**Chapter 1-Principles of Government**

**Section 1-Government and the State (pg. 4-11)**

***Main Idea:***The role of the government in maintaining the civility of our society, safeguarding our rights and preventing the rise of anarchy proves that the concept of “liberty” is not absolute but relative. Understanding the role that the government plays in protecting our rights is a crucial part of the democratic process.

**What is Government?**

***Define***the term **government:**

***Define***the term **public policies:**

***Identify*** and describe the three basic types of power that the federal government tends to exercise:

***Identify*** the fundamental document that outlines the laws which govern our nation:

***Define***the term **dictatorship:**

***Define***the term **democracy:**

**The State**

***Define***the term **state:**

***Identify***, define and describe the four characteristics of the state:

* + Identify examples of how the size of the state’s population has no real baring on its existence.
  + Identify examples of how the size of the state’s territory has no real baring on its existence.

**Major Political Ideas**

***Identify***, define and describe the four origins of the state:

* + Modern Example:
  + Modern Example:
  + Modern Example:
  + Modern Example:

**Purposes of Government (Chapter 1 Section 1 continued…)**

***Identify,*** describe and provide examples of the six basic purposes the federal government serves:

**Section 2-Forms of Government (pg. 12-18)**

***Main Idea:***Political scientists classify governments based on several factors including who participates, how power is geographically distributed and the state of the executive and legislative branches relationship. It’s important to remember though that in a democracy ultimate political authority must rest with the people in order to insure the full protection of liberty.

**Classifying Governments**

***Identify*** the three ways in which governments are often classified:

***Identify*** the pros and cons then provide examples of the nine types of government listed in section two:

* ***Democracy:***
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**
* ***Dictatorship:***
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**
* ***Autocracy:***
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**
* ***Oligarchy:*** 
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**
* ***Unitary:*** 
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**
* ***Federal:***
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**

* + **Examples:**
* ***Confederation:*** 
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**

**Forms of Government (Chapter 1 Section 2 continued…)**

* ***Presidential:*** 
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**
* ***Parliamentary:***
  + **Pros:**
  + **Cons:**
  + **Examples:**

**Section 3- Basic Concepts of Democracy (pg. 20-24)**

***Main Idea:***Democratic governments around the world work to balance the needs of their collective society with the weight of protecting individual rights. In order for democratic principles to fully take hold it requires a willing government entity and the commitment of its citizens.

**Foundations**

***Identify*** and describe the five foundational notions associated with the American form of democracy:

**Responsibilities and Duties of Citizenship:**

***Define***the term **citizen** and describe several of the duties expected of them:

**Democracy and the Free Enterprise System**

***Define***the term **free enterprise system:**

***Identify*** the government’s role within the concept of the free enterprise system: