

Mr. Rodefeld  
Room 22  
Irondale High School  
U.S. Government  
September 14th, 2018



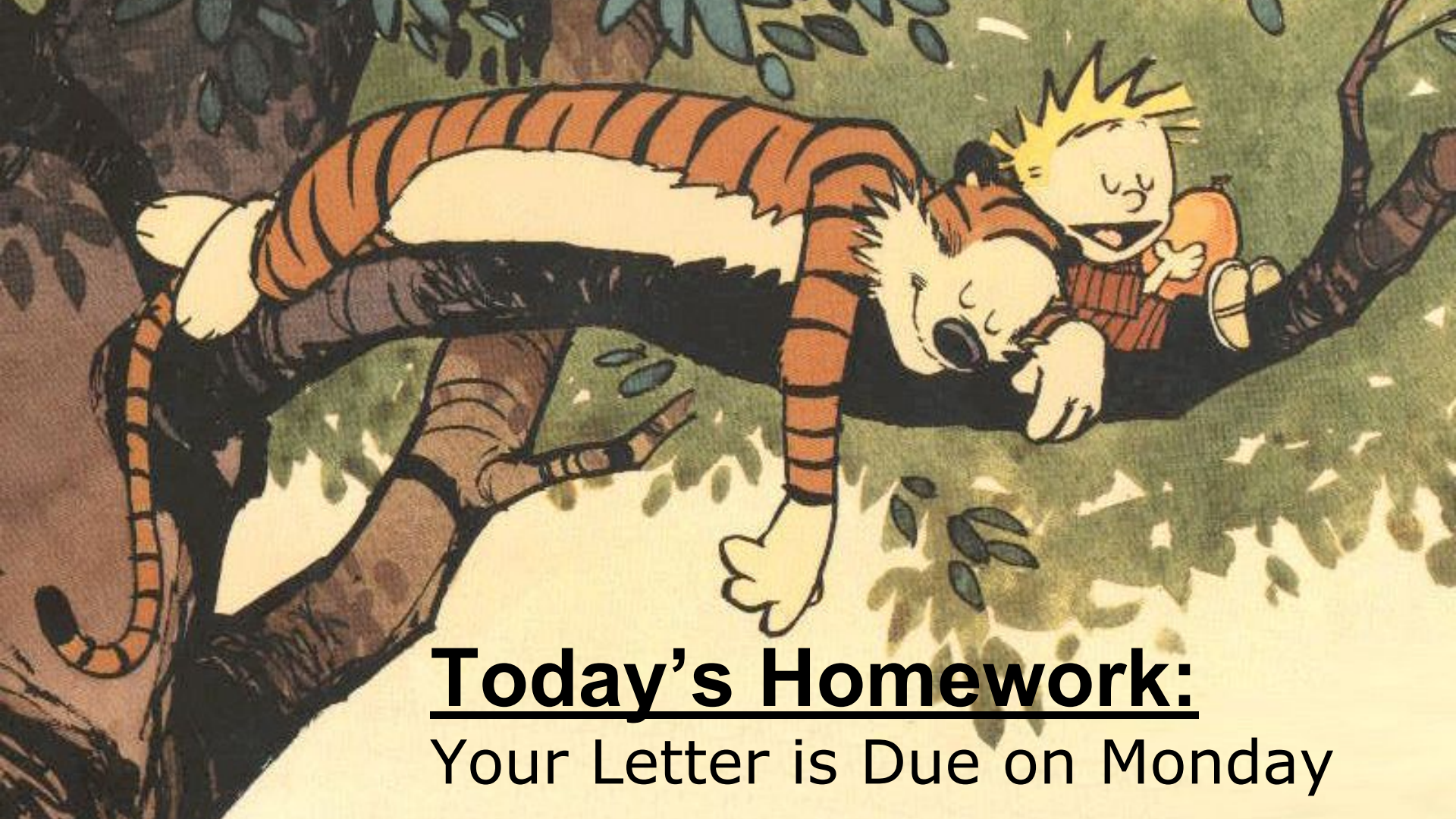


**1st Hour 8:35 - 9:31**  
**2nd Hour 9:37 - 10:33**  
**3rd Hour 10:39 - 11:35**  
**4th Hour 11:41 - 1:11**  
**5th Hour 1:17 - 2:13**  
**6th Hour 2:19 - 3:15**

# Today in Class: Origins of Democracy

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

# THE SCARIEST COSTUME IN WASHINGTON D.C.



# Review types of government

- **Classifications of government**
  - Who can participate? What is the power distribution?  
Relationship between making laws and executing.
- **Indirect democracy**
- **3 basic forms of power distribution in govt.**  
**(Benefits / drawbacks)**
  - Unitary
  - Confederal
  - Federal

