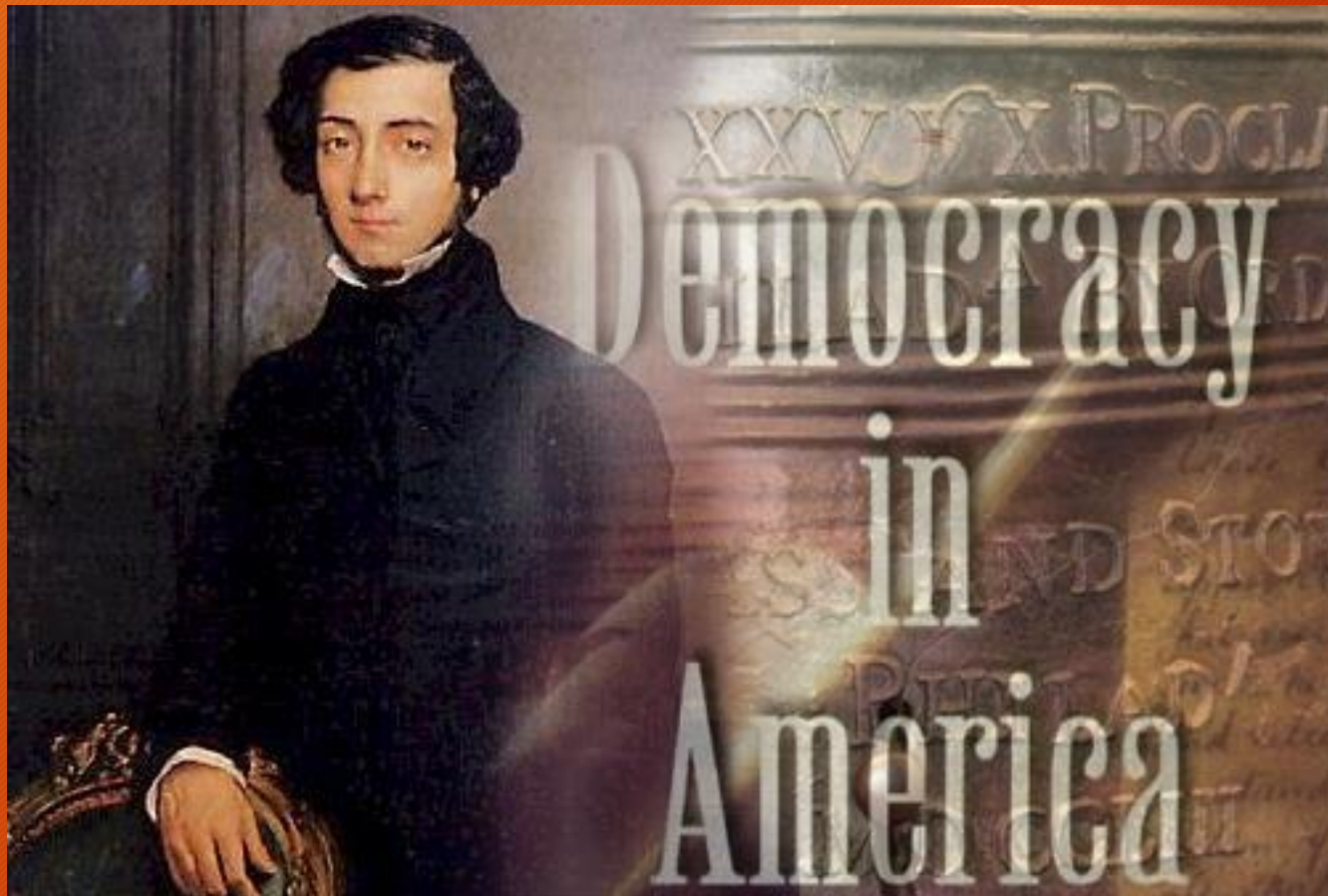


# EOC STAAR Review

Founding Fathers and Westward Expansion

Describe with words how each of Alexis de Tocqueville's five values are important to U.S. Democracy



