

### BELL RINGER

1. What is the difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy?
2. Which statement is true when comparing democratic and authoritarian style of governments?
  - a) Democracies are often run by religious leaders.
  - b) Authoritarian governments often have trouble building military strength.
  - c) Authoritarian governments control most power and leave little to the citizens.
3. A state decides to use the Ten Commandments as its nation's laws, and appoints a Rabbi to lead its new government. What form of government is this?

### ENGLISH HERITAGE

Unit 1  
EQ: What aspects of the English government do we use in the US today?

### THE MAGNA CARTA

- England's government has historically been a monarchy
- In 1215, King John I was forced to sign a document called the Magna Carta, which guaranteed certain rights to the citizens of England.
- Important rights established by the document and adopted by the US govt. include:
  1. Accused people are guaranteed a trial with a jury.
    - They are presumed innocent until proven guilty.
  2. All citizens are guaranteed justice
  3. All citizens, regardless of class, must follow the same laws and will be punished in the same way if they break a law.



### PARLIAMENT

- The Parliament: Originally a group of advisors to the monarch, the Parliament slowly took on more and more power.
- Today the Parliament has almost all powers of government in England.
- "The Glorious Revolution": In 1688, Parliament forced the King out of power and installed his daughter and her husband (William and Mary) as the rulers of England. This event established the Parliament as stronger than the monarch.
  - (First Constitutional Monarchy)
- Following the Glorious Revolution, the Parliament passed the English Bill of Rights. Important parts of the English Bill of Rights are
  - 1) members of Parliament elected
  - 2) no cruel and unusual punishment



### COMMON LAW

- England's laws have not always been written down in the way that we have today. This type of system is called Common Law.
- Common Law: A system of law based on customs and precedents.
- Precedent: a decision or ruling in a court case which is used as a basis for similar cases.



### ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHERS

- The Enlightenment:
  - A time when people in Europe began to question the traditional ideas about government and power, and came up with new ideas about who should be involved in government.
- Philosophers helped shape modern government.



### THOMAS HOBBES

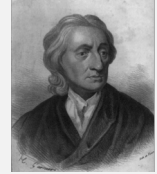
- Without government, life would be solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short?
- **Key Ideas:**
  1. All humans are naturally selfish and wicked
  2. Absolute monarchs are the best form of government
  3. Social Contract that people had to hand over their rights to a strong ruler in exchange for protection.
- In your opinion, are people inherently good or bad?



"It is not wisdom but Authority that makes a law"

### JOHN LOCKE

- The most important of the Enlightenment philosophers in the design of the government of the United States.
- **Natural Rights** purpose of govt. is to protect the natural rights of citizens; these rights are "life, liberty, and property"
- **SOUND FAMILIAR????-- DOI**
- **Social Contract** people in a society agree to give up some of their freedom in exchange for protection of their natural rights by a government



### MONTESQUIEU

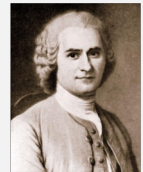
- Baron de Montesquieu: "In order to have liberty, it is necessary that the powers of the government be separated."
- **Key ideas:**
  1. **Separation of Powers** (3 Branches of Government)
    - Executive (enforce laws)
    - Legislative (make laws)
    - Judicial (Review Laws)
  2. **Checks and Balances** to prevent one branch from becoming too powerful
- Rock Paper Scissors Break!!!



Hint: you will want to remember this guy in the future...

### ROUSSEAU

- Jean-Jacques Rousseau: "Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains."
- **Key Ideas:**
  1. Ideal form of government is a **direct democracy**
  2. "All men are born equal" and free
- **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**



### ON YOUR OWN

#### Magna Carta Children's Book

**Directions:** You are going to rewrite the Magna Carta in the form of a children's passage -

1. Use the Magna Carta that I have uploaded onto my website (Trust me - it's much shorter than anything you will find online)
2. Criteria: You must have an **introduction** section, at least **four sections** in which you highlight major arguments in the Magna Carta, and a **conclusion**. If you would like to add a picture, you may do so.

**REMEMBER** - if a 6 year old couldn't understand this, you will get a 0 for the assignment & be asked to redo

- **You will have 15 minutes to finish this tomorrow**
- **If you feel like you can complete this in 15 minutes or less, you do not have homework**

### ENGLISH HERITAGE

EQ: What aspects of the English government do we use in the US today?