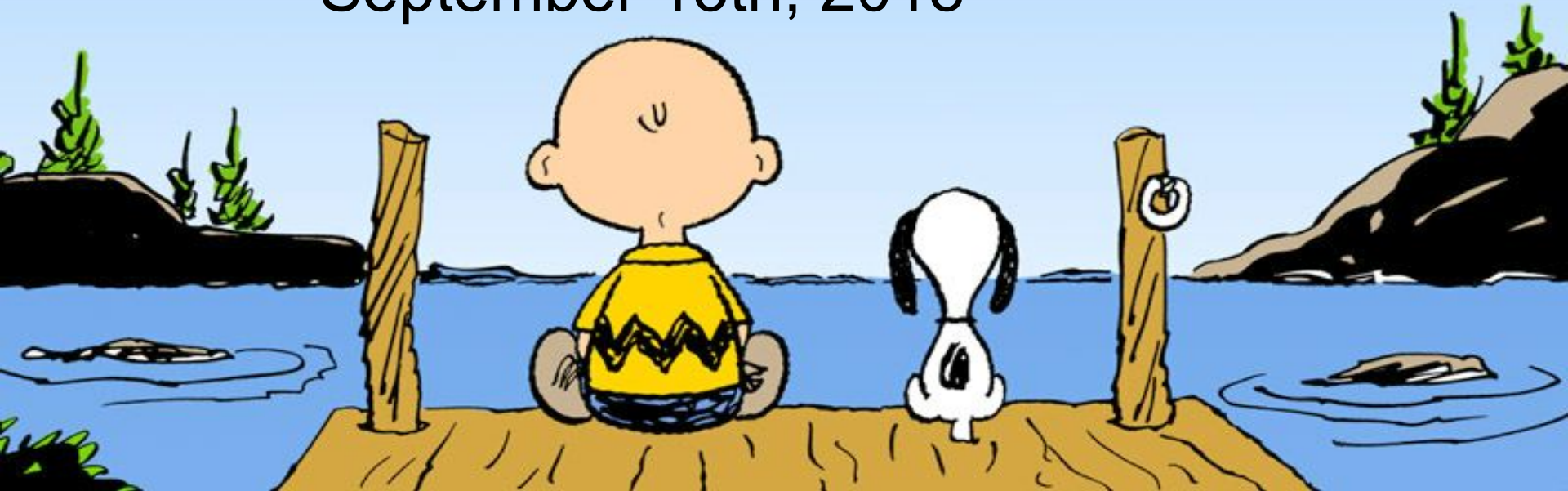


Mr. Rodefeld
Room 22
Irondale High School
U.S. Government
September 13th, 2018



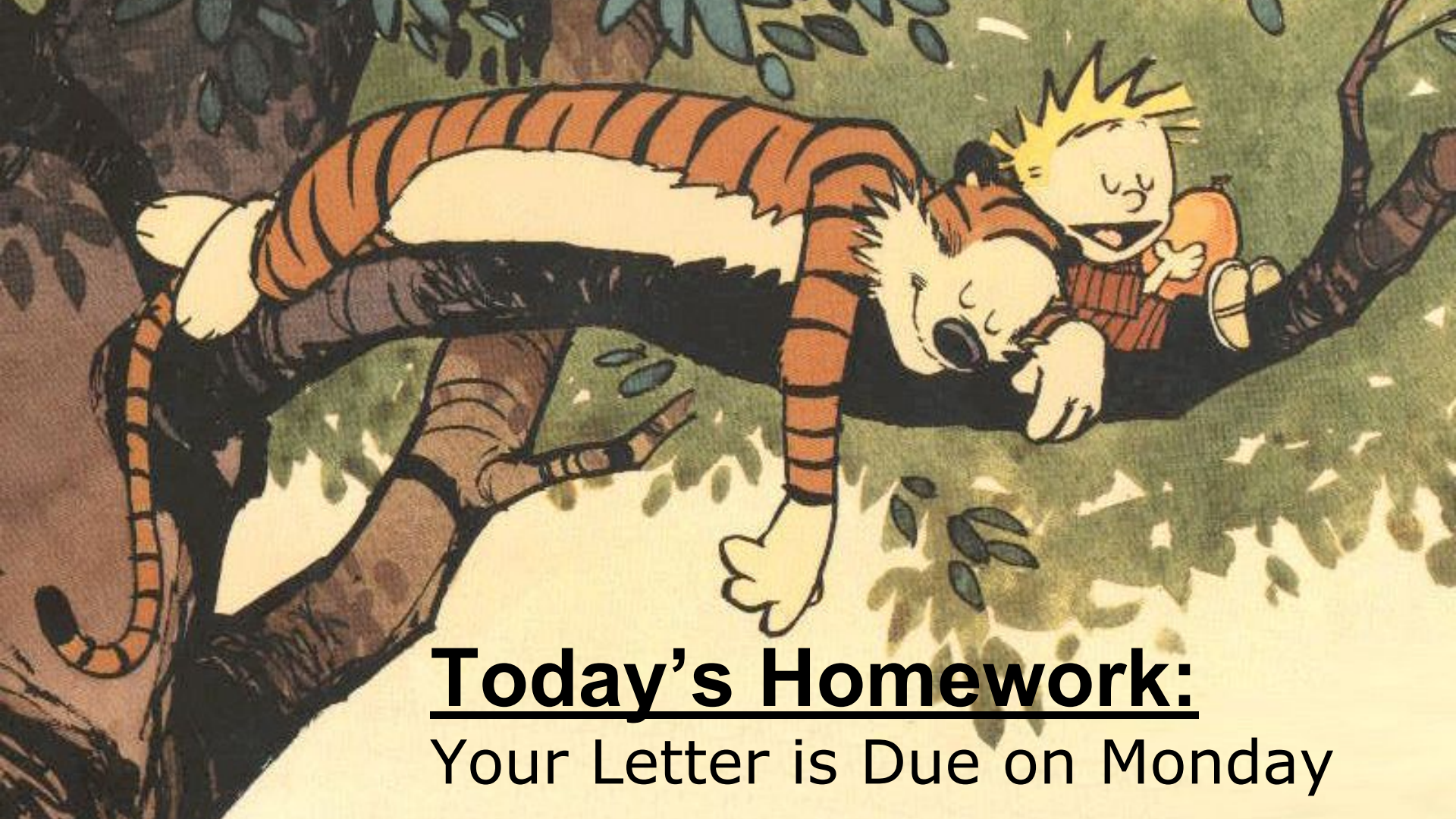


1st Hour 8:35 - 9:31
2nd Hour 9:37 - 10:33
3rd Hour 10:39 - 11:35
