

Warm Up: 9/18-19

WARM UP ACTIVITY

- What are 2 “take-aways” that you had from our discussion on identity and justice with Friday’s guest speaker?
- Explain the differences between the three contemporary theories of democracy.
- What is the difference between direct and representative democracies?
 - Which is more legitimate (representative of people’s interests)?

LESSON ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. How did the philosophies of Hobbes & Locke differ?
2. How did Enlightenment philosophies impact the development of American democracy?
3. How did the early development of political culture contribute to America’s first constitution?

September 18-19, 2017

Forging a Nation-State: Enlightenment thru Articles of Confederation

Forging a Nation-State

TODAY'S OBJECTIVE

- Political Scientists will, verbally and in writing, ***analyze*** the Enlightenment roots of American democracy and ***evaluate*** the state of American political culture.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. How did the philosophies of Hobbes & Locke differ?
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Contemporary Theories on American Democracy

Pluralist Theory

- Theory of government that politics is mainly a competition among groups, each one pressing for its own preferred policies
- Groups with shared interests influence public policy by pressing their concerns through organized efforts
 - EX. NRA, NOW, LULAC
- Open access to various institutions of government creates competition for policy agenda, but not one group dominates
 - Pluralists are usually optimistic that public interest will prevail from this competition

Contemporary Theories on American Democracy

Elite & Class Theory

- Societies are divided along class lines and an upper-class elite will rule regardless
- Believe that wealth is the basis of power
 - 1/3 of the nation's wealth held by 1% of population
- Big business is the center of elite and class theory
 - The few powerful don't just influence policy, but are making the policy

Contemporary Theories on American Democracy

Hyperpluralism

- Theory of government asserting that groups are so strong that government is weakened
- Influence of groups cripples government's ability to make policy
 - Too many ways for groups to control policy
 - Groups are sovereign and government is their servant
 - Powerful groups divide the government and its authority
 - Government gives in to every interest and single-issue group

In-Class Participation Evaluations (5% Process)

What? Weekly grades based upon daily discussion and active class participation.
(9 points per week)

Why? 1) To provide more structured ways to practice political/historial socialization and discourse
2) To encourage every student in class to share their thoughts, questions and experiences

How?

Criteria	Details	Point Value
Visible Engagement/ Active Listening	-Apparent investment in class discussion, lecture, lab, etc. -Respect for speakers: eye contact, paying attention at all times, annotations, etc. - Reflective & equitable consideration of other's viewpoints	1
Disciplined Dialogue	-Consistent and apparent verbalization of viewpoints, understandings, questions, etc. (ALWAYS THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK!) -Deliberate use of evidence, class content & themes for conclusions/claims -Constructive contributions that move dialogue in positive direction	1
Conduct & Demeanor	-Unwavering adherence to class expectations/norms of respect and open-mindedness -Consistent professionalism and civility toward one another	1

Warm Up: 9/20-21



WARM UP ACTIVITY

- What is the difference between a nation and a state?
 - Should the US be considered a nation-state?
- What were the reasons for the American Revolution?
 - How did the Enlightenment influence the Declaration of Independence?
- What is a constitution?
 - What were 2 strengths and 2 weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

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States & Nation

STATES

- Politically organized territory
 - Permanent population
 - Defined borders/boundaries
 - Established government
 - Recognized as a state by other states
 - Significant portion of the international community
 - Interchangeable with the term "country"

