private businesses make the materials used in space rockets, | _____ 1. but the Federal Trade Commission outlaws telling lies in advertising. |
| B. Private manufacturers build combat helicopters, | _____ 2. but the Food & Drug Administration requires nutrition labels on the box. |
| C. Private food makers compete to make the tastiest breakfast cereal, | _____ 3. but the Department of Economic Security helps those who lose their job or can't work. |
| D. Private cosmetic companies compete to create the most clump-free mascara, | _____ 4. but the government owns the buildings and runs the court system. |
| E. Private contractors build new courthouses, | _____ 5. but the Department of Defense buys, owns, and uses the helicopters. |
| F. Private companies design flashy ads to attract consumers' attention, | _____ 6. but the Food & Drug Administration outlaws toxic ingredients in makeup. |
| G. Private oil companies refine oil to make gasoline for people's cars, | _____ 7. but the government taxes gasoline to pay for roads and other services. |
| H. Private individuals compete to get jobs to support themselves, | _____ 8. but the National Aeronautics & Space Administration runs the space program. |

B. Vocabulary. For each definition, use the reading to identify the word being described. Write the word on the line and find it in the word search puzzle.

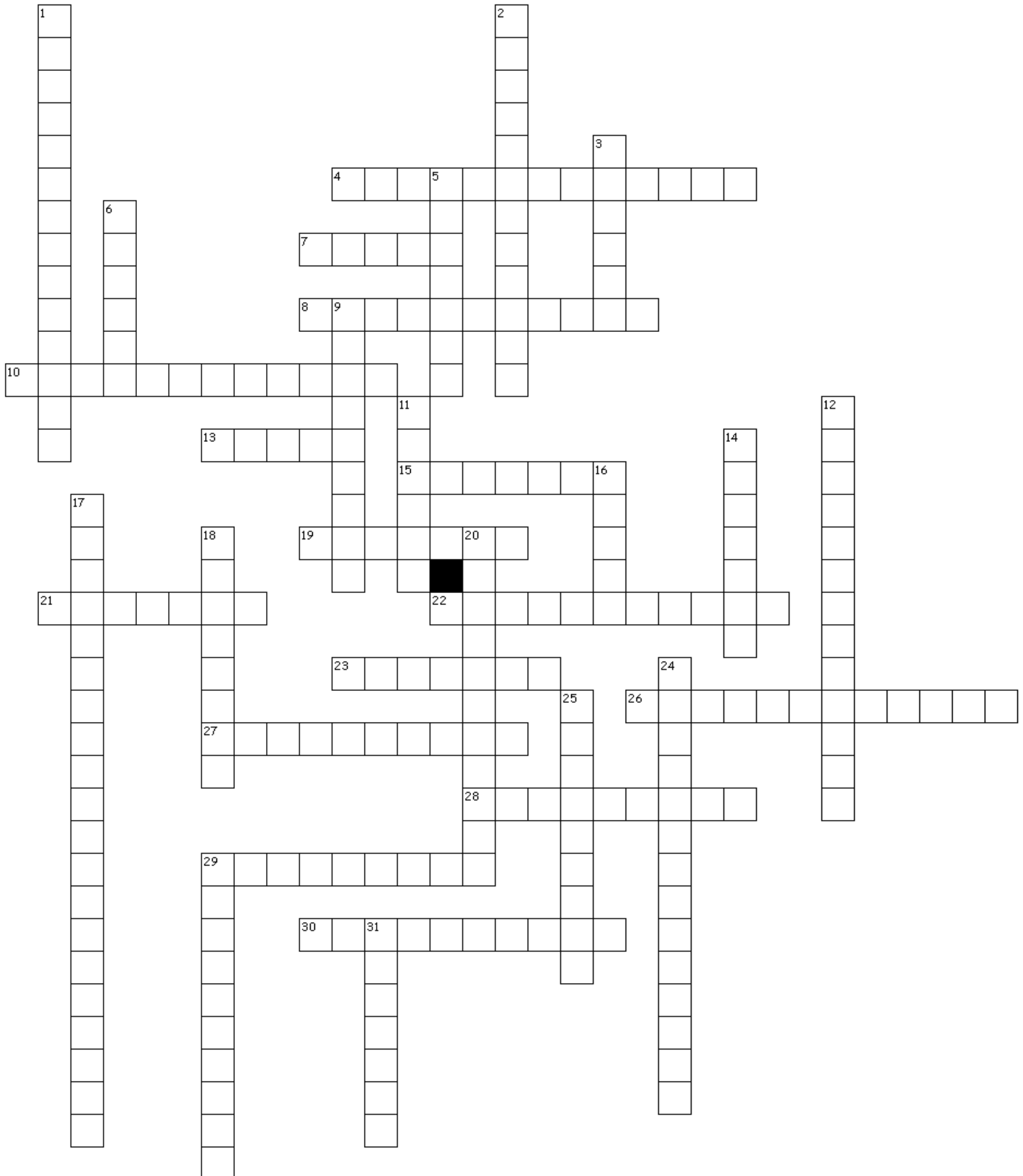


A	N	M	Z	I	S	Y	Z	M	C
Z	N	O	I	F	Y	V	W	O	T
Y	P	T	T	X	U	N	M	N	E
P	B	C	I	Y	E	M	F	O	K
F	E	H	H	T	A	D	S	P	R
R	D	F	Q	N	R	L	B	O	A
E	P	R	D	Q	V	U	C	L	M
E	N	A	M	R	E	H	S	Y	X
Y	P	Z	T	U	V	Y	B	T	U
Q	N	O	T	A	R	I	F	F	M
D	X	I	Z	P	Q	T	Y	C	H
O	L	B	C	K	N	K	U	E	M

- | | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. Economy where most goods and services are offered by private companies. |
| _____ | 2. Economy where the government owns and offers all the goods and services. |
| _____ | 3. Economy where both government and private businesses are involved in goods and services. |
| _____ | 4. An economy with no government regulation would be completely ____. |
| _____ | 5. When one company controls an entire industry without any competition. |
| _____ | 6. Laws that prohibit monopolies and other activity that reduces competition |
| _____ | 7. The first anti-trust act. |
| _____ | 8. The anti-trust act enacted in 1914. |
| _____ | 9. The government agency created to stop companies from competing unfairly goes by these three letters. |
| _____ | 10. A tax on goods from other countries. |

Unit 1

Use the terms/definitions from *Five Words or Less* to help with this crossword.



Across

4. when the powers of government are held at the local level
7. a type of economy where there is private enterprise and governmental control/regulation
8. when a government is the absolute authority in its territory
10. when the government has absolute control over citizens
13. a government is run by a small group of military officers
15. taxes on goods from other countries
19. anti-trust law that allows the government to prevent action that would restrain trade