4th Hour 11:41 - 1:11
5th Hour 1:17 - 2:13
6th Hour 2:19 - 3:15

Today in Class: Types of Government

Review Preamble
Intro to the U.S. Constitution
Purpose of government





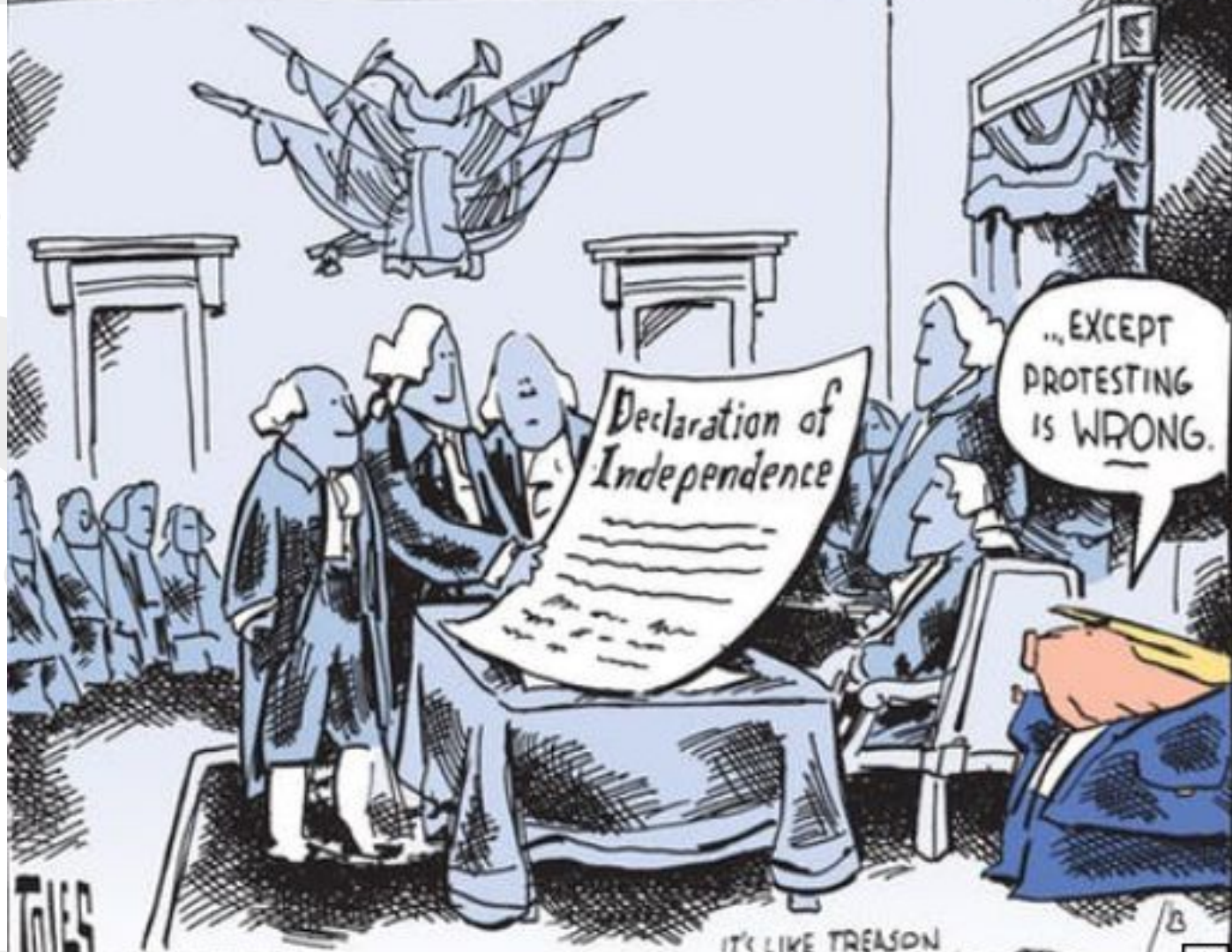
Today's Homework:

