

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

Student Book

▶ **2nd Grade** | Unit 3

A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR A NEW COUNTRY

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 203

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LIFEPAC Test |Pull-out

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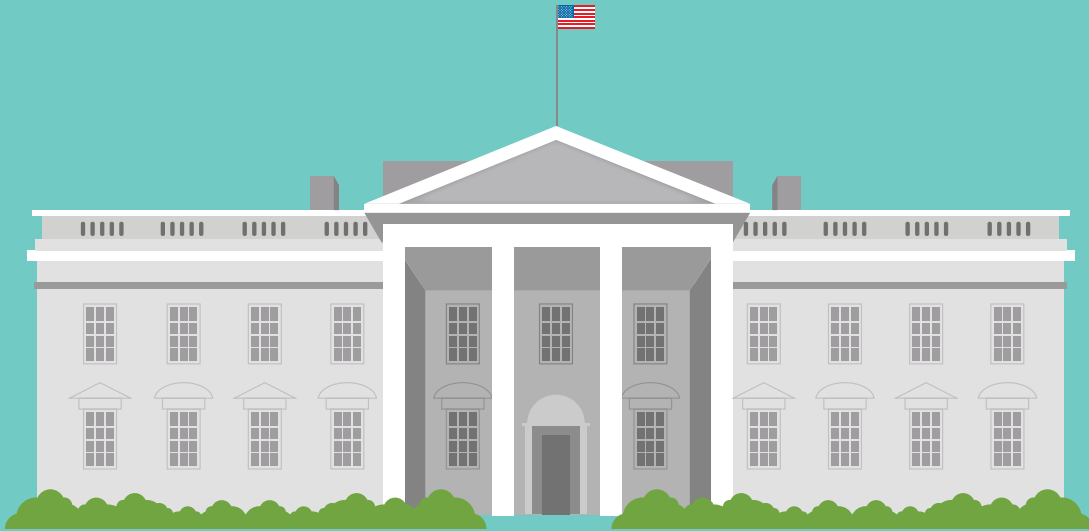


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A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR A NEW COUNTRY



What is needed to form a new government? Who sets up the government? What freedoms should the people have? What key items make a government good? In this unit, we will look at the forms of government in the Bible and those of other countries in the world. By studying these governments, we can get an idea for some of the building blocks that are needed to make a government successful.

The writing of the Constitution was a big step in America's history. Many men helped to write it, and it was a hard job. Each of the states wanted to see things in the new government. To agree, they had to meet in the middle. This unit will take a brief look at how our government was formed and how parts of it work.

Objectives

Read these objectives. They will tell what you will be able to do when you have finished this LIFEPAK®.

1. Explain the different kinds of government.
2. Tell why the new government did not work under the Articles of Confederation.
3. Discuss the work of the Founding Fathers as they wrote the Constitution.
4. Describe the three levels of government.
5. Explain the goals that the Founding Fathers were setting in the Preamble to the Constitution.
6. Recall the three branches of government.

New Words

These words will appear in **boldface** (darker print) the first time they are used.

approval (ə prōō' vəl). The act of agreeing with or accepting something.

argument (är' gyə mənt). A disagreement.

balance (bäl' əns). To hold equal; to keep equal power.

balance of power (bäl' əns ūv pou' ər). Sharing power so that no branch has more power than any other branch.

citizen (sit' ĭ zən). A person of a certain country; if you live in the United States, you are an American citizen.

compromise (kŏm' prə mīz). Settling a problem in a way that each side gives up certain things in order to reach an agreement.

complicated (kŏm' plī kā tīd). Not easy to understand; hard to explain.

Congress (kŏng' grīs). The name given to the two houses of the legislative branch; the Congress includes the House of Representatives and the Senate.

county seat (koun' tē sēt). The town or city that serves as the center of the county; place of the county courthouse.

delegate (děl' ĭ gīt). A person who acts for another person or group of people.

descendant (dī sĕn' dĕnt). The children, grandchildren, and so on of a family.

dictator (dīk' tā tər). A ruler with complete control over a country.

dictatorship (dīk tā' tər shīp). A country ruled by a dictator.

encourage (ĕn kûr' ĭj). To give support or push someone to keep going.

elect (ĭ lĕkt'). To pick by vote.

executive (ĭg zĕk' yĕ tĭv). The branch of government headed by the president.

federal (fĕd' ər əl). The government of an entire country or nation.

