Chapter 1: Foundations of Government

CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. liberty, equality, and self-government
2. because of the different theories on which government is based and how power is organized.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answer: to protect people's liberty, equality, and self-government

SECTION 1

Taking Notes

Possible responses for purposes of government: ensure national security, maintain order, resolve conflict, provide services, and provide for the public good.

Section Summary

1. Answers will vary. Possible answers: passing legislation to fund education; improving relations with a foreign country.
2. Government is also expected to enforce laws and punish those who do not follow them.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answers: building roads, providing public housing.
4. People collectively agreed to submit to the authority of the state.

SECTION 2

Taking Notes

In the 'Form" column, students should list the forms of government described in the summary, such as monarchy, dictatorship, oligarchy, direct democracy, republic, unitary system, federal system, confederal system, presidential system, and parliamentary system. In the "Details" column, students should provide definitions of or information about each form of government.

Section Summary

1. The monarch is more powerful in an absolute monarchy.
2. In a direct democracy, the people make political decisions themselves. In a republic, the people elect representatives to make these decisions for them.
3. In a federal system, regional governments share power with the national government. In a confederal system, the regional governments are much more powerful than the national government.
4. Since the legislature and the prime minister are part of the same, single branch of government and are not subject to separation of powers, they do not always need the agreement of the other to get things done.

SECTION 3

Taking Notes

Possible responses for democracy in the U.S.: ideals of American democracy (liberty, equality, self-government); principles of American democracy (rule of law, worth of the individual, majority rule, minority rights, compromise, citizen participation); free enterprise system

Section Summary

1. Freedom of speech allows people to say what they want, as long as it does not hurt others.
2. Answers will vary, but should discuss the equal treatment of all people under the law.
3. By protecting the liberties and equality of those not in the majority, liberal democracy protects two of the three ideals central to American democracy.
4. Answers will vary. Possible response: because competition can develop more easily if the government does not too closely regulate producers

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