

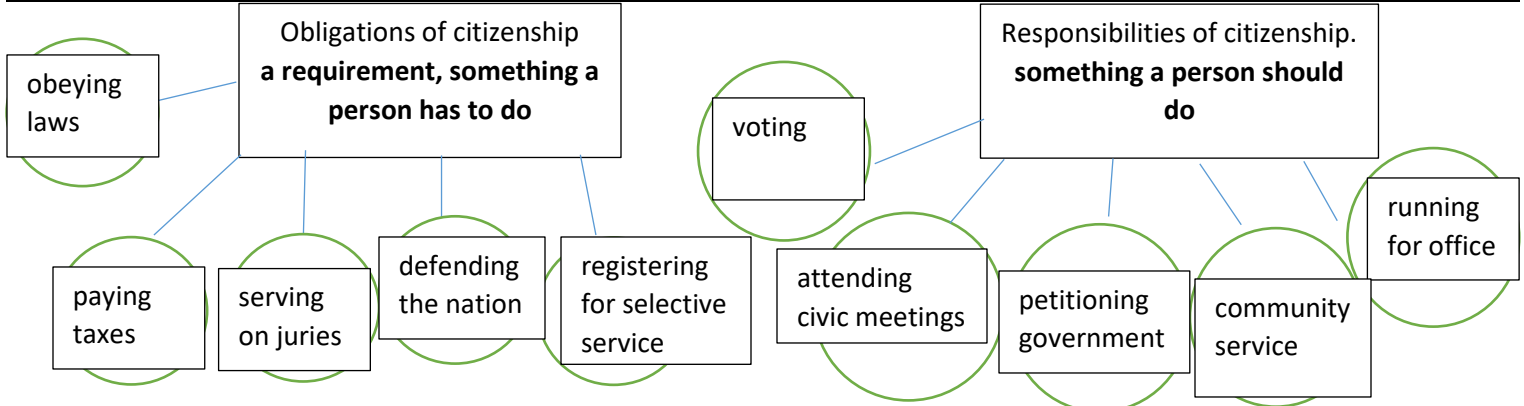
Civics EOC Study Guide-KEY

This study guide is intended to help you review major concepts and vocabulary from throughout the year. You should also be studying your notes, textbook, online tutorials, and benchmark clarifications to ensure you hit ALL content areas. Additionally, taking the practice tests once a week to familiarize yourself with the question formatting.

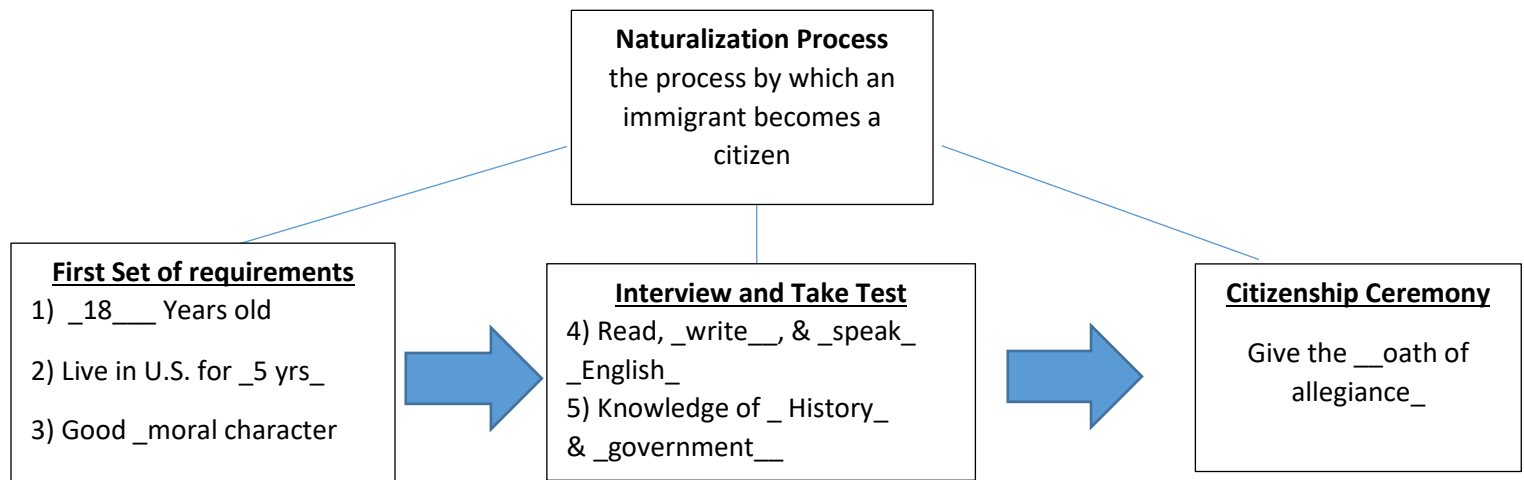
Directions: Complete each section of the study guide using your understanding of the concepts from throughout the year.

Citizenship

Legal Permanent resident	Someone who permanently lives in the U.S., but is not a <u>citizen</u> .
Immigration	Someone who moves from one country to another country.
Law of <u>Blood</u>	If your parents are U.S. citizens, you are a U.S. <u>citizen</u> .
Law of <u>Soil</u>	If you are born on U.S. soil, you are automatically a <u>citizen</u> .
Selective Service System	Men between 18 and 25 are signed up and can be drafted into war if needed.
Definition of Citizenship (14 th amendment)	Anyone who is <u>born</u> or <u>naturalized</u> is a U.S. citizen.



Why is it important to fulfill our obligations of citizenship?	When citizens meet their obligations to the government, they are making the United States a safer and better place to live. By following the law and not committing crimes, communities are less dangerous places. By paying taxes, citizens are making sure that the government can afford to provide services that benefit the general public. By defending the nation if asked to do so, citizens are making sure that those who live in the United States are protected from enemies who may hurt us. By serving on juries, citizens are making sure that the right to a trial by jury is protected.
Why is it important for citizens to be active participants in the community?	Community service helps the common good. It benefits everyone when a citizen sees a need in his or her community and takes that extra step to find the solution



Why do we have the naturalization process?	So immigrants can become U.S. citizens
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Forms & Systems of Government

SYSTEMS of Government	Determines how Power is divided in the country.
FORMS of Government	Shows who has the power in government.

Systems of Government		
System of Government	Central Government has most/all of the power	The States have a most/all of the power.
_Unitary_System	X	
_Confederal_System		X
_Federal_System	X	X
_Parliamentary_System	System of government in which the citizens elect representatives. However, the elected representatives choose the _Prime_Minister_, who is the executive authority of the country.	

