**Topic 1.1—1.3 Ideals of Democracy AMSCO pg. 2-23, Wapples 2-25**

**Ideals of the American Government:**

**1.1 Explain how democratic ideals are reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.**

The Framers decided to create a limited government based on ideas of natural rights, popular sovereignty, republicanism, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We can see some of these ideas pop up in the foundational documents of the United States, including the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Independence and the C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But what are these democratic ideas and why has the United States continued to hold onto them for more than 250 years?

**Philosophy on the Origins of Government: The Social Contract Theory and the State of Nature**

How did man live before there was a government?

Who decided on what laws were needed for an orderly society?

**The Philosophers: Thomas Hobbes 1611-1677**

**Thomas Hobbes 1611-1677 Wrote the book LEVIATHAN**

Hobbes wrote that in earliest history humans lived in u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a state of n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in which no g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ existed, and no person was subject to any superior power. That which people could take by f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ belong to them. However, all people were similarly free in this state of nature. No authority exists to protect one person from the aggressive actions of another person thus, individuals were only as free as their own physical strength and intelligence could make them. Life was “s\_\_\_\_\_\_, n­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and br\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

Human beings overcame their unpleasant condition, says the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory, by agreeing with one another to create a state. People agreed to give up to the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as much p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as was needed to promote the s\_\_\_\_\_\_ and well-being of all. In the contract that is through a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the members of the state created a g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to exercise the powers they had v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ given to the state.

In short, the social contract theory argues that the state arose out of a v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ act of free people. It holds that the state exists only to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the w\_\_\_\_\_ of the people, that they are the sole source of political p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that they are free to give or to withhold that power as they choose. The theory may seem farfetched today. The great concepts of this theory promoted p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government, and individual r\_\_\_\_\_\_ were immensely important to the shaping of the American governmental system.

**LIMITED GOVERNMENT**

***Def****: The idea that certain restrictions should be placed on government to protect the natural rights of citizens.*

**What is a limited government?**

After the colonies decided to separate from the British monarchy, the Framers had to develop a system of government that would gain the support of all of the patriots. They agreed on a system of limited government.

**Limited government**

 is a political system in which there are certain **r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** placed on the **g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to protect individual **r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. This decision to create a limited government was a deliberate departure from the British **m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which the Framers felt violated their rights. They intentionally created a limited government that would have to abide by a set of rules designed by the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the country.

**NATURAL RIGHTS**

**What are natural rights? G\_\_\_\_\_ given rights**

The main argument in the D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was that the B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violated the **n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the American people. Natural rights, sometimes called **u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, are rights the Framers believed all people are b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with and can n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ u\_\_. The Founders argued that the g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ central p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be to p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and uphold these r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 John Locke, an E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wrote that all individuals are e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sense that they are born with certain "i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That is, rights that are G\_\_\_\_\_-given and can n\_\_\_\_\_\_ be taken or even g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away. Among these fundamental natural rights, Locke said, are "l\_\_\_\_\_\_, l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and property.“ His work inspired T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ J\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the main author of the D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who described unalienable rights as “life, liberty, and the pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” Having defined these natural rights, the Founders of the United States then had to answer the question: “How do we make sure society s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ natural rights without giving the government too much p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?”

**POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**

***Def:*** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**What is popular sovereignty?**

The Founders believed that the United States should be founded on the principle of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**Popular sovereignty** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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This idea is the main argument within the **D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, which claimed that the British monarchy had become too powerful and was not listening to the needs and desires of the colonists, who therefore had the right to rebel.

In the United States, we see **p**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **s**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at a smaller level in most elections when the power of the government shifts from one political party to another. When control of the government **s**\_\_\_\_\_\_ from one party to another, it shows that the **w**\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the people has also changed.

Changes in leadership gives us insight into what the people want from their government. **Political parties** play a vital role in American politics, as they represent the opinions and needs of the people to the government.

**REPUBLICANISM**

***Def:*** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.* ***R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DEMOCRACY***

**What is republicanism?**

Leading up to the Revolutionary War, a famous phrase was **“No t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!”** To feel like their wants and needs were being heard by the government, the colonists wanted d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the British were unwilling to grant that to the colonies. Keeping that in mind, the Founders wanted to make sure that they were creating a political system that **r**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the people. But how do the people get the government to **l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to their **w**\_\_\_\_?

 The Framers believed that the best form of government is one in which elected leaders represent the interests of the people. This is known as **r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

The Framers wanted the **w**\_\_\_\_\_ of the people to be reflected in the daily decisions of government and to prevent a **t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government** from rising. By creating a system of government in which the **people elected** their leaders, the Framers believed that there was less of a chance of a government that would hold onto power and refuse to give it up.

