Prologue Sec. 3, 4

Directions:

*Find these terms and names and write a definition in your own words explaining them.*

*Write down* ***key words*** *next to the terms and names first…*

Section 3-

P. 19

1. Common Law-*customs and principles over time*

*“Common Law means the customs and principles established over time become the same as law for people.”*

1. Magna Carta-*1215 In England ; demands on King John limiting the powers of the King*

*“In 1215 in England, angry Nobles placed demands on King John which limited his powers”.*

P. 20

3. Due Process-*no arrest or imprisonment w/o charges, trial by jury, protection under the law.*

*“Due process means you can not be arrested or put in prison without charges and that you have the right to a trial by jury.”*

1. Parliament- *England’s National legislature; “No taxation without representation”*

*“A Parliament is a group of citizens formed to act as the nation’s legislature”*

1. Divine Right-*Monarchs were chosen by GOD and are only responsible to GOD.*

*“Divine right meant that people thought Kings and Queens could only be chosen to lead by God.”*

P. 21

6. Petition of Rights (4) –

1. *No taxation without consent*
2. *No illegal imprisonment*
3. *No housing troops w/o consent*
4. *No maintaining a military government (AKA- marshal law) during peacetime.*

“A Petition of Rights in England brought an end to: taxation without consent, illegal imprisonment of citizens, housing troops in people’s homes, and maintaining a military government during peacetime.”

P. 22

1. Glorious Revolution-*1688-1689, A war to overthrow the Catholic King James II by Protestants Mary and William III of Netherlands. Opened the door for the English Bill of Rights in 1689.*

*“The Glorious Revolution occurred from 1688 when the Dutch under William III invaded England and with the help of English Protestants overthrew King James, a Catholic. It set up events which led to the acceptance of the English Bill of Rights in 1689”.*

1. Constitutional Monarchy*- Powers of ruler restricted by a constitution (laws of the country)*

*“A Constitutional Monarchy occurs when the ruler is restricted by a written Constitution”*

P. 23

1. English Bill of Rights- *1689, List of rights and liberties, granted by William and Mary of England*

*“In* *1689, William and Mary accepted a written list of rights and liberties believed to be essential by their subjects”*

 Section 4-

P. 24

1. Enlightenment- *principles of reason, methods of science applied to all of society, observation and inquiry. Focused on worldly conditions.*
2. John Locke*-* **1690- “Two Treatises of Government”** *governments’ most fundamental duty is to protect the rights of its citizens. Natural Rights are life, liberty, property. People formed governments to protect their natural rights.*
3. Thomas Hobbs-- **1651 “Leviathan”** *political theory book, people are selfish and ambitious by nature, government needed is an absolute monarchy. Contributed social contract: an agreement among society, people submitted to an authoritarian ruler to prevent disorder*

P. 25

1. Social Contract- *agreement among members of society to submit, or give up, some of their rights to a ruler to prevent disorder.*
2. Natural Rights-*all humans had by nature the right to life, liberty, property. Absolute right to rebel against a government that violated, failed to protect those rights.*

1. Separation of Powers- *liberty is safeguarded by splitting the government into three separate branches. Legislative- to make laws, Executive- to enforce laws, Judicial- to interpret laws.*

P. 27

1. Representative Government- *citizens elect representatives to make laws and policies for them*
2. Federal System- *powers of the government divided between a central (federal), state, and local governments, into three branches (executive, legislative, judicial), and have a set of checks and balances to keep power out of the hands of any one branch.*