

To prepare, you should:

Review vocabulary

Go over all worksheets you got back - read each one thoroughly

Read through your notes in your notebook

Concepts:

1. Types of government

a. Know definitions

- i. Plutocracy - **rule by the few wealthy**
- ii. Oligarchy - **rule by the few**
- iii. Communism - **national government controls people and economy (owns all businesses)**
- iv. Socialism - **private and government ownership of business with high taxes and many services offered**
- v. Totalitarian - **includes many types of governments that have leaders with unlimited power**
- vi. Theocracy - **head of state is also the religious leader of the nation; no separation of church and state**
- vii. Democracy - **rule by the people**; people elect a national leader and/or
- viii. Absolute monarchy - **hereditary ruler who rules without a constitution or other limits to power**

b. Be able to evaluate how fair they are to citizens

- i. **None are completely fair**
- ii. **Totalitarian governments have many civic restrictions with little control over leaders**
- iii. **Democracy strives for equality but doesn't quite achieve it**

- iv. **Some socialist countries have high taxes although citizens get much in return for those high taxes (education, housing, health care, etc.)**
  - v. **What happens if there is anarchy? Something to think about.**
- 2. Limited vs. unlimited government
  - a. Limited government
    - i. **Advantages - leader must follow laws that citizens follow, leader won't be all-powerful - anything else?**
    - ii. **Disadvantages - slow-moving and inefficient because the law-making process takes a lot of time**
  - b. Unlimited government
    - i. **Advantages - laws can be made quickly**
    - ii. **Disadvantages - leader doesn't have to follow the same laws as everyone; freedoms are restricted, could have a leader who doesn't care about the people's welfare**
- 3. Conflict and cooperation
  - a. Be able to give examples of how countries cooperate (or don't)
    - i. **Cooperation - sending money to another country affected by a national disaster, working together to form the United Nations after WWII, ally during a war**
    - ii. **Conflict - backing out of a nuclear weapons treaty, fighting against each other in a war, taking over another country**
  - b. Define conditions, motivations, and actions
    - i. **Conditions occur first**
    - ii. **Motivations are based on conditions and goals of nations who take action**
    - iii. **Action - after conditions exist and nations think about what they want, they take action.**
  - c. Be able to label conditions, motivations, and actions for a scenario

4. Types of government documents
  - a. **Papal bull -issued only by a pope, it's like a decree. It's usually meant to clarify the Church's position on something.**
  - b. **Charter - authority is transferred to another person or group for a specific purpose (settling new lands, starting a new business, etc.)**
  - c. **Constitution - sets up a framework for a government**
  - d. **Decree - an official order issued by a person of authority (like a papal bull by the pope or an executive order by the President). It doesn't go through an official law-making process.**
5. Role of Government with respect to conservation
  - a. **Climate change appears to be a documented fact. Governments have passed legislation to limit pollution but have also sold "passes" to companies that allow them to pollute.**
  - b. **Governments can pass legislation to limit the use of certain types of resources, but for the most part, business has to be on board with the uses.**
  - c. **Biggest obstacle - balancing conservation with economic growth.**
6. Role of Government with respect to social issues (apartheid, civil rights)
  - a. **What role should the government play when it comes to socioeconomic issues? Let's look at what the U.S. or Maryland or even Baltimore City has done.**
    - i. **Passed legislation to end segregation and discrimination (Civil Rights Act)**
    - ii. **Passed the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery (1865)**

- iii. **Authorized government agencies to assist lower-income families (WIC or Women Infants and Children)**
- iv. **City or county agencies that open shelters in the winter to help the homeless**
- v. **It's a big task to care for so many people. Non-governmental agencies often step in to fill the gaps. Churches like OLV may have food pantries to help people in the neighborhood.**

**This is not a detailed list of everything you should know. To study:**

- **review this sheet**
- **go on Quizlet and practice vocabulary words (make sure you are in the Foundations and Functions of Government section)**
- **review your notes in your notebook**
- **Review all papers that have come back**

**If Mrs. Judson has told you that you are missing work, hand it in as soon as possible. Anyone missing work by Halloween will be missing the afternoon festivities.**