### 3. Populism

The participation  
of the common  
people in political  
life

### 2. Individualism

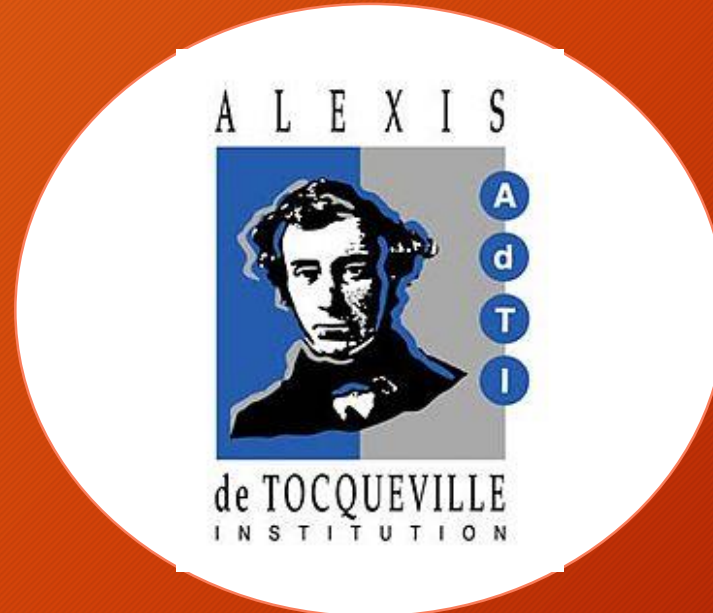
Individuals can  
rise in society  
free of any  
distinctions

### 4. Egalitarianism (Equality)

America is a society of  
equals without social  
distinctions

### 1. *Laissez-faire*

Government is  
“hands-off”  
towards the  
economy and  
businesses



Alexis de Tocqueville said  
these values are crucial to  
America's success

### 5. Liberty







Freedom from a  
tyrannical  
government that is  
protected by laws

# What is the importance of Democratic Process- Civil Responsibility? “Building a More Perfect Union

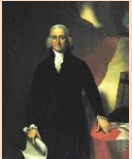
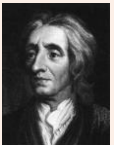


- Lobbying: Private interest groups that influence legislation
- Non-Violent Protest: Civil disobedience, boycotts, sit-ins, strikes
- Litigation: Settling disputes in the courts
- Amendments: Additions or changes to the U.S. Constitution

# Founding Fathers Line-Up

Explain the significance of these Founding Fathers to the formation of the United States

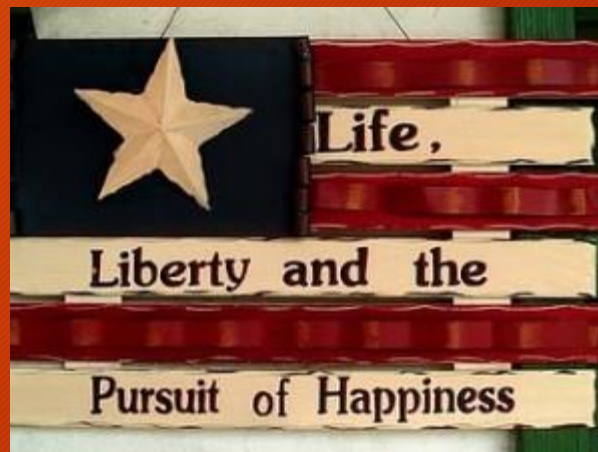
	Founding Father	Significance
	Benjamin Rush	“Father of American Medicine” Rush to the hospital
	John Hancock	His signature is a symbol of American freedom
	John Jay	First Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. John Jay Justice
	John Witherspoon	Founder of Princeton University. Feed a prince with a spoon
	John Peter Muhlenberg	Leader of the “Black Regiment,” a group of priests who recruited soldiers for the war
	Charles Carroll	Only Catholic Founding Father. Charles Carroll Catholic

# Founding Fathers Line-Up Continued

	Founding Father	Significance
	Jonathan Trumbull, Sr.	Only British governor to side with the colonies
	John Locke	Writings influenced the Declaration of Independence. "Life, Liberty, Property"
	George Washington	Commander of the Continental Army and the first President of the United States
	Thomas Jefferson	Author of the Declaration of Independence

# Charters of Freedom: Declaration of Independence

- In Your Own Words: We want to separate from a government that does not protect U.S. The government should protect the people
- Importance: Declared independence from England and gave reasons why. It influenced many other revolutions around the world as well.



