

I. People and Government

A. Principles of Government

1. The State
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Nation
 - c) Nation-state
2. Essential Features of a State
 - a) Population
 - (1) Consensus
 - b) Territory
 - c) Sovereignty
 - d) Government
3. Theories of the Origin of the State
 - a) Evolutionary Theory
 - b) Force Theory
 - c) Devine Right Theory
 - d) Social Contract Theory
 - (1) Thomas Hobbes
 - (2) John Locke
4. The Purposes of Government
 - a) Maintaining Social Order
 - b) Providing Public Services
 - c) Providing National Security
 - d) Making Economic Decisions

B. The Formation of Governments

1. Government Systems
 - a) Unitary System
 - b) Federal System
 - (1) Confederacy
2. Constitutions and Government – Constitution – Constitutional Government
 - a) Incomplete Guides
 - b) A Statement of Goals
 - (1) Preamble
 - c) A Framework for Government
 - d) The Highest law
 - (1) Constitutional Law
3. Politics and Government – Politics
 - a) Seeking Government Benefits
 - b) Importance of Politics
 - c) Special interests
 - (1) *The Federalist*
4. Governing in the Twentieth Century
 - a) Major Inequalities Among States
 - (1) Industrialized nations
 - (2) Developing Nations

- b) Growing Interdependence
- c) Nonstate international groups
- C. Types of Government
 - 1. Major Types of Government
 - a) Autocracy
 - (1) Totalitarian Dictatorship
 - (2) Monarchy
 - (a) Absolute Monarchs
 - (b) Constitutional Monarchs
 - b) Oligarchy
 - c) Democracy
 - (1) Direct democracy
 - (2) Representative Democracy
 - (a) Republic
 - 2. Characteristics of Democracy
 - a) Individual liberty
 - b) Majority Rule with Minority rights
 - c) Free Elections
 - (1) One Person one Vote
 - d) Competing Political Parties
 - (1) Political Party
 - 3. The Soil of Democracy
 - a) Active Citizen Participation
 - b) A Favorable Economy
 - (1) Free Enterprise
 - c) Widespread Education
 - d) Strong Civil Society
 - e) A Social Consensus
- D. Economic Theories – Economics
 - 1. The Role of Economic Systems
 - 2. Capitalism
 - a) Origins of Capitalism
 - (1) Free Market
 - (2) Adam Smith
 - (3) Laissez Faire
 - b) Free Enterprise in the United States
 - c) Governmental Influence
 - d) Mixed Market Economy
 - 3. Socialism
 - 4. Communism
 - a) Founder
 - (1) Karl Marx
 - (2) Bourgeoisie
 - (3) Proletariat
 - b) Class Struggles

- (1) Communism
- c) Communism as a Command Economy
- (1) Command Economy

II. Origins of American Government

- A. The Colonial Period
 - 1. An English Political Heritage
 - a) Limited Government
 - (1) Magna Carta
 - b) Petition of Right
 - c) English Bill of Rights
 - d) Representative Government
 - e) The Ideas of John Locke
 - 2. Government in the Colonies
 - a) Written Constitutions
 - (1) Mayflower Compact
 - b) Colonial Legislatures
 - c) Separation of Powers
- B. Uniting for Independence
 - 1. The Colonies on Their Own
 - a) Britain Tightens Control
 - b) Taxing the Colonies
 - (1) Stamp Act
 - (2) Revenue
 - (3) Intolerable Acts
 - 2. Colonial Unity
 - a) Taking Action
 - (1) Committees of Correspondence
 - b) The First Continental Congress
 - (1) Embargo
 - c) The Second Continental Congress
 - 3. Independence
 - a) The Declaration of Independence
 - b) Key Parts of the Declaration
 - c) The First State Constitutions
- C. The Articles of Confederation
 - 1. Government Under the Articles
 - a) Ratified
 - b) Unicameral
 - 2. Weaknesses of the Articles
 - 3. Achievements
 - a) Northwest Ordinance
 - 4. Need for Stronger Government
 - a) Growing Problems
 - b) Shays' Rebellion
 - c) The Annapolis Convention
- D. The Constitutional Convention

