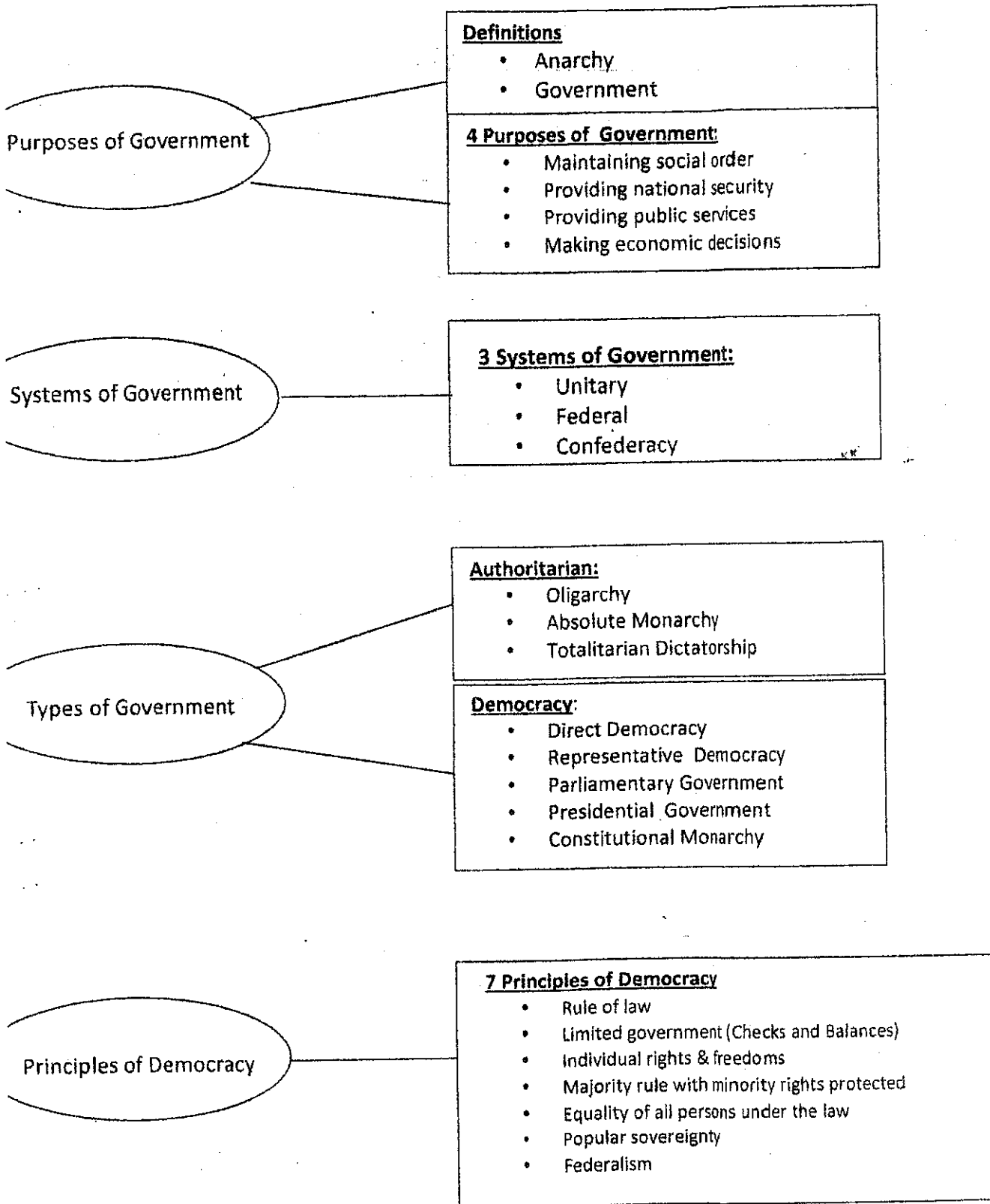


Unit 1 Organizer: Types and Purposes of Government



Name: _____

Unit 1: Types of Government Vocabulary

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Keyword/Sentence /Picture
1. Anarchy		
2. Government		
3. Confederation		
4. Federal System		
5. Unitary System		
6. Absolute Monarchy		
7. Oligarchy		
8. Totalitarian Dictatorship		
9. Constitutional Monarchy		
10. Direct Democracy		
11. Parliamentary Democracy		

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Keyword/ Sentence/Picture
12. Presidential Democracy		
13. Prime Minister		
14. Popular Sovereignty		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		

Purposes of Government: PowerPoint Pictures

As you view the PowerPoint, write a reaction to each picture/quote/video, considering the questions that are in the left-hand column.