Forms of Government	
FORMS of Government	Shows who has the power in government.
Direct Democracy	When the citizens control the government by directly deciding/voting on laws and procedures.
Representative Democracy	When the citizens control the government, but elect _representatives_ to govern the country. This is also called popular sovereignty .
Absolute Monarchy	Rule by one person — a monarch, usually a king or a queen — whose actions are restricted neither by written law nor by custom
Monarchy	Power is inherited through the bloodline, but a _constitution_ limits the monarch's power.
Oligarchy	form of government where a country is ruled by a small group of wealthy people. In this form of government, the power is held by the rich.
Autocracy	When one person has complete control over the country and citizens. The most common type is a _dictatorship or absolute monarchy_.
Anarchy	nobody is in control—or everyone is, depending on how you look at it. When it comes to government, anarchy would be one way to describe the human state of existence before any governments developed
Socialism	Every citizen in the country is equal and the citizens own all means of production.
Communism	form of government in which the government controls the whole economy. Are usually ruled by a strong Communist dictator and the Communist political party.

Foundations of American Democracy (Enlightenment and Influential Docs)

<u>Enlightenment Thinkers</u>	Group of people who came up with theories on how the government should run.	
Natural rights	A theory created by John Locke that says all people are born with the rights to _Life_, _Liberty_, & _property_.	
_Social Contract	A theory created by John Locke that says in order for people to protect their natural rights, they must create a contract between themselves and a _government_.	
Separation of Powers	A theory created by Montesquieu that says the only way government will work properly is if it is broken up into _3_ branches.	
Influential Documents	What was the document?	Ideas our founding fathers gained from it.
Magna Carta	Document that limited the power of the King of England and made sure the King had to follow all the laws of the kingdom.	limited government
English Bill of Rights	Document that gave additional rights to the people of England (i.e. freedom of speech, no cruel or unusual punishment, etc.)	due process/limited government/individual rights
Mayflower Compact	Document that outlined how the people on the Mayflower would be governed once they landed.	self-government

Thomas Paine's Common Sense	a pamphlet published by Thomas Paine in 1776 to convince the American colonists to support becoming independent from England	Declaring Independence
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English Polices and Steps Toward Independence

French & Indian War	Colonists wanted more land westward. Britain sent troops to help win the war. King George felt the colonists should have to repay war costs and forbade them to expand into old French territory. Taxing of the colonists increased.
Stamp Act	Tax on every piece of printed paper; legal documents, licenses, newspapers etc.
Townshend Act 1767	Placed new taxes <u>glass, lead, paints, & tea</u>
Tea Act of 1773	Required colonists to buy <u>tea</u> only from the British East India Company. Colonists response: <u>Boston Tea Party</u>
Coercive Acts	<u>Quartering Act</u> : Required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers Also included: closing Boston Harbor until ruined tea was paid for and made town meetings illegal.
Intolerable Act	
First Continental Congress	Sent a letter_ to King George asking him to respect the colonists' rights as British citizens. Organized a <u>boycott</u> of British goods and banned trade with Britain.
Thomas Paine's Common Sense	The 1776 publication moved colonists to declare independence from England.
Second Continental Congress	Fighting between colonist and British had begun. Approved the Declaration of Independence

Understanding the Declaration of Independence

In this section you may need to look at the actual text within the Declaration of Independence to respond accurately!

<u>Different parts of the Declaration of Independence</u>	<u>Meaning of the parts of the Declaration.</u>
"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights_ "	People are born with certain rights that can't be taken away.
"Among these are <u>life_ liberty_ and the _pursuit of happiness_.</u> "	Thomas Jefferson got the ideas for these rights from John Locke's natural rights.
"_governments are instituted among men_ "	The purpose of government is to protect the <u>rights_</u> of the citizens.
"_deriving their powers from the consent of the governed_ "	Governments get their power only if citizens give them permission.
"Whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter_ or _abolish_ it."	When the government becomes oppressive and does not protect the rights of the people, it becomes a tyranny.

Complaints in the Declaration of Independence

In this section you may need to look at the actual text within the Declaration of Independence to respond accurately!

<u>List of Complaints</u>	<u>What the complaints are referring to</u>
"Taking away trial by jury"	The King took away colonists rights to have a jury decide whether they are guilty or not!
"Imposing taxes without the consent of the people."	taxation without representation
"_Made judges dependent on him alone_ "	The King & Parliament brought in their own judges & ordered the colonists' judges around!
"Quartering Soldiers"	<u>King</u> required colonists to feed & house soldiers
"_Suspending legislatures_"	The King got rid of the legislatures in the colonies, which made it impossible to govern themselves!
"He has refused to assent to laws..."	The King refused to accept the laws of the colonies, which took away their ability to govern themselves!

The United States Constitution

<u>Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation</u>	<u>How did the Constitution solve these weaknesses?</u>
Congress didn't have the power to <u>enforce</u> its laws	The Constitution gave Congress the power to <u>make</u> laws
Congress couldn't control <u>disputes</u> between the states.	The Constitution gave Congress the power to control <u>disputes</u> between the states.
Congress couldn't <u>enforce</u> the laws it passed.	The Constitution created the <u>Executive</u> branch whose main job is to <u>enforce</u> laws
The national government had no court system. (no <u>judicial</u> branch)	The Constitution created the <u>Judicial</u> branch, which is in Article III.
The national government had no leadership (no <u>Executive</u> branch)	The Constitution created the <u>Executive</u> branch, which is in Article II.
To change the Articles, all 13 states needed to agree	The Constitution made it so that only <u>3/4</u> of the state legislatures were needed to <u>ratify</u> the Constitution.

- The above weaknesses were the result of The Articles of Confederation creating a government that was too weak.
 - Shays' Rebellion was important because it made leaders of the national government realize that the Articles of Confederation needed to be replaced with a strong central government.

Federalists v. Anti-Federalists

<u>Federalists</u>	1) Believed in a <u>strong</u> central/national government. 2) Wanted the <u>Constitution</u> ratified just the way it was.
<u>Anti-Federalists</u>	1) Believed in a <u>weak</u> central/national government. 2) Wanted the <u>states</u> to have more power than the central government 3) Argued that the Constitution should protect the <u>rights</u> of citizens and wanted to add a <u>Bill of Rights</u> to the Constitution before it was <u>ratified</u> .
<u>Federalist Papers</u>	A set of published articles and essays written to support ratification of the <u>Constitution</u> .
Anti-Federalist Papers	<u>They</u> were against the ratification of the Constitution, wanted to make only minor changes to the government under the Articles of Confederation, & were afraid that the Constitution created a national government that was too strong.

