

## **C1A. Chapter 1 Questions (See my Weebly)**

## **C1B. Current Event Article & Questions (Handout & posted)**

## **C1C 5 Specific Purposes for Government (Page 9 of Textbook)**

- Protecting citizens
- Maintaining order
  - Regulating the economy
  - Providing public goods and services
  - Socializing the nation's youth
  - Levying (imposing, or requiring us to pay) taxes

We need only read the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution to understand why a government is needed: "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." We need government to keep the territory held together (more perfect union). We need government to protect us from lawbreakers (establish justice). We need government to keep our day-to-day lives stable and safe (domestic tranquility). We need government to protect us from foreign invasions (provide for the common defense). We need government to help the

exchange of money, goods, and trade with other countries (promote the general welfare). The purpose of a government is to provide for the safety and protection of the citizens. It protects the nation from foreign and domestic enemies and violence, provides services like post office, fire protection, state and local police, armed forces, and regulates things like interstate commerce and trade with other nations. A government also has the obligation to protect the rights of the citizens, though not all governments do that. A national government must protect the rights of citizens and of states' rights. The government's functions are to provide social order, security, public services, and economic systems for the citizens.

## **C1D 5 Roles Citizens Play in Civic Life**

Voting

Serving on a Jury

Signing Petitions

Filing and Paying Taxes

Volunteering and Other Works to

Improve Communities

- Sign up for selective service/ serving in the armed forces
- Obey the law
- Attentive to public issues
- Holding political leaders and

- government accountable
- Performing public service

## **C1E Different Types of Governments**

Absolute Monarchies - king or queen hold total control over nation

Constitutional Monarchies – king or queen are ceremonial figureheads, power limited by constitution & shared with a legislative body like a Parliament.

Direct Democracy - people participate directly in their government like the ancient Greek model, small town New England towns, referendums & Switzerland (kind of...actually a republic with special powers)

Representative Democracy – people elect officials to represent their interests in government. (Like we have)

Dictatorship – authoritarian rule by one individual or a small group

Totalitarian - the government has total control over public matters & private lives of its citizens

Theocracy – a government where religion & civic matters are operated by the government

Republican – (see Representative Democracy)

Democratic Republics – Usually authoritative governments like North Korea call themselves this but are neither Democratic nor a Republic.

### **C1F # types of economic systems (see PowerPoint)**

Capitalism (competition)(No Pure Capitalist System in World)(Many mixed market systems like ours)

Socialism (Government controls major industry like steel, coal, airlines etc...)(Can have a Democracy)

Communism (Authoritarian rule, command economy)(China, Cuba, North Korea, old Soviet Union)

**C1G Structures (power) of governments:  
federal (ours), confederate (our old one)  
& unitary (England)**

Federal - Our system of government where power is shared between several local governments (states) & a central government, we call our national or yes,...our federal government!!

Confederate – A loose alliance of independent states that come together for the protection of all of them. The confederate

government only has the power that those states give it. (ie...the South during the Civil War & our government under the Articles of Confederation.

Unitary – ...often described as a centralized government. Most governments are set up this way. England is an example. There are local governments but they are only formed to carry out things the centralized government could not do efficiently (pick up your garbage).