# Charters of Freedom: U.S. Constitution

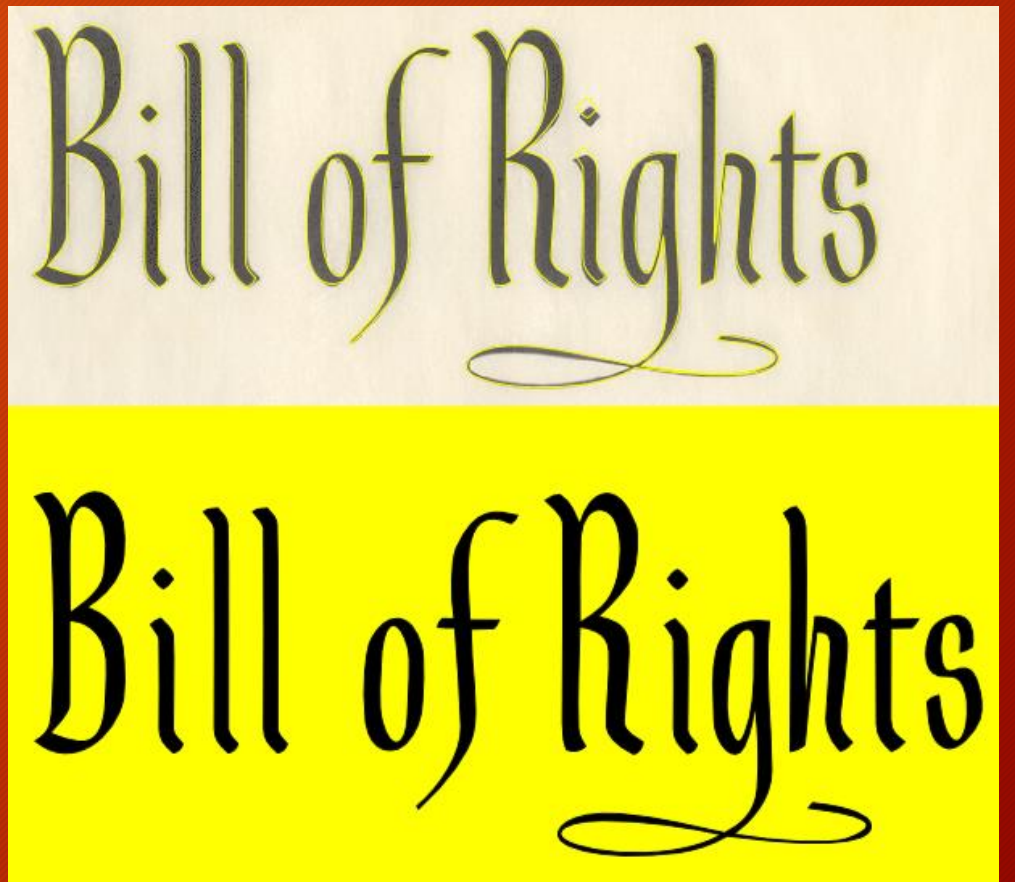
- In Your Own Words: Establishes the expectations of the government and the powers of each branch.
- Importance: Rules and laws that govern and guide our country