Your Letter is Due on Monday



Tomorrow in Class

Origins of Democracy



Declaration of Independence

EXCEPT PROTESTING IS WRONG.

IT'S LIKE TREASON

B

Government and Power

- What does government look like?
- How does power relate to government?
 - Power = the ability to influence somebody to do something that he/she would not have done
 - Authority = the justification and right to exercise (U.S. Constitution grants authority)
- **What is the power structure?** Who has the power? One person? A small group of people? The people of the state/country?

Comparing / Classifying Governments

- **3 ways to classify/describe/compare and analyze governments**
 - **1) Who can participate** in the governing process
 - **2) The distribution of governmental power within the state**
 - **3) The relationship between the legislative and executive branches**

Who can participate? Who Governs?

- Dictatorship - those in power hold absolute authority
 - No accountability to the people (Nazi Germany / North Korea / China)
- Democracy - the people rule
 - Direct
 - Pure democracy
 - Works at small, local level
 - Ancient Greece
 - Indirect
 - Aka representative democracy - U.S.
 - Widely used at national, state and local levels

Types of Government Creation - Time to get creative! Create an analogy/simile, to your form of government power. Make a drawing and win a prize!

1. Direct Democracy
2. Indirect Democracy
3. Theocracy
4. Dictatorship
5. Monarchy
6. Anarchy

Distribution of power in government

- **3 basic forms of government power**

1) Unitary - Centralized government = power belongs to a single body - power flows 'top-down'

- Ex. Great Britain

* 2) Federal * (aka Federalism) - powers divided between federal and state government - power flows between the levels

- Ex. U.S.

3) Confederation - alliance of independent states - power flows 'up'

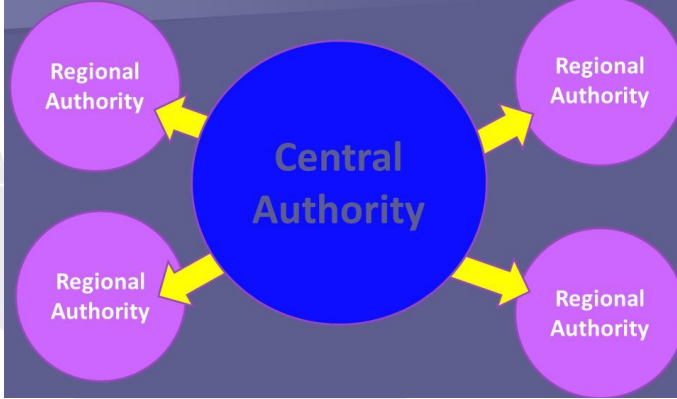
- Ex. U.S. under the Articles of Confederation, European Union

Federal Government / Federalism

- **Division of Powers** - *different levels of government act directly on the people through their own sets of laws, officials, and agencies*
 - *Ex. of levels of government in the U.S.*
 - *National / federal*
 - *State*
 - *Local (city, county, school districts)*

