

## Democracy Exam Take Home Answers

### A. Compare and contrast elements of

• **Athenian Democracy**

• **Britain's Democracy**

• **Simon Bolivar's Democracy**

	Citizens	Executive	Judicial	Legislative	Other
Bolivar 1818 - 1824	Active and passive citizens	For life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent</li> <li>• Permanent</li> <li>• juries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hereditary Senate</li> <li>• House of reps elected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central govt., rather than Federal System</li> <li>• 4<sup>th</sup> branch: Moral Power</li> </ul>
Athenian Democracy 500 BCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Greek parents</li> <li>• Could serve in assembly &amp; juries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders chosen by lot, for a fixed term</li> <li>• 50 chosen by lot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All protected by law, even slaves</li> <li>• Juries of citizens</li> <li>• No attorneys</li> <li>• One day trials</li> <li>• No appeals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of 500, selected from 10 tribes [regions]</li> <li>• Boule to Ecclesia Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power in the hands of the whole people</li> <li>• Direct democracy</li> <li>• Encouraged criticism</li> </ul>
British Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the beginning, only nobles</li> <li>• 1867: middleclass workingmen</li> <li>• 1884: rural workers</li> <li>• 1918: women, over 30</li> <li>• 1928: women over 21</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutional monarchy</li> <li>• Prime Minister leads the govt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1628: Petition of Right: No arbitrary imprisonment</li> <li>• English Bill of Rights: protects the rights of the accused</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1295: Model Parliament under Edward 1: House of Lords expanded to include a second house</li> <li>• 1628: Petition of Right: acknowledged that the King subject to all laws</li> </ul>	Magna Carta: 1215

# Democracy Exam Take Home Answers

## **B Discuss the conditions that led to the ending of Apartheid in South Africa.**

### **Prior Conditions**

- APARTHEID: White Supremist society that separated the privileged white minority from the impoverished Black majority
- Nationalist Party established the apartheid policy, to formalize the existing segregation, in 1948
- Established laws than banned such things as mixed marriages and sexual relations between races
- Whites: lived in wealth and luxury with full education and housing
- Blacks: lived in poverty, shanty's and reserves
- Used the law to prevent non-whites from gaining political or economic power
- Laws regulated all forms of Black behavior and association, with extreme penalties

### **Black Resistance Movements**

- ANC [African National Congress established I 1912 to focus the efforts of those opposed to White domination
- Organization of African Unity begins to inform and arouse international awareness of apartheid
- Nobel Peace Prize winners for the efforts to bring about an end to apartheid, in a non-violent way:
  - 1961: Luthill: leader of OAL
  - 1984: Reverent Tutu
  - 1993: de Klerk and Mandela
- 1960: Sharpsville Massacre
- Black leaders imprisoned
- 1976: Bilko
- 1964: Mandela

### **Final Phase**

- 1990: Reform govt., under de Klerk, is elected
  - Mandela released
  - most apartheid laws repealed
- 1993: last f the apartheid laws repealed
- 1994: First all race democratic national election
  - Mandela elected president; ANC sweeps to power.

## Democracy Exam Take Home Answers

### A. Discuss the influences of Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau in the United States Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

	Declaration of Independence	U.S. Constitution
Locke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By nature, all men are free, equal and independent</li> <li>• Government must be by the consent of the people</li> <li>• People have the right to change their government if it fails to protect their natural rights of life, liberty and property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The best government has limited powers</li> </ul>
Montesquieu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authority should be divided, i.e., a separation of power</li> <li>• Establish three branches of government                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• legislative</li> <li>• judicial</li> <li>• executive</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Establish checks and balances between the three branches, in order to prevent any group from gaining too much power</li> </ul>
Rousseau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government must reflect the will of the people</li> <li>• Moral liberty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The will of the majority</li> <li>• Political authority rests with the people</li> <li>• In this way, the energies of the state can be directed towards the common good of all</li> <li>• A state of nature passes to a civil society where justice replaces instinct, the voice of duty replaces impulses</li> </ul>

## Democracy Exam Take Home Answers

**D. Trace the development of the French Revolution through the Reign of Terror. Be sure to include a discussion of the conditions that led to this revolution.**

Pre-Conditions:

- 1780: France is the wealthiest and most populous nation in Europe, with great intellectuals represented in business, the arts, science and philosophy
- First Estate: Clergy
  - 2% of the population
  - voluntary tax of ~2%
- Second Estate: Nobles
  - 1% of the population
  - no taxes
- Third Estate: everyone else: paid 98% of the taxes
  - middle class: 4% of the population
  - peasants: 85% of the population
  - others: 8% of the population
- By 1789: the government is bankrupt
  - poor harvest and high bread prices
  - falling wages and increasing unemployment
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate powerless in the Estates General

Time line of the Revolution

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| • May 5, 1789<br>Louis the XVI calls the Estates General                 | • June 17<br>3 <sup>rd</sup> Estate declares they are the Nat'l Assembly, with the right to pass laws and reforms | • June 20<br>Tennis Court Oath: Nat'l Assembly demands new constitution | • July 14<br>Storming of the Bastille                     |
| • July – August<br>The Great Fear: people rampage throughout the country | • August 4<br>Nat'l Assembly abolishes feudalism; all citizens now equal  | • August 27<br>Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens            | • October 5<br>Women's march on Versailles                |
| • July 7, 1790<br>Civil Constitution of the Clergy                       | • July<br>Louis XVI agrees to constitutional monarchy   | • 1791 – 1795 Reign of Terror   | • 1792<br>National Convention replaces the Nat'l Assembly |
| • Committee of Public Safety established, led by Robespierre             | • 1793<br>Louis XVI executed  | •   | •   |