**Lesson Keynotes**

1. What are the seven types of governmental systems in the world?
	1. Democracy
		1. Allows all citizens to determine public policy and have equal rights to express their opinions
		2. Vests the supreme power in the people
		3. Exists in two forms
			1. Direct democracy – a system of government that allows citizens to vote directly to approve or reject proposed public policies or to force an elected official from office before the completion of his or her term
			2. Indirect democracy or representative democracy – a system in which citizens elect representatives who decide policies on behalf of their constituents
	2. Popular sovereignty
		1. One of the basic principles of an indirect democracy
		2. Government is created by the people and depends on the people for authority to rule
		3. People express their power through voting
		4. First developed by the Greeks in the 5th Century B.C. and later adopted by the Roman Empire
		5. Founded on the ideals from the philosophical movement called the Age of Enlightenment that occurred in Europe during the18th century
			1. Philosophers of democratic theory during the Age of Enlightenment include, John Locke, Thomas Hobbes and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Many ideas from these philosophers were used by the founding fathers when they were drafting the US Constitution and the Declaration of Independence
			2. Examples include
				1. John Locke’s “life, liberty and right to property” was adapted to “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”
				2. Thomas Hobbes’ “Social-Contract Theory” was also borrowed by the founding fathers
				3. Is the type of government in the US (specifically it is a republic, or a representative democracy)?

The framework for the US government is outlined in the US Constitution and the Declaration of Independence

When drafting the US Constitution many citizens were uncomfortable with a direct democracy

Instead the citizens preferred a republic, in which the interests of the people were represented by the more educated or wealthier citizens

* + 1. The Founding Fathers then created the Legislative Branch, which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate
		2. They are responsible for representing the interests of their constituents in Washington, D.C.
			1. Today, some argue that
				1. US citizens are more educated and the representative democracy system is outdated; therefore, the US should transition to more of a direct democracy system of government
				2. A transition to a more direct democracy would be to abolish the Electoral College
	1. Monarchy
		1. Government in which a member of a royal family, usually a king or a queen, has absolute authority over a territory and its government
		2. Typically inherited and passed from generation to generation
	2. Most modern monarchies are known as Constitutional Monarchies
		+ - 1. Constitutional monarchies place a mainly ceremonial role on the monarchy, but have little actual say in governance
				2. Governance is actually carried out by elected officials
				3. Countries with a constitutional monarchy system include Great Britain and Spain
				4. The British Parliament, also known as the legislative body of Great Britain consists of four branches; some are elected and some are appointed

Prime Minister – the highest ranking leader and the head of state

The Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister must be members of the House of Commons or House of Lords and leading figures in the majority party

Responsible for overseeing all services of government

House of Commons – elected and represent single-member districts in Great Britain

House of Lords – regional representatives and senior leaders in the Church of England