Preamble of the Constitution

What was the intention of the preamble to the Constitution? <i>It is a <u>introduction</u> to the Constitution, establishing the <u>goals</u> and <u>purposes</u> of government.</i>	
<u>Parts of the Preamble</u>	<u>Goals and Purposes of the parts of the Preamble</u>
" <u>We the People</u> "	The government depends on the <u>people</u> for its power and exists to <u>serve</u> them.
" <u>in order to form a more perfect union</u> "	The government should be a better union of states than the one created under the Articles of Confederation.
" <u>establish justice</u> "	The government should protect the freedoms of the people and keep things fair and honest.
"ensure domestic tranquility"	The government should <u>protect</u> citizens from conflict in the country and make sure that states do not go to war with each other.
"provide for the common defense"	The government should <u>provide</u> one central defense against any attacks from outside countries or groups.
" <u>promote the general welfare</u> "	The government should work to make things better for everyone in the U.S.
"secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"	The government should protect freedoms <u>now</u> and for <u>future</u> <u>generations</u> .

“do <u>ordain</u> and establish this Constitution”	This Constitution is officially the governing document for the United States of America.
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Separation of Powers vs. Checks and Balances

<u>Separation of Powers</u>	<u>Checks and Balances</u>
The limitation of government power by separating the power into <u>3</u> separate branches.	The ability of each branch of government to limit each other's powers so one doesn't become <u>too</u> powerful.
Example: Our constitution created the <u>legislative</u> , <u>executive</u> , and <u>judicial</u> branches.	1) The <u>president</u> can <u>veto</u> an act of Congress.
	2) Congress can override a veto with a <u>2</u> / <u>3</u> vote.
	3) The Supreme Court can throw a law out if it violates the <u>Constitution</u> . (judicial review)
	4) <u>President</u> appoints Supreme Court Justices.
	5) The <u>Senate</u> must confirm ALL appointments.
	6) <u>Legislative Branch/Congress</u> creates all lower federal courts.
	7) <u>Legislative Branch/Congress</u> can impeach judges & the president.

The Bill of Rights

What are the Bill of Rights made up of? <u>first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution</u>		
<u>#</u>	<u>Amendment Recap</u>	<u>What do those rights mean?</u>
1 st	Freedom of <u>speech</u>	The government can't take our right to speak openly and express ourselves.
	Freedom of Religion	<u>allows</u> individuals to practice their religion freely or to choose not to practice a religion at all.
	Freedom of <u>assembly</u>	The government can't take away our right to come together in groups.
	Freedom of <u>press</u>	The government can't take away our right to publish news and information, even if it is about the government!
	Freedom to Petition	<u>allows</u> individuals to express their concerns to the government. A petition may formally ask the government for changes in the law.
2 nd	The right to Bear Arms	<u>the idea in the Second Amendment that people have an individual right to own and carry weapons</u>
3 rd	<u>No quartering of soldiers</u>	The government can't force us to allow soldiers to live in our homes when there isn't a war.
4 th	No unreasonable searches or seizures	Means that police must have a reason for the search, and in most cases a warrant from a judge to search a person's personal property, home, or body.
5 th	“Pleading the Fifth”	means that people accused of crimes may refuse to testify against themselves in a court of law
	Double <u>Jeopardy</u>	We cannot be charged for the same crime twice if we are found not-guilty the first time.
	Due Process	means that a person cannot have his or her life, liberty, or property taken without a Constitutional legal process
	Self-Incrimination	prevents anything that an accused person may say from being used as evidence against him to convict him of a crime
	Eminent Domain	The government can take private property for public use as long as they <u>give fair compensation</u> .
6 th	<u>Trial by Jury</u>	We have the right to a quick trial that will be decided by an unbiased jury or our peers.
	Right to legal counsel	the right of a defendant to be assisted by an attorney, and if he cannot afford his own lawyer, the government must appoint one for him

	Right to a speedy and public trial	person who is accused of a crime has the right to get a quick trial in public. Means that the country or state cannot make the person sit in jail for a very long time, for example 5 years, while they for their trial
	Confronting Witness and Notice of Charges	The accused person has the right to find out what he or she is being charged with exactly and why he or she is being held in jail. The accused person also has the right to learn who is claiming that he or she committed the crime, along with the right to ask questions.
7 th	Civil Trials	Right to jury trial in civil cases. Facts found by a jury cannot be reexamined by another court.
8 th	_Cruel & Unusual Punishment_	We are protected from a judge giving us a punishment that is not fair for the crime we have committed.
9 th	_Unenumerated Rights_	Rights that we have that are NOT clearly written in the Constitution
10 th	_State's Rights_	Powers not _given_ to the Federal Government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are _given or reserved_ to the States respectively, or to the people.

Other Key Amendments and Acts

<u>Number</u>	<u>What caused this amendment to be added to the Constitution?</u>	<u>What did the amendment do?</u>	<u>What impact did this amendment have on social movements?</u>	<u>What impact did this amendment have on politics?</u>
13	A majority of citizens felt that slavery was wrong.	_outlawed slavery_	African Americans began to gain rights in society.	This amendment was needed to classify African Americans as citizens.
14	African Americans and other groups were being treated unequally. Defining citizenship also made it easy to classify the newly freed slaves as citizens.	Defined _citizenship_ & created the "Equal Protection of the law Clause"	Led to several movements including the _Civil_Rights_Movement.	Many groups of people, especially in the minority population, had to be treated fairly under the law.
15	African Americans were new citizens and were told by some states that they weren't allowed to vote.	gave African American men the right to vote	This amendment was also a big proponent of the Civil Rights Movement.	Members of the government started to listen to the needs of African Americans since they could now vote.
19	A group of women petitioned the government for 50+ years to gain this amendment.	_gave women the right to suffrage (vote)	Women have continued to fight for equality over the years.	Members of the government started to listen to the needs of _women_ since they could now vote.

24	Some states were charging a tax to vote so that those who were poor couldn't afford it.	did away with poll taxes for voting purposes	This amendment helped spark further Civil Rights Movements to end voting discrimination.	<u>Poor</u> people (many of them African Americans) started voting for candidates who would help fight for their rights.
26	Young men were being drafted into the <u>Vietnam</u> War. Citizens protested saying those who fight for our country should get to vote.	Lowered the voting age from <u>21</u> to <u>18</u> .	N/A	Members of the government started to listen to the needs of 18-20 year olds since they could now vote.

