

Democracy

I **CAN** define Democracy, and identify it by:

- Leader and how power is achieved
- Citizens' rights/responsibilities
- Characteristics
- Division of power
- Philosophy



Democracy

r/ib

DIRECT

All citizens participate in all decisions and outcomes

Ancient Athens
(GREECE)

REPRESENTATIVE (INDIRECT)



Citizens elect people to make decisions on their behalf (for them)

United States

- **Senators** (2 per state)
- **State Representatives**
(based on population)

DIRECT DEMOCRACY

Works best with small populations
(like this classroom)

Food Feast		Free Time		YouTube Stars	
					
7	16	17	8	5	20

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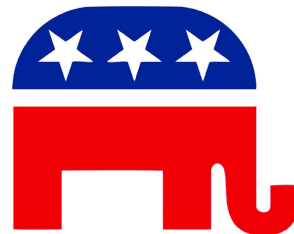
DEMOCRATS

- Help people
- Design "people" programs
 - > Health Care
 - > Education
 - > Tax Breaks to middle class

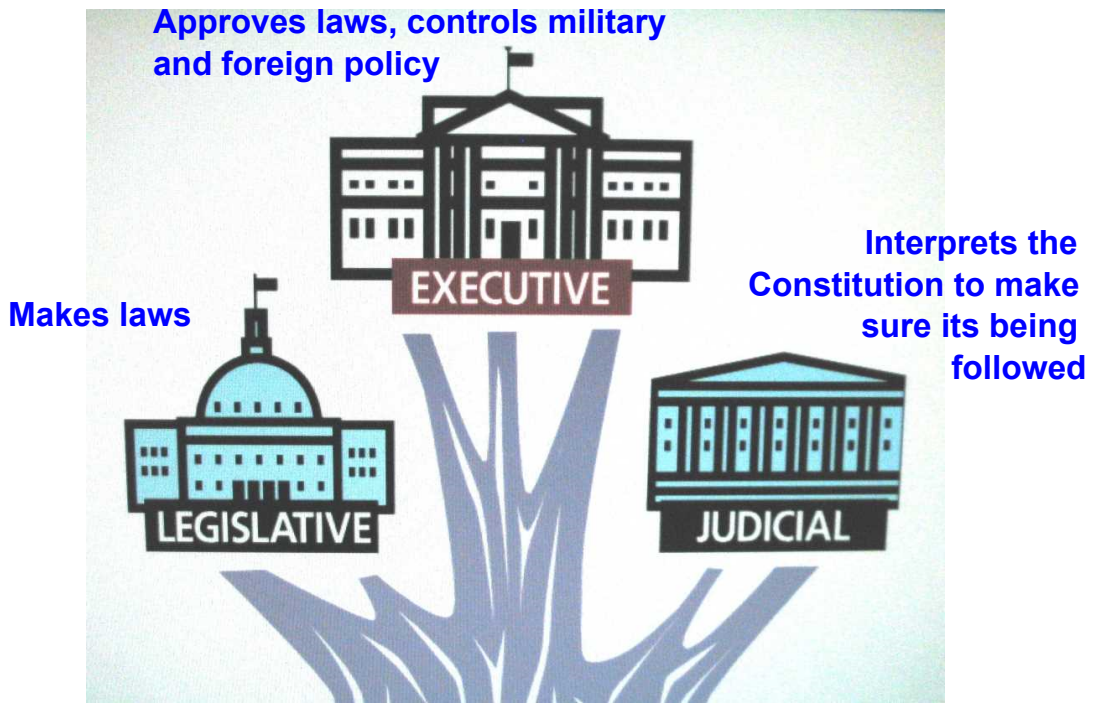


REPUBLICANS

- Help business/economy
- Design "money" programs
 - > Trade Deals
 - > Business incentives
 - > Tax breaks to wealthy



DEMOCRACY	
Democracy	A government run by <u>the people</u> ; citizens participate by <u>voting</u> , <u>many rights</u> and <u>liberties</u>
Bill of Rights	First <u>10 amendments</u> to the Constitution
Bill	Proposed <u>law</u> that must be approved by the <u>legislative</u> , and in some cases, <u>executive</u> branch
Liberty	<u>Freedom</u> ; having the right to do something
Right	Something a person is allowed to do and is <u>protected by law</u>
Responsibility	Something a person <u>should do</u> for their country
MONARCHY	
Monarchy	A government run by a <u>king or queen</u> ; citizens have fewer rights
Inherited (power)	Power is gained by <u>birth rights</u> (being born into the <u>royal family</u>)
CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY	
Constitutional Monarchy	A government led by a <u>Prime Minister</u> , with <u>a King or Queen</u> as historical figure; citizens have a <u>high level</u> level of rights
DICTATORSHIP	
Dictatorship	A <u>harsh</u> government run by a dictator; the citizens have <u>few</u> rights
Dictator	Leader of a dictatorship having <u>total control</u> ; he seizes power and is harsh
Seize (power)	To take control by <u>force</u>
THEOCRACY	
Theocracy	Form of government based on <u>religion</u> ; religion drives decisions



BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

RIGHTS

A right is a freedom that is protected by law.

Examples:

- free speech
- freedom of religion
- voting!

RESPONSIBILITIES

A responsibility is a duty or something you should do.

Examples:

- recycling
- obeying the laws
- voting!

RIGHTS

- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of worship (religion)
- Right to a fair trial by jury
- Right to vote in elections for public officials.
- Right to run for elected office.
- Freedom to pursue "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Support and defend the Constitution
- Stay informed of the issues affecting your community
- Participate in the democratic process (voting - have your voice heard)
- Respect and obey laws (national, state, and local)
- Respect others (their rights, beliefs, and opinions)
- Participate in your local community
- Serve on a jury when called upon
- Defend the country if the need should arise



BILL OF RIGHTS

The first ten Amendments to the Constitution were passed in 1791 and are collectively known as the Bill of Rights. The ten Amendments included in the Bill of Rights allow the following rights and freedoms to all Americans.

1st Amendment - Freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and the right to protest.

2nd Amendment - grants the right to bear arms

3rd Amendment - states that soldiers cannot take over a home during war or peace without the homeowner's permission.

4th Amendment - protects Americans from unreasonable and unlawful search and seizure of property.

5th Amendment - allows all citizens due process and states that a person cannot be forced to serve as a witness against himself when accused of a crime.

6th Amendment - provides a speedy and public trial by jury for all who are accused of a crime.

7th Amendment - also allows a trial by jury to be held for certain civil disputes.

8th Amendment - prevents those accused of suffering cruel and unusual punishment.

9th Amendment - states that no one's Constitutional rights should be used to infringe upon the rights of another citizen.

10th Amendment - provides each state with powers that are not specifically assigned to the nation's government in the Constitution.