**Unit 1 MONSTER REVIEW - Identity**

Civics study of rights, duties, and responsibilities of citizens

**Rights**: ‘freedom’ granted by the government

**Duty**: action a citizen is REQUIRED by law

**Responsibility**: action that a citizen SHOULD take

**Citizen**: member of a nation or state – through birth or naturalization

**Naturalization**: process by which a resident alien becomes a citizen

**Melting Pot**: process by which various people assimilate into a new culture

**Tossed Salad**: idea that people retain their unique identity within a larger identity

Government ruling authority of a society/community

**Function of Government**: keep order, provide services, provide security, guide the community

**Foundations of Democracy**: Greece – direct democracy; Rome - republic

**Levels of Government**: National, State, & Local

Federalism – underlying Constitutional principle that there is one central/federal government and several state and local governments

***‘E Pluribus Unum’***: out of many one

Different forms of Government

 Democracy: A form of government in which supreme authority rests with the people.

Monarchy: A form of government ruled by a king.

Dictatorship: A form of government in which the leader has absolute power and authority.

Oligarchy: A form of government in which the power to rule is held by a small, usually self-appointed

elite.

Anarchy: A social structure without government or law and order.

Theocracy: A government in which officials are regarded as divinely inspired.

Aristocracy: A form of government in which power is held by noble or privileged class.

Federalism: A system of government in which a written constitution divides power between a central or national government and several regional or state governments.

Republicanism: A form of government based on a constitution, in which decisions are made by elected or appointed officials in a democratic manner

Totalitarianism: A form of government in which individuals are subordinated to the state and in which the government has strict control of all aspects of life.

**Unit 1 Review Questions**

1. Why study Civics?

2. Name several duties & responsibilities.

3. What are rights & where are many of these rights listed?

4. Name the ways to become a citizen?

5. Describe the naturalization process.

6. Describe the difference between the melting pot theory and the tossed salad theory.

7. What are the origins of American democracy?

8. Name and explain the 4 main functions of the government.

9. Define federalism and name the various levels.

10. What is ‘E Pluribus Unum’? Where can you find it? Explain what it means.

11. What are the different types of governments? Give an example of each.

**Unit 2 MONSTER REVIEW – Lego’s of American Government**

Foundational Events and Documents

 **Magna Carta** (1215) – Limited government, taxation requires consent

 **Bacons Rebellion** – settlers in western Virginia rebel against gov. Showed frustration over govt. control

 by wealthy planters, willingness to fight

**Mayflower Compact** (1620) – Establish the concept of self-govt.

**VA House of Burgesses** (1619)– First representative body in the colonies

**Maryland Toleration Act** – Religious freedom for Christians, including Catholics

**Fundamental Orders of Conn.** (1639) – First written constitution in the colonies.

**English Bill of Rights** – Established the Supremacy of Parliament, rights of the accused

**John Peter Zenger Case** (1735) – freedom of the press

**Great Awakening** – growth of religious ideas other than the church of England

**Albany Plan** (1755) – Franklin’s attempt to unite colonies for defense. Union of States.

Enlightenment Philosophers

 **John Locke**: social contract theory, ‘natural rights of life, liberty, and property’

 **Baron de Montesque**: separation of power

 **Jean Jacques Rousseau**: majority rule is best rule, Social Contract Theory the book

Road to the Revolution

 **Salutary neglect** – English policy of non-enforcement of trade regulations

 **Mercantilism** – Exploitation of colonies for the benefit of the mother country, trade restrictions were placed on

 the colonies by GB

 **French and Indian War** – Colonies + GB vs. Fr. + Indians, dispute over Ohio Valley territory,

 significance: **War debt causes salutary neglect to end**.