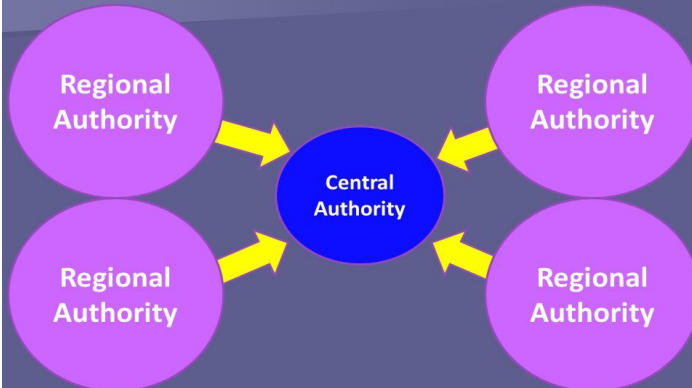
Unitary

Ways Government Distributes Power



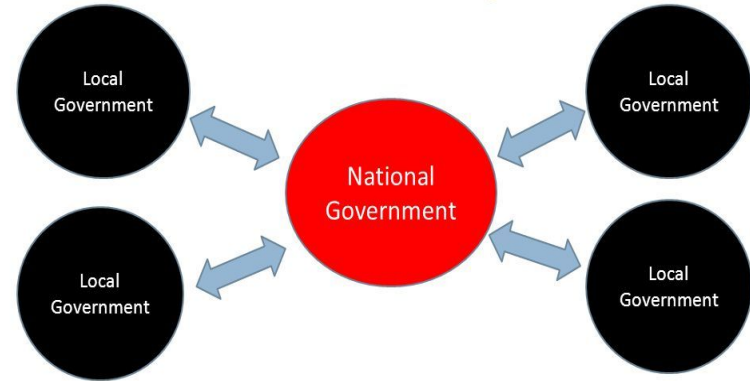
Confederation

Ways Government Distributes Power

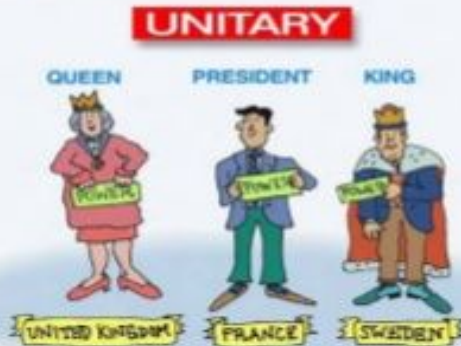
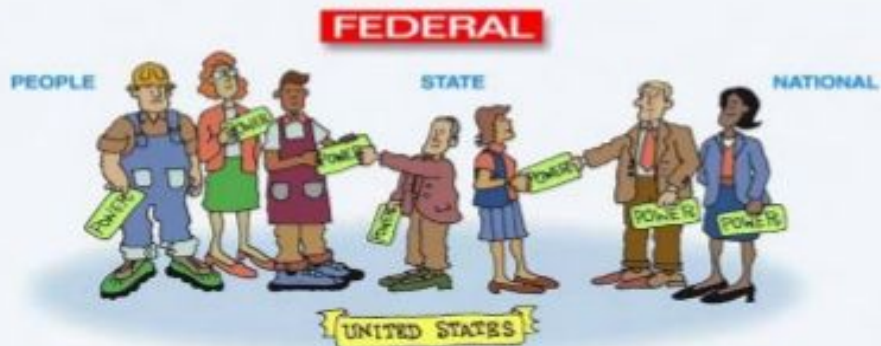


Federal

Power is shared between the national government and local governments



Written Summary: How is the power distributed politically?



Legislative & Executive Branches

- Who is responsible for making the laws?
- Who is responsible for enforcing the laws?
- Are these the same person/group?

Activity: Power flow Analogy/Simile

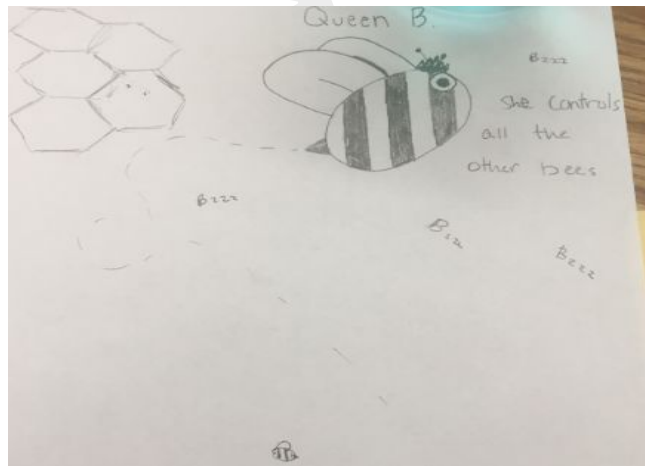
- **Who controls the power in your education?**

- 1) Create an analogy/simile, to your form of government power. Relate to a body system, family, school, company or product you use.
- 2) On the backside of the paper - identify benefits and drawbacks of that form of government.



The Federal system is like a two-way Elevator.

I
Sophia, Elizabeth,
Daniel, Faisal



Power flow Analogy

- Vote best presentation
- Vote best analogy/simile
- Now let's think about benefits and drawbacks of each....

Conclusions / Takeaways

- Quick write: Summarize the 3 ways in which government can be distributed