

14-15 mostly contains examples of each type of democracy in the current squo, which may or may not be the theories that the main question

#### PARTICIPATORY

While elected officials are often entrusted with making and voting on policies citizens also hold the right in some places to take action by way of referendum (popular vote initiated by citizens on a policy) or other ballot initiative (allowing citizens to call a vote when required).

#### PLURALIST

There are a bunch of non government groups that have a lot of influence in government that people can join and be a part of such as the NRA, trade groups, etc.

#### ELITE

While officials can in theory be anyone they are usually people with privilege, money, education and access to government. Most people that lead or represent government are of a high socioeconomic status. Whether or not these officials execute the will of the people is debatable.

#### DOCUMENT SUMMARY

- There's not a bill of rights.
- There needs to be one at the national level despite what others have said.
- Without one, basic human rights such as freedom of assembly aren't entirely protected.
- If you leave it up to states there can be inconsistencies that cause problems.
- It's already implied in the Constitution that there should be some form of Bill of Rights.

(letter Jefferson → Madison)