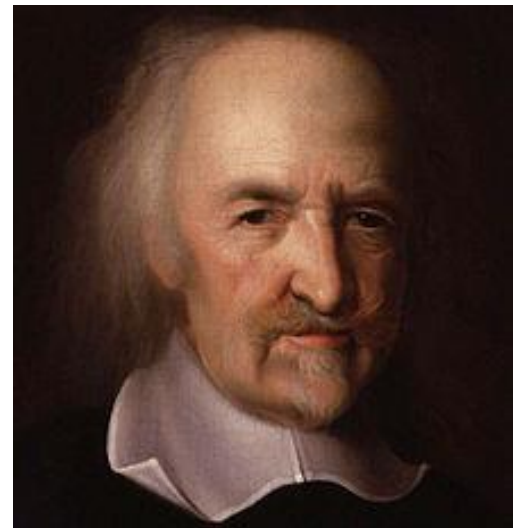
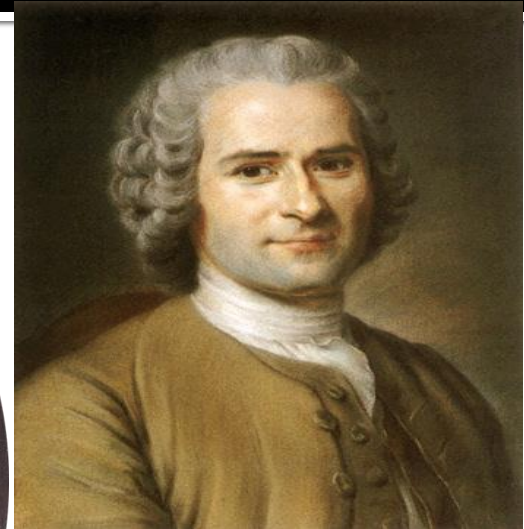
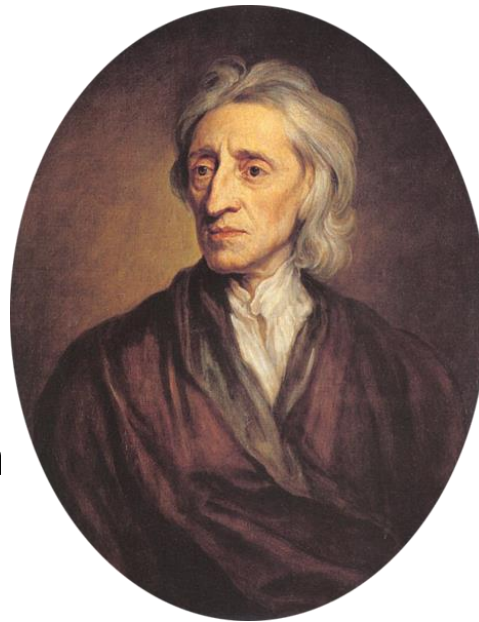
NATION

- Culturally defined term, few agree on exact meaning
 - A group of people who think of themselves as one
 - Based on a sense of shared culture and history
 - Seek some degree of political-territorial independence (autonomy)

Nation-State- a politically organized area in which nation and state occupy the same space

Age of Enlightenment

- Cultural movement of intellectuals beginning in the late 17th- and 18th-century Europe
 - Emphasized reason and individualism over traditional divine right of monarchies
 - Challenged the power of traditional political systems in Europe.
 - Key intellectuals:
 - John Locke
 - Thomas Hobbes
 - Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - Charles-Louis de Montesquieu



Thomas Hobbes- 1651



“Whatsoever therefore is consequent to a time of war, where every man is enemy to every man, the same consequent to the time wherein men live without other security than what their own strength and their own invention shall furnish them withal. In such condition there is no place for industry... no knowledge of the face of the earth; no account of time; no arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.”

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John Locke:

Second Treatise of Government (1689)

- State of Nature
 - No formal laws or government
 - Natural Rights = life, liberty, and property
- Consent of the governed
 - People must agree upon their rulers
- Limited Government
 - Clear limits on what a ruler can and cannot do
 - Government must provide standing laws that are clear to the people
 - "Supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his consent"



Ch. 2- The State of Nature



"... whenever the Legislators endeavor to take away, and destroy the Property of the People, or to reduce them to Slavery under Arbitrary Power, they put themselves into a state of War with the People, who are thereupon absolved from any farther Obedience, and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against force and violence. ... [Power then] devolves to the People, who have a Right to resume their original Liberty, and, by the Establishment of a new Legislative (such as they shall think fit) provide for their own Safety and Security, which is the end for which they are in Society."

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Declaration of Independence

July 4, 1776

The document approved by representatives of the American colonies in 1776 that stated their grievances against the British monarch and declared their independence.