* + 1. In traditional monarchies, the monarch is both the ceremonial and the governmental head of state, such as in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
	1. Oligarchy
		1. Government in which the elite few hold all of the power and typically rule in their own interests
		2. Withholds important political rights from a majority of the population
		3. Typically conditions the participation in government upon
			1. Possession of wealth
			2. Social status
			3. Military position
			4. Achievements
		4. Usually dictatorships, where a small political party or military-junta supports a dictator. Examples include
			1. The Former Soviet Union (FSU)
			2. South Africa before Apartheid in the early 1990s
			3. Present day North Korea
	2. Totalitarianism
		1. Government that is ruled by tyranny, or a tyrant
		2. Allows the leader to exercise unlimited power, and individuals have no personal rights or liberties
		3. Typically ruled in the name of
			1. Religion
			2. Ideology
			3. Personal cult organized by the supreme leader
		4. The most notable examples of a totalitarian regime include
			1. Hitler’s Nazi Germany
			2. Saddam Hussein in Iraq
			3. Russia’s Joseph Stalin
		5. The beginning of a totalitarian regime usually begins with a charismatic leader
	3. Communism
		1. A political system in which the government controls all means of production
		2. The government has absolute control over production and consumption of goods in the country
		3. First outlined by Fredrich Engels and Karl Marx in 1848 when they wrote the “Communist Manifesto”
		4. Marx and Engels believed that social class division was an instrument of oppression that was used by the government
		5. Appeared first in the Soviet Union and spread throughout parts of the world into China, Cuba, Korea, and Vietnam
		6. The US worked to contain the communist movement by writing the Containment Doctrine, which was a foreign policy strategy that called for the US to isolate the Soviet Union and “contain” all its advances into other countries
			1. The Cold War
				1. Began shortly after World War II
				2. Russia had sealed off Eastern Europe with the “iron curtain” to create the Soviet Union
				3. The US feared the spread of Communism into war torn Western Europe
				4. It lasted about 40 years before the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 which united communist East Germany to capitalist West Germany
				5. Communist China also fell in 1989 when thousands of students held a protest in Tiananmen Square
				6. Finally ended in 1991 when the Soviet Union fell and created 15 separate non-communist nations which now make up most of Eastern Europe
			2. The Vietnam War
				1. After the Korean War and the communist victory in China in 1949, the US turned its attention to Asian communism
				2. Beginning in 1956, the US began to send troops into communist-occupied North Vietnam
				3. In 1975, South Vietnam finally fell and Vietnam was reunited as a single communist nation
	4. Theocracy
		1. A political system in which the officials are considered to be divinely guided, or directed by God
		2. Two of the most well-known Theocratic governments in the world are Iran and Vatican City
			1. Iran
				1. Became a theocratic government in 1979 when the Iranian Revolution overthrew the Shah, or King of Iran
				2. The Shah was replaced by the Islamic leader Ayatollah Khomeini
			2. Vatican City
				1. The smallest state in both area and population in the world
				2. Landlocked within the city of Rome, Italy
				3. Ruled by the head of the Catholic Church, the Pope
1. How does government affect foreign policy?
	1. Foreign Policy
		1. Involves making choices that affect the rest of the world; least effective when done unilaterally
		2. Government can affect foreign policy through three different tools
			1. Military
				1. War or the threat of war against another nation
				2. The US has used war or force

To oppose ethnic cleansing in Kosovo

To perform peacekeeping missions in Somalia

To topple Saddam Hussein’s regime in Iraq

* + - 1. Economy
				1. Economic instruments can almost be as strongly as war
				2. Control of oil, trade regulations, and tariffs play an important role in a country’s economic vitality
				3. Sanctions

A form of economic penalty in which a country halts all economic exchanges between countries

Most effective when a group of countries agrees to impose trade restrictions

* + - 1. Diplomacy
				1. The quietest instrument of foreign influence
				2. The process by which nations carry on relationships with each other
				3. Involves ambassadors meeting at summits to discuss issues like treaties, economic relations, and aid for stranded tourists
		1. Currently, foreign governments are the most concerned about countries that are actively developing nuclear weapons capabilities, such as North Korea and Iran
			- 1. Both countries are considered to be “one-party” political systems
	1. Foreign Policy Departments
		1. The State Department – the foreign policy department of the US Government
		2. The Secretary of State
			1. The chief of the State Department and the key adviser to the President on foreign policy matters
			2. Responsible for overseeing 300 different embassies and consulates around the world and representing the interests of America abroad
			3. Works closely with the Department of Defense
		3. The Department of Defense
			1. a key foreign policy actor
			2. Collectively made up of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marines
			3. Has a larger budget than any other department in the US
			4. Works closely with the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters of national security
		4. Chief Foreign Policymaker
			1. The President is the Chief Foreign Policymaker for the US
			2. As the chief diplomat, the President’s powers include
				1. Making treaties
				2. Acting as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
				3. Deploying American troops abroad
1. How do governments facilitate relationships with one another?
	1. International Organizations
		1. The United Nations (UN)
			1. An international peacekeeping organization that was created in 1945 following World War II
			2. Members agree to renounce war and respect certain human and economic freedoms
			3. These different government systems work together to create programs focused on economic development including health, education, and welfare
			4. 192 different member nations compose the UN
			5. There are 15 member countries that comprise the UN Security Council. Five of those nations are permanent members on the UN Security Council
				1. Permanent member nations are the US, France, Russian Federation, China, and the United Kingdom
	2. Regional Organizations
		1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
			1. Created in 1949 by a treaty in the Post World War II era for military reasons
			2. All involved nations agreed to combine military forces: war against one is war against all
			3. It’s original members included the US, Canada, most of Western Europe, and Turkey
			4. In 2002, NATO added seven additional countries in Eastern Europe
		2. The European Union (EU)
			1. A transnational government composed of most European nations
			2. Coordinates monetary regulations, trade, immigration, and labor policies so that each government system has an economic unit
			3. Has been a model for other economic federations in Latin America and Africa
	3. Nongovernmental Organizations
		* 1. International organizations that seek a set of objectives but are not formally connected to a government
				1. Example: the terrorist network of Al-Qaeda was founded and funded by Muslim fundamentalists in the Middle East
				2. The “War on Terrorism” was organized by a coalition of nations following the 9/11 terrorists attacks