<u>Civil Rights Movement</u>	<u>What did the law/act do?</u>	<u>Significance of Act/Law</u>
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Forbid discrimination based on race, sex, or disability in jobs, schools, public places, etc.	prohibits employment discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, or national origin
<u>Voting</u> Rights Act of 1965	Forbid discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests.	banned race discrimination in voting practices by federal, state, and local governments
Civil Rights Act of 1968	Forbid discrimination based on race in housing opportunities.	prohibits discrimination related to the sale, rental and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin or sex

Legislative Branch: Article I

Main Job: Make the Laws

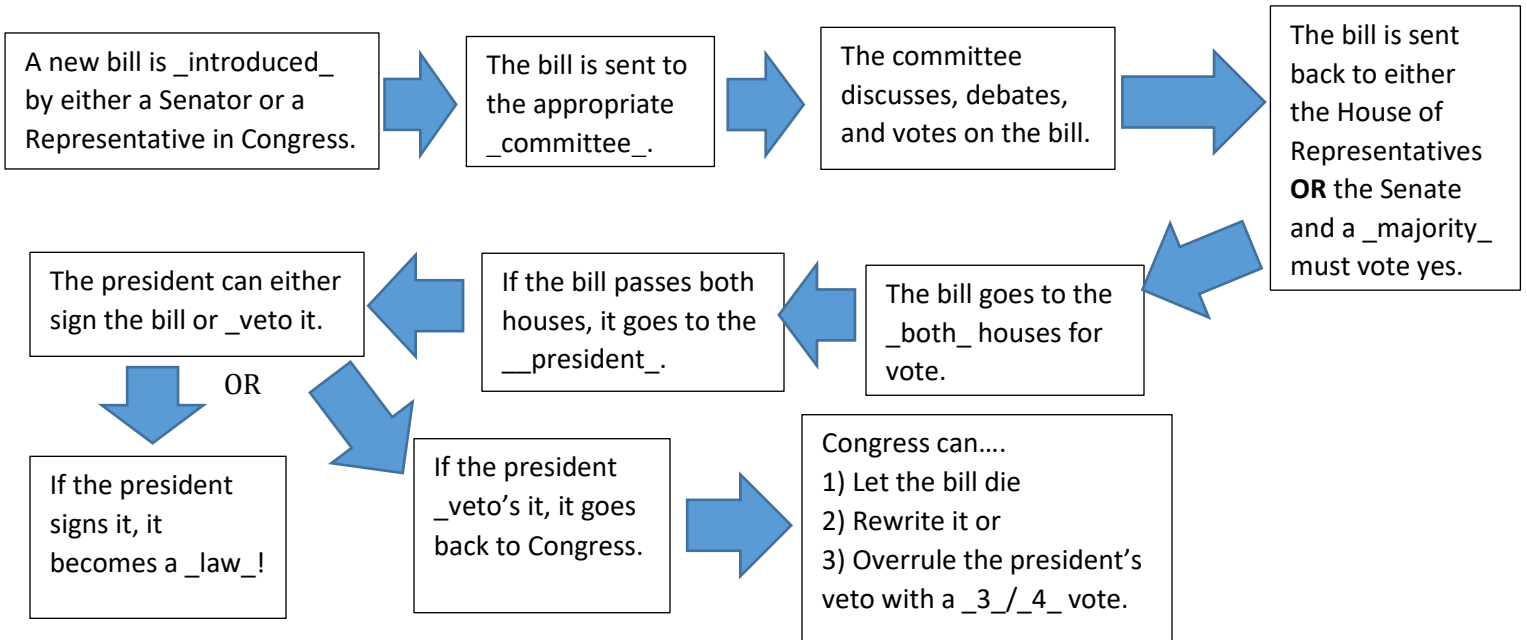
<u>Congress (bicameral: 2 chambers)</u>	House of <u>Representatives</u>	The <u>Senate</u>
<u>What we call them...</u>	Congressman/Congresswoman	Senators
<u># of Members</u>	435	<u>100</u>
<u>Term in office</u>	<u>2</u> years	<u>6</u> years
<u>Leader</u>	<u>Speaker</u> of the House	The <u>Vice President</u> . The <u>president pro tempore</u> is in charge when the VP is not available.
<u>Requirements to run</u>	<u>25</u> years old <u>7</u> years as a U.S. citizen	<u>30</u> years old <u>9</u> years as a U.S. citizen
<u>Unique functions/jobs</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impeaches (accuses) officials/judges Originate "money bills" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds the trial of the official/judge impeached Ratifies Treaties with a <u>3/4</u> vote. <u>approves</u> president appointments
<u>majority</u> leader	The leader of the political party who has the most members in the House/Senate.	
<u>minority</u> leader	The leader of the political party who has the <u>smallest</u> amount of <u>members</u> in the House/Senate.	

Basic Powers of Congress

1) Collect <u>taxes</u> .	4) <u>declare</u> <u>war</u> .	7) Regulate laws involving <u>commerce</u> .
2) Borrow <u>money</u> .	5) Create <u>naturalization</u> <u>laws</u> .	
3) <u>coin</u> / <u>print</u> money.	6) Regulate <u>trade</u> between states.	

8) Create & pay for a army & navy.

How a Bill Becomes a Law



Committee System in Congress

What are the purpose of committees in Congress?	To divide the bills among the members of Congress by category so that 435 people don't debate over every bill at once.	
4 factors that determine what committee a member of Congress joins.	1) <u>interests</u> , experience, etc 2) The political party he/she is in. 3) <u>seniority</u> or years of service 4) <u>loyalty</u> to party	
<u>Committee</u>	<u>Explanation of this type of Committee</u>	<u>Example of this type of Committee</u>
Standing Committee	<u>A committee permanent & focus on government work</u>	Senate Finance Committee
<u>Select</u> Committee	A committee that is temporary for a specific bill.	Senate International Narcotics Control Committee
<u>Joint</u> Committee	Committees that have members of both the House and Senate to work out compromises on a bill.	There are currently no conference committees in Congress.

