



Citizen Academy: Civics 101 and the U.S. Constitution --- Handout #1

Political Spectrum and Separation of Powers

Founders: _____

Today: _____

Types and advantages of government.

Monarchy

Aristocracy

Democracy,

Advantages



Polybius: (c.200 – c.118 BC) a Greek historian of the Hellenistic Period known for his work, **The Histories**, (period of 264–146 BC). He describes the rise of the Roman Republic to 'world power, also renowned for his ideas of separation of powers in government, later used in Montesquieu's **The Spirit of the Laws** and our Founding Fathers drafting our United States Constitution.

Mixed Constitution

Discussion

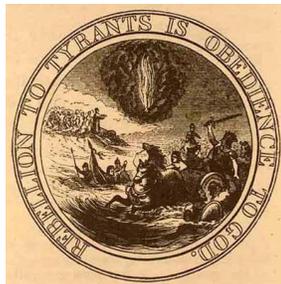
What does it mean to be SOVERIEGN?

Can we have too much democracy?

How did the 16th and 17th amendment affect the role of wealth?

Do our 3 branches of government provide checks and balance?

Location and reason of power



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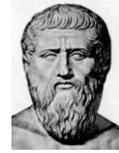
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PARADE OF TREES

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New for 2014
PARADE OF HERITAGE

Who's Who: Plato, Polybius, Iroquois, Blackstone, Locke, Montesquieu, Paine, Iroquois, Sherman, Adams, Jay, Wythe, Jefferson, Hamilton, Shay, Madison, Gerry, Mason, Franklin, Pinckney, Washington, Committee Assignments & c.

Plato: (424/23 BC – 348/47) BC; Student of Socrates, Founder of the Academy in Athens; - philosopher, mathematician, writer. He wrote of Socratic dialogues; widely known for writing **The Republic**. Socrates, Aristotle, Plato developed the foundations for Western think (philosophy & science).



Cicero: Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 BC – 43 BC) Roman philosopher, statesman, lawyer, orator, political theorist, and constitutionalist; introduced Romans to the chief schools of Greek philosophy; created a Latin philosophical vocabulary. During the eighteenth-century, Cicero's impact lead Enlightenment thinkers such as John Locke, David Hume, and Montesquieu.



"Men decide far more problems by hate, love, lust, rage, sorrow, joy, hope, fear, illusion, or some other inward emotion, than by reality, authority, any legal standard, judicial precedent, or statute." Cicero

"The first duty of a man is the seeking after and the investigation of truth." Cicero

Montesquieu: Charles-Louis de Secondat, baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu. (1689 – 1755) A French social observer and political thinker; major contributor the "Enlightenment." Famous for articulating the theory of Separation of Powers. He was largely responsible for the popularization of the term feudalism. Feudalism: A (legal and military custom) system to structure society around land holding in exchange for service or labor.

Sir William Blackstone: (1723 - 1780) English jurist, judge, law professor, and Tory politician. Most noted for writing the Commentaries on the Laws of England, designed to provide a complete overview of the bases for the laws of nature and Nature's God along with English law; four volumes 1770, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1778 and in a posthumous edition in 1783. Today, the Commentaries are cited in Supreme Court decisions between 10 and 12 times each year.

John Locke (1632 - 1704) Father of Liberalism, English philosopher and physician said to be one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. His writings influenced Voltaire and Rousseau... Locke's ideas show up in the classical republicanism and liberal theory -- the U.S. Declaration of Independence. *"government with the consent of the governed"; state of nature; rights of life, liberty and property*

Daniel Shay: (1747 - ?) Farmer, Soldier, rebel leader. Shays' Rebellion, 1786-87 armed uprising in ace in central and western Massachusetts, starting August 21, 1786. Factors: post war financial difficulties, economic depression, and debt, occurred due to lack of hard currency, and harsh government policies instituted in 1785 to solve the state's debt problems. Protesters (many veterans) blocked county courts stopping judicial hearings for tax and debt collection. "Shaysites" organized armed force; scattered resistance continued until June 1787.

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