

# 1.1 Foundations and Constitution

Mr. Desjarlais

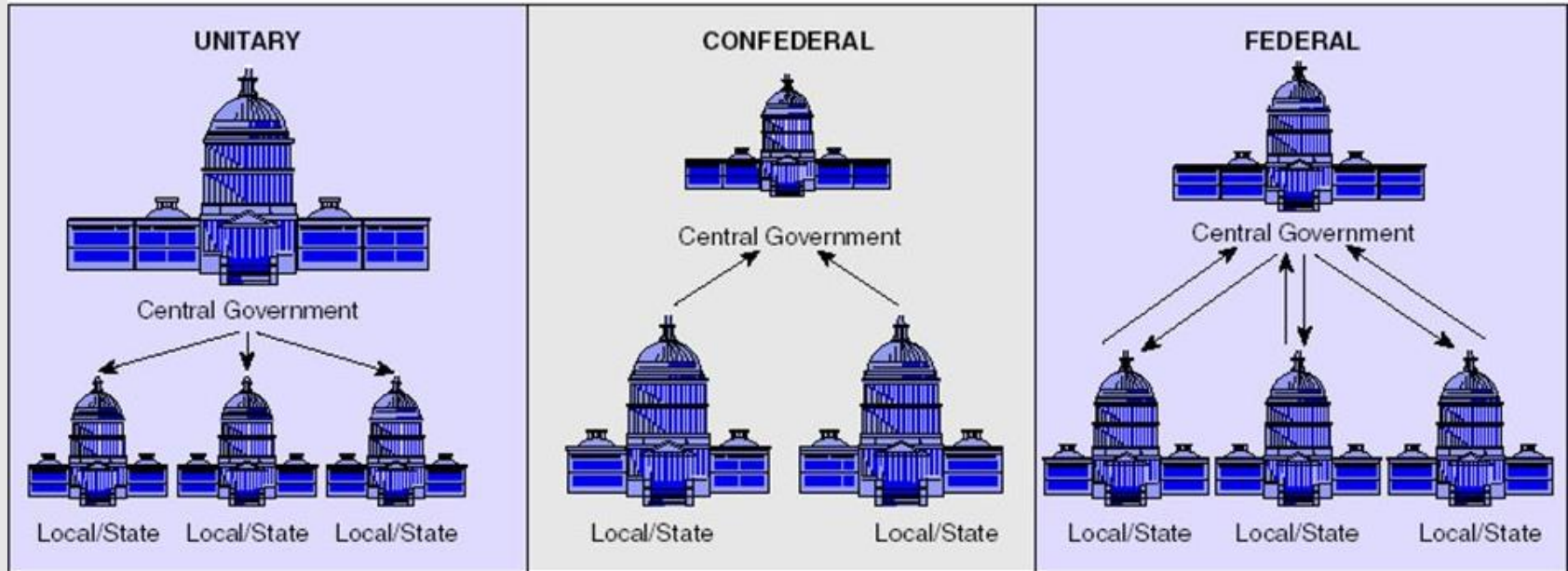
Allatoona High School

# Standards

**SSCG1: Compare and contrast various systems of government.**

**SSCG1a: Determine how governments differ in geographic distribution of power, particularly unitary, confederal, and federal types of government**

