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The sovereign state guided notes icivics answers

1. By: Ms. Ramos 2. □ The government is not the solution to our problem. The government is the problem. Ronald Regan , The government, even in the best condition, the necessary evil; in its worst condition, intolerable. Thomas Paine If humans were angels, there would be no need for a government. James Madison The happiness of society is the end of government. John Adams, 3. Vocabulary: state of nature, social connection, sovereign, tabula rasa, natural rights (life, freedom property). Objective: Thomas Hobbes and John Locke's basic ideas about government. You can track the evolution of the idea of a social contract from Thomas Hobbes to John Locke. 4. Thomas Hobbes was an English scientist and philosopher. He was born in 1588 and later became an instructor of a very wealthy family. The Hobbes were interested in the nature of the government. He wrote about a number of topics, including politics, geometry, physics, religion and history. Hobbes was one of those scientists who tried to answer the question: Why do we have a government? 5. Hobbes saw people as natural selfish and quick struggles. He believed that before governments, people lived in a state of nature. In the state of nature, everyone had the right to everything. In order to get what they want, people are always at war with everyone else. 啦 Nobody produces anything like inventions, art, or even plants or tools, for fear that other people would take them away. 6. It was one of the first at his age to discuss the idea of a social contract between people and government. In Hobbes' opinion, the people agreed to relinquish certain rights and power in exchange for protection. For Hobbes, however, the social contract was not a two-way street. He believed that if people agreed to hand over power in exchange for protection, they would lose the right to overthrow, replace, or even question the government. 7. He wrote about the social contract and spent much of the book showing that a strong central power is the only way to avoid the evil of war. The Hobbes believed that a single ruler or ruler should have full control over the people. He believed in a monarchy led by a king. He believed that the government works best when all the powers rest in one place. Hobbes doesn't have three branches! John Locke was born in England in 1632. He had many interests and produced a number of writings that affected future leaders. One such leader was Thomas Jefferson, who helped America gain independence from Britain. Jefferson studied Locke's writings, and Locke's ideas appeared in our own Constitution. 9. 啦 One of Locke's books, called essay on human understanding. He says that people are born with a like a tabula rasa, which means a blank page or page in Latin. How do you slate will be full of things a person experiences in the five senses. He said people learn and evolve differently because they are exposed to different things. 10. Locke enth noted a series of natural rights that people share. ■ Life suggests that people want to live and will fight to survive. ■ Freedom means that people want to be as free as possible to make their own decisions. ■ Ownership represents the fact that people want to own things that help them survive, such as land, food and tools. • Locke believed that these rights do not get people, people are born with them. 11. Locke also wondered what life would be like if people weren't in government. Like hobbes, he believed that this would lead to a state of nature, where there are no rules, no one is responsible, and people cannot defend their natural rights. He believed the government's goal was to end the state of nature and provide people with some protection. Locke, however, believed that governments should protect people's natural rights. 12. According to Locke, the government can only be legal or valid if it is based on a social contract with citizens. For Locke, the social contract between the government and the people worked both ways: People agree to give up liberties, but only if the government agrees to protect everyone's rights. If the government doesn't perform, people have the right to rebel, like the settlers during the American Revolution. This two-way exchange between citizens and the government was very different from Hobbes' view. 13. By: Ms. Ramos 14. § Vocabulary: state, population, territory, sovereignty, government & foreign policy. Objective: Identify and describe the four characteristics of the status. A change in the difference between the sovereign state and the States of the United States by deciding whether the four characteristics of a state apply to each of them. □ List the four roles of the government. Apply the characteristics and role of the State by creating a profile of a new, fictitious sovereign state and deciding on priorities. 15th 啦 What is the state? 16. State no, not Texas, Oregon, Vermont. . These are states, but the state is more than that. The state is made up of people who live in a specific space that has the power to make and enforce laws, and an organization to do so. The state does not need to consult with any higher authority to make and enforce the laws. Its own organisation or government shall be the 17th member of the highest authority. There are 4 requirements for the state: 1. Population 2. Area 3. Sovereignty 4. Government 18. 1. The population is a group of people who are members or citizens of a state. The population can be large or small. E.g.: China has more than 1.3 while the island state of fiji is an island state more than 860 000. 19. The state's population also has a number of characteristics. The population is mainly rural or mainly urban. E.g. India (rural) & Singapore (urban) The economic situation of the state can mean that most people are very poor. have little access to electricity or even water. Or people might be generally rich, enjoying modern homes, running water, and the latest technology. This is often linked to the level of education that most people in the population have achieved. The population also has its own cultural traditions and generally speak a common language. 20. 2. The territory of the State is the territory where the state's rule applies. The state has to set boundaries. Boundaries can change over time. ■ Sometimes they change after the war when the states concerned agree on new borders. ■ In the event of a dispute, states can also negotiate with each other to decide what the actual boundaries should be. ■ Finally, states can buy land from other states, although this is less common today than it was in the past. In 1867, the U.S. bought Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million. 21. 3. Sovereignty is the ability to rule completely within an area. The principle of sovereignty means that all states can be considered equal to each other and that no state can interfere in the affairs of another state. 22. THE UNITED NATIONS - The world's states have established a higher authority, the SO-CALLED UNITED NATIONS. States agree to comply with UN rules on treatment against each other - but do not have to follow them. Sovereign states are free to define their own foreign policies, which means what kind of relations they will have with other states. States have the right to decide how things will work within their own borders. Today, if a state cannot keep its population safe and many people are killed, perhaps even by the government, the UN will allow other states military force to protect the population. 23. 4. The government is an organization within the state that controls the state's actions and policies. The government has four main roles. ■ Laws are first made by the government. In this role, the government gives rules for running things within the state. ■ Secondly, the government is also responsible for protecting the state. In this role, the government provides the military to protect the state against external attack. ■ Thirdly, the government keeps order within the state. It does this by creating law enforcement agencies that deal with crimes. ■ Finally, the government usually helps citizens provide services to the people they need. It can be anything from the post office to paving the streets to health care or unemployment benefits. Population: a body of people, Territory: living in a specific space, Sovereignty: the power to make and enforce the laws to check the higher authority, government: and an organization to do this. State characteristics