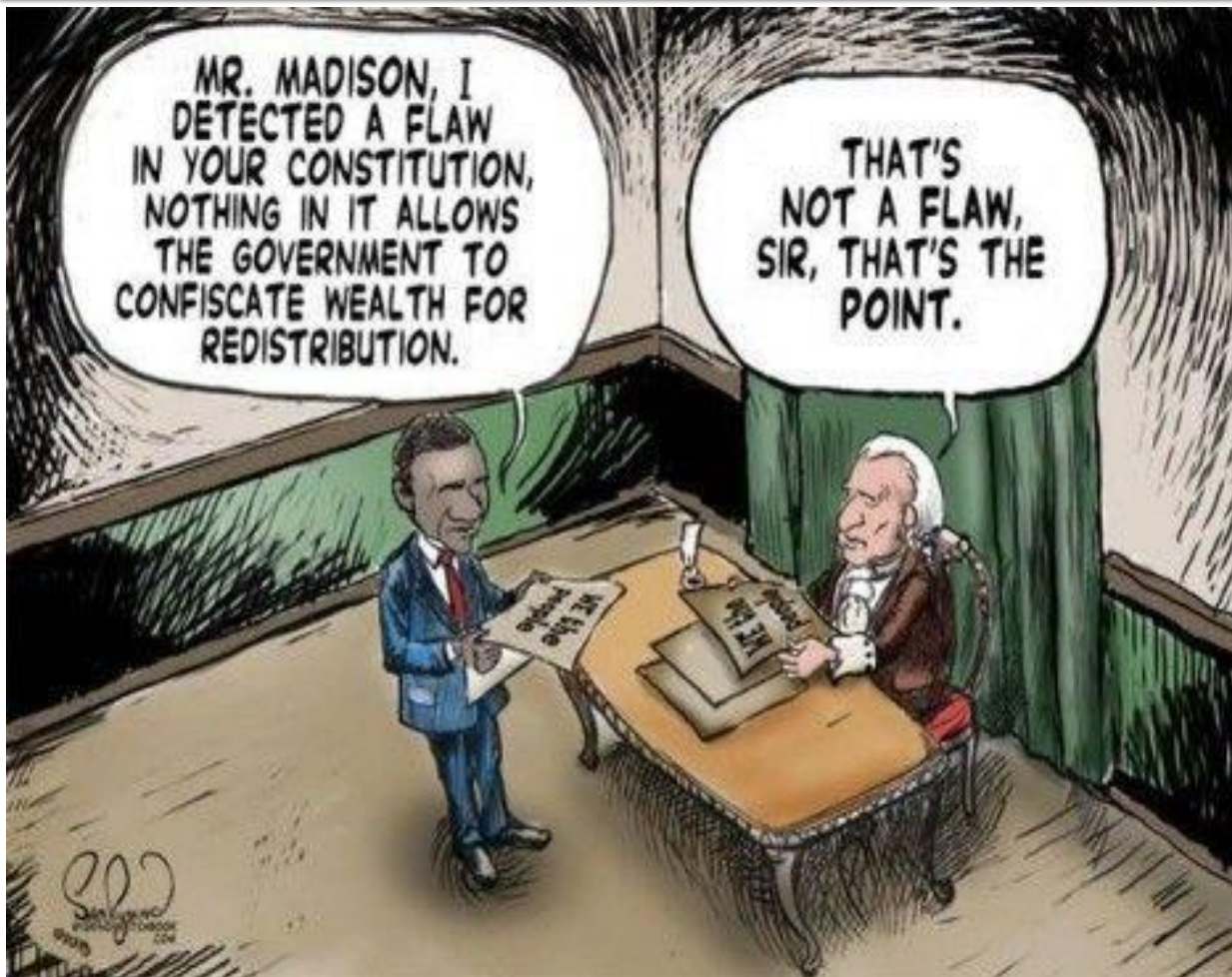
- Embodied many elements of Locke's theory on Natural Rights of Man

Cartoon Analysis

Stop Watch
Stop Watch
Stop Watch
Stop Watch
Stop Watch
Stop Watch
Stop Watch
Stop Watch



Count Down
Count Down
Count Down
Count Down
Count Down
Count Down
Count Down
Count Down



Answer two of the following:

1. What do you feel the artist's message is in this cartoon?
2. Is the artist biased toward a specific political agenda? If so, explain.
3. Do you agree or disagree with the artist's perspective?
4. Is ethos, pathos or logos most effectively used for persuasion?

Warm Up: 9/25-26



WARM UP ACTIVITY

- Reflect on our discussions about how identity affects political behaviors.
 - How has this influenced your understanding of the current political dynamics?
- Identify 1-2 challenges that you are currently facing or foresee yourself facing in this course.
 - What actions are you taking to ensure you overcome these challenges?

Review: List & explain each of the 5 elements of American political culture, according to Seymour Lipset.