Despite the Framers' desire to create a **representative government**, they extended the privilege of voting only to a small portion of US citizens: white, landowning men. It took nearly 200 years to extend voting rights to all people in the United States, meaning that not every person’s needs and wants were heard or represented in government for a lot of American history. **But it was fixed**. **Try that in Cuba**.

A picture containing text, clipart

Description automatically generated**The History of Suffrage in the USA**

**1787**- Only white male property owners could vote.

**1828**- Jacksonian Democracy- poor white males gained the right to vote. **“The Common Man”**

**1868**- 15th Amendment- right to vote for African American males.

**1919**- 19th Amendment proposed and passed in 1920, gave women the right to vote

**1964**- 24th amendment eliminated the poll tax

**1971**- 26th Amendment right to vote 18-year-olds.

**SOCIAL CONTRACT**

***Def:*** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**What is a social contract?**

For the government to protect the natural rights of American citizens, people would have to see the government as an authority they must respect. They would enter into a social contract with each other, meaning that American society as a whole would a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to g\_\_\_\_\_\_ u\_\_ some f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government. T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an English political philosopher, theorized that the social contract was the foundation of government.

If the people did not give up some freedoms, then the government would have no way to rule over them. For instance, you can’t just walk into someone’s house if the door is open and claim that the house is now yours. That is a freedom that you give up so the government can protect you from someone else doing the same thing to you. However, by ensuring that the government was l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Founders created a system that protected the f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ granted to the people.

 Still, the Founders were concerned about a strong central government turning into a **t**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy again. They faced yet another question: how do the people ensure that the government does not get too powerful and start restricting all of their freedoms?

In short, the social contract theory argues that the state arose out of a voluntary act of free p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It holds that the state exists only to serve the w\_\_\_\_\_ of the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that they are the sole source of political p\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that they are free to give or to withhold that power as they choose. The theory may seem farfetched today. The great concepts of this theory promoted p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government, and individual r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

were immensely important to the shaping of the American governmental system.

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| **Principals of American Government** | | |
| **Dec of Indep.- Locate the following in the preamble**  Natural Rights-  Social Contract-  Popular Sovereignty- | | **US Constitution-** limited gov includes  r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, separation of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & checks & b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Natural Rights** | **Popular Sovereignty** | **How is US gov a limited gov?**  Gov power is limited by law; the C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Bill of R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ limits gov to protect the people’s r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **Social Contract-** | | **Republicanism-** |

**WHY WAS DEMOCRACY SEEN AS A BAD THING TO THE FOUNDING FATHERS?**

* Formerly a term of derision - Positive meaning only in last 100 years
* Distinguishing feature of democracy is that g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority from its c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* **DIRECT DEMOCRACY** (From the Greek **Demos**-**Kratos** or people power)
  + Rule by the people and

1) individual participation on legislation or policy or

2) making decisions without delegating authority to elected representatives; the people make the laws directly themselves.

* + Only example in original Constitution is the election of **H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + Modern day examples of **DIRECT DEMOCRACY** in the USA

Popular Election of United States Senators – \_\_\_th Amendment

**Direct primary** - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Referendum** - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Initiative** - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Recall** – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Founding Fathers feared direct democracy **>> *fear of MOB RULE or MOBOCRACY***

**A Check on the Majority** AnnenbergClassroom.com

* The essence of democracy is m\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule, the making of binding decisions by a vote of more than one-half of all persons who participate in an election. However, constitutional democracy in our time requires m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule with m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights.
* Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, expressed this concept of democracy in 1801 in his First Inaugural Address. He said,

***All . . . will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will to be rightful must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal law must protect and to violate would be oppression.***

* In every genuine democracy today, majority rule is both endorsed and limited by the supreme law of the constitution, which protects the rights of individuals. T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by m\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the majority is barred, but so is t\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the majority against the m\_\_\_\_\_. Such tyranny ends in violence and abuse of the group not in power.

**TOPIC 1.2 Types of Democracy**

**MODELS OF DEMOCRACY**

Give a definition for each model and provide a **modern-day** example.

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| **Participatory Democracy**  **Example:**  **Brutus No. 1** | **Pluralist Democracy**  **Example:**  **Federalist No. 10** | **Elite Democracy**  **Example:**  **Constitution** |

**1.3 Government Power and Individual Rights**

**Explain how Federalist and Anti-Federalist views on central government and democracy are reflected in U.S. foundational documents.**

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| **Federalist v. Anti-Federalist** | |
| **Federalists** | **Anti-Federalists** |
| ***Federalist No. 10***  **Concern(s):**  **Solution(s)** | ***Brutus No. 1***  **Concern(s):**  **Solution(s)** |