Executive Branch: Article II

Main Job: Enforce the laws

	<u>President</u>		<u>Cabinet</u>
<u>Main Roles</u>	1) Commander of the <u>armed</u> <u>forces</u> . 2) Creates <u>foreign</u> policy. 3) Leader of the entire <u>executive</u> branch.	<u>Main Roles</u>	1) Give <u>advice</u> to the president. 2) Help <u>enforce</u> the laws passed by Congress.
<u>Requirements to run</u>	1) <u>35</u> years old 2) Resident of U.S. for <u>14</u> years 3) <u>natural born citizen</u> .		
<u>Powers of the President</u>	1) <u>veto's</u> bills from Congress. 2) <u>pardons</u> criminals. 3) Create executive <u>orders</u> , which are laws passed without Congress. 4) Makes <u>treaties</u> with other countries.		

- 5) appoint federal judges, Supreme Court Justices, Ambassadors, and cabinet members.
- 6) Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

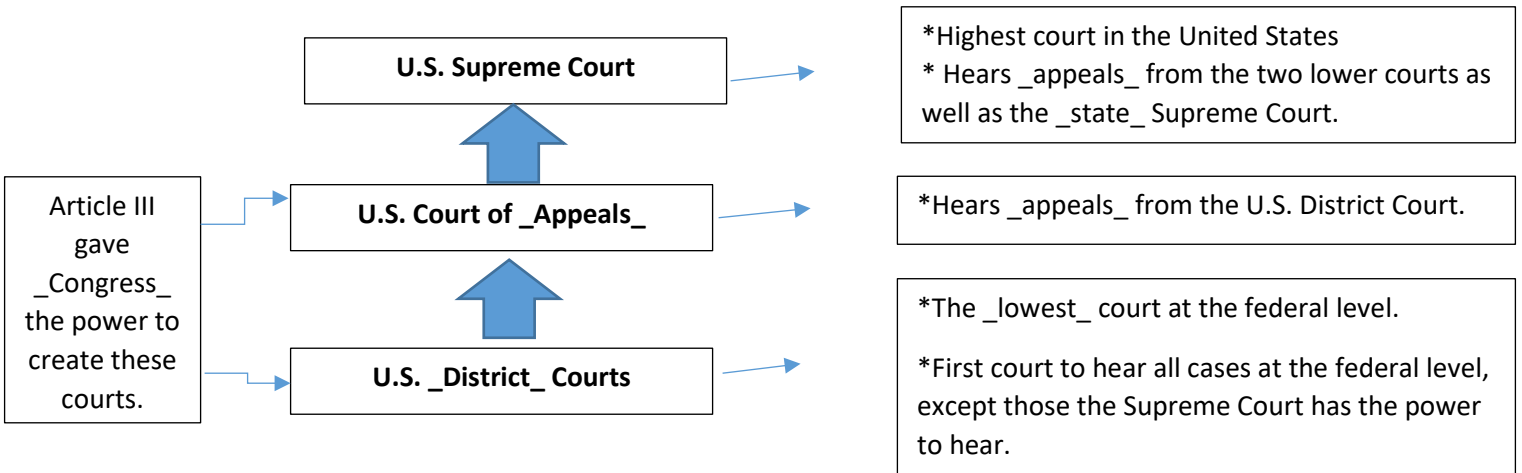
Judicial Branch: Article III

Main Job: Interpret the laws

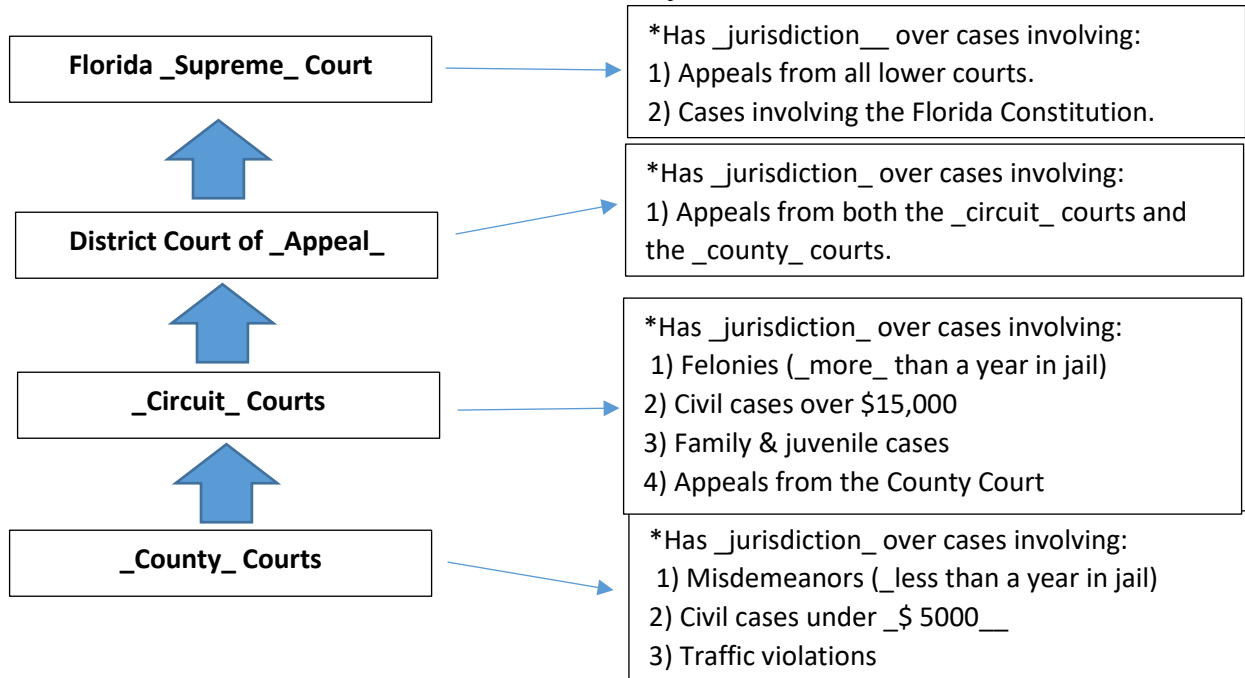
<u>Supreme Court</u>	
Requirements	Appointed by the <u>President</u> . Confirmed by the <u>Senate</u> .
Term	<u>lifetime appointments</u>
Leader	<u>Chief</u> <u>Justice</u>
Powers of the Supreme Court	Judicial Review The power of the Supreme Court to <u>declare acts & laws from president and Congress unconstitutional</u> .
	<u>Writ of certiorari</u> When the Supreme Court sends a request to a lower court to send them all the documents on a case. This is done because the Supreme Court has decided they are going to hear the case.
	The Supreme Court has <u>original jurisdiction</u> over all cases involving disputes between states.