# Types of Governments



# Unitary

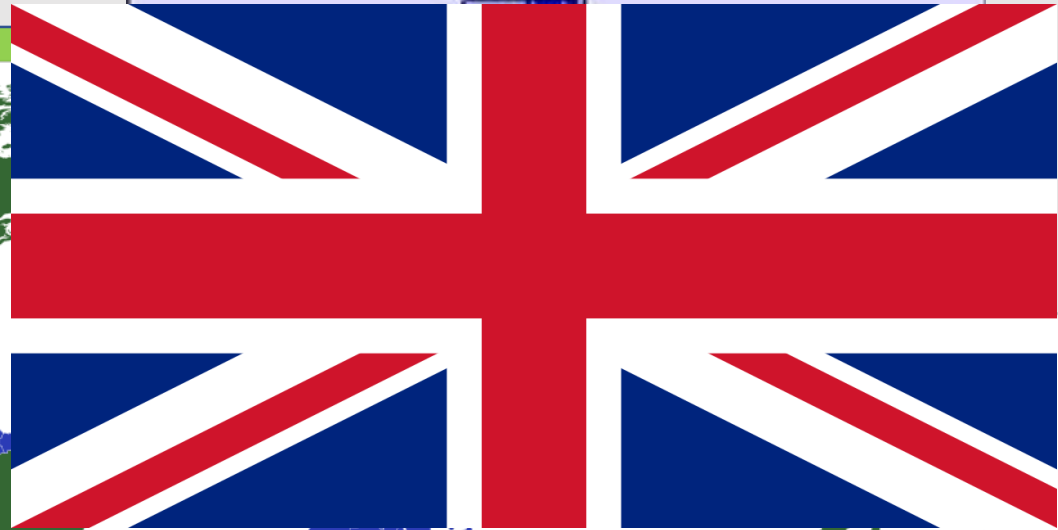
Most governments

Power is centralized in  
one body

Local governments  
are created by the central government

Ex: Great Britain

UNITARY

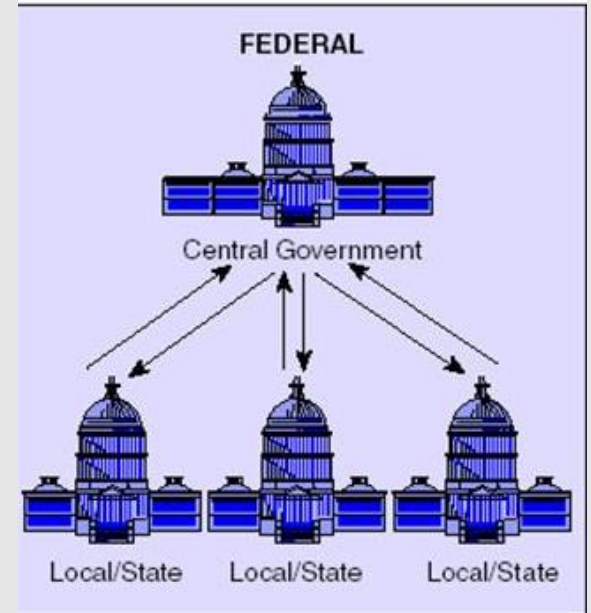


# Federal

Power is divided between central and local

Each has power that the other doesn't

Ex. U.S.A. Canada, Germany

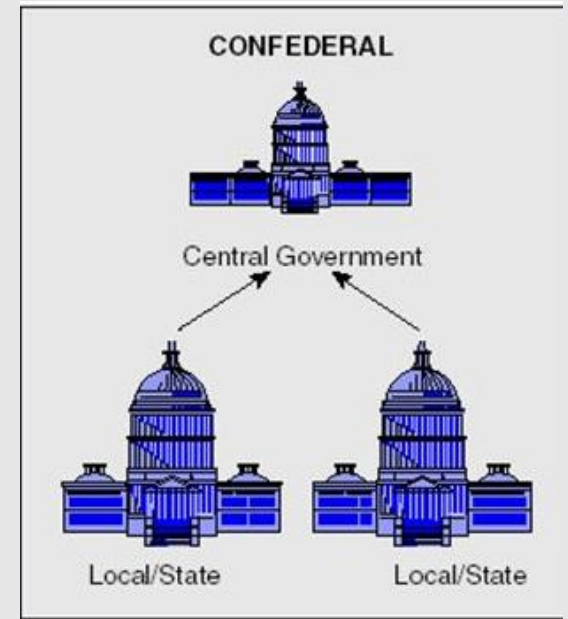


# Confederal

Alliance of Independent states

States GIVE power to central government

Ex. E.U.