# Written Summary: How is the power distributed politically?

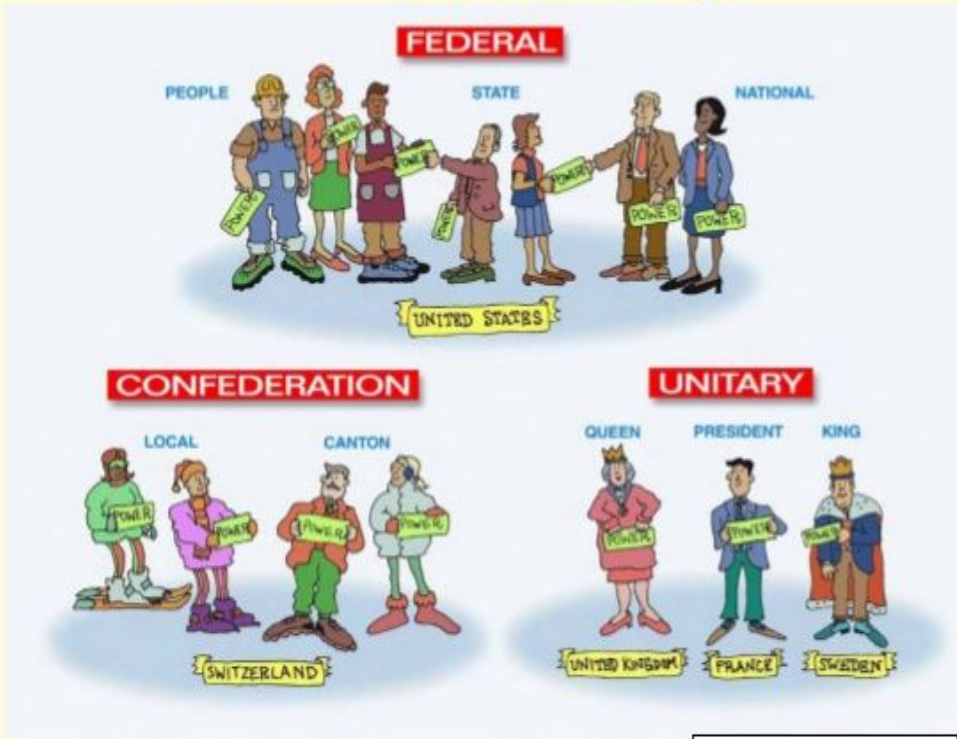
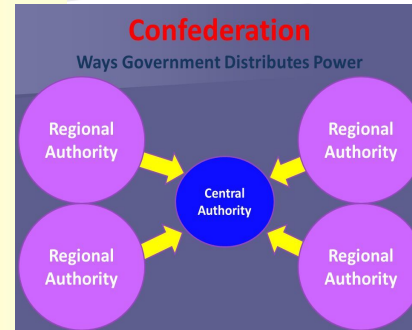
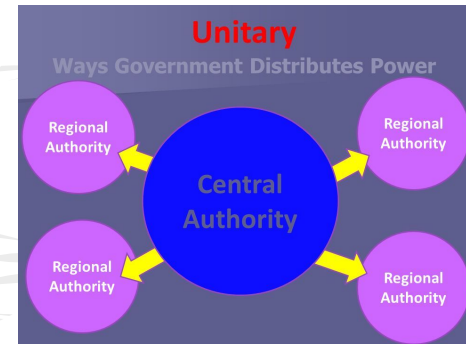
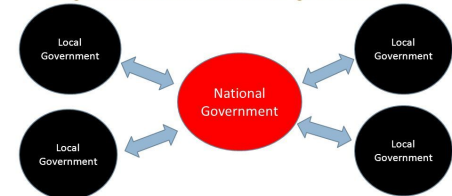


Image from Center of Civic Education, 2008



## Federal

Power is shared between the national government and local governments







Please Read pp. 19-21 and 24 -26

# Origins of Democracy

- The roots of democratic government in today's world has a deep history.
  - The U.S. government was certainly built upon the past.
- What influences have established the American form of democracy?

# Roots / Stages of Democracy

- Athenian Democracy (Greece)
- Roman Republic
- Feudalism
- Sovereignty
- Democracy

# Roots of Democracy

- Focus on the distribution of power from Athens, Greece to today.
  - Athenian Democracy = *direct democracy* → referendums
  - Roman Republic = *republic* → *vote on leaders*

Republic - a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them

# Roots of Democracy

- Focus on the distribution of power from Athens, Greece to today.
  - Feudalism = *marked collapse of centralized authority (enter the Lord-vassal relationship) → state power*
  - Sovereignty = *rise of monarchies (centralize government with broad authority) → National govt.*
  - Democracy = *limited government, separation of powers, federalism → Most like US today*

# Key concepts of sovereignty

- Sovereignty = authority in decision making
- Power = Ability of one person to get another person to act in accordance with the first person's intentions.
  - Power is essential to answering the questions of “Who Governs?” and “To what ends?”
- Authority = The right to use power
- Legitimacy = The right and acceptance of an authority
  - **Example:** United States – the U.S. Constitution gives legitimacy

# Impact of European colonialism

- European colonization brought about new developments in modern government.
  - Britain's colonial efforts led to the American Revolution and creation of the United States and its constitutional government.

# Impact of the Enlightenment Era

- The enlightenment thinkers (1700s - Europe) had a lot of influence on the development of the American government and its key documents.
- The Enlightenment is all over the US constitution. Ideas in the constitution came from several different Enlightenment thinkers.



# Impact of the Enlightenment Era

- Enlightenment thinkers
  - Thomas Hobbes: Social Contract - Life would be bad without government. Believed in Monarchy not democracy
  - Montesquieu: French philosopher wrote supporting ideas of separation of power (3 Branches of government Leg, Ex, Jud) with checks and balances.
  - Blackstone: believed in “common law” the idea that legal decisions should be made based on past decisions
  - Voltaire: protection of civil liberties

# Impact of the Enlightenment Era

- The idea of democracy/popular sovereignty began to spread - the concept that government can only exist with the consent of the governed.
  - State of nature → natural rights → social contract theory → consent of the governed

# Activity / Lesson Warm-up

- Introduction:
  - What is a principle?
  - **Principle = a fundamental truth that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior or for a chain of reasoning.**
  - Name/list some principles of democracy that you know.

# Conclusions / Takeaways

- Quick write and report out:
  - Summarize the origins / roots of American democracy