 **Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act (Boston Massacre), Declaratory Act, Tea Act (Boston Tea Party),**

**Intolerable (Coercive) Acts** – Series of taxes and declarations imposed by GB, Resulted in growing

 colonist discontent

**Common Sense** – **Thomas Paine**, Colonies should declare independence

**Declaration of Independence** (1776) – **Jefferson** uses **John Locke’s** ideas of **natural rights and**

 **“Social Contract Theory”** to justify separation from England

After the Revolution

 Treaty of Paris 1783 – ended Rev War

 **Articles of Confederation** – first government after the Rev. War. Weaknesses included: no courts, no

 taxes, difficult to change, no regulation of trade, no enforcement of laws passed, no

 national currency

 **Northwest Ordinance** (1787) – Outlined steps for statehood, this is one of the only positive outcomes of

 the Articles of Confed.

 **Shay’s Rebellion** – revealed the weaknesses of the Articles. Led by outraged farmers.

Constitutional Convention

 Delegates originally met to revise the Articles.

 Compromises

* **VA/NJ Plans** – resulted in the **Great Compromise** (Large States satisfied by House of Rep. and Small states by Senate)
* **3/5 Compromise** – Slaves = 3/5 of a person for the purpose of representation.
* Other conflicting issues: tax on exports, slave trade regulations, how should the president be elected (Electoral College)

**Unit 2 Review Questions**

1. What was the first document in the colonies to establish the concept of self-government?
2. Who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony and said “we shall be as a city upon a hill?”
3. What was the first written constitution in the colonies?
4. What document allowed religious freedom to all Christians, including Catholics?
5. What document limited the power of the English monarch in 1215?
6. What was the first representative assembly in the colonies?
7. What colonial case established freedom of the press?
8. What was the first government after the Revolutionary War?
9. What term describes the non-enforcement of trade regulations by England?
10. Did the colonists like salutary neglect?
11. England placed trade restrictions on the colonies. England benefited from these trade restrictions. What term describes this?
12. What event involved colonists threatening British soldiers and resulted in the death of Crispus Attucks?
13. What Act by Parliament led to the Boston Tea Party?
14. What Acts were passed as a result of the Boston Tea Party?
15. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?
16. What are John Locke’s natural rights?
17. John Locke believed that man’s natural state is free but man chooses to form a government to protect his property. What theory does this describe?
18. What did Thomas Paine encourage in his pamphlet, *Common Sense*?
19. What law outlined steps for statehood for land around the Ohio River Territory?
20. Ultimately, why were the Articles of Confederation weak?
21. What rebellion was led by farmers in Massachusetts?
22. Why were these farmers angry? (In other words, what led them to rebellion?)
23. What was the initial purpose of the delegates meeting in Philadelphia in 1787?
24. How should a state be represented in Congress according to the Virginia Plan?
25. How should a state be represented in Congress according to the New Jersey Plan?
26. Describe the Great Compromise and the legislature that this plan established.
27. What was the northern states viewpoint on counting slaves for the purpose of representation?
28. What was the southern states viewpoint on counting slaves for the purpose of representation?
29. What compromise settled this dispute of how slaves should be counted for the purpose of representation?
30. List three writers of the *Federalist Papers*.
31. What was the purpose of the *Federalist Papers?*
32. What political party opposed the ratification of the US Constitution?

39. Who is the Father of the US Constitution?

40. What was added to the US Constitution that satisfied the Anti-Federalists?

**Unit 3 MONSTER REVIEW – We the People**

Federalist vs. Anti-federalist

 **Federalists- favored a strong federal govt**., Supported Constitution, Madison, Hamilton, John Jay

 wrote the Federalists Papers to encourage ratification of the Const.

**Anti-Federalists – feared strong federal govt.,** Opposed the Const., Supported states rights, Wanted the

 Bill of Rights, George Mason, John Hancock, Patrick Henry

Constitution ratified after **Bill of Rights** were added.

