

Foundations of the United States Government

Instructional Slides



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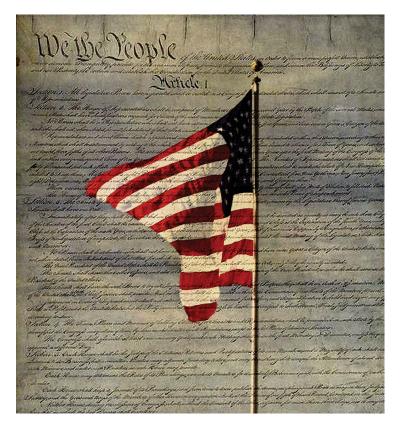
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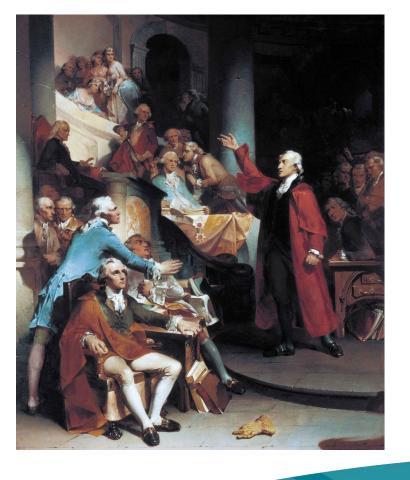
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Framing Question: How does the U.S. government differ from other systems of government?





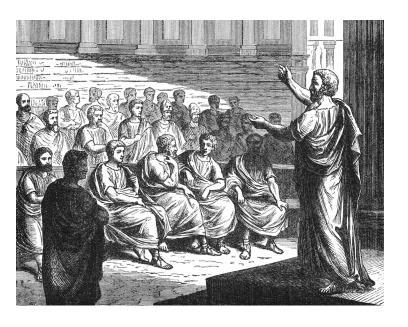
Patrick Henry argues passionately against British overreach before the House of Burgesses, the lawmaking body of colonial Virginia.





Politics often involves a tug-of-war between providing more government programs — that are funded by taxes — and keeping taxes low for individuals and businesses.





In an assembly, orators argued over political matters before the Athenian citizens.





Though officially only an advisory body, the Senate often led the Roman government in acting on issues facing the city and empire.





Thomas Hobbes's Leviathan (1651) takes its name from a gigantic creature mentioned in the Bible. The book's frontispiece depicts a king whose body consists of many of his subjects. This symbolizes the collective will of the people that Hobbes considered to be the basis of government.





Thomas Hobbes



John Locke

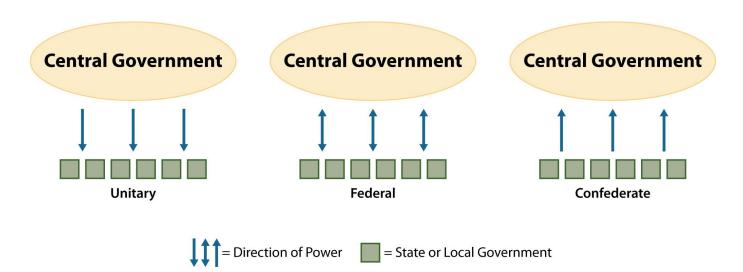


Jean-Jacques Rousseau



Anarchy Democractic Systems Autocracy Systems

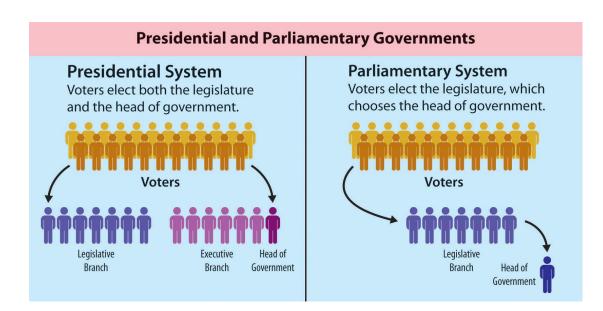
Anarchy, or the absence of government, falls on one end of the political spectrum, while autocracy falls on the other end. Democratic systems, such as the representative democracy of the United States, are in the middle of the spectrum.



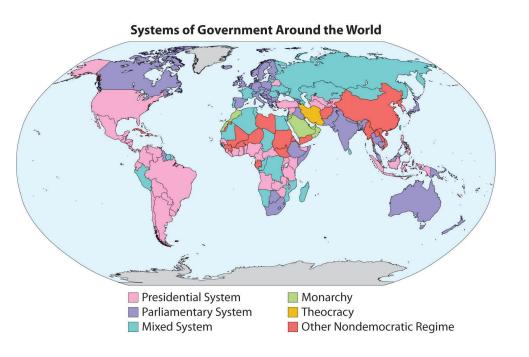
Unitary, federal, and confederate systems differ in their degree of centralization.



The head of government is chosen differently in the presidential and parliamentary systems of government.







A variety of government systems exists around the world.

The United States has a tripartite, or three-part, government.

Three Branches of Government









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Jean Jacques Rousseau, 18th century (pastel on paper)/Tour, Maurice Quentin de la (1704–88) / French/Musee Antoine Lecuyer, Saint-Quentin, France/Bridgeman Images: 9c Portrait of John Locke (1632–1704) (see also 1419) (oil on canvas)/Kneller, Godfrey (1646–1723) (after) / English/ Private Collection/Photo © Philip Mould Ltd, London / Bridgeman Images: 9b

Portrait of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) English philosopher. 19th century colour engraving./Jaspers, Jan Baptist (c.1620–91) (after) / Flemish/Photo © North Wind Pictures / Bridgeman Images: 9a

Title Page of 'Leviathan, or The Matter, Forme, & Power of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill' by Thomas Hobbes, 1651 (engraving)/Fototeca Gilardi / Bridgeman Images: 8

