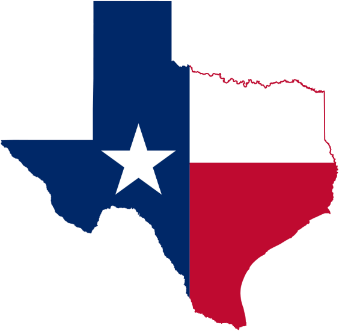
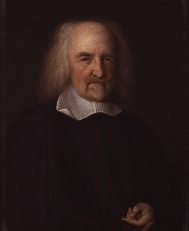
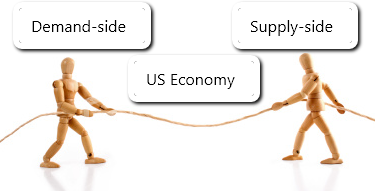
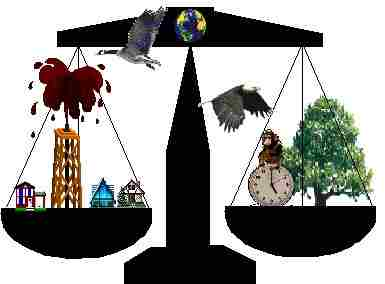
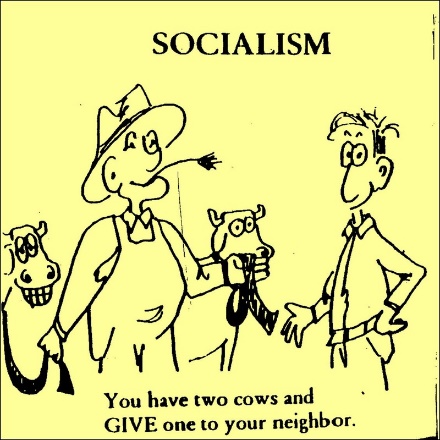
Foundations of American Government

**Chapter 1: Foundations of Government**

1. **Purposes and Origins of Government**
2. The Functions of Government
3. Legitimate governments create **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** protect people, and give people ways to settle **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
4. Governments provide **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, order, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and defense
5. To fulfill its purpose governments, make **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that everyone must follow
6. Nation, State, and Country
7. ****These terms can sometimes be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
8. A nation is considered a sizable group of people who believe themselves **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** by common bonds of race, language, custom, or religion
9. In the United States a state is considered a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the whole country
10. A state could also mean a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** community that occupies a definite territory and has an organized government **(same thing as a country)**

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| --- | --- |
| Population A state must have people, the number of which does not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** relate to its existence. | **Territory** A state must be comprised of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**—territory with known and recognized boundaries. |
| **Sovereignty** Every state is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. It has supreme and absolute power within its own territory and decides its own foreign and domestic policies. | **Government** Every state has a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**— that is, it is politically organized. |

1. The State
   1. The state can be defined as having these four characteristics:
2. Origins of the State
3. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
4. The force theory states that one person or a small group took control of an area and forced all within it to submit to that person’s or group’s rule.
5. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
6. The evolutionary theory argues that the state evolved naturally out of the early family.
7. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
8. The theory of divine right holds that God created the state and that God gives those of royal birth a “divine right” to rule.
9. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
10. The social contract theory argues that the state arose out of a voluntary act of free people.
11. **Types of Government**
12. Classifying Governments
    1. Governments can be classified by three different standards:
13. Who can **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the governing process.
14. The geographic **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the governmental power within the state.
15. The relationship between the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (lawmaking) and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (law-executing) branches of the government.
16. Constitutional Governments
17. A constitution is a plan that provides the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for government
18. Major purposes of a constitution
    1. It sets out ideals that the people **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in and **\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    2. It establishes the basic **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of government
    3. It provides the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for the country
19. ****Constitutions may be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
20. Constitutions have the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to place clearly recognized limits on the powers of those who govern (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**)
21. They are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** guides on how the country should be run
22. The constitution doesn’t always reflect actual **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** practices
23. Major types of Government Democracy
    1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. ****In a democracy, supreme political authority rests with the people.
25. A direct democracy exists where the will of the people is translated into law directly by the people themselves.
26. In an indirect democracy, a small group of persons, chosen by the people to act as their representatives, expresses the popular will.
    1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
27. A dictatorship exists where those who rule cannot be held responsible to the will of the people.
28. An **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a government in which a single person holds unlimited political power.
29. An **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a government in which the power to rule is held by a small, usually self-appointed elite.
    1. Unitary Government
30. A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has all powers held by a single, central agency.
    1. Confederate Government
       1. A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is an alliance of independent states.
    2. Monarchy
    3. Some are not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    4. Monarch’s power can be limited by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or law
    5. Most monarchies today are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** monarchies (example: Great Britain)
31. **Roles of Government in Economic Systems**
32. Fundamentals of Economics
33. Economics is the study of how people and nations use their **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** resources to attempt to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** wants and needs
34. Some political systems let **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** determine how resources are used
35. Other systems the government **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** resources
36. A key function of government is to make essential **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** about the economy
37. All economies must answer **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** key questions:
    1. What and how much should be produced?
    2. How should goods and services be produced?
    3. Who gets the goods and services that are produced?
38. Capitalism
    1. ****Is an economic system that emphasizes **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ownership of the factors of production, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of choice, and individual **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    2. The government does not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with the economy
    3. This economic system assumes that the best way to serve **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is to let people produce, sell, and buy as they **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    4. Free Enterprise in the United States
    5. A true and total **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**system does not exist in reality, but the US is the closest example
    6. The US society is deeply rooted in the value of individual **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    7. The US respects the right of all persons **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** private property
    8. The US also recognizes the freedom to make **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** choices
    9. The US government does **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** many aspects of the economy, which makes it not a pure **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** system
39. Mixed Economies
40. Combine elements of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
41. Examples of countries with mixed economies: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
42. Why is the US classified as a mixed economy?
    1. The federal government has grown to become the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** largest buyer of goods and services
    2. The federal government has become more involved in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** industries to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the consumer
    3. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** created an economic emergency that propelled **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** action
43. Socialism
    1. Is an economic system in which the government plays a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** role in the economy, but does not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** control it
    2. It owns most land, basic **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and other means of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    3. Government planners determine the use of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and distribute the products and wages
    4. The government provides extensive **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**services such as education, health care, and welfare for its people
    5. The goal is to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** everything equally
44. Communism
    1. The government decides how much to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and how to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the goods and services produced
    2. The state owns **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, natural resources, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, banks, and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** facilities
    3. There is **\_\_\_\_** private property
    4. Government controls **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
    5. All decisions on how the country should be done are handed down by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** levels of government
    6. Communism Today
    7. Only a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of countries that are communist exist (North Korea)
    8. Most communist states **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on how much of the economy is state controlled (China)

