

# Quizlet

## Unit I LSN Vocabulary

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1. **Authoritarian** of or pertaining to a governmental or political system, principle, or practice in which individual freedom is held as completely subordinate to the power or authority of the state, centered either in one person or a small group that is not constitutionally accountable to the people.
2. **command economy** an economic system that is controlled by a centralized federal government. In most examples of a command economy, the focus of the control is on the industrial goods that are manufactured with the country.
3. **confederacy** a loose union of independent states
4. **Constitution** a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.
5. **democracy** the political orientation of those who favor government by the people or by their elected representatives
6. **direct democracy** A democracy in which the power to govern lies directly in the hands of the people rather than being exercised through their representatives.
7. **Federal System** A principle of government that defines the relationship between the central government at the national level and its constituent units at the regional, state, or local levels.
8. **Limited Government** A government which has clearly defined powers. This in turn protects people by ensuring that there is no government interference with the liberty of individuals.
9. **Market Economy** An economic system in which economic decisions and the pricing of goods and services are guided solely by the aggregate interactions of a country's citizens and businesses and there is little government intervention or central planning.
10. **mixed economy** a degree of private economic freedom combined with a degree of government regulation of markets. The relative strength or weakness of each component in the national economy can vary greatly between countries.
11. **Monarchy** a form of government in which all political power is absolutely or nominally lodged with an individual, known as a monarch ("single ruler"), or king (male), queen (female).
12. **Oligarchy** a political system governed by a few people
13. **opportunity cost** The benefits you could have received by taking an alternative action. The difference in return between a chosen investment and one that is necessarily passed up.
14. **parliamentary democracy** a system of government in which people elect representatives to a parliament to make laws. The ministers (politicians/elected officials) of the executive branch are drawn from the legislature and are accountable to that body, such that the executive and legislative branches are intertwined.
15. **Preamble** A preliminary or preparatory statement; an introduction.
16. **Presidential democracy** a system of government where an executive branch exists and presides (hence the name) separately from the legislature, to which it is not responsible and which cannot, in normal circumstances, dismiss it. It features the president as the nation's head of state and active chief executive authority.
17. **Representative democracy** A form of government where the powers of the sovereignty are delegated to a body of men, elected from time to time, who exercise them for the benefit of the whole nation.
18. **scarcity** a small and inadequate amount; insufficiency or shortness of supply.
19. **social contract** implies that the people give up sovereignty to a government or other authority in order to receive or maintain social order through the rule of law. It can also be thought of as an agreement by the governed on a set of rules by which they are governed.
20. **Totalitarian Dictatorship** a political system where the state, usually under the control of a single political person, faction, or class, recognizes no limits to its authority and strives to regulate every aspect of public and private life wherever feasible.
21. **trade off** a situation that involves losing one quality or aspect of something in return for gaining another quality or aspect. It implies a decision to be made with full comprehension of both the upside and downside of a particular choice.
22. **Traditional Economy** an economy based on custom and tradition/command. The decisions are based on tradition of the community or family.
23. **Unitary** characterized by or constituting a form of government in which power is held by one central authority

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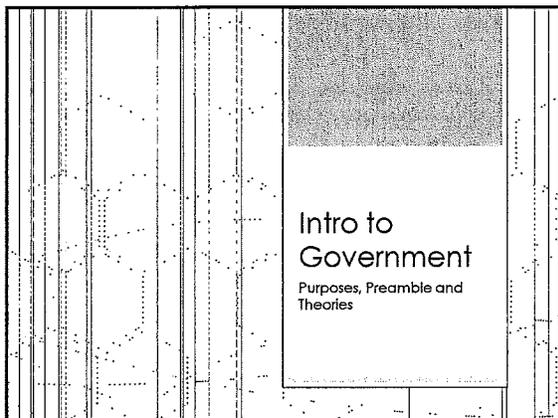
## LINCS Vocabulary Tables

Term <i>Place Term on Back of Paper</i>	LINCing Story	LINCing Picture	Definition
Reminder Word			

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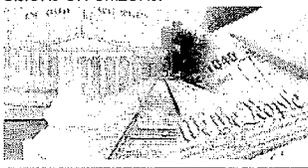


## Intro to Government

Purposes, Preamble and Theories

## What is Government?

- Government – the system through which the state maintains social order, provides public services, and enforces binding decisions on citizens.



## Purpose of Government

- There are 4 purposes of government:
  - Maintain Social Order
  - Provide Public Services
  - Provide for National Security
  - To provide for & control the economic system
- Government has the power to require all individuals to obey these restrictions and the power to punish those who don't.

## Purpose of Government

- Maintain Social Order – provide way of resolving conflicts amongst group members
  - Government has power to make & enforce laws
  - Provides courts to help people resolve disagreements
- Providing Public Services – provide essential services that promote the general welfare and make community life possible
  - Examples – paved streets, Health Inspectors, driving tests



## Purpose of the Government

- Providing National Security – protect citizens against attacks by other states or from acts such as terrorism.
  - Example: Providing for a military, international relations
- Making Economic Decisions – governments try to stimulate economic growth & stability by controlling inflation, encouraging trade, and regulating use of natural resources.
  - Extend benefits and public services to certain citizens
  - What are the benefits of the government doing this?