## Countries of European Union



# Standards

**SSCG1: Compare and contrast various systems of government.**

**SSCG1b: Determine how some forms of government differ in their level of citizen participation particularly authoritarian (autocracy and oligarchy), and democratic.**



# Citizen Participation

Authoritarian Forms (aka dictatorships)

Little or no participation in government by people

Types

Autocracy – one person holds all power

Oligarchy – power held by a select few

Often led by military leaders

If there are elections, they are often closely controlled.



# Citizen Participation

Democracies

Power rests with the people

”high” levels of citizen participation

# Standards

**SSCG1: Compare and contrast various systems of government.**

**SSCG1c: Determine how the role of the executive differs in presidential and parliamentary systems of governments.**

# Presidential Systems

Executive and Legislative power are separate from, and equal to, each other

Led by a President

Example U.S.A



# Parliamentary Government

Combined executive and legislative

Chief executive is chosen by the legislature

Led by a Prime Minister

The majority of governments are this type



# Standards

**SSCG1: Compare and contrast various systems of government.**

**SSCG1d: Differentiate between a direct democracy, representative democracy, and/or a republic**

# Direct Democracy

The People Rule directly through mass meetings

Only works in small groups

It no longer exists in any nation





# REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

Representative are chosen though elections

These people then make decisions

Ex. U.S.A.

**SSCG2: Demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of United States constitutional government.**

**SSCG2a: Analyze key ideas of limited government and the rule of law as seen in the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights.**





# ENGLISH ORIGINS

*of American Government*



# Magna Carta

Signed by King John of England in 1215

Introduced the idea of

Limited Government

Trial by Jury

Protection of Private Property

Civil Liberties.