These nations are working to combat the threat of terrorism and establish stable governments for many countries in the Middle East

Promoting democracy in the Middle East has been a difficult task because many Middle Eastern countries are hesitant about adopting western democratic practices

1. What causes conflict between different governmental systems?
	1. Military Power
		1. Example: the Post-Cold War era gave rise to local dictators and ethnic rivals which were held in check by the power of the Soviet Union
			1. The number of regional conflicts has grown tremendously since the fall of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s
			2. After the fall of the Soviet Union, the US emerged as the world’s superpower
			3. The US is often expected to act as the “world police” during regional crises and threats
	2. Humanitarian Intervention
		1. The most notable examples include distributing food and aid to the nation’s citizens
		2. Intervention can result from a country’s violence towards its own citizens
		3. Military force
			1. Can be used to protect citizens against threats from their government or ethnic groups
			2. Can be controversial because it involves violating a nation’s sovereignty
			3. In 1993, the US used military force to restore the elected leader of Haiti to power
			4. In 1995, the US used military force to stop ethnic cleansing in Bosnia
			5. The US is often hesitant to intervene because it could cause Americans to lose their lives
		4. Being the world’s superpower, the US has a constant demand for humanitarian intervention assistance
	3. Nuclear Proliferation
		1. The spread of technology has enabled the creation of nuclear weapons and software to guide the missiles
		2. International organizations such as the UN are working to deny these weapons of mass destruction to totalitarian governments and dictatorships
		3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 was a document signed by many different governments which agreed that nations would not acquire or test nuclear weapons
		4. The UN actively inspects governments such as Iraq and Iran for the development of nuclear weapons
		5. Recently Iran has been defiant with UN weapons inspectors and received economic sanctions
		6. Iran has received economic support from similar government systems (i.e. Russia)
2. What careers are available in government and government organizations?
	1. State and Local Governments
		1. The US has 50 state governments and over 80,000 local governments which include counties, municipalities and school districts
		2. State and local government careers can include positions that are elected or not
			* 1. Elected offices include

Governor

Lieutenant Governor

Attorney General

Mayors

Commissioners

Judges and School Board Members

* + - * 1. Unelected offices include careers in departments like

Law Enforcement

Fire Service

Sanitation

Water

Education

Transportation

Public administration

* + 1. Local governments have the largest budget for education spending
		2. Education spending includes
			1. Hiring teachers
			2. Maintaining school facilities
			3. Providing materials
	1. Federal Government
		1. Bureaucracy is a term that is often used to describe careers at the federal level
		2. There are almost 3 million national bureaucratic positions available to civilians (O'Conner, 2009)
		3. Bureaucracy operates on the merit principle, in which entrance and promotion are awarded on the basis of demonstrated abilities rather than on “who you know” basis
			1. People in these positions are known as civil servants
			2. This merit-based system is open for competition, competence, and political neutrality
			3. In 1978 the Civil Service Reform Act reinforced these merit principles and legislated the right to unionize for many federal civil servants
			4. Unionized civil servants work to negotiate certain work conditions such as training opportunities and due process protection of disciplinary matters
			5. However, unionized federal civil servants cannot Negotiate salary and work hours or strike due to the threat of public safety and health
			6. The US Post Office has the largest percentage of employees (90%) that belong to a union (Harris, 2011)
		4. Bureaucratic agency careers can include positions with
			1. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
			2. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
			3. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)C
			4. enter for Disease Control (CDC)
			5. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
			6. US Postal Service (USPS)
			7. Employs more people than any other federal bureaucratic agency
			8. Social Security
	2. International Agencies
		1. Careers with international agencies usually require an advanced degree in fields such as political science or foreign policy
		2. Careers with international agencies can include
			1. Administration
			2. Peace negotiation
			3. Security and translation
		3. International agencies include
			1. The UN
			2. The Red Cross
			3. NATO
			4. World Trade Organization (WTO)