Picture/Quote/Video	Reaction
Picture One, consider: -What does this symbol mean? -How does it relate to government? -What would society be like in this type of government? -What would the opposite of this be?	
Picture Two, consider: -How does this picture relate to anarchy? -What factors would lead people to act this way? -What should the government do in these situations?	
Picture Three, consider: -What led to these events? -How does this picture relate to 'purposes of government?' -How does this relate to the concept of anarchy?	
Picture Four, consider: -What role is the government taking to prevent anarchy? -What options does the government have? -What can be done to help those who suffer (such as the owners of the CVS)?	
Quote One, consider: -What is the message of Mayor Rawlings-Blake in this quote? -Why do you think she used the word 'thugs' in her statement?	
Quote Two, consider: -What is the message of Governor Larry Hogan in this quote?	
Quote Three, consider: -According to City Council President Jack Young, what impacts did the riots have on the overall atmosphere of the city?	
Video: -How did Mayor Rawlings-Blake respond to the riots in this interview? -Was the response an appropriate one for the situation?	

Purposes of Government

Purposes of Government

Purposes of Government	Define In Your Own Words	Examples (Place the examples from the word bank under the appropriate purpose of government)
MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER Government provides ways of solving conflict among citizens. It places limits on what people are permitted to do.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making and Enforcing the Law • • • •
PROVIDING PUBLIC SERVICES Government provides essential services that make community life possible and that individuals could not or would not do on their own.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Education • • • • •
PROVIDING NATIONAL SECURITY Government protects citizens from attack by other nations. Handles relations with other nations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • •
MAKING ECONOMIC DECISIONS Government makes choices about how to give out benefits and services among citizens. May get involved with other nations' economies if necessary.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • •

Going Global Video Notes – Systems of Government

Directions: Complete the notes on 'systems of government.' Before watching the video, write a 'U,' 'C', or 'F' beside each answer in the 'prediction' box, predicting which category each descriptor will properly fit into. During the video, write the correct letter for each descriptor in the 'actual' column. Following the video, go through each one and write it in the appropriate box.

Systems of Government		
<i>What is the purpose of a system of government?</i>	<i>Helps to work together to manage laws and decisions</i>	
System of Government	Description	Examples
<i>Unitary (2)</i>		
<i>Confederation (3)</i>		
<i>Federation (3)</i>		

Word Bank

Prediction	Description	Actual
	Central government has some authority over states, but states also have power	
	Usually formed to meet a specific need (defense; form a common currency)	
	States share powers and functions with a strong Central government	
	One central government makes decisions that affect all people	
	Smaller political units have very limited power, but the Central government is the main authority	
	Group of loosely allied states	
	Each state has its own leaders as well as leaders it sends to the central government	
	Central government is weak and only has certain powers that the states give it	
Prediction	Examples	Actual
	United States, Canada, Russia	
	Many nations in Europe and Africa	
	United States under the Articles of Confederation and the Confederacy during Civil War	

Systems of Government

Directions: Complete the chart using Pages 12 and 13 of the United States Government: Democracy in Action text or Pages 36 and 89 of the Civics in Practice: Principles of Government and Economics text.

