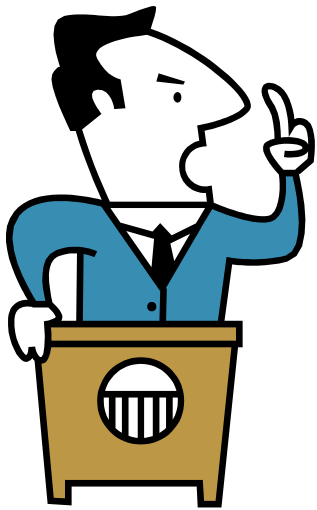


Political Science



Name: _____

Hour: _____



WHAT IS POLITICAL SCIENCE?

The study of _____, _____, and _____

- Political Science is developed out of people's _____ to know how power, politics, and government work

- Government: _____
- Power: _____
- Politics: _____

CREATING A GOVERNMENT:

In order to create a _____ you need to set some ground _____ . A _____ is a general outline of the government and how it is suppose to _____ .

WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT IS BEST?

There are many different _____ of government. They all have _____ and _____ aspects. Here are a few of the forms of government most _____ found in existence in the world today:

Republic:

- Latin word that means “ _____ ”
- People _____ the representatives who rule the country
- _____ are responsible to the people for the laws that they make

- The right to _____ is held only by citizens
- Sometimes called a _____
- Examples: _____

Democracy:

- The _____ hold the ruling power – the difference between this and a Republic is that the people rule _____ in a democracy
- Greek word that means “ _____ ”
- No _____ – the people meet to make rules and run the country directly
- Very few _____ democracies left
- Example: _____

Oligarchy:

- Greek word that means “ _____ ”
- A few _____ families or people run the government
- The rest of the people have _____ or _____ power
- Example: _____

Dictatorship:

- _____ power by an individual or group over an entire nation or group of nations
- Latin word that means “ _____ ”
- People have no _____
- Examples: _____

Monarchy:

- _____
- Ruled by _____
- Power is passed from generation to generation usually in the same _____
- Greek word that means “ _____ ”
- Examples: _____

Anarchy:

- The _____ of government
- Greek word that means “ _____ ”
- _____ of government forces everyone into the position of looking out for his or her own _____
- Usually does not last long before someone steps in and takes _____
- Anarchy is most often followed by some form of _____ or _____
- Example: _____

HOW AND WHY NATIONS MAKE TREATIES:

Nations are a lot like _____. They have lives of their own, but _____ with each other. They get along with some nations and _____ with others. They may work _____ to achieve common goals, or they may _____ with each other. They also _____ goods and services.

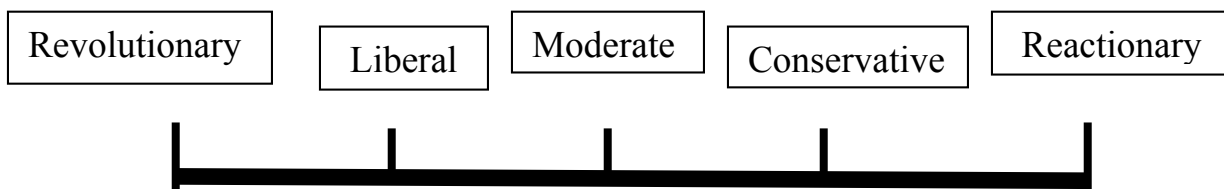
- The answer to these questions usually depends on who has the most _____.
- Joining forces with an _____ that has the same priorities as you is a good way to spread your _____.
- Examples:

- There are some organizations that work _____ to get your priorities across to government officials. They _____ in influencing lawmakers to their way of thinking. They are called _____ (or _____). Another common term that you may have heard is “_____”.
- Examples:

POLITICAL SPECTRUM:

We assign certain _____ to people depending on how they think _____.

When you put them in a line, they form a _____.



- A _____ is someone who works for change
 - Sometimes we refer to this position as “_____”
- A _____ wants to keep things the way they are
 - Sometimes we refer to this position as “_____”
- A _____ sees the value of both positions
 - Sometimes we refer to this position as “_____”
- A _____ is taking the conservative position to the _____
 - Not only believes in keeping what _____, but also on going back to the way things were in the _____
 - Sometimes we refer to this position as “the radical right” or the “far right”
- _____ want to see change through an _____ of the government
 - They believe the _____ to do not work for them, and they sometimes _____ them to get what they want
 - Sometimes we refer to this position as “the far left” or “radical left”

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

We often say the “_____” of the United States. But the US has lots of different governments.

- Each _____ has a government.
- Each _____ has a government.
- Every city and town has a government.

- And of course, there is the _____ government which rules over the entire country.

The United States declared independence from England on July 4, 1776 but they did not write a formal _____ until 1789.

- To ensure no person would ever have full _____ of the government, those who created the government built in many _____ features.

- _____ is the division of the federal and state governments into _____ branches:

- _____ Branch to make the laws

- 2 houses of _____

- _____: two representatives from each state

- _____ of Representatives: Number of representatives is based on population

- _____ Branch to enforce the laws

- Headed by the President and Vice President

- _____ Departments headed by a “Secretary”

- A _____ heads executive branch in each state

- _____ Branch to interpret the laws

- Courts

- The _____ is the highest court in the US



- The Branches are set up so that no one branch rules the other. We call this a system of
 “ _____ ” or a
 “ _____ ”.

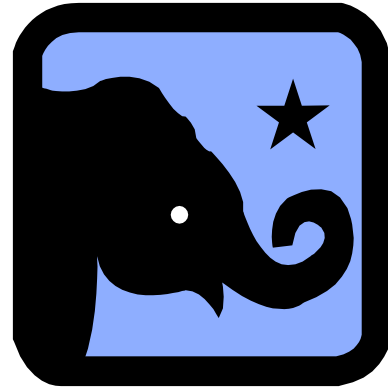
THE AMERICAN POLITICAL PROCESS:

- A _____ is the process by which a candidate tries to get elected to public office.
- You are a _____ when you run for a publicly elected office
- To run you must _____ the government for permission to run by filing an official with the government
- _____ is a word describing all public communication: newspapers, magazines, radio, and TV
- _____ – the people the candidate wishes to represent
- A _____ is a list of views and priorities the campaign and the candidate believe in and want to accomplish if elected
- _____ refers to activities which help the candidate gain a good relationship with the public
- An _____ is a public statement made by a voter or group of voters that they support the candidate fully in the campaign

Political Science Unit Vocabulary

Vocabulary Word	Definition
Political Science	
Government	
Politics	
Power	
Constitution	
Republic	
Democracy	
Oligarchy	
Dictatorship	
Monarchy	
Anarchy	
Treaty	
Lobbies	
Special Interest Groups	
Liberal	
Conservative	

Moderate	
Reactionary	
Revolutionary	
Separation of Powers	
Legislative Branch	
Executive Branch	
Judicial Branch	
Balance of Power	
Checks and Balances	
Campaign	
Platform	
Endorsement	



GRADING:

NOTES: _____ / 30 points

VOCABULARY: _____ / 30 points

TOTAL: _____ / 60 points