

Notes — Week 2

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Period 3

1. What are the three purposes of government?

Protect its citizens, maintain order, and, more recently, preserve equality

“Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Great men are almost always bad men, even when they exercise influence and not authority; still more when you superadd the tendency of the certainty of corruption by authority” — Lord Acton, 1887

2. Preamble to the Constitution:

“We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America”

- Posterity — *All* future generations (for generations to come)
- All of the actions are ongoing (i.e. establishing justice, ensuring tranquility, etc.)
- There are no bars or limits, and change is always allowed. Men and women could rule themselves

3. Theme → change:

- (a) Original — How were things originally?
- (b) How did they change? (The mechanism for change, i.e. court decision, law, election, etc.)
- (c) Why did they change? (Politics)
- (d) B & C together make up the *explain* verb on FRQs

4. What makes government (Nation-States/Countries/States not Nations) legitimate?
 - (a) Borders usually determined by treaty
 - (b) Ordered & stable population
 - (c) Code of Laws
 - (d) Natural sovereignty (national)
 - (e) Nations don't control their borders & are not sovereign
5. Ancient forms of democratic rule come from Greece & Rome
 - Most common form of government known to humans is autocracy — Rule by a single person
6. Police Power: Laws & regulations that promote health, safety, welfare, and morals. 90% of police power is held by states (in a federalist system)
 - Usually challenged in a court for women & LGBT communities
 - Used to maintain “social order”
 - Court cases (most) are going to arise from state courts
7. Dolores Huerta Questions:
 - (a) Where was Dolores Huerta born and raised?

Huerta was born in Dawson, New Mexico, and, following her parents divorce, moved to Stockton, California.
 - (b) What union was Ms. Dolores Huerta part of and what was her role in the union?

Huerta was co-founder of the United Farm Workers Association.
 - (c) What were some of the activities of Ms. Huerta's union?

Huerta, through her union, helped organize strikes, negotiated contracts, advocated for improved working conditions, and fought for unemployment benefits for farm workers.
 - (d) How did Ms. Huerta help people in the 1990-2000s? Explain.

Huerta helped elect more Latinos to political office, as well as aided in women's issues.
 - (e) What awards has Ms. Huerta been awarded in her lifetime according to the article?

Huerta received the Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award in 1998, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2012.

8. Cesar Chavez Questions:

- (a) Where was Cesar Chavez born and raised?

Cesar Chavez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona. Due to the economic repercussions of the Great Depression, Chavez's family was unable to pay for their land, and, as such, they moved to California for new opportunities.

- (b) What union was Mr. Chavez part of and what was his role in the union?

Chavez created the United Farm Workers of America union. As the founder, he helped organize strikes and fight for the rights of farm workers.

- (c) What were some of the goals of Mr. Chavez' union?

Chavez, with his union, fought for the rights of farm workers, and laborers in general. He was able to get farm workers higher wages, medical insurance, unemployment insurance, and many other benefits.

- (d) What is "La Huelga", to Mr. Chavez' union?

La Huelga was a five-year period during which Chavez led a strike and became known to much of the world.

- (e) What was the Agricultural Labor Relations Act and what did it do?

This Act established collective bargaining rights to farm workers. Additionally, it granted union rights.

- (f) Who was Pat Brown?

Pat Brown was a Democrat who marched with the farm workers, prior to his election as Governor in 1974. He helped pass the Agricultural Labor Relations Act.

9. Ancient Civilizations

- (a) Greeks — Pure Democracy

- (b) Romans — Representative Democracy

- (c) Founding Fathers believed pure democracy was a form of mob rule (mindless), established a representative democracy (republic). They were guided by:

- Human history
- Personal history (experiences)