**Chapter 1-Princials of Government**

**Section 1-Government and the State**

 **Characteristics of a State (pg. 5-7)**

**The State (pg. 5-6)**

* According to the text how can we define the idea of a ***state***?
* In what ways do states tend to vary from one another?
* Draw a Triangulum Map (aka a Pyramid) or a flow map showing the authority of following government entities: Federal government, state government, local government

* What are the four characteristics of a state?
* Understanding that the terms “*state*” describes a legal entity how can we best classify the following terms:
	+ Nation-
	+ Country-

**Population (pg. 6)**

* According to the text \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is another term for population.
* Does the size of a population have anything with a state’s ability to exist?
* List the population of the following states:
	+ San Marino:
	+ China:
	+ The United States:
* According to the text what does the term ***homogenous*** mean?
	+ Does a state’s population have to homogenous for it to exist?

**Territory (pg. 6-7)**

* A place with known and recognized boundaries is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* What are two territories the book list as “recognized territories” despite being quite small and two territories who are quite large in comparison: (Please include their names and how many sq. miles of territory each has)

**Sovereignty (pg. 7)**

* According to the text what does the term ***sovereignty*** mean?
* A sovereign state is neither \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to any other authority.
* Sovereignty is the one characteristics that separates that distinguishes the state from what?
* Being a sovereign state allows the United States to determine what three things:
* How are the United States and the states located within it (ex. Michigan) differentiate from one another?

**Government (pg. 7)**

* What does it mean by the idea that “Every state is a political organized”?
* Government is the agency through which a state exerts its will and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Government includes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by which a state is ruled.
* What did Thomas Hobbs warn would happen without government?
* **Types of governments:**
	+ **Unitary Government**
		- Main powers to the central government
		- State, provincial, and local governments are all created by the central government
		- The non-central governments have only the powers that are appointed by the central government
			* **Examples:** France, Italy, Japan the United Kingdom (England)
	+ **Federal Government**
		- The federal system develops when a number of states or provinces federate, or form a union.
		- The powers of the governments are jointly shared between the central government and the more local or regional governments
			* **Examples:** The United States and Canada have federal systems. Other countries that use the federal plan include Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, India, Mexico, and Switzerland.
	+ **Confederation**
		- A union of several member states with a common purpose
		- Often has a central government with little or no power
		- Member states retain most power
			* **Examples:** Russia and the European Union

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Types of governments:**
	+ **Unitary Government**
		- Main powers to the central government
		- State, provincial, and local governments are all created by the central government
		- The non-central governments have only the powers that are appointed by the central government
			* **Examples:** France, Italy, Japan the United Kingdom (England)
	+ **Federal Government**
		- The federal system develops when a number of states or provinces federate, or form a union.
		- The powers of the governments are jointly shared between the central government and the more local or regional governments
			* **Examples:** The United States and Canada have federal systems. Other countries that use the federal plan include Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, India, Mexico, and Switzerland.
	+ **Confederation**
		- A union of several member states with a common purpose
		- Often has a central government with little or no power
		- Member states retain most power
			* **Examples:** Russia and the European Union