Review Sheet for Test One American Politics Spring, 2019

coercive arbitrary social contract Shay’s Rebellion

the public good right reason inegalitarianism the Great Compromise

disinterestedness natural law hierarchies ratification

bargaining natural rights civic virtue Federalist Papers

petition John Locke subordination Bill of Rights

constituency Declaration of coverture National Supremacy

political Independence Articles of enumerated powers

 opposition classical liberalism Confederation implied powers

the rule of law classical accountability

 republicanism

1. ESSAYS (ten points each)

DIRECTIONS: Using complete sentences in paragraph form, answer **three (3)** of the following five questions:

36. Government of any type must serve certain purposes in order to function acceptably. Describe the four most basic functions of government.

37. There are a number of forms of government which include democratic elements. A specific type of democratic government is called a constitutional democracy. Describe four essential characteristics of a constitutional democracy.

38. The writers of the Declaration of Independence began their argument against hereditary monarchies by appealing to what they called natural rights. What are natural rights, and how are they supported by ideas of natural law?

39. The root word for liberalism, “libre” means “free.” The concept of classical liberalism is fundamental to the enlightenment concept of the duty of a government. How did John Locke describe classical liberalism, and what are its main characteristics?

40. Often in opposition to the enlightenment principles of republicanism and liberalism, inegalitarian traditions are deeply embedded within various European and American cultural institutions. When the foundational documents of American politics (the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution) were written I the late 1700s, which groups were excluded from participation in full civic life and why?