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Political Culture

Political culture is the set of shared values within American society

- Liberty- rights to unalienable freedoms (speech and religion)
- Egalitarianism- “all men are created equal”; equality of opportunity and respect
- Individualism- belief that people can and should get ahead on their own, without government interference
- Laissez-Faire- devotion of as few resources to government; emphasis on free market
- Populism- political philosophy supporting the rights of average citizens in their struggle against elites
 - “put the people first”

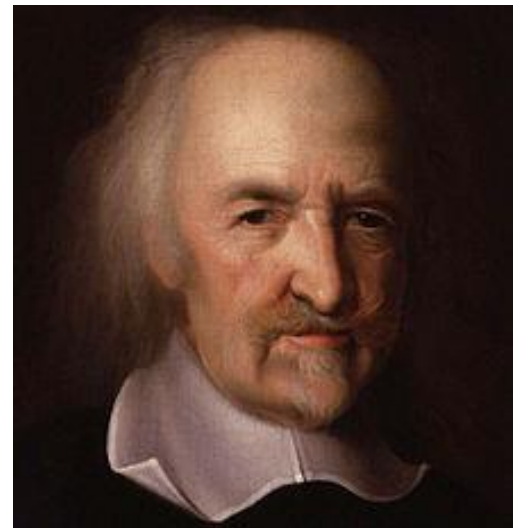
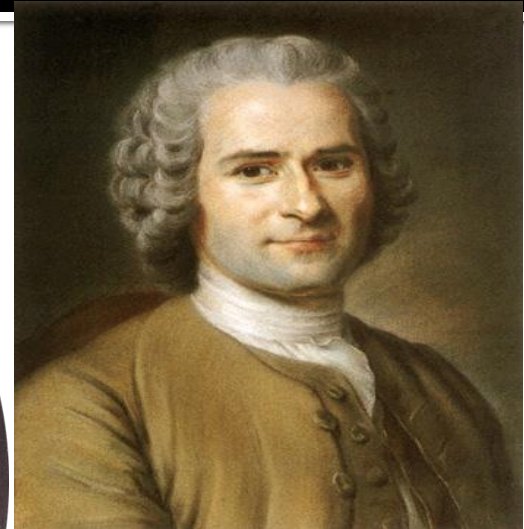
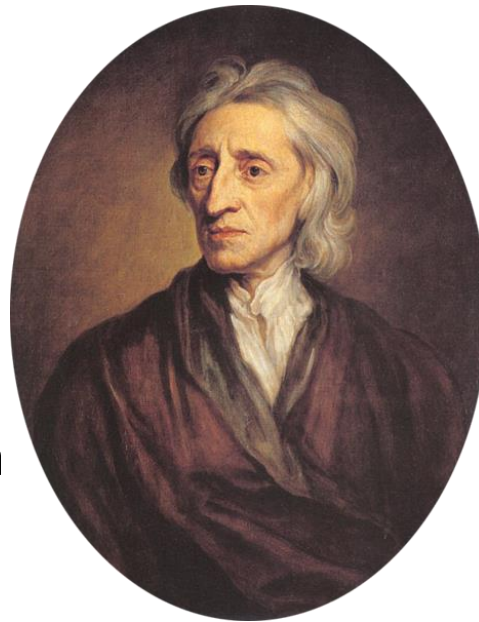


Theorized cause of culture war:

- 1) Loss of traditional values over time
- 2) Unfavorable comparison with the citizens of other countries
- 3) Polarization of society based on irreconcilable moral differences

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Great Awakening & Republicanism