Systems of Government	Definition and Key Word(s)	Location of Power	Countries	Draw a Meaningful Picture
Unitary System				
Federal System				
Confederate System				

Types of Government = _____

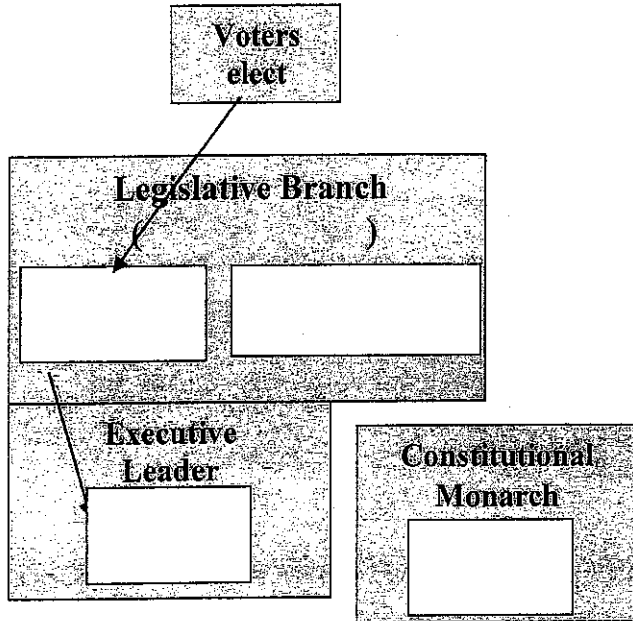
	Authoritarian Gov't	Democratic Gov't
Definition		
Characteristics	1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7)
Examples	<u>Autocracy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Totalitarian Dictatorship:</u> <u>Absolute Monarchy:</u> <u>Oligarchy:</u>	<u>Direct Democracy:</u> <u>Representative Democracy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Presidential Government:</u> <u>Parliamentary Government:</u> <u>Constitutional Monarchy:</u>

Advantages and Disadvantages:
Democracies & Authoritarians

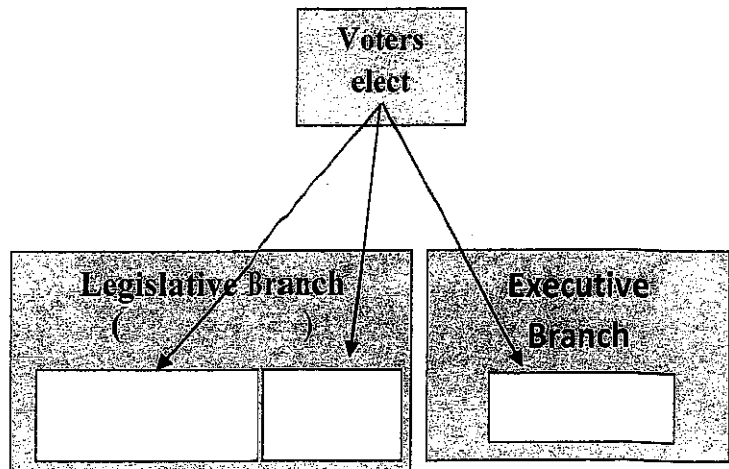
Advantages of Democracies	Disadvantages of Democracies
Advantages of Authoritarian	Disadvantages of Authoritarian

Parliamentary vs. Presidential Executive and Legislative Branches

Parliamentary Government



Presidential Government



Questions:

1. Which one has a bicameral (2 chambers) legislative branch?
2. Which has an executive that is more directly responsible to the people?
3. What is the main difference between Presidential and Parliamentary regarding how the executive leader is chosen?

Presidential		Parliamentary
	What is the Executive leader called?	
	What is the legislative branch called?	
	What makes up the legislative branch?	
	Who else does the executive leader share power with?	

Resource Sheet TPG-25a

Democratic Principles

Directions: Use Pages 65-67 of the United States Government: Democracy in America text and the provided word bank to complete chart.

Principle	Definition	Example
Popular Sovereignty	Ex: People are the source of government power	Consent of the Governed
Rule of Law		
Limited Government		
Individual Rights and Freedoms		
Majority Rules with Minority rights protected		
Equality of all persons under the law		
Federalism		

Principles of United States Democracy – Applications

Directions: Write the letter that corresponds to the principle described in the “talk bubble.”

A. Popular Sovereignty

B. Rule of law

C. Limited Government

D. Individual rights and freedom

E. Majority rule with minority rights protected

F. Equality of all persons under the law

G. Federalism



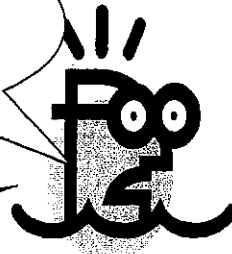
1. _____ Power is divided between state and national governments.