## Preamble of the Constitution

- "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."
- What does this sound like to you?
  - Mission statement

#### 4 Theories on why governments are formed?

- Evolutionary Theory – state evolved from the family. The head of the family was the authority that served as a government.
  - Example: tribes
- Force Theory – government emerged when all the people of an area were brought under the authority of one person or group
  - Example: American Indians and the colonists

#### 4 theories on why governments develop

- Divine Right Theory – That a god or gods chose certain people to rule by divine right.
  - Example: Pope, past kings of England/france
- Social Contract Theory – the people agreed to give the government the power to maintain order & the government agreed to protect its citizens.
  - Example: USA

#### BCR

- There are many purposes of government. Governments provide law and order, promote the common good, and provide protection for people. Explain how the United States government addresses the purpose of government. Should the government provide these services? Explain why or why not. Include details and examples to support your answer.

#### Outline for BCR

- Maintain Social Order – How does the US address this?
  - Provide at least 2 examples
  - Should the government provide this? Why/Why not?
- Provide National Defense – How does the US address this?
  - Provide at least 2 examples
  - Should the government provide this? Why/Why not?
- Provide Public Services- How does the US address this?
  - Provide at least 2 examples
  - Should the government provide this? Why/Why not?
- Maintain Economic System – How does the US address this?
  - Provide at least 2 examples
  - Should the government provide this? Why/Why not?

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## Creating a New Constitution: Does One Size Fit All?

**Part I:** The stories below describe situations where a nation or group of people would need to draft a Constitution. Each of these situations has characteristics that make them different from the condition that the thirteen colonies were in when they wrote the United States Constitution in 1787. If you were to write a Preamble for each of these Constitutions, identify three parts of the United States Preamble you would keep.

Remember the six parts of the United States Preamble: *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.*

### Situation A:

The Continental Constitution is an international treaty designed to create a backbone of government for a group of nations that shares the same continent. The Continental Alliance, or CA, is currently composed of twenty-five member nations. The new Constitution sets forth their common values and political objectives, strives to streamline decision-making, and seeks to replace the multiple existing agreements that tie the CA together. The Continental Constitution also commits the CA to a common foreign policy and suggests that a common defense policy be developed. Representatives from the twenty-five member states have already signed the constitutional treaty. The Constitution has now entered the ratification process whereby all member states must approve of the document. If the current ratification process were to be successful, the Continental Constitution would go into effect by the end of 2006.

1. What three parts of the United States Preamble would you keep?

2. Explain one of your choices in Question 1.

### Situation B:

After an invasion removed a long-standing dictator and his party from power, a nation is rebuilding and creating a new government. After two forms of interim government, legislative elections are being held and citizens are electing a new government. The new government, while working to end a violent insurgency within the country, also labors to write a new Constitution to replace the transitional constitution written by civilians. The transitional constitution provides a framework for the new permanent constitution and is similar to the U.S. Bill of Rights in its dedication to preserving fundamental freedoms, especially those to women who had formerly been oppressed in the country. However, with three main ethnic groups with different religious beliefs, legislators must be mindful of the diversity of values and opinions within their diamond-rich nation.

**1. What three parts of the United States Preamble would you keep?**

**2. Explain one of your choices in Question 1.**

### **Situation C:**

While a king has been ruling a small, land-locked Asian nation for over one hundred years, the current monarch has ordered that a constitution be written to establish a two-party democratic system. The country has been ruled by a national parliament comprised chiefly of representatives elected by the citizens that also includes religious officials and officials nominated by the king. A Buddhist nation, the country's governmental policy is shaped around the core idea of preserving their traditional shared culture and values. Recent migration, foreign workers, and technological influence present a problem to legislators who wish to preserve the country's traditional way of life.

**1. What three parts of the United States Preamble would you keep?**

**2. Explain one of your choices in Question 1.**

### **Situation D:**

Twenty-five years into the future, one thousand people agree to be the first group to colonize Mars. Migration to the planet will hopefully reduce the effects of overcrowding on Earth, which is now suffering from rampant pollution and dwindling resources. The living situation on Mars, while drastically different from that of Earth, can best be compared to a modernized city. The one thousand colonists come from a variety of different nations, with different belief systems and backgrounds. They all agree, however, that some sort of government must be put into place within a year of moving to the Red Planet. Their goal is to create a constitution that will establish a government for them and all future residents of Mars.