What is the purpose of the trial courts?	To look at the evidence in a case and determine a <u>verdict</u> .
What is the purpose of the appellate courts?	To review the <u>lower</u> court decision for <u>appeals</u> / <u>opinion</u> .
Why are juries an important part of trials?	In a jury trial, a group of twelve people listen to the evidence and decides who wins the case.

Federal Court System



Florida Court System



Landmark Supreme Court Cases

Supreme Court Case	Outcome and Significance of the Case
<u>Marbury v. Madison</u>	Established judicial review for the Supreme Court.
<u>Bush v. Gore</u>	This case changed how states conduct elections after a controversial ballot recount.
<u>Plessy v. Ferguson</u>	Allowed segregation (<u>separation</u>) of the races. "Separate but equal"
<u>Brown v. Board of Education</u>	Stated segregation no longer allowed. "Segregation is inherently unequal"
<u>Tinker v. Des Moines</u>	Upheld right of students to wear armbands in protest of the Vietnam War as a symbol of <u>freedom of speech</u> . Expanded students' rights in schools.
<u>Hazelwood School District vs Kuhlmeier</u>	Allows school administration to censor student's free speech if it is disrupting to the educational environment.
<u>Gideon vs. Wainwright</u>	This case established the right for those accused of crimes to have legal counsel.
<u>Miranda vs Arizona</u>	This case established the " <u>Miranda Rights</u> ." People accused of crimes are protected from self- <u>incrimination</u> .
<u>United States vs Richard Nixon</u>	NO ONE is above the rule of <u>law</u> , not even the <u>President</u> !
<u>In re Gault</u>	Extended <u>equal protection rights</u> to juveniles.
<u>District of Columbia v. Heller</u>	This case expanded the rights of those who carry guns.

American Law

<u>Types of Law</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
<u>Criminal</u>	Laws that make an action a crime. This law is meant to protect citizens.
<u>Civil</u>	Laws involving disagreements between citizens. "If it's not criminal, it's <u>civil</u> "
Juvenile Law	<u>law that deals with actions & well-being of persons who are yet adults</u>
Military Law	<u>laws that have been developed to meet the needs of the military</u>

<u>Sources of Law</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
<u>constitutional</u>	The <u>constitution</u> is the Supreme Law of the Land. Judges/courts will use the Constitution to determine what the law is.
<u>Administrative</u>	Both Congress and the Florida government have a series of books of all of the laws they have passed. Judges/courts will use these laws to determine the outcome of a case in court.
<u>case Law</u>	When a judge makes a decision on a case, that case can be used in the future to help decide a similar case. This is also known as <u>precedents</u> and/or <u>common Law</u>

<u>Judicial terms</u>	<u>Definitions/Explanations</u>
<u>Motion to Dismiss</u>	When a judge/court throws out a case (or part of a case) due to lack of <u>evidence</u> .
<u>court decision</u>	When a judge orders someone to either do (i.e. community service) or not do something (i.e. restraining order)
<u>writ of habeas corpus</u>	The right of someone in jail to formally request to see a judge if they have evidence they don't belong in jail.
<u>ex post facto law</u>	You may not be charged with a crime if that action became a crime after you did it.

Rule of Law

What is the rule of law?	<u>- the idea that those who govern must follow the laws; no one is above the law</u>
Impact of Rule of Law on Government.	1) The government is <u>responsible</u> for obeying the law like everyone else.
	2) The government must enforce the laws.
	3) The government must provide those accused of crimes with due process.

	4) The government shouldn't keep things <u>private</u> , they should be transparent.
	5) The government must consistently apply the laws to <u>everyone</u> .

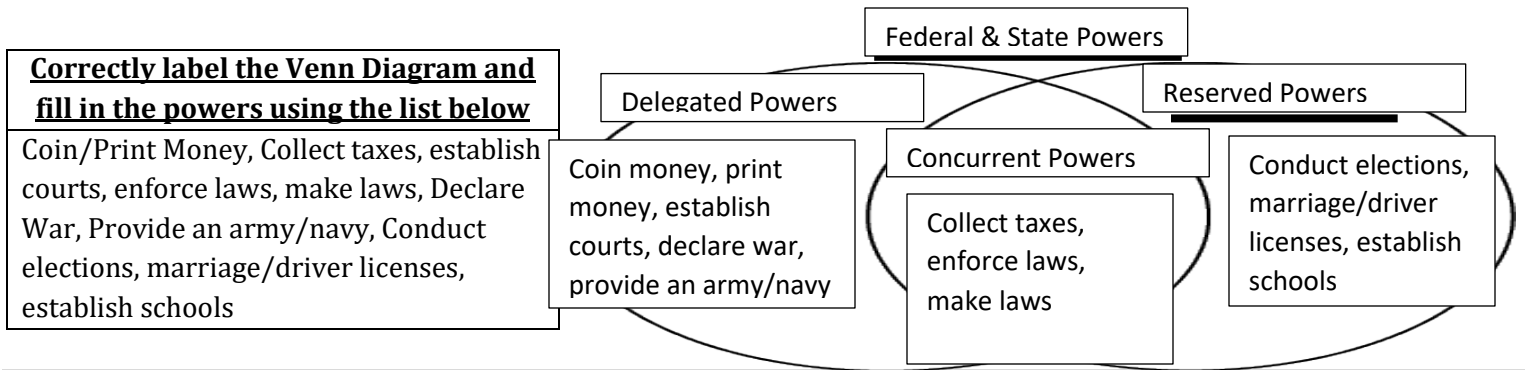
Political Parties

A political party is <u>a group of citizens or voters with similar views on public issues who 1) work together to put their ideas into action in the government, and 2) work together to elect candidates.</u>	
A party platform is <u>a written statement of the party's principles, beliefs, and positions on issues.</u>	
A candidate is <u>- a person running for political office</u> .	
A third party is <u>a political party that is not one of the two major parties in the country; a minor party</u> .	
What impact do political parties have on society ?	*They shape how citizens think about the government.
What impact do political parties have on government ?	They shape what kinds of <u>laws</u> are passed.
What impact do political parties have on the political system?	Because <u>Democratic Party</u> and <u>Republican Party</u> are the two major political parties, it's unlikely that others can get elected.
Democrats and Republicans DO NOT like <u>third</u> parties because <u>third parties</u> are political parties that often form on the basis of one or a few issues.	