■ Great Awakening

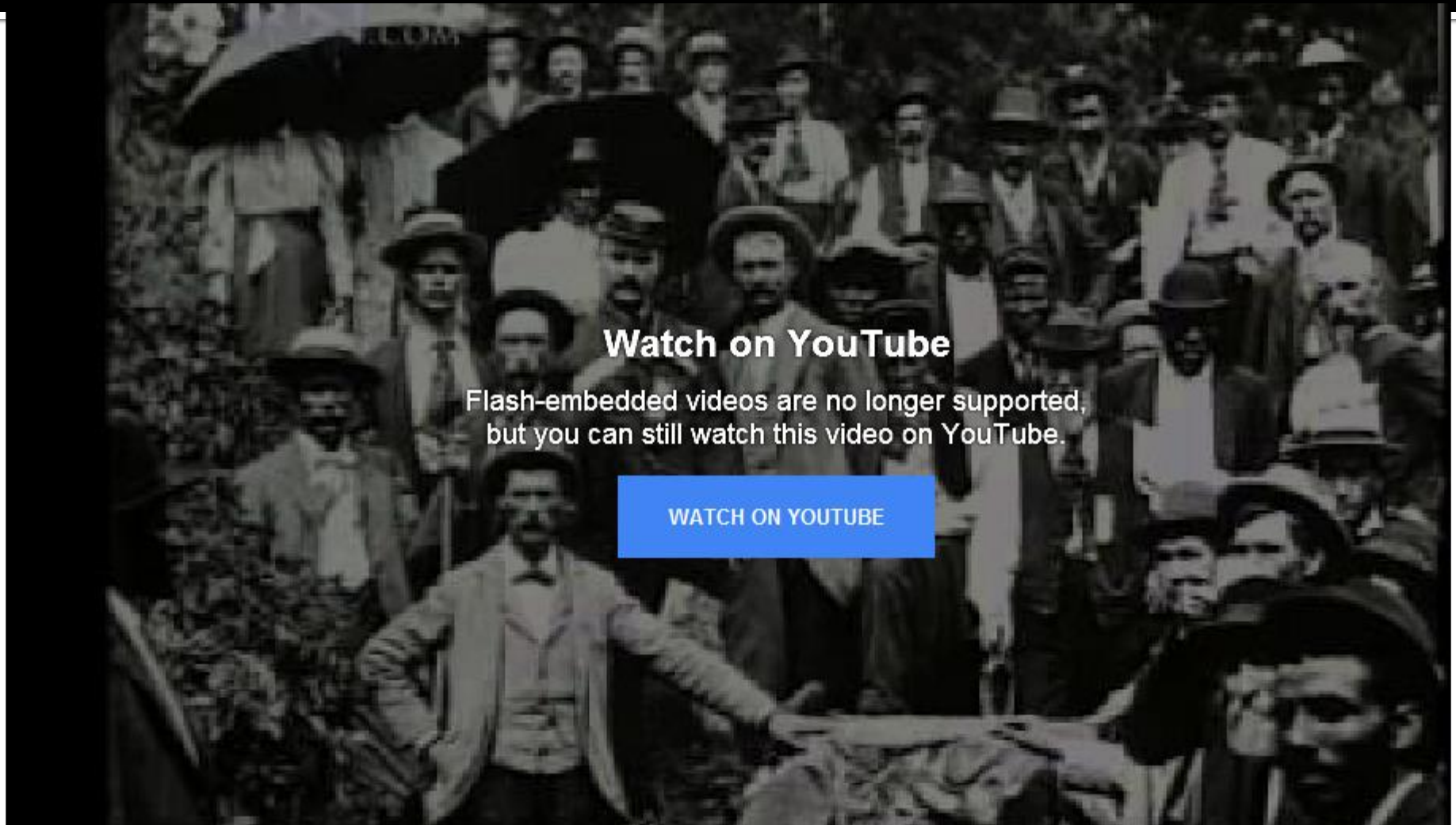
- 18th Century Christian revivalism
- Emphasis on individual relationship with Jesus Christ

■ Republicanism

- Derived from Greek and Romans republics. Meant a just society was one in which all citizens subordinated their private, selfish interest to the common good.
- Power of government must be from the consent of the governed



Evangelism and a Cultural Revolution



Watch on YouTube

Flash-embedded videos are no longer supported,
but you can still watch this video on YouTube.

[WATCH ON YOUTUBE](https://www.youtube.com/v/xKVjmmIXAhg)

<https://www.youtube.com/v/xKVjmmIXAhg>

What is a Constitution?

Constitution

- A nation's basic law.
- Creates political institutions, assigns or divides powers in government, and often provides certain guarantees to citizens
- Can be written or unwritten

Team Discussion: Do you feel that our Constitution is appropriately followed in the United States today? Justify with evidence.

The Government That Failed



- The Articles of Confederation
 - The first document to govern the United States.
 - Established a confederation among 13 states.
 - Congress had few powers; no president or national court system.
 - Most government power rested in the states.

The Articles of Confederation: America's First Constitution (cont.)

- Congress, though dominant, was severely hobbled:
 - Each state had a single vote
 - All bills dealing with subjects of importance required the support of nine states
 - Any amendment of the Articles themselves required unanimous ratification.
 - Congress was weak—and was purposely designed to be weak.

Landmarks in Land Laws

- Passages of public domain legislation:
 - **Old Northwest** area northwest of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi River, of the Great Lakes
 - **Land Ordinance of 1785** (see Map 9.2) provided for the acreage of the Old Northwest to be sold and the proceeds to pay the national debt
 - Surveyed, then divided into townships, and finally into sections
 - Sixteen sections for education.

Landmarks in Land Laws

- **Northwest Ordinance of 1787:**
 - This ordinance related to the governance of the old Northwest: how a nation should deal with its colonies
 - First temporary tutelage, then permanent equality
 - First, two evolutionary territorial stages under the subordination of the federal government
 - When a territory had 60,000 inhabitants, it might be admitted by Congress as a state
 - The Ordinance forbid slavery.

