Benchmark #1 Study Guide- Fall 2015

Unit 1- Foundations of American Government:

* How do the following types of governments work?
	+ Representative Democracy-
	+ Direct Democracy-
	+ Absolute Monarchy-
	+ Constitutional Monarchy-
	+ Theocracy-
	+ Oligarchy-
	+ Anarchy-
* What are benefits and drawbacks of each type of government?
* What did the Magna Carta do? Why is that important?
* What did the United States take from the British to form the DoI/Constitution?
* What did the following Enlightenment thinkers contribute to the American government system? What document are there ideas found in?
	+ John Locke-
	+ Montesquieu-
	+ Rousseau-
* How did the following events contribute to the drive for American independence?
	+ French & Indian War-
	+ Stamp Act-
	+ Boycotts-
	+ Tea Act/Boston Tea Party-
	+ Boston Massacre-
	+ Intolerable Acts-
	+ Battle of Lexington/Concord-
	+ Declaration of Independence-
* What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence? How did the writer of the document (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) go about making those points?
* What were the shortcomings of the Articles of Confederation?
* Constitutional Convention (what sort of state would be on each side of the following compromises)
	+ Virginia Plan vs. New Jersey Plan (and how was this disagreement resolved?)
	+ 3/5 Compromise (what did slave states vs northern states want prior to comp?)
	+ Slave Trade & Commerce Compromise (what did this compromise do and what parts were northern/southern states happy or upset with?)
* Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
	+ What were the main arguments of both sides?
	+ How did they make these arguments?
	+ What was the outcome of their disagreement?

Unit 2- Constitution:

* 7 Articles
	+ What can be found in each of the seven articles?
* Preamble
	+ What is the purpose of the Preamble?
* Principles of the Constitution
	+ For the following principles, be able to describe what they are, why they are important, and an example of how they are used in society
1. Popular Sovereignty-
2. Separation of Powers-
3. Checks and Balances-
4. Rule of Law-
5. Limited Government-
6. Federalism-
	* + What are enumerated powers? What are 3 examples of them?
		+ What are implied powers? Where in Const. are they found?
		+ What are reserved powers? What are 3 examples of them?
		+ What are concurrent powers? What are 3 examples of them?
* Amendments
	+ Bill of Rights-
		- What is the purpose of the BoR?
* Which amendments protect the rights of the accused/what rights?
* What is the importance of Amendment 10?
	+ Other Amendments-
		- What amendments deal with voting rights?
		- What amendments deal gave blacks rights in the 1860’s?
	+ How are new constitutional amendments passed?

Unit 3- Politics

-Key role of political parties

-Different between different political systems

 -Single Party

 -2 Party

 -Multi Party

-Differences between Democrats and Republicans

-KEY TERMS BY UNIT

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| UNIT 1 | UNIT 2 |
| Government | Preamble |
| Direct Democracy | Popular Sovereignty |
| Representative Democracy | Consent of the Governed |
| Dictatorship | Limited Government |
| Monarchy | Rule of Law |
| Anarchy | Separation of Powers |
| Magna Carta | Checks and Balances |
| Enlightenment | Federalism |
| Social Contract | Elastic Clause |
| Natural Rights | Amendment |
| Boycott | Establishment Clause |
| Declaration of Independence | Free Exercise Clause |
| Articles of Confederation | Search Warrant |
| Virginia Plan | Due Process |
| New Jersey Plan | Self-Incrimination |
| Great Compromise | Eminent Domain |
| 3/5 Compromise | Double Jeopardy |
| Electoral College Compromise | Grand Jury |
| Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise |   |
| Ratify |   |   |
| Amend |   |   |
| Federalists |   |   |
| Anti-Federalists |   |   |