4 Basic Principles of the US Constitution

**Popular sovereignty, limited government, federalism, separation of powers [checks and balances (Montesquieu) & judicial review are ACTIONS of the separation of powers]**

**Checks and Balances**

 Executive Branch- can name nominees for Court, veto legislation, and issue pardons/reprieves

 Legislative Branch- can refuse nominations for Court, override vetoes, and impeach the pres. or judges

 Judicial Branch- can deem laws or presidential actions unconstitutional

Amending the US Constitution

 **Proposal**: either by 2/3 of Congress or National convention requested by 2/3 of the State legislatures

 **Ratification**: either by 3/4 of the state legislatures or by Conventions held in 3/4 of the states.

The US Constitution

 **Preamble** – States the purpose of the Constitution

 **Article I** – Legislative Branch: Bicameral, House of Representatives and Senate

 **Article II** – Executive Branch: President, VP, mentions advisors of the President (cabinet)

 **Article III** – Judicial Branch: US Supreme Court (US Congress can create lower federal courts)

 **Article IV** – Full Faith and Credit Clause, Relations among states

 **Article V**- Amendment Clause

 **Article VI** – Supremacy Clause

 **Article VII** – Ratification

 **Bill of Rights**

 **Amendments 11-27**

Clauses

 **Supremacy Clause** – Federal law is supreme to state law

 **Necessary and Proper (Elastic) Clause** – Congress is given the power to do all things necessary and

 proper to carry out their powers

**Full Faith and Credit Clause** – States must recognize laws, public records and court decisions of other

 states

 **Establishment Clause** – A state cannot establish a religion

 **Free Exercise Clause** – Citizens can practice whatever religion they want
 **Equal Protection Clause** (14th Amend.) – A state cannot discriminate against its citizens

 **Amendment Clause** – *Proposal*: either by 2/3 of Congress or National convention requested by 2/3 of

the State legislatures *Ratification*: either by 3/4 of the state legislatures or by Conventions held in 3/4

of the states.

Types of Powers

 **Delegated Powers** – Powers given to the federal government.

* **Expressed Powers** –Powers spelled out in the Constitution (Congress has the power to est. lower federal courts and the power to declare war)
* **Implied Powers** – Power given to the fed. govt. by the Elastic Clause. These are powers suggested by the expressed powers.
* **Inherent Powers** – Powers that the fed. govt. is assumed to have because it is a sovereign state.

**Reserved Powers** – Powers that the US Constitution does not grant to the fed. govt. but does not deny

to the states. (ex. Est. schools, conducting elections)

 **Concurrent Powers** – Powers that both the National and States governments possess and exercise.

 (ex. power to tax, power to est. lower courts)

The NC Constitution

 **Preamble** – States the purpose of the Constitution

 **Article I** – The Declaration of Rights

 **Article II** – Legislative Branch [General Assembly]: Bicameral, House of Representatives and Senate

 **Article III** – Executive Branch: President, VP, mentions advisors of the President (cabinet)

 **Article IV** – Judicial Branch: US Supreme Court (US Congress can create lower federal courts)

 There are more articles

**Unit 3 Review Questions**

1. What basic principle of the US Constitution means that the people are the source of all governmental power?
2. What term means one federal government and several state governments?
3. What basic principle of the US Constitution means that the government is not all powerful and it can only do what the people allow it to do?
4. Power in the US federal government is divided between the legislative, judicial and executive branch. What basic principle does this describe?
5. The president vetoes a bill that has been passed by both houses of Congress. What Constitutional principle does this describe?
6. What does the term “posterity” mean in the Preamble to the US Constitution?
7. What do we call the NC Legislature?
8. What laws forbidden by US Constitution establish that one cannot be accused of a crime if the act was committed before the act was a crime?
9. What clause establishes that Congress has the power to make laws that help them carry out their expressed powers?
10. The elastic clause gives Congress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers.
11. What type of power is the power to establish schools?
12. What type of power is the power to tax?
13. How is the number of electors for each state determined?
14. What are the two methods of proposing an amendment to the US Constitution?
15. What are the two methods of ratifying a change to the US Constitution?
16. How are the NC Constitution and the US Constitution similar?