Federalists (fĕd' ər ə lĭsts). People who agreed with the Constitution.

founding (found' ĭng). The act of starting or creating something new.

frame (frām). Something that gives shape and support to a building, like the bones of a building.

framer (frā' mər). Someone who makes up a new plan or law or idea.

generation (jĕn ə rā' shən). All the people born and living about the same time.

judicial (jōō dīsh' əl). The branch of government headed by the Supreme Court.

justice (jūs' tīs). Fair treatment; also the word used for a Supreme Court judge.

kingdom (kīng' dəm). A government ruled by a king or queen.

legislative (ləj' ɪ slā tīv). The branch of government headed by Congress.

level (ləv' əl). A position of something.

local (lō' kəl). Close to home; a person's city, town, or village.

majority (mə jōr' ɪ tē). The larger part of a group; at least more than half of the total number.

oppose (ə pōz'). To be against or to disagree with something.

preamble (prē əm' bəl). An introduction.

ratify (rāt' ə fī). To agree with something in a formal way.

reference (rĕf' ə r əns). A note telling where to find something.

represent (rĕp rĭ zĕnt'). To act for someone else; to stand in place of another.

representative (rĕp rĭ zĕn' tĕ tĭv). A person who speaks or acts for someone else.

rural (rōōr' əl). In the country; outside a town or city.

separation of powers (sĕp ə rā' shən ŭv pou' ərs). Giving certain powers to each branch so that each one has its own jobs.

support (sə pōrt'). To agree with publicly.

unanimous (y năn' ə məs). Complete agreement of all of the people present.

veto (vē' tō). To refuse to pass a law.



1. A STUDY OF GOVERNMENT

Have you and your friends ever started a club? You probably picked a name for your club. Perhaps you made special rules that everyone had to obey. Maybe you chose a leader or club president. Some members had other jobs, such as planning club activities or taking notes at club meetings.

At times, your club members may have disagreed. Maybe you took a vote to settle the disagreement. You chose to do what the **majority** thought was best. Your club had formed a simple type of government.



Words to Study

descendant (dĭ sĕn dĕnt). The children, grandchildren, and so on of a family.

dictator (dĭk' tĕ tĕr). A ruler with complete control over a country.

dictatorship (dĭk tĕ' tĕr shĭp). A country ruled by a dictator.

elect (ĭ lĕkt'). To pick by vote.

federal (fĕd' ər əl). The government of an entire country or nation.

generation (jĕn ə rĕ' shən). All the people born and living about the same time.

kingdom (kĭng' dĕm). A government ruled by a king or queen.

majority (mə jĕr' ĭ tĕ). The larger part of a group; at least more than half of the total number.

represent (rĕp rĭ zĕnt'). To act for someone else; to stand in place of another.

representative (rĕp rĭ zĕn' tĕ tĭv). A person who speaks or acts for someone else.

Ask your teacher to say these words with you.



Teacher Check

Initial

Date



What Is Government?

Part of a government is the set of rules and laws that tell people how to live and act. Government also includes the people who are chosen as leaders. The leaders make sure the laws of the government are obeyed. They work to help the people live together in peace.



| U.S. Capitol Building

The United States has many government leaders. Some leaders live close to you. They are the men and women who govern your town or city. Others work at your state capital. They protect the laws of your state government. Still others gather in Washington, D. C., the capital of the United States. These leaders help run our country.

Government in the Bible



The Bible tells about a government God created. God's nation started with Abraham. His family became the nation of Israel. God promised to lead Abraham and his **descendants** to a special land. They called it the Promised Land. As Israel grew, God chose leaders for the people. One of these leaders was Moses. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments. This set of laws helped the people of Israel know how they should live. God gave the people other rules, too. Some of these laws can be found in the Book of Leviticus.

In the Promised Land (present-day Israel), God chose judges to rule the people. Some of these judges included Gideon, Deborah, and Barak. You can read about these leaders in the Book of Judges. Later, the people of Israel asked God to give them a government like the other countries around them. These countries were ruled by kings. God listened to the people. He chose Saul to be their first king. Israel became a kingdom and kept this kind of government for many years.