# Petition of Right

Signed by King  
Charles I of  
England in 1628

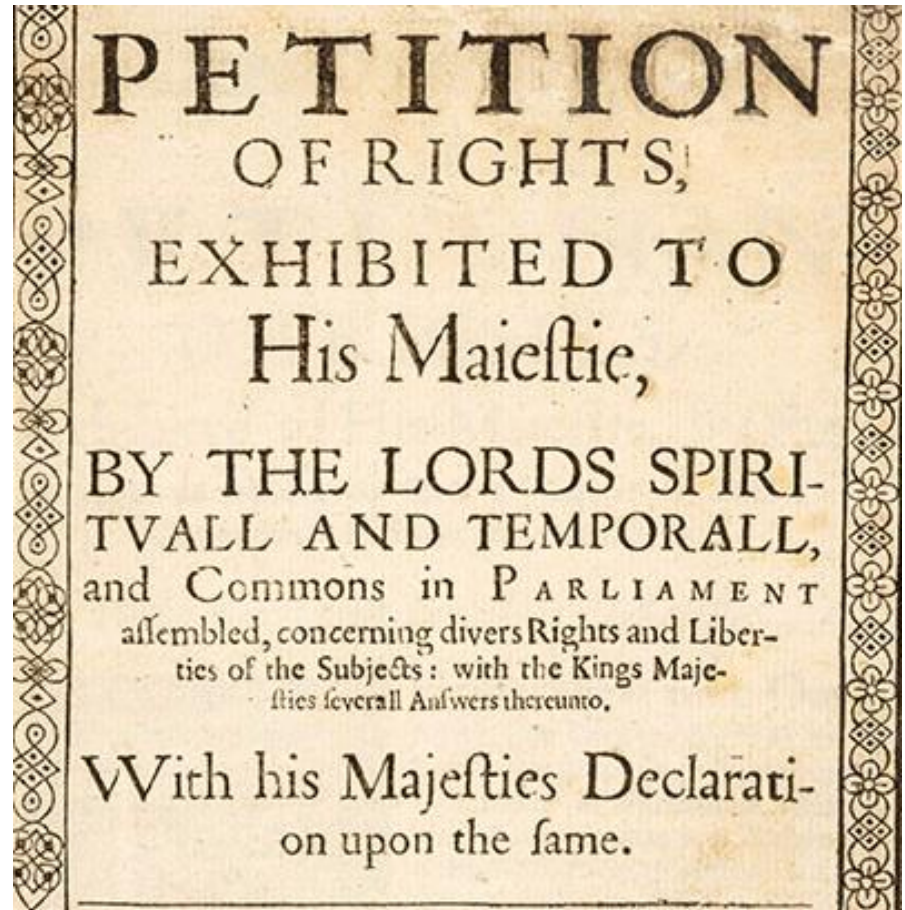
Established many  
rights

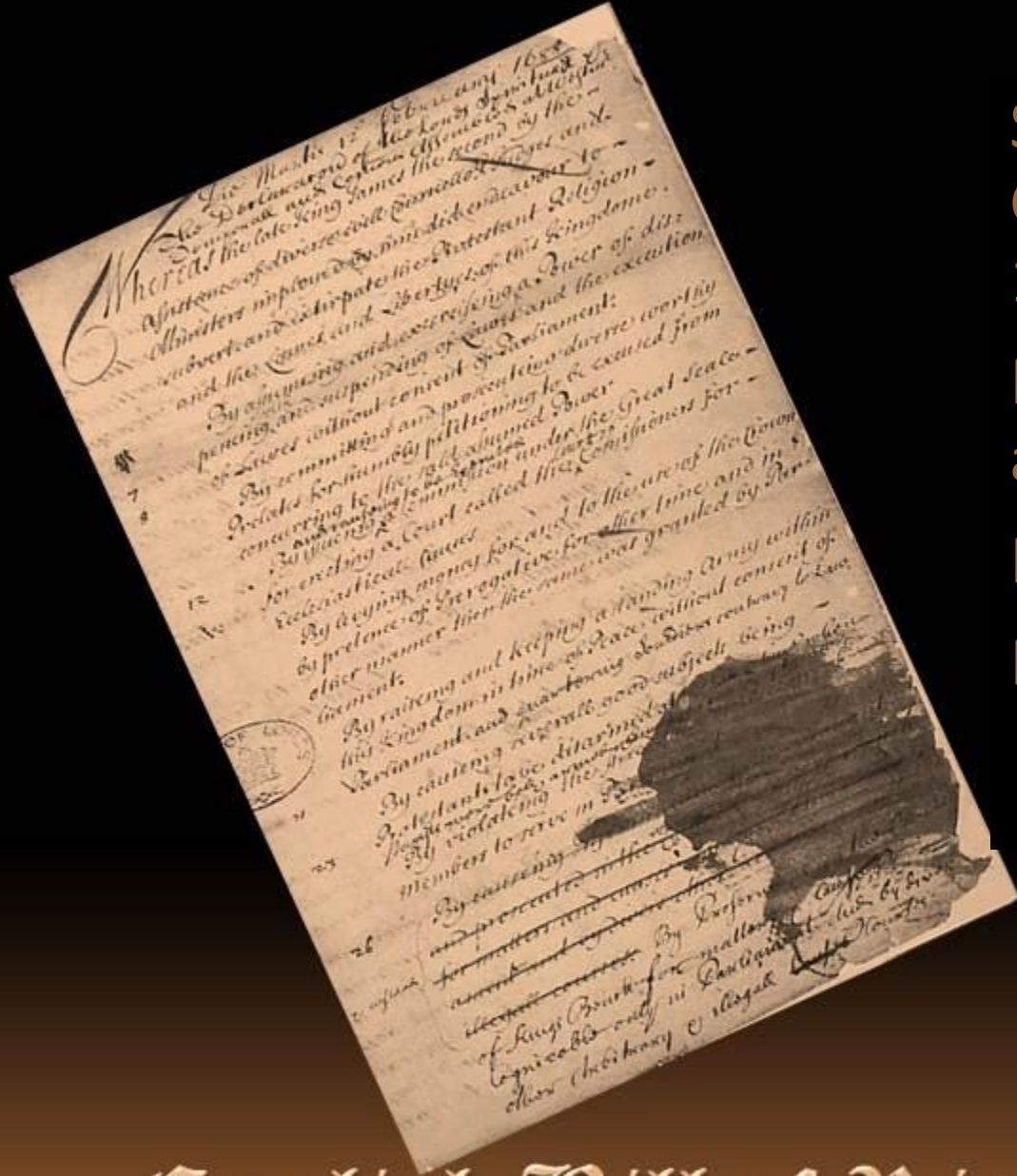
No Cruel  
Punishments

No excessive bail  
or fines

Right to bear  
arms

Right to petition





Signed during the  
Glorious Revolution in  
1689

Prohibited a standing  
army

Free Elections

Reinforced Earlier Rights

# English Bill of Rights of 1689

**SSCG2: Demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of United States constitutional government.**

**SSCG2b: Analyze the impact of the writings of Hobbes (Leviathan), Locke (Second Treatise on Government), Rousseau (The Social Contract), and Montesquieu (The Spirit of the Laws) on our concept of government**

# Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

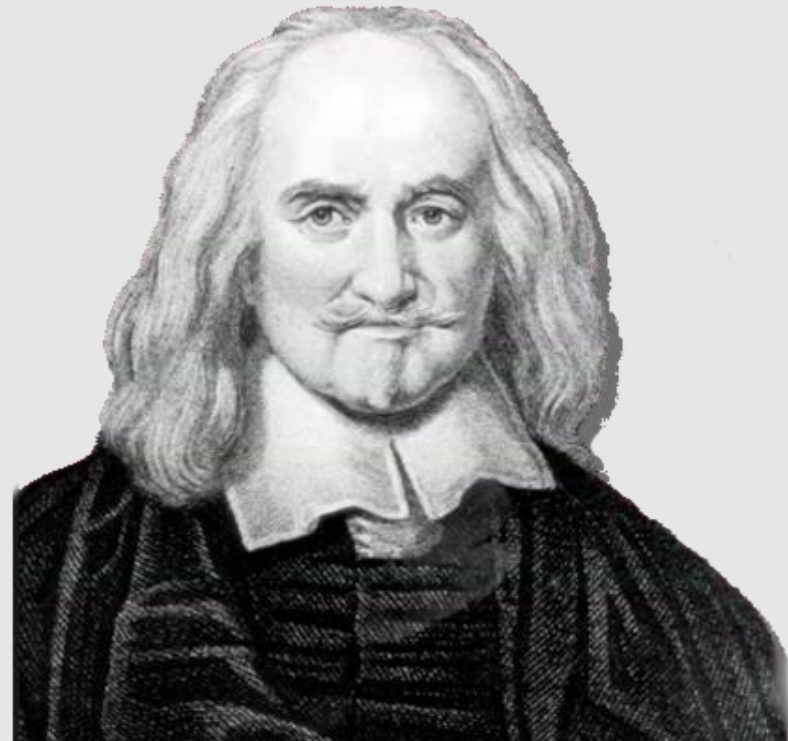
Wrote **Leviathan** (1651)

Describe the State of Nature  
with no laws

Governments imposed order  
First with the Social Contract  
Theory

It was a contract between  
the people to appoint a king

*“No arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.”*



# John Locke (1632-1704)

Wrote **Two Treatises of Government** (1690)

Argued that Natural Rights could not be taken away.

Said the Social Contract was between the people and the King

The king's role was to protect the rights of the people

*All mankind... being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions.*



# Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

Wrote **The Social Contract** (1762)

Argued for a direct democracy





# Charles Montesquieu (1689-1755)

Wrote **The Spirit of Laws** (1748)

Main purpose of government was to maintain law and order, liberty and property.

Create the concept of three branches of government

AND a system of checks and balances.