21. a type of economy where everything is controlled by the government
22. when those in power claim to have the approval of god(s)
23. anti-trust law that allows the government to prevent mergers that would reduce competition
26. a written document that outlines the powers and processes for government
27. when the people of a state accept the power and authority of the government
28. when a single person is in charge of the government
29. a type of government where the divine being/their representatives are seen as the ultimate authority
30. a government run by those who are rich

Down

1. a type of democracy where citizens chose people to represent their interests and take care of the day-to-day business of government
2. a government where the executive branch is independent and co-equal to the legislative branch
3. a type of economy where there is private ownership of business
5. when the powers of government are shared between the national and local levels
6. a type of democracy where citizens have a direct hand in the day-to-day business of government
9. a government is run by a small group
11. the state people were in before government began - included conflict, competition, and lack of security
12. a government where the executive powers are controlled by/a part of the legislative branch
14. the absence of government when no one is in control
16. the name for a group of people, living in a defined territory, with a government that is sovereign
17. when there is no private enterprise and a few in the government make decisions for all
18. when a business controls a particular market
20. a government run by the upper class
24. the idea that a government and its people agree to the powers of government in exchange for protection/security
25. when the power of government is held by the people
29. the idea that we are all born as a blank slate
31. when the powers of government are held at a single, national level

Unit 1: Five Words or Less

Directions: Identify each term or person in 5 words or less. This is forcing you to identify the most important part of each person, concept, or theory – which will help with depth of processing. Ask for help if you need it!

The Nature of Government

Term	Definition
Legitimacy	
Absolute Ruler	
Divine-Right	
Plutocracy	
Aristocracy	
Constitution	
Democratic Centralism	

The Sovereign State

Term	Definition
State	
Population	
Territory	
Sovereignty	
Government	

Why Government?

Term	Definition
State of Nature	
Social Contract	
Sovereign	
Tabula Rasa	
Natural Rights	

Who Rules

Term	Definition
Autocracy	
Monarch	
Dictatorship	
Democracy	
Representative Democracy	
Direct Democracy	
Oligarchy	
Junta	
Theocracy	
Anarchy	

Distribution of Powers

Term	Definition
Unitary Government	
Confederation	
Federal Government	
Presidential Government	
Parliamentary Government	

Government and the Economy

Term	Definition
Market economy	
Command economy	
Mixed economy	
Monopoly	
Anti-trust laws	
Sherman Anti-trust Act of 1890	
Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914	
Federal Trade Commission	
Tariffs	