Strengths and Weaknesses

STRENGTHS

- Established strong method of allocating western lands
- Appointed ambassadors and foreign relations with European nations (Britain)
- Postal system established
- Print money (but could not control states from affecting inflation)
- Make war and peace
- Established a unifying legislative body

WEAKNESSES

- Congress could not enact its tax-collection programs
- Congress could not regulate inter-state commerce
- No executive branch to enforce laws
- 9 of 13 states for approval of laws (small vs. large states)
- No national court system
- Needed unanimous consent for amendment
- No national army, asked for states to provide troops/navies

The Government That Failed

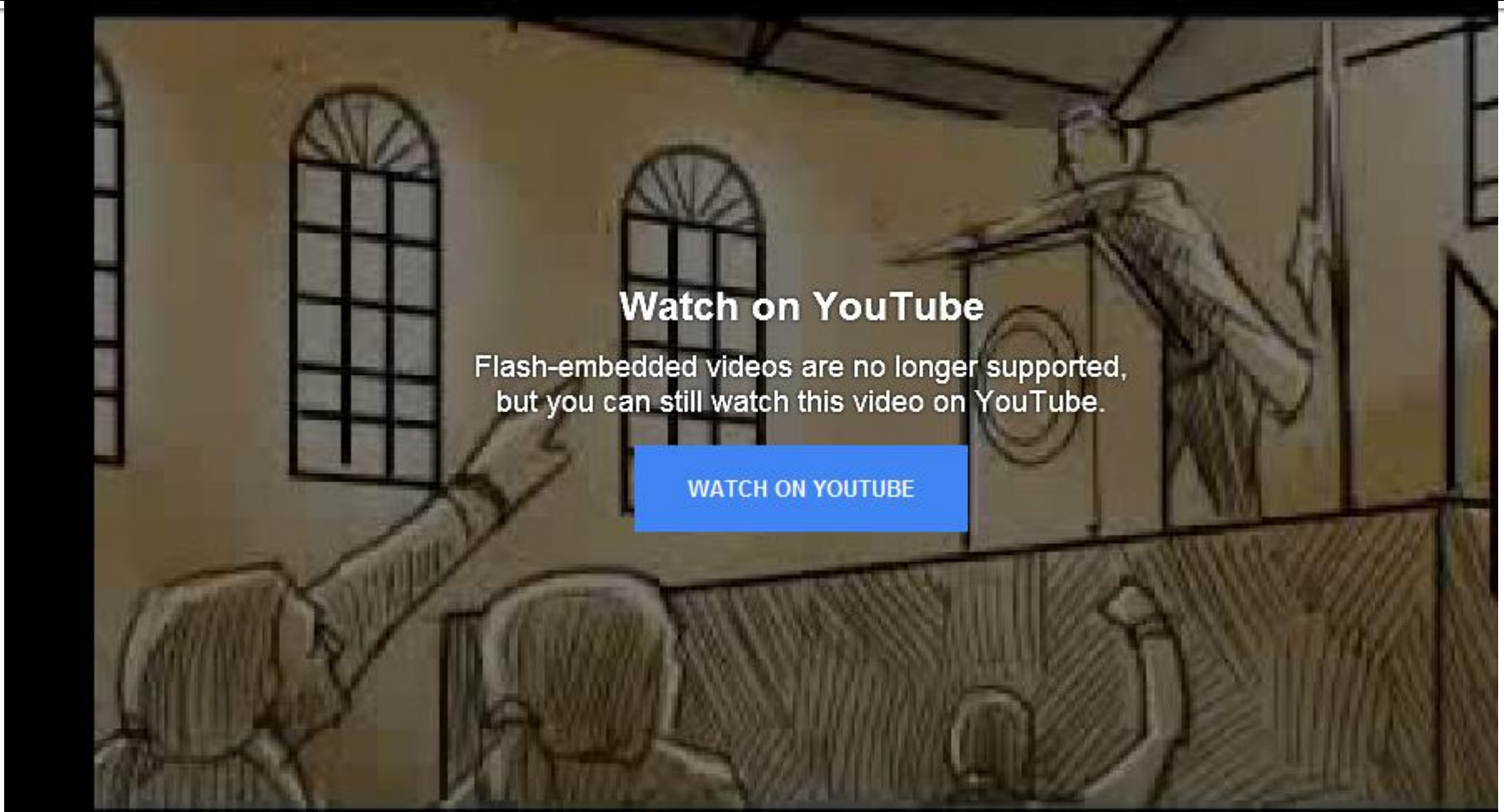
- **Economic Turmoil**

- Postwar depression left farmers unable to pay debts

- **Shays' Rebellion**

- Series of attacks on courthouses by a small band of farmers led by Revolutionary War Captain Daniel Shays to block foreclosure proceedings.
- Economic elite concerned about Articles' inability to limit these violations of individual's property rights