**1. What three parts of the United States Preamble would you keep?**

**2. Explain one of your choices in Question 1.**

# Goals of the Preamble

**Content:** Students will be able to summarize the 6 goals of the Preamble to the United States Constitution.

**Examples:** Students will be able to provide examples of the goals of the Preamble

**Description:** Students will be able to articulate how well the United States is upholding the goals Preamble.

## Instructions

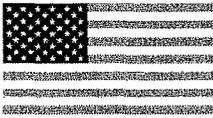
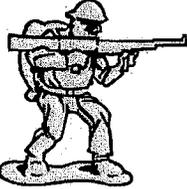
Using the copy of the Preamble of the United States Constitution and a dictionary, complete the attached vocabulary worksheet. Be sure to include both the dictionary definition and the definition in your own words (try using Thesaurus Rex). Provide examples of the six goals and evaluate how well the United States are upholding these goals (explain this individually). After completing the vocabulary worksheet, re-write the Preamble to the Constitution in your own words. Be sure to include the six goals listed in the Preamble but write them in language commonly used today. Remember to use appropriate spelling, grammar, and mechanics. Finally create an imaginative story that will allow you to remember the 6 goals for the Preamble.

*Check if you the government have established fairness for the 6 goals.*

<b>Equitable</b>	<b>Inequitable</b>	<b>6 Goals of the Preamble</b>	<b>Explanation of the execution of the goal.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Form a more perfect union	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish justice	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insure domestic tranquility	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide for the common defense	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promote the general welfare	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.	

## What Does Government Do? The Preamble to the Constitution

*"We the People of the United States, in Order to...*

<p><b>Form a more perfect union</b></p> 	<p>examples:</p>
<p><b>Establish justice</b></p> 	<p>examples:</p>
<p><b>Insure domestic tranquility</b></p> 	<p>examples:</p>
<p><b>Provide for the common defense</b></p> 	<p>examples:</p>
<p><b>Promote the general welfare</b></p> 	<p>examples:</p>
<p><b>Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity</b></p> 	<p>examples:</p>

*...do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."*

## ***Preamble to the United States Constitution Vocabulary***

<b><i>Term</i></b>	<b><i>Dictionary Definition</i></b>	<b><i>My Definition</i></b>	<b><i>Name of Picture</i></b>
<b>Justice</b>			
<b>Domestic</b>			
<b>Tranquility</b>			
<b>Welfare</b>			
<b>Secure</b>			
<b>Ordain</b>			
<b>Posterity</b>			

<b><i>Goals</i></b>	<b><i>Name of Picture</i></b>	<b><i>Goals</i></b>	<b><i>Name of Picture</i></b>
<b>More Perfect Union</b>		<b>Establish Justice</b>	
<b>Insure Domestic Tranquility</b>		<b>Provide for the Common Defense</b>	
<b>Promote General Welfare</b>		<b>Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity</b>	

# Discussion Questions

- What characteristics of government did the Framers borrow from each country:
  - Greece?
  - Ancient Rome?
  - Britain?
- What type of influence did the English Parliament have on our democracy?

# STATE PREAMBLES

NEW YORK: 1801

**W**e the People of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our Freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

- What are some **similarities** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What are some **differences** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What impact do you think the origin year of this state's preamble had?

# STATE PREAMBLES

ILLINOIS: 1818

**W**e, the People of the State of Illinois-grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He has permitted us to enjoy and seeking His blessing upon our endeavors-in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity - do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois.

- What are some **similarities** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What are some **differences** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What impact do you think the origin year of this state's preamble had?

# STATE PREAMBLES

MARYLAND: 1867

**W**e, the People of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare:

- What are some **similarities** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What are some **differences** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What impact do you think the origin year of this state's preamble had?

# STATE PREAMBLES

DELAWARE: 1897

**W**e the people, hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of government for the state of Delaware. Through Divine goodness, all men have by nature the rights of worshipping and serving their Creator according to the dictates of their consciences, of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, and in general of obtaining objects suitable to their condition, without injury by one to another; and as these rights are essential to their welfare, for due exercise thereof, power is inherent in them; and therefore all just authority in the institutions of political society is derived from the people, and established with their consent, to advance their happiness; and they may for this end, as circumstances require, from time to time, alter their Constitution of government.

- What are some **similarities** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What are some **differences** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What impact do you think the origin year of this state's preamble had?

# STATE PREAMBLES

ALASKA: 1956

**W**e the people of Alaska, grateful to God and to those who founded our nation and pioneered this great land, in order to secure and transmit to succeeding generations our heritage of political, civil, and religious liberty within the Union of States, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Alaska.

- What are some **similarities** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What are some **differences** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What impact do you think the origin year of this state's preamble had?

# STATE PREAMBLES

HAWAII: 1978

**W**e, the people of Hawaii, grateful for Divine Guidance, and mindful of our Hawaiian heritage and uniqueness as an island State, dedicate our efforts to fulfill the philosophy decreed by the Hawaii State motto, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono."

We reserve the right to control our destiny, to nurture the integrity of our people and culture, and to preserve the quality of life that we desire.

We reaffirm our belief in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and with an understanding and compassionate heart toward all the peoples of the earth, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Hawaii.

- What are some **similarities** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What are some **differences** between this preamble and the *United States Preamble*?
- What impact do you think the origin year of this state's preamble had?