**Unit 4 Monster Review – Three Ring Circus**

US Congress Specifics

 **House of Representatives:** Reps serve **2 yr. terms**, must be **25 yrs. old, a citizen for 7 yrs. and live in**

**the state he or she represents**. The House has the **power to impeach** (accuse) the President. **Money bills** must always begin in the House.

 **Senate**: Senators serve **6 yr. terms**, must be **30 yrs. old, a citizen for 9 years, and live in the state he**

**or she represents**. The Senate carries out **the trial for impeachments**. The Senate has the

power to **filibuster**. **Cloture** is a vote that limits floor debate and ends filibuster.

 **Bill to Law:** Bills must be passed in both houses and then signed by the President to become law. If the

President vetoes a bill, Congress can override the veto with a 2/3 vote. Most bills die in a standing committee. Pigeonholing a bill is when the committee ignores the bill. A Conference Committee meets to come to a consensus on a bill. A joint committee is a committee that has members of both houses.

 Other important roles**: Floor leaders** (majority and minority), **Whips**, **Speaker of the House** is leader

of the House. The **VP** is the leader of the Senate; **President Pro Tempore** is second in command

of the Senate.

US President (Executive Branch)

* + **US President**
		- Term Length: 4 years
		- Qualifications: must be **35 years old, a natural born citizen and live in the US for at least 14 years**
		- **Term Limit:** Can only serve as President for **2 terms** or maximum of 10 years **(22nd Amendment)**
	+ **Roles of the President** - Chief Executive, Commander in Chief, Chief of State, Legislative Leader, Party Leader Chief Diplomat and Judicial Leader
	+ **Presidential Succession Act of 1974** - President vacancies are filled in this order:
1. Vice President
2. Speaker of the House
3. President Pro Tempore
4. Leaders of Executive Departments in order of creation
	* **Executive Depts.** - State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health & Human Resources, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Education. Veteran Affairs, Homeland Security
	* **Executive Agencies**- IRS, ATF, FBI, DEA, OSHA, FDA, CDC, FAA, FEMA, Secret Service, CIA, FCC, EPA
	* **War Powers Act1973**–President must notify Congress within 48 hours when troops are sent into battle. These troops must be brought home after 60 days unless Congress gives its approval for them to stay longer or unless Congress declares war.

US Court System

-US Supreme Court

* + Highest US Court, this court was created by the US Constitution
	+ Total of **9 justices** serve on the Supreme Court – there is 1 chief executive (John Roberts)
	+ **Majority, Dissenting, Concurring Opinions**
	+ **Original and Appellate jurisdiction**

 -US Court of Appeals

* + Created by Congress, this court was designed to relieve the US Supreme Court, there are 12 US Court of Appeals
	+ US Court of Appeals – appellate jurisdiction

-US District Courts

* Federal trial courts created by the Congress, hears both civil and criminal cases that are Federal crimes, there are 94 district courts Congress has the power to create lower federal courts
* US District Court (trial by jury) – original jurisdiction

Types of Jurisdiction

* exclusive jurisdiction – power of ONLY federal courts to hear a case
* concurrent jurisdiction – Federal and State courts share the power to hear cases
* original jurisdiction – the power of a court to hear a case first
* appellate jurisdiction – the authority to review decisions of inferior courts

Court Cases

 - know the significance and if each case extends or limits the rights of citizens

[plus any court case listed on our chart of cases!!!!!]