Shays' Rebellion



<https://www.youtube.com/v/3lmlEcsTEVo>

The Federalist Papers

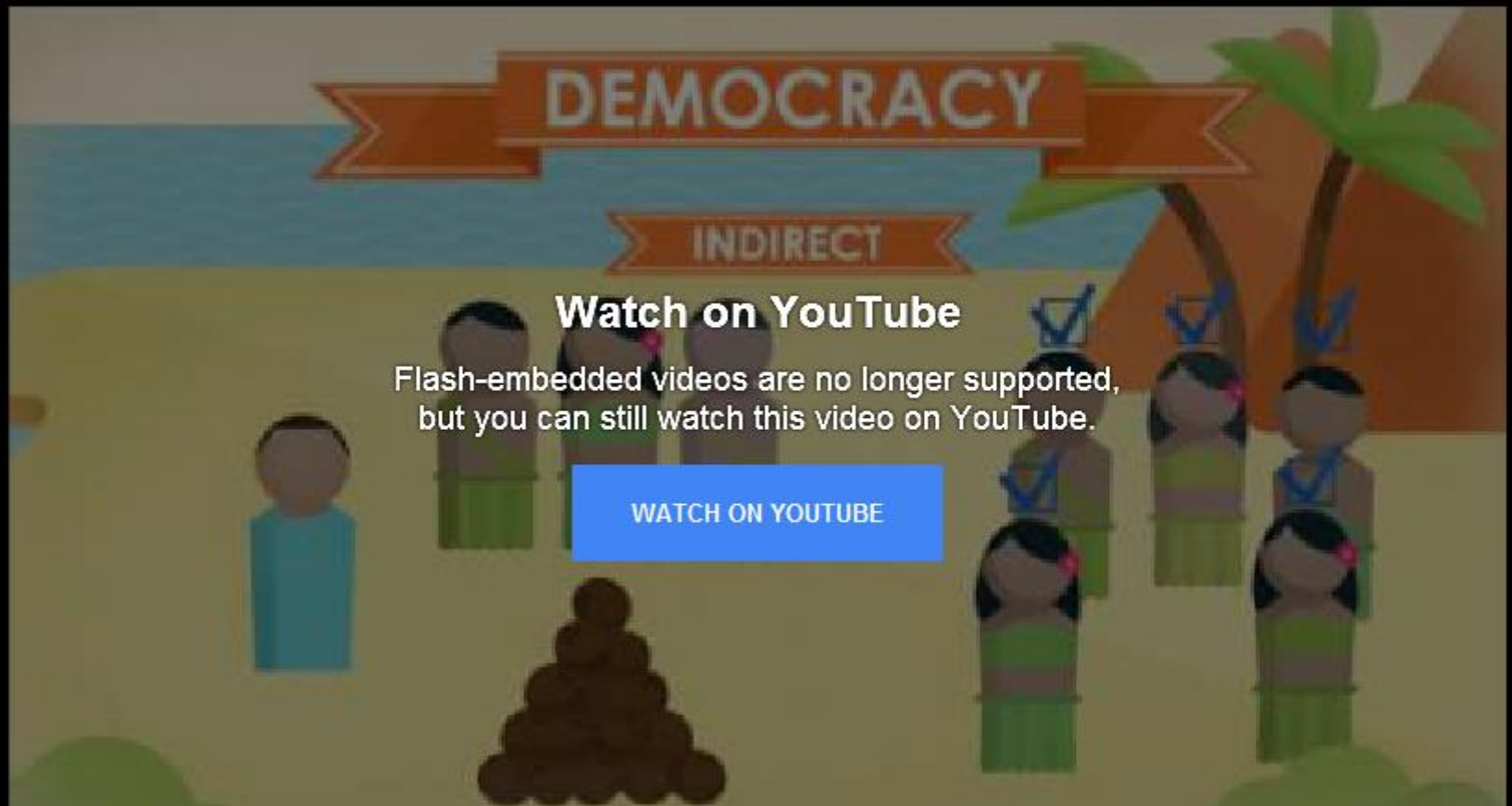
- ***Federalist Papers***

- Originally published in 1788
- A collection of essays (85) written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison explaining how the new government/constitution would work.
- Their purpose was to convince the New York state legislature to ratify the constitution, which it did.

