Chapter 4 - America’s Political Heritage Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Government Preview

* Every nation in the world has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They are not all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Each nation’s government has been shaped by the country’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main types of governments.

1. Autocracy

* Rule by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (absolute and constitutional)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Totalitarian
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Absolute Monarchs

* Rule by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Usually with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force.
* They hold absolute or total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ absolute monarchs left today.
* Most monarchs today rule with limitations on their power.

Constitutional Monarchs

* Rule by a king or queen.
* Their power is limited by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have absolute authority.
* In England, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has to answer to parliament and the Prime Minister.

Dictatorships/Totalitarian Governments

* In some countries a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules by force.
* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all areas of people’s lives.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in countries like these.
* Former Cuban President, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is an example.

Theocracy

* Form of government in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is recognized as supreme law.
  + Ex: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Oligarchy

* Rule by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Sometimes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group of people.
* Some tribes still are run this way in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries.
* Some city-states from Ancient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were oligarchies.
* Some say America is an Oligarchy???

Some examples of Oligarchies

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - government determines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means of production, people work for the government.
  + Ex. China, North Vietnam
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - government ownership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things but people can still own businesses.
  + Ex. France, Sweden, Norway

3. Democracies

* Direct Democracies
  + All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in government such as in Ancient Athens.
  + Can still work today in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communities.
* Representative Democracy or Republic
  + We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people to represent the people and make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for all the people.
  + We have representatives in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ andin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Anarchy

* \_\_\_\_ Government

First American Government

* America was once ruled by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Declaration of Independence said we wanted to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain.
* This listed why we separated from England (they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their power).
* The Declaration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide a form of government.
* The first plan was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Confederation.

The Colonial Experience

* The colonists were used to having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in government.
* Each colony elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the legislature.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – a group of people chosen to make laws.
* The colonists had an unusual degree of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Royal Authority

* If the colony \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ England’s authority, it would become a royal colony under the control of the monarch and an appointed royal governor.
* England had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the colonies.
* During the 1600s and 1700s, England was busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and had little time to pay attention to colonial laws.
* So England left the colonists to mostly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Citizenship in the Colonies

* Who could vote or hold an office?
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who owned a certain amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Though this may seem unfair, the colonies in America were one of the few places in the world where citizens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their government.
* Africans brought to the new world were considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Some Roots of Freedom

* Colonists were concerned about:
  + Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Signs of Discontent

* Colonists complained about royal governors who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colonists’ rights.
* Colonists increasingly used the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Tyranny – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Looking to Ancient Greece and Rome

* The first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created in Athens, Greece.
  + Direct democracy – form of government in which laws are made directly by the \_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Romans founded a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Republic – a government in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were elected to make laws.
* The colonists used this as a model representative government.
* Colonists saw both the direct democracy and the republic as ways to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Magna Carta

* For centuries, monarchs had ruled with complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* People weren’t citizens but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* By the early 1200s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had become strong enough to challenge royal power.
* Nobles forced King John to sign the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1215.
* This document listed rights that even the monarch could not take away (ex. Right to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
* These rights only applied to nobles.
* This was the first time that the monarch’s power had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The English Bill of Rights

* By the late 1200s, a legislature called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was well established.
* Over the centuries, Parliament gradually became more powerful than the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In 1689, Parliament passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Further limited the power of the monarch.
* Monarch could no longer limit free speech or collect taxes without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Listed rights of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizens, not just nobles.
* Right to a trial by jury and right to make a formal petition, or request, to the government.

John Locke

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that government exists to serve people, not the other way around.
* Locke argued for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Natural Rights – rights people are born with and that no government can take away.
* Rights to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Any government that abuses its power should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Baron de Montsequieu

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proposed a separation of powers.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – dividing government powers among legislative, executive and judicial branches.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – make the laws.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – enforce/carry out the laws.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – interpret the laws.
* This system would guard against tyranny because no branch could gain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A Clash of Views

* Government
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed they represented all English citizens, including colonists.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed they were represented by their legislatures.
  + Colonists could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for members of Parliament and no colonists were members of Parliament.
  + Parliament had little understanding of the colonists’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Trade
  + Parliament permitted the colonies to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with England.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ competition and control prices.
  + Colonists wanted the freedom to sell their products to any country.
  + Despite the differences, colonists were still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to England.
  + They even helped them fight in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1763).

A Clash of Views (cont.)

* Taxation
  + Facing huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Parliament taxed the colonists.
  + Colonists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the basis that the tax should be approved by their representatives.
  + Soon the cry of “no taxation without representation” was heard throughout the colonies.
* 1774 – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 12 colonies met in Philadelphia for the First Continental Congress.
  + Goal – to convince England to respect the colonists’ rights.
  + To pressure Parliament, they pledged to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with England.
  + They planned to meet a year later if there was not improvement.

A Year Later

* The situation got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* By the time the Second Continental Congress met in 1775, colonists in Massachusetts were already fighting English soldiers.
* Though many colonists desired independence, others feared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + How could they survive without the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a strong nation like England?

The Declaration of Independence

* Delegates at the Second Continental Congress voted for independence.
* They appointed a committee, including Thomas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Benjamin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to write a declaration of independence.
* The document \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colonists separated from England, as well as their beliefs and views on government.

Organizing a New Government

* Now the colonies needed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its own government.
* Each state created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or plan of government.
* States were clearly spelling out the limits on government power to protect against tyranny.
  + Some also listed citizens’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Limited the number of years a governor could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Each established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of government.
  + Including a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Articles of Confederation

* Colonists were fearful of giving power to a national or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government.
* States disagreed on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ representatives each should have in the government.
  + Large states, like VA, wanted the number based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Small states, like RI, wanted each state to have the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of votes.

The AOC

* A loose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of independent states called for a national legislature where each state had one vote.
* This was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ judicial or executive branches.
* The national legislature, known as Congress, could:
  + Declare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
  + Make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with foreign countries, and
  + Work out trade agreements between states.
* Congress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or enforce any laws it made.
* Give most of the power to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ratification

* Before the AOC could go into effect, they had to be ratified, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* At first it seemed states would reject the plan because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ central governments.
* While fighting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it took four years for the states to agree.
* They realized they must cooperate or lose the war.
* The Articles were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1781.

A Limping Government

* Problems with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Congress had borrowed a large amount of money to fight the Revolutionary War.
  + Not enough gold and silver to back up printed money.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in American money.
* Congress had no power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with England.
  + England had cheap prices.
  + Americans could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + England no longer would allow Americans to trade with the British West Indies.
    - Important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for American crops and manufactured goods.

Shays’ Rebellion

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slid into debt.
* In Massachusetts, farmers were faced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on land to help pay for the war.
* Many farmers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxes and faced losing their farms.
* 1786, Daniel Shays led a group of angry farmers into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Congress couldn’t force other states into helping.
* Massachusetts had to put down the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone.

After the Rebellion

* After hearing of the violent clash, many Americans called for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ national government.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Solve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problems.
* George Washington thought the AOC had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Congress, leaving it unable to keep order, raise money through taxes or deal effectively with European nations.
* Most Americans agreed that the 13 independent states would have to establish a stronger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Their future was at stake.