**Plessy v. Ferguson**

**Engle v. Vitale**

**Mapp v. Ohio**

**Hazelwood v. Kulmeir**

**McCullouch v. Maryland**

**Gideon v. Wainwright**

**Worcester v. Georgia**

**Texas v. Johnson**

**Tinker v. Des Moines**

**Dred Scott v. Sanford**

**Gibbons v. Ogden**

**Furman v. Georgia**

**Olmstead v. US**

**Brown v. Board of Education**

**Swann v. Char.-Meck. Board of Education**

**Miranda v. Arizona**

**Roe v. Wade**

**New Jersey v. T.L.O.**

**Marbury v. Madison**

**The Leandro Case**

State Government

**Federalism** – division of power between a central government and several state governments

NC Government

* Legislative Branch: **General Assembly**
	+ **NC House of Representatives** (120)
		- Impeachment procedures (same as federal govt.)
		- Leader of the NC House is called the **Speaker of the House**
	+ **NC Senate** (50)
		- Trial for impeachments (same as federal govt.)
		- Representation by population (different from federal govt.)
		- Leader of the NC Senate is the **Lieutenant Governor**
* Executive Branch: **Governor, Lieutenant Governor** (4 year terms)
	+ Governor has the power of clemency
	+ Req. to be NC Gov. (30 years old, 5 years US citizen, 2 years resident of NC)
* Judicial Branch: **NC Supreme Court**
	+ 7 justices – 1 Chief Justice
	+ 4 levels of NC Courts
		- **NC Supreme Court**
		- **NC Court of Appeals**
		- **NC Superior Courts**
		- **NC District Courts**

Local Government

 Types of local government – **County, City, and Townships**

 Local Officials – **mayor, town/city council, county commissioners, sheriff, Board of Education**

 Local Law – **Statutes** – laws passed by legislature

 **Ordinance** – Rule enacted by a local government

 Charter – a city’s basic law

 Plans of local government – Mayor/Council [both strong & weak], Council/Manager

Important NC Court Cases

 **State v. Mann** (1830) – established the Supremacy of the NC Constitution

 **Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg School District** (1970) – Busing can be used to desegregate

 schools

**The Leandro Case** – NC must provide a “sound, basic education” for all students (especially disadvantaged.) The state closely monitors the quality of education that students are receiving.

**Unit 4 Review Questions**

1. Who is the president of the Senate?

2. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?

3. What are the 3 requirements to be President?

4. What is the term length for a Senator?

5. What branch has the power to appoint justices to the US Supreme Court?

6. Who officially elects the President of the United States?

7. What kind of jurisdiction does the US Supreme Court have?

8. The president appoints ambassadors and directs the foreign policy of the US. What role is the President displaying?

9. What is the advisory body of the President called?

10. If both the President and Vice President were to die, who would assume the role of Presidency?

11. How many justices serve on the US Supreme Court?

12. The written opinion of the US Supreme Court is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion.

1. If a justice disagrees with the opinion of the court he/she writes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion.
2. . If a justice agrees with the opinion of the court but for different reasons he/she writes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion.
3. What is the highest court in the United States?
4. At the federal level, who has the power to create lower federal courts?
5. How many US Courts of Appeals have been created?
6. NC is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ US District Court.
7. How many US District Courts have been created?
8. Disputes involving citizens from different states can be heard by both the federal government and state governments. What type of jurisdiction does this describe?
9. Only the federal government has the power to hear cases involving ambassadors. What type of jurisdiction does this describe?
10. The power to hear a case from an inferior court is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction.
11. The power to hear a case first is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction.
12. Courts that have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction can use a writ of certiorari.

14. What term means to send up records from a lower court?

15. What term means that the body must appear before the court?

16. What house acts as the trial for impeachments?

17. What type of power is the power to establish schools?

18. What type of power is the power to tax?

19. How is the number of electors for each state determined?

20. What is the total number of votes in the Electoral College?

21. How many electoral votes does it take to win the presidency?

22. What are the two methods of proposing an amendment to the US Constitution?

23. What are the two methods of ratifying a change to the US Constitution?

24. What newest executive department was established after 9-11?

24. What executive agency issues rules for workplace safety?

26. What executive agency prevents counterfeiting and protects the president?