

# Study Guide

## Key Terms

Unitary Government	Montesquieu	Checks and Balances	Supremacy Clause
Federal Government	Jefferson	Federalists	Amendment
Confederate Government	Declaration of Independence	Anti-Federalists	Bill of Rights
Autocracy	Articles of Confederation	The Federalist Papers	1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment
Oligarchy	Unicameral	Legislative Branch	2 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment
Democracy	Philadelphia Convention	Executive Branch	3 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment
Presidential Government	Framers	Judicial Branch	4 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Parliamentary Government	George Washington	Checks and Balances	5 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Direct Democracy	Great Compromise	Division of Powers	6 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Representative Democracy	Three-Fifths Compromise	Enumerated Powers	7 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Republic	Commerce Compromise	Implied Powers	8 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Magna Carta	Bicameral	Necessary and Proper Clause	9 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
Petition of Right	Limited Government	Elastic Clause	10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
English Bill of Rights	Popular Sovereignty	Concurrent Powers	Amendment Process
Hobbs	Rule of Law	Reserved Powers	
Locke	Federalism	Denied Powers	
Rousseau	Separation of Powers	Executive Orders	

## Key Concepts

- How do governments differ in geographic distribution of power, particularly unitary, confederal, and federal types of government?
- How do some forms of government differ in their level of citizen participation particularly authoritarian (autocracy and oligarchy) and democratic?
- Determine how the role of the executive differs in presidential and parliamentary systems of governments.
- Differentiate between a direct democracy, representative democracy, and/or a republic.
- Identify how the ideas of limited government and the rule of law were advanced by the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights.
- Describe how the philosophies (limited government, rule of law, social contract, popular sovereignty, natural rights, separation of powers, checks and balances) of Hobbes (Leviathan), Locke (Second Treatise on Government), Rousseau (The Social Contract), and Montesquieu (The Spirit of the Laws) contributed to the formation of our concept of government.
- Explain the ways limited government, rule of law, social contract, popular sovereignty, natural rights, separation of powers, and checks and balances influenced the Declaration of Independence.
- Explain the debates during the drafting of the Constitution, including the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Great Compromise, and the Commerce Clause.
- Explain how the Constitution addresses the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
- Explain the key ideas in the debate over ratification made by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.
- Describe the structure, powers, and limitations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, as described in the Constitution.
- What is the relationship between the three branches in a system of checks and balances and separation of powers?
- Explain the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution, including limited government, the rule of law, federalism, separation of powers, checks and balances, and popular sovereignty.
- What is the relationship of state governments to the national government?
- Define and provide examples of enumerated, implied, concurrent, reserved, and denied powers.
- What was the ongoing debate that focuses on the balance of power between state and national governments as it relates to current issues?
- What is the Supremacy Clause found in Article VI and the role of the U.S. Constitution as the “supreme law of the land?”
- What are the roles of Congress and the states in the formal process of amending the Constitution?
- What is the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured.