

**LIGHTHOUSE CPA SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT**

**GOVERNMENT**

**STUDY GUIDE # 3 - THEORIES OF GOVERNMENT PART 2**

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**CHAPTER LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- **Explain how civil society (individuals and organizations) maintain limited government in a representative democracy i.e. U.S.**
- **Define and provide examples of constitutionalism, rule of law, limited government and popular sovereignty in the Constitution and explain the relationship of these three principles to the protection of individual rights**
- **Describe the relationship established in the Constitution between majority rule while protecting minority rights and the balance of the “common good” with individual liberties**

What are mechanisms a society will use to limit the powers of government?

Is this something that is beneficial to society?

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The first limits placed on the government and citizens for that matter in the United States was called what? What did this essentially do?

The Mayflower Compact and the Constitution bring up the debate between liberty and the general welfare. These are two seemingly incompatible goals, how should we evaluate the relative importance of both of these goals?

What fundamentally is liberty?

What are the generally accepted limits on liberty?

What are some examples of limits on individual liberties?

What is the rule of law and what are some of the major philosophers thoughts on the rule of law?

The accepting of the rule of law as a tenant of society lead to the creation of what? How did this lead to societal advancement?

What is the “tyranny of the majority”?

What is the advantage to a society based on the rule of law?

What should a government do regarding societal ills? Should it involve itself or should it rely on individual liberty?

What is popular sovereignty?

What is Social Contract Theory?

What thoughts did Socrates have regarding Social Contract Theory?

According to Hobbes the first law of nature commands what?

What are the 2 steps that must be taken?

1.

2.

What are Locke's thoughts on the Social Contract Theory?

What were Rousseau's thoughts on Social Contract Theory?

Rousseau thought that in particular what was causing problems in society?

What are the implications of Rousseau's suggestion that "might does not make right"?

As a result of the rule of law politicians are to hold what in the highest esteem?

According to the map on the rule of law what things stand out to you?

Why do you suspect the rule of law is so closely related to economic growth?

In the United States where do we set the limits on government?

What does the 9<sup>th</sup> amendment do?

Historically natural rights have included what? Which of the natural rights was replaced by Thomas Jefferson?

What is stated in the 10<sup>th</sup> amendment?

The Supreme Court ruled that the 10<sup>th</sup> amendment did what?

With an inability to mandate state compliance on many issues how has the government pressured states to comply with certain regulations?

What is the historical relationship in the United States regarding popular sovereignty?

Fundamentally much political debate boils down to ones views on what vs. what?

The United States was overwhelmingly founded on which ideology?

If liberty is the foundation of the United States what is the fundamental question of government going to be?

If democracy is the foundation of the United States what is the fundamental question of government going to be?

What evidence do we have of the United States foundation in liberty?

What word is surprisingly never mentioned in the U.S. Constitution?