1. Unit 1 Foundations of American Democracy
2. Fundamental Principles of Democracy.
3. Direct Democracy – citizens meet and vote directly on government decisions.
4. Representative Democracy (Republic) – citizens choose officials who make decisions on government policy.
5. Magna Carta (1215) – the first ever attempt to limit the power of the British King, guaranteed all people certain rights
6. Enlightenment Philosophers –Locke and Rousseau
7. Social Contract Theory – principle that people enter into a social contract with the government and allow to be ruled
8. Consent of the Governed – principle that there are no supreme rulers, all rulers depend on the approval of the people, when governments fail to protect rights the people have the right to change the government
9. Natural Rights – principle that all people are born with certain rights: life, liberty, and property (Jefferson changes property into pursuit of happiness.
10. Declaration of Independence – Thomas Jefferson’s document built on principles of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” consent of the governed, and social contract theory. It also justified American revolution against England
11. Common Good – Belief in doing what’s best for the nation overall.
12. Popular Sovereignty – Belief that the ultimate authority rests with the people
13. Majority Rule – Belief that government is run based on the will of the majority.
14. The First Government – Articles of Confederation
15. Unit 2 Interactions Among Branches of Government
16. Unit 3 Civil Liberties and Civil Rights
17. Unit 4 American Political Ideologies and Beliefs
18. Unit 5 Political Participation