**1.1 Foundations and Constitution**

**SSCG1: Compare and contrast various systems of government.**

**SSCG1a: Determine how governments differ in geographic distribution of power, particularly unitary, confederal, and federal types of government.**

1. Who holds all power in a unitary government?
2. What is a good example of a Unitary Government today?
3. Who holds power in a federal government?
4. How is the U.S. a Federal System?
5. What is another example of a federal government?
6. What is a confederate government?
7. Why are confederate governments usually formed?

**SSCG1b: Determine how some forms of government differ in their level of citizen participation particularly authoritarian (autocracy and oligarchy), and democratic.**

1. Define Autocracy
2. Define Oligarchy
3. What is the main difference between an autocracy and an oligarchy?
4. Who often leads them?
5. Who holds power in a democracy?

**SSCG1c: Determine how the role of the executive differs in presidential and parliamentary systems of governments.**

1. In a presidential government, how is the legislative and executive branch related?
2. Who typically leads the executive branch?
3. In a parliamentary government, how is the legislative and executive branch related?
4. Who typically leads the executive branch
5. How is the leadership chosen?
6. Which form is most used in the world?

**SSCG1d: Differentiate between a direct democracy, representative democracy, and/or a republic.**

1. Who makes decisions in a direct democracy?
2. Where does this only work?
3. Does this exist anymore?
4. Who makes decisions in a representative democracy?
5. What are representative democracies also called?

**SSCG2: Demonstrate knowledge of the political philosophies that shaped the development of United States constitutional government.**

**SSCG2a: Analyze key ideas of limited government and the rule of law as seen in the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights.**

1. Who signed the Magna Carta?
2. What concepts did it introduce?
3. What did it establish?
4. Who signed the Petition of Right?
5. Why was he forced to sign it?
6. What rights did it establish for the people?
7. What theory did it challenge?
8. The English Bill of Rights is associated with what revolution?
9. What did it prohibit?
10. What did the document reinforce?
11. What right was parliament given?

**SSCG2b: Analyze the impact of the writings of Hobbes (Leviathan), Locke (Second Treatise on Government), Rousseau (The Social Contract), and Montesquieu (The Spirit of the Laws) on our concept of government.**

1. What book did Thomas Hobbes write?
2. What is it a defense of?
3. According to Hobbes, what is the state of nature?
4. What is the role of government according to Hobbes?
5. What book did John Locke write?
6. What did he disagree with Hobbes about?
7. What rights are natural, according to Locke?
8. What book did Rousseau write?
9. What did Rousseau believe in?
10. What book did Montesquieu write?
11. Why did societies get built according to Montesquieu?
12. What did he suggest that would balance power?

**SSCG2c: Analyze the ways in which the philosophies listed in element 2b influenced the Declaration of Independence.**

1. What ideas from the previous philosophers made their way into our Declaration of Independence?