- **Most Important for AP Government**

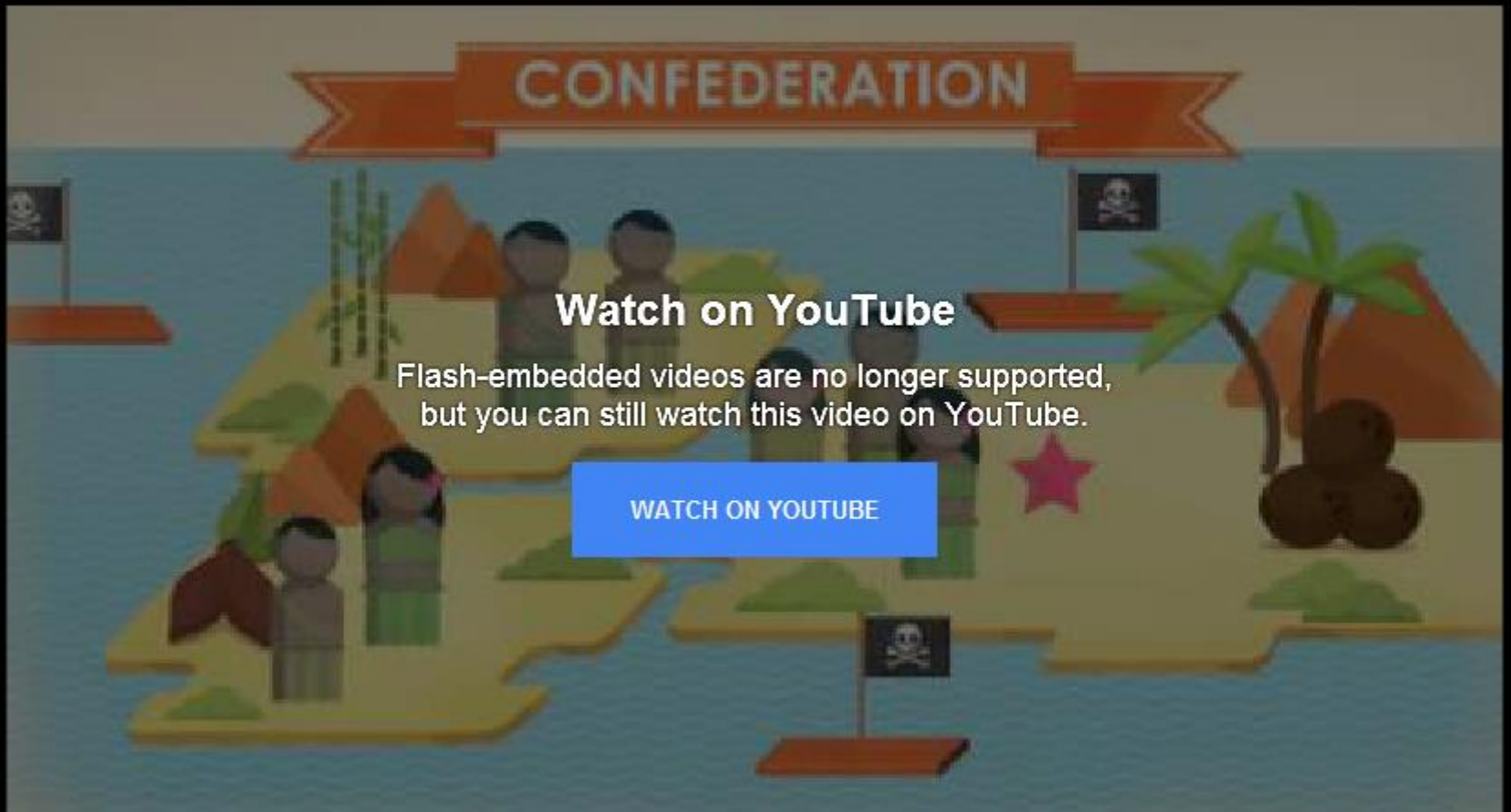
- Fed. 10, Fed. 51, Fed. 70

Power Dynamics in Different Forms of Government



<https://www.youtube.com/v/vdhgxo47OWM>

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<https://www.youtube.com/v/SL6eGwPoJTg>