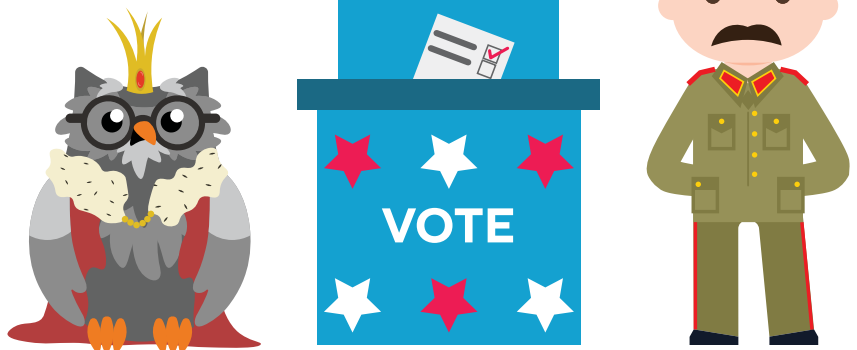
Circle the correct answer.

- 1.1** The leaders of Israel were chosen by _____ .
- a. the people b. God c. Moses

- 1.2** The first set of rules given to show the people how to live was the _____ .
- a. Bible
 - b. Book of Judges
 - c. Ten Commandments
- 1.3** In the Promised Land, God first chose _____ to rule over the people of Israel.
- a. judges
 - b. priests
 - c. prophets
- 1.4** God listened to the people when they asked for a _____ .
- a. president
 - b. king
 - c. priest

Different Kinds of Government

There are many different kinds of government in the world. But three types of government are the most common. These governments are **kingdoms**, **dictatorships**, and **representative** governments. Some governments combine different parts of these three forms.



Kingdoms

Sometimes, a king or queen leads the country. These royal rulers usually belong to the same family. A leader is chosen in each **generation**. When one ruler dies, one of his or her children becomes the new leader. This type of government is called a kingdom. At one time, America was ruled by a king. But the American colonists decided they did not want to be ruled this way. They fought the Revolutionary War so that they could choose a different type of government.



Read the following sentences. Circle *correct* if the sentence is right or *incorrect* if the sentence is wrong.

- 1.5** Three common forms of government are kingdoms, dictatorships, and representative governments.
correct incorrect
- 1.6** Kings and queens never belong to the same family.
correct incorrect

SELF TEST 1

Each answer = 1 point

Circle the answer that best fills in the blank.

1.01 God's nation started with _____ .

Moses

Gideon

Abraham

1.02 The first set of rules that God gave to His people was the

_____ .

Book of Judges

Ten Commandments

Bible

Circle *True* if the statement is correct (right) and *False* if the statement is incorrect (wrong).

1.03 God first chose judges to rule over the people of Israel.

True

False

1.04 The kind of government that the United States has is a kingdom.

True

False

1.05 The people of Israel asked God for a dictator to rule over them.

True

False

1.06 God listened to His people and gave them the ruler they wanted.

True

False

Put the letter of the correct answer in the blank to finish the sentence.

- a. dictatorship
- b. kingdom
- c. representative
- d. president
- e. dictator

1.07 Each leader usually belongs to the same family in a _____ .

1.08 The leaders are elected by the people in a _____ government.

1.09 The people usually have little freedom in a _____ .

1.010 The leader of a representative government is often called a _____ .

1.011 A leader who has complete control over a country is called a _____ .

Draw a line from the statement to the correct answer.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| 1.012 | someone who acts for another | ▶ | a. | government |
| 1.013 | rules and laws that tell people how to live | ▶ | b. | representative |
| 1.014 | Early leaders of Israel were chosen by ____ . | ▶ | c. | majority |
| 1.015 | the larger part of a group | ▶ | d. | God |

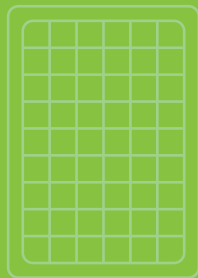
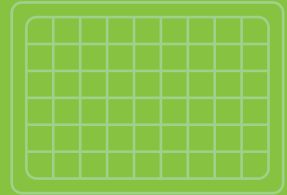


Teacher Check

Initial Date



My Score



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