2. _____ Courts have the power to declare laws and actions of Congress and the President unconstitutional.

3. _____ The President can veto a bill from Congress.

5. _____ A person is free to practice any religion.

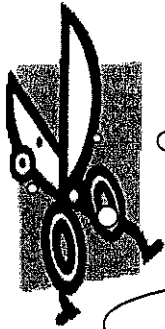
4. _____ People are the source of government power.



6. _____ I'm a member of small 3rd party however I am still allowed to vote.

7. _____ Even the President can get a speeding ticket.





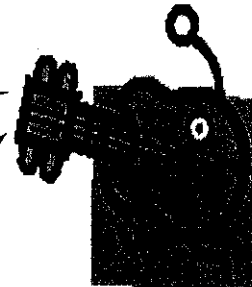
8. _____ John Burns was told of his rights at the time of arrest.

9. _____ The Constitution gives Congress the power to declare war.

10. _____ The President wanted to appoint a new cabinet member, but needed the approval of the Senate.

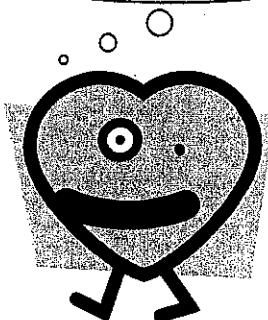
11. _____ Every citizen of the United States may vote at age 18, regardless of gender, race, economic status or religion.

12. _____ Hector Fernandez votes for Governor of Maryland.



13. _____ The state of Montana raised its speed limit above the national standard. As a result, the United States government revoked its transportation funding.

14. _____ George's dad went hunting in Western Maryland.



Name: _____

Review Sheet Unit 1

1. Purposes of Government

- a) _____ means government uses its power to provide its citizens with economic needs and wants, although no government provides its citizens with everything they need and want. For instance, it provides the nation's currency, or money and helps to distribute benefits and services.
- b) _____ means that government provides services needed to make community life possible and to promote the general welfare. For example, government inspectors check meat and vegetables to prevent the sale of spoiled food.
- c) _____ means that government provides ways to settle disagreements among citizens. For example, it provides courts to help people resolve their differences in an orderly manner.
- d) _____ means government protects its people against attacks from other states or from internal threats, such as terrorism. In addition, the government also handles dealings, such as trade agreements, with other countries.
- e) Which purpose of government am I?
 - a. Calling in the National Guard: _____
 - b. Splitting a company to create more competition _____

2. Systems of Government

- A. Which system divides and shares certain powers? _____
- B. Which system would make laws for the entire nation? _____
- C. Which system does the U.S. have? _____

3. Types of Government

- A. In an _____ the power and authority to rule are in the hands of a single individual that usually takes the power.
- B. In an _____, a king, or queen exercises ALL power.
- C. In an _____ a small group holds power.
- D. In a _____ the people rule.
- E. In which form of government does the legislative branch appoint the Prime Minister? _____
- F. Which type of government has a limited government? _____
- G. "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." To which type of government is Lord Acton most opposed? _____

H. What is an advantage for each type of government?

Authoritarian	Democracy

I. Would a totalitarian dictatorship have political parties competing against each other?

J. Which type of gov't would have free and open elections (demo or auth?) _____

K. Who controls speech in an authoritarian government? _____

L. In a parliamentary democracy what are the legislative and executive branches called?

a) Legislative –

b) Executive (highest member) –

4. Definitions:

a) Government –

b) Confederacy –

c) What term means an absence of government? _____

What is the difference between a direct and representative democracy?

a) Direct –

b) Representative –

c) Which does the U.S have?

5. Principles of Democracy

a) Consent of the governed goes along with what principle of democracy?

b) *"Our citizens have wisely formed themselves into one nation as to others and several states as among themselves."* To which principle of democracy is this quote by Thomas Jefferson referring? _____

c) *"In all that people can individually do for themselves, government ought not to interfere."* Which principle of democracy was Abraham Lincoln referring?

*******HINT*******

KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SYSTEMS OF GOV'T AND/OR WHAT A GOVERNOR CAN DO IN TIMES OF EMERGENCIES FOR HIS/HER STATE.