

**LIGHTHOUSE CPA SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT**

**GOVERNMENT**

**STUDY GUIDE # 2 - THEORIES OF GOVERNMENT PART 1**

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**CHAPTER LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- **Define different types of governments**
- **Contrast different types of governments**
- **Compare and contrast limited governments versus unlimited governments**
- **Identify historical and contemporary examples of limited and unlimited governments**
- **Compare and contrast unitary, confederal, and federal systems of government**
- **Describe the sources of authority from ancient to modern times that provided government with legitimacy**

According to Hobbes the natural state of man without government was what? Why did he suggest this? Do you agree or disagree?

What were Hobbes thoughts on democracy?

Why did he hold these thoughts?

What type of government did Hobbes prefer?

What are the characteristics of a monarchy?

- 1.
- 2.

What is an absolute monarchy? What are the strengths and weaknesses of this?

What is a constitutional monarchy? What are the strengths and weaknesses of this?

Monarchies have had what historic role? When did this start to change? What is the role of monarchies today?

List examples of historic monarchies (which historically have been absolute)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

What does the map show us regarding contemporary monarchies?

List some examples of modern absolute monarchies:

Where are they generally located? Why is that?

List some examples of constitutional monarchies:

What were 3 of the major points Locke makes in his *Two Treatises on Government*?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What is the take away from the quote from Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*?

What were Locke's primary non-religious beliefs?

- 1.

2.

Much of Locke's work centered on religion. What were his three primary ideas regarding religion?

1.

2.

3.

What were Locke's thoughts on property rights and the role of property rights in society?

What ultimately was the impact of Locke on the world?

What is democracy? From when and where does it originate?

Based on the actual allowance of people to vote the early Greeks could probably better be called what type of government instead of democracy?

Roughly what percentage of the population was allowed to vote in Greek "democracy"? Who was excluded from voting?

What is a direct democracy?

What are the primary advantages of a direct democracy?

What are the primary disadvantages of a direct democracy?

What is a representative democracy?

What are the advantages of a representative democracy?

What are the disadvantages of a representative democracy?

What is an oligarchy?

In reality whom usually acquires the power in an oligarchy?

What is the main idea of Paul Krugman's article?

What supporting details does he use?

Do you accept Mr. Krugman's agreement? Why or why not?

What is totalitarianism?

What is a dictatorship?

Ultimately government comes down to who controls the factors of production, what are the factors of production?

1.

2.

3.

How does a dictatorship differ from totalitarianism?

How do dictatorships suppress individual freedom? Why must they resort to such tactics?

What is propaganda? How is it used?

What are examples of dictatorships using propaganda?

Looking at a map of the measure of freedom in the world, what strikes you as being interesting?

According to Montesquieu what causes republics to fall? How does this differ from monarchies path to failure?

If you accept this premise what can be done to prevent a society from going down this path?

Is the trend away from individualism and towards something else a good or bad advancement of society in your mind? Why?

As you look at the map of government powers (the darker states being more government power the lighter states being more inclined to liberty) what strikes you?

What is a confederation? Provide a contemporary example of a confederation.

What is a federation? Provide some examples of federations. What fundamentally do federations do?

What can you gather from Montesquieu's quotes regarding his thoughts on the origin of governmental powers?

What can you gather from Rousseau's quotes regarding his thoughts on the origin of governmental powers?