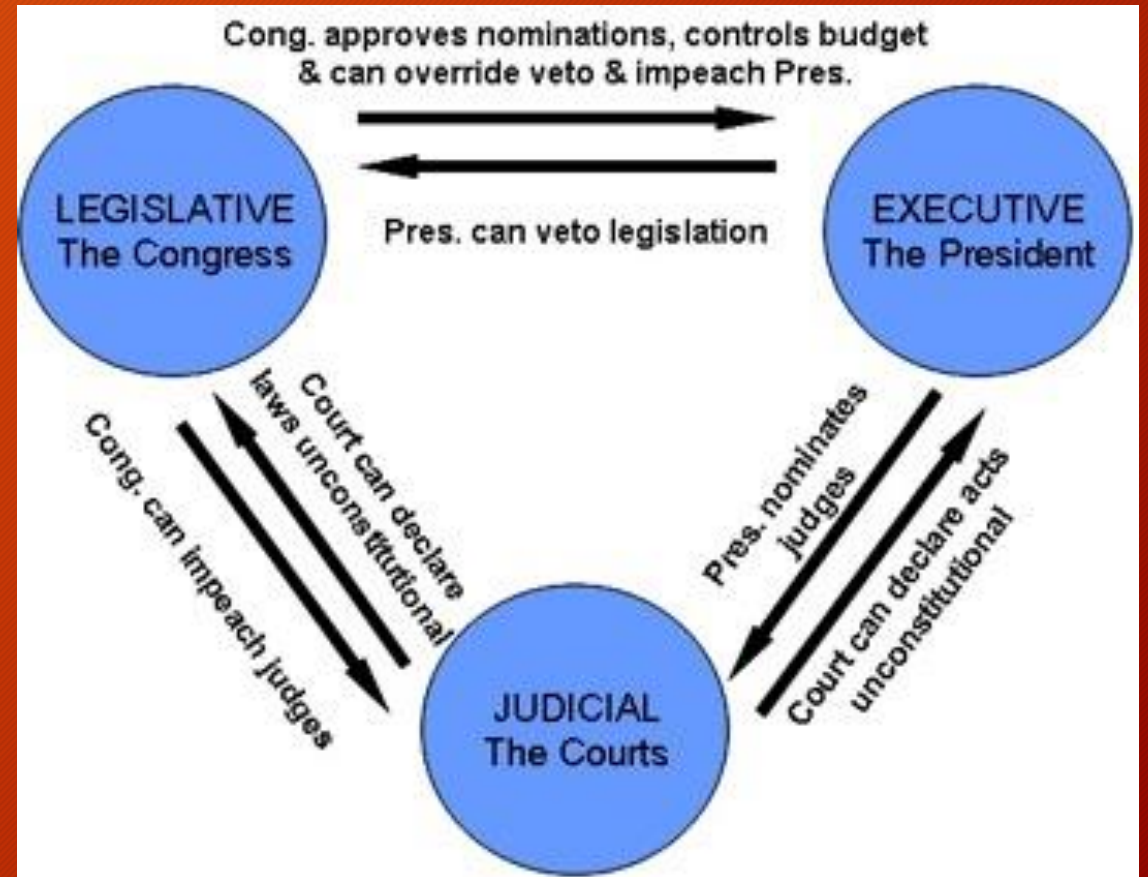
# Charters of Freedom: Bill of Rights

- In Your Own Words: Additional rights guaranteed to the citizens of the United States. These rights cannot be infringed upon.
- Importance: Rights guaranteed to all citizens of the U.S.



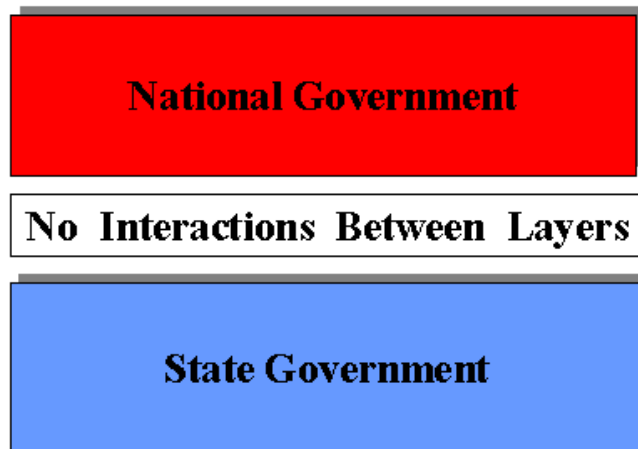
# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

- Checks and Balances: Each branch of the government has power over the others to make sure no one branch becomes too powerful.



# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

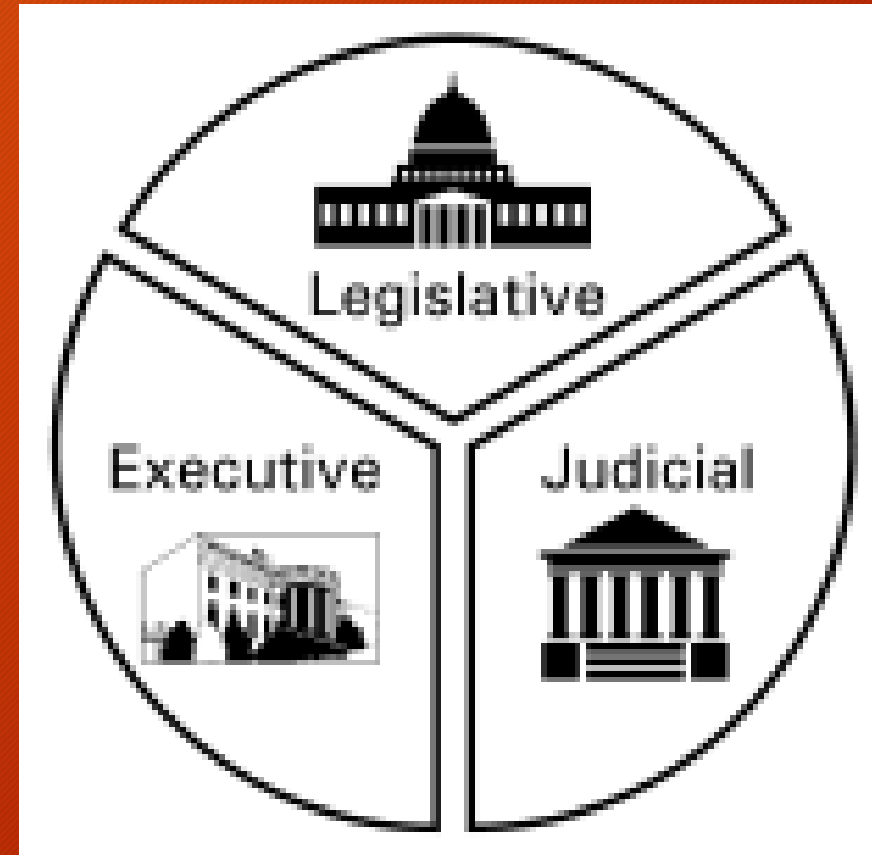
## LAYER CAKE FEDERALISM \*



- Federalism: Power is shared between the federal and state governments

# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

- Separation of Powers:  
Divide the government into three separate branches.  
Each have their own powers.



# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

## LIMITED GOVERNMENT



Absolute Power Corrupts  
Absolutely

Each aspect Government  
controls of your life is one  
less aspect you control  
of your own life.

- Limited Government: Powers of the federal government limited to those specifically provided in the Constitution.

# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

- Republicanism: A democratic government of representatives elected by the people.

# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

- Popular Sovereignty: People have the power. They give their consent to be governed.



# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

- Individual Rights: Rights provided to citizens that are guaranteed.





# Protections of the Bill of Rights

- First Amendment: Freedom of speech, religion, press, right to petition, right to assemble
- Second Amendment: Right to bear arms
- Third Amendment: No quartering of troops
- Fourth Amendment: No unreasonable search and seizure

# Protections of the Bill of Rights

- Fifth Amendment: No self-incrimination, no double jeopardy, grand jury, eminent domain...the government can take over property with just compensation.
- Sixth Amendment: Trial by jury of peers, right to a fair and speedy trial
- Seventh Amendment: Trial by jury in civil cases over \$20
- Eighth Amendment: No cruel and unusual punishment

# Protections of the Bill of Rights

- Ninth Amendment: Rights of the people are not limited to those in the Constitution
- Tenth Amendment: All powers not specified in the Constitution are given to the states