1. The Convention Begins
 - a) The Father of the Constitution
 - b) Organization
 - c) Key Agreements
2. Decisions and Compromises
 - a) The Virginia Plan
 - b) The New Jersey Plan
 - c) The Connecticut (Great) Compromise
 - d) The Three Fifths Compromise
 - e) Compromise on Commerce and the Slave Trade
 - (1) Interstate Commerce
 - f) The Slavery Question
 - g) Other Compromises
3. Ratifying the Constitution
 - a) The Federalists and Anti-Federalists
 - (1) Extralegal
 - (2) Patrick Henry
 - (3) Anarchy
 - b) Progress Toward Ratification
 - c) Launching a New State

III. The Constitution

- A. Structure and Principles
 1. Structure
 - a) The Preamble
 - b) Seven Articles
 - (1) Jurisdiction
 - (2) Supremacy Clause
 - c) The Amendments
 2. Major Principles
 - a) Popular Sovereignty
 - b) Federalism
 - c) Separation of Powers
 - d) Checks and Balances
 - (1) Veto
 - e) Judicial Review
 - (1) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - f) Limited Government
- B. Three Branches of Government
 1. The Legislative Branch
 - a) Enumerated powers
 - (1) Expressed powers
 - (2) Elastic Clause
 - (3) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - b) Congress Then and Now
 2. The Executive Branch
 - a) Vague Constitutional Powers

- b) Specific Powers
 - c) The Presidency Then and Now
 - 3. The Judicial Branch
 - a) Jurisdiction of Federal Courts
 - b) Federal Courts Then and Now
 - 4. Shared Power and Conflict
 - a) The President and Legislator
 - b) The President v. Congress
 - c) Congress v. the Courts
 - d) The Supreme Court v. the President
- C. Amending the Constitution
 - 1. The Amendment Process
 - a) Proposing Amendments
 - b) Ratifying Amendments
 - c) Congress Sets the Rules
 - 2. Informal Changes
 - a) Changes through Law
 - b) Changes Through Practices
 - 3. Informal Presidential Changes
 - a) Presidential Succession
 - b) Foreign Affairs
 - (1) Treaty
 - (2) Executive Agreement
 - c) Domestic Affairs
 - 4. Court Decisions
 - a) Judicial Review
 - (1) Judicial Restraint
 - (2) Judicial Activism
 - b) Changing Court Rulings
 - 5. Changes Through Custom and Usage
- D. The Amendments
 - 1. The Bill of Rights
 - a) The First Amendment
 - (1) Prior Restraint
 - b) Freedom Within Limits
 - (1) Libel
 - c) The Second Amendment
 - d) The Third Amendment
 - e) The Fourth Amendment
 - (1) Probable Cause
 - (2) Search Warrant
 - (3) Arrest Warrant
 - f) The Fifth Amendment
 - (1) Due Process of Law
 - (2) Eminent Domain
 - g) The Sixth Amendment

- h) The Seventh Amendment
- i) The Eighth Amendment
- j) The Ninth Amendment
- k) The Tenth Amendment
- 2. Other Amendments
 - a) See The Amendments Handout

IV. The Federal System

- A. National and State Powers
 - 1. The Division of Powers
 - 2. National Powers
 - a) Delegated Powers
 - (1) Expressed Powers
 - (a) Enumerated powers
 - (2) Implied powers
 - (a) Necessary and Proper Clause
 - (b) Elastic Clause
 - (3) Inherent Powers
 - 3. The States and the Nation
 - a) Reserved Powers
 - b) The Supremacy Clause
 - c) Concurrent Powers
 - d) Denied powers
- B. Relations Among States
 - 1. Interstate Relations
 - a) Full Faith and Credit
 - b) Extradition