Political Party	Ideas of Government Responsibilities
<u>Democratic</u>	*Government should provide more social services to take care of the citizens. *The wealthy should pay a higher tax rate to help pay for the services to help citizens. *Government should be more involved in how businesses run things. *Strong belief in equal rights for citizens.
<u>Republican</u>	*Government should let citizens run their own lives with little interference. *Government should lower the taxes for citizens as much as possible. *Government should allow businesses to operate with little government interference. *Believes in traditional social values
Communist Party	*Government should provide free healthcare to everyone. *Businesses should not keep their profits *Substantially increase taxes on the wealthy
Socialist Party	*Eliminate all private ownership of banks, insurance companies, etc. (should be owned by all) * U.S. Military should be cut drastically and we should stop aiding other countries drastically. *Strong belief in equality of citizens. Believes capitalism is the cause for most discrimination.
Libertarian Party	*Government should allow citizens to freely run their own lives without government interference. *Everyone should be treated equally and fairly under the law.

Federalism

The concept that the <u>federal</u> & <u>state</u> governments both have their own powers, but also <u>shared</u> powers.		
<u>Supremacy</u> Clause	If a federal law and a state law conflict with each other, the federal law wins.	
<u>expressed</u> , <u>enumerated</u> , & <u>delegated</u> powers	<u>concurrent</u> powers	<u>reserved</u> powers
*_expressed_, <u>enumerated</u> , & <u>delegated</u> powers are powers given to the national government that are clearly in the Constitution. *_enumerated_ powers are powers the national government has that are not clearly listed in the Constitution, but are <u>necessary</u> & <u>proper</u> . Also called the <u>elastic</u> clause.	*Powers shared by both national and state governments.	*Powers reserved to the states *The <u>10th</u> amendment made sure states would have these powers.



Amending the U.S. Constitution

Step 1

 2 / 3
of both houses of Congress
vote to propose the
amendment.



Step 2

 3 / 4
of the state legislatures vote
to ratify the amendment.

What are we doing when we are amending the Constitution?	<u>making changes</u> .
Why is it necessary for us to have an amendment process?	<u>Founding Fathers wanted to make certain that there was a process for the Constitution to be a "living document" that could change with the times.</u>
Why did our founders make it difficult to amend the Constitution?	The Founding Fathers meant to create a process that would be difficult. If the process were too simple, the Constitution might be changed far more often than it should..

Florida Government

What is the purpose of having a Constitution?	1) Provides a <u>model</u> for government. 2) <u>gives</u> government authority and power. 3) Protects the <u>rights</u> of the people.
What is the outline of both the U.S. and Florida Constitution?	They both have <u>legislative</u> , <u>executive</u> , and <u>judicial</u> branches.
What are the main similarities of the U.S. and Florida Constitution?	1) Both created <u>3</u> branches of government. 2) Both created a bi- <u>cameral</u> legislature with <u>2</u> houses. 3) Both <u>guarantee rights/freedoms</u> for the citizens.
Florida Declaration of Rights	List of rights guaranteed to the citizens outlined in the Florida Constitution.
What is the big difference about the amendment process for the U.S. Constitution and the Florida Constitution?	The U.S. Constitution is ratified by <u>3/4</u> of the <u>state</u> legislatures while the Florida Constitution is ratified by <u>60%</u> of the citizens of Florida.
Executive Leader of Florida: <u> Governor </u>	Legislative Branch of Florida: <u> state representatives </u> & <u> state senators </u>
Requirements: 1) <u>30</u> years old 2) Live in Florida for <u>7</u> years.	Requirements: 1) <u>18</u> years old 2) Live in Florida for <u>2</u> years
A state law is called a <u>statute</u> .	<i>What is the only main difference between the U.S. and Florida with "How a Bill Becomes a Law"? The <u>governor</u> signs the bill into law in Florida instead of the <u>president</u>.</i>
Services the Florida Government provides	
1) Collects taxes to pay for things like education and highways. 2) Provide a public <u>school</u> system 3) Provide marriage, <u>drivers</u> , and business licenses.	4) Establish <u>local</u> Governments 5) Protect the <u>rights</u> of citizens. 6) Provide public safety

Local Government

What they include: Cities, towns, villages, counties			
Executive Leader _Mayor/commissioner Requirements: 1)18_ years old 2) Live in city/county	Law Makers (legislative) →	_city council_	Makes laws for the city they govern.
		commissioners	Makes laws for the county they govern
	school _board_ →	This group of elected officials run the local school system. They decide on the budget, school calendars, etc.	
ordinances →	Laws created by either the city council or county commissioners that apply only locally.		
Services the Local Government provides			
1) Collect _waste_ and recycling 2) Provides _police_ to protect citizens and enforce the law. 3) Provides _hospitals_ to help with emergencies.		4) Provides clean drinking _water_ . 5) Collects property taxes to maintain roads and schools.	

Study the chart comparing the US and Florida Constitutions!



United States Constitution	Florida Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins with "We the People" – shows that the federal government gets its power from the citizens • Shorter than the Florida Constitution • Seven articles • 1 (large) page • Contains a Bill of Rights (enumerated list of rights for the people) • 27 amendments • Written as a "living document" to be interpreted and changed over time • Contains a "Supremacy Clause" stating that the Constitution is the highest law of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins with "We the People" – shows that the state government gets its power from the citizens • Longer than the U.S. Constitution • 12 articles • 80 pages • Contains the Florida Declaration of Rights (a list of the rights of the people that includes many of the same rights as those in the U.S. Bill of Rights) • Written as a "living document" to be interpreted and changed over times. There are many amendments to the Florida Constitution that are very specific. • Addresses public education, motor vehicles, and elections • Deals with day-to-day issues that affect state residents

The Media & Interest Groups

Group	How do they monitor the government?	How do they influence the government?
Media	As a _watchdog_ , the media keeps watch over the government to see if they are doing anything wrong.	The media reports what the government does to the _public_ , so the government is careful what they do while in office.
Interest Groups	Interest groups hire _lobbyists_ to see what kinds of laws government is passing and if it affects them.	1) Interest groups use the _media_ to persuade members of the government to support them. 2) Interest groups form _political action committees (PAC)_ , which raise _money_ for candidates running for office. If the candidate wins, the interest group expects them to pass laws that favor the interest group!
Citizens	Citizens use the _media_ to monitor government.	1) Citizens can _petition_ the government. 2) Citizens _vote_ for candidates running for office. 3) Citizens can join/form _interest_ _groups_ .

Bias, Propaganda, and Symbolism

Political Communication	What is it?	How can this impact the public opinion?

<u>_Bias_</u>	Favoring one view over another	Citizens can be persuaded to feel a certain way when bias is being used.
Propaganda	Media that tries to <u>_persuade_</u> us to think a certain way about a person or product.	any attempt to sway the public, including voters, to think or believe something
<u>_symbolism_</u>	When propaganda transforms an image or a person or product to make it look like something different.	The image used in symbolism can persuade people to feel differently about the person or product.

Public Policy & Problem Solving

Public Policy Solution	When citizens petition the <u>_government_</u> to help solve a problem in the community.
<u>_problem-solving_</u> Solution	When the <u>_people_</u> step up to solve a problem in the community. (Join an interest group, start an <u>_online_</u> <u>_petition_</u> , fix it yourself, etc.)

Foreign Policy

<u>_Domestic_</u> Policy/Affairs	The plans for dealing with issues inside the United States.
<u>_Foreign_</u> Policy/Affairs	The plans for dealing with issues with other countries.
Secretary of <u>_State_</u>	Member of the president's cabinet who deals with all <u>_foreign_</u> <u>_policy_</u> situations.
<u>_alliance_</u>	When two or more countries make an agreement to support each other if there is a problem.
<u>_diplomat_</u>	Someone who represents their country in a foreign country.
<u>_Ambassador_</u>	A diplomat who is the official representative to another country. This person lives in an <u>_embassy_</u> within that country.
<u>_National Security_</u>	Working with a foreign country in a peaceful, effective way (i.e. negotiations, treaties) This is the main goal of U.S. Foreign Policy
<u>_treaty_</u>	An official agreement with another country. The <u>_President_</u> negotiates them and the <u>_Senate_</u> ratifies them.
Why is it important to have international relations?	The value of peaceful and cooperative relationships between nations is increasingly important.

International Organizations

<i>International Organization</i>	<i>Intergovernmental or Non-Governmental?</i>	<i>Description of Organization.</i>
<u>_United_</u> <u>_Nations_</u> (UN)	<u>_ Non-Governmental _</u>	Works to keep peace and build relations around the world. Location: <u>_ New York _</u>
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Intergovernmental	Treaty agreeing to help each other if they are attacked.
World Court	<u>_ Intergovernmental _</u>	Deals with disagreements between countries involving international law.
World Trade Organization (WTO)	<u>_ Intergovernmental _</u>	The only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Intergovernmental, but works with NGO's.	Raises money to help children around the world have a better quality of life.
International Red Cross/ Red Crescent	<u>_ Non-Governmental _</u>	Works to help people around the world with natural disasters, victims of war, and disease.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	An agreement between the United States, Canada, and <u>_Mexico_</u> that makes trading between the three countries free.
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International Conflicts

<i>Method for dealing with International Conflict/Cooperation</i>	<i>What does it mean?</i>
Impose <u>Sanctions</u>	Stop all relations with the country. (i.e. no trade with country, no tourism, no negotiating)
Military Action	members of the U.S. military having a presence in another country typically involving the use of force to stop conflict
Diplomatic Discussion	<u>Work</u> with the other country to come to a peaceful conclusion
Foreign <u>Aid</u>	Sending food, clothes, water, etc. to help the country out.

<i>International Conflict</i>	<i>Why did the U.S. get involved? (motivation)</i>	<i>What action did the U.S. take?</i>
Bay Of Pigs	hopes of putting an end to the threat of communism so close to the U.S. (Cuba is only 90 miles away from the Florida Keys)	The U.S. military trained 1500 Cubans, who <u>invaded</u> Cuba.
Cuban Missile Crisis	The USSR (Soviet Russia) decided to put missiles in Cuba to threaten the U.S. President Kennedy	The U.S. <u>negotiated</u> with Russia to remove the missiles.
Korean War	The U.S. became involved after North Korea invaded South Korea.	<u>Sent in troops</u> through the U.N.
Iran Hostage Crisis	The U.S. wanted to free the U.S. citizens who were being held hostage.	The U.S. placed <u>sanctions</u> on Iran until the <u>hostage</u> was over.
Gulf War I (Persian Gulf War)	The U.S. wasn't going to let Kuwait be taken over by Iraq.	The U.S.-led coalition of nations began a massive air war to destroy Iraq's military and their public works system.
Gulf War II (Iraq War)	The U.S. was concerned that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction.	The coalition invasion combined land, air and water assaults and moved through Iraq until the coalition forces controlled most of the large cities.
Vietnam War	The U.S. supported S. Vietnam to stop the spread of communism	The U.S. <u>sent in troops</u> to help South Vietnam.
World War I	After the sinking of the Lusitania, the U.S. entered the war and fought with the Allied Forces.	The U.S. <u>declared war</u> on Germany
World War II	After the bombing at Pearl Harbor, the U.S. entered World War II.	The U.S. <u>declared war</u> on Germany and Japan.

Questions to Ponder and Discuss

1. How does government affect our lives?
2. What does it mean to be a good citizen?
3. Why are natural rights considered "Enlightened" ideas?
4. How do you know that our democratic ideals were influenced by John Locke and Montesquieu?
5. Why were having different perspectives so important when writing the U.S. Constitution?
6. How do political parties affect society today?
7. Why is it necessary to have different political ideologies?
8. Why are forms of political communication (bias/propaganda) both harmful and useful?
9. How do citizens, both individually and collectively, influence government?
10. How is the organization of the U.S. Constitution unique?
11. How are the roles and responsibilities interconnected among the three branches of government?
12. How do key character traits or expectations of government leaders differ among the branches?
13. How has/does the amendment process enable/enabled society to grow and evolve?
14. How is the value that a society places on individual rights reflected in that society's government?
15. How does the rule of law remain constant through changes and growth in society?
16. How does a landmark case reflect the social, political, economic and cultural aspects of that period in time?

17. *Why is federalism important when limiting the power of government?*
18. *How has the US Constitution influenced to formation of the Florida Constitution?*
19. *How can public policy be used to improve society?*
20. *What motivates the formation of different political systems and forms of government?*
21. *How does the U.S. involvement in international conflicts and organizations impact its domestic policy?*
22. *How does global interdependence influence US foreign policy?*
23. *Why are natural rights considered "Enlightened" ideas?*
24. *How do you know that our democratic ideals were influenced by John Locke and Montesquieu?*
25. *Why were having different perspectives important when writing the U.S. Constitution?*
26. *How is the organization of the U.S. Constitution unique?*
27. *How does the rule of law remain constant through changes and growth in society?*