FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

**UNIT 1** **Types of Government**

Directions: Define each type of government and give an example of a country that falls under that type of government

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Government | Definition | Country Example  |
| 1. Dictatorship or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | one ruler has complete control  | North Korea |
|  2. Representative Democracy  | people have the power-citizens elect their rulers | United States |
| 3. Monarchy: | one king/queen has the power | Great Britain (Middle Ages)  |
| 4. Totalitarianism: | ruler has complete control over the lives of the people | North Korea |

**Civic Responsibilities and Duties**

5. What is the difference between a **civic responsibility** and a **civic duty**? Give an example of each.

Civic Responsibility is not required Example: voting

Civic Duty is required Example: men signing up for the draft

6. How does education impact financial security?

The higher level of education you have, the more financially secure you will be

**American Diversity**

7. What is the **tossed salad theory** of immigration?

Different cultures come together and maintain their original culture

8. What is the **melting pot theory** of immigration?

 Different cultures come together and take on the dominant culture

**Citizenship**

9. What is a natural born citizen? A person that has been born IN their country of citizenship

10. What are three requirements of those running for president? 35 years old; natural born citizen; live in the USA for 14 years

**UNIT 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Founding Document** | **What was it?** | **How does it impact our government today?** |
| **11. Virginia House of Burgesses** | first bicameral legislature | Congress is set up as bicameral |
| **12. Maryland Toleration Act** | Allowed religious freedom in the colonies | We have religious freedom guaranteed by the 1st amendment |
| **13. Zenger Trial** | Zenger published information about the NY mayor-was put in jail then let out  | Freedom of press and speech |
| **14. Magna Carta** | limited the powers of England’s monarchy  | our government is limited today  |
| **Founding Document** | **What was it?** | **How does it impact our government today?** |
| **15. Mayflower Compact** | first example of social contract in the coloniessocial contract: between the people and the government  | we follow a social contract today in the USA  |

**American Revolution**

16. What was **salutary neglect**? England didn’t enforce laws so the colonies make their own government

17. The British ended salutary neglect because they had to pay war debts from which war? **The French and Indian War**

18. What did the British do that made the colonists angry? made them pay for the war through TAXES “no taxation without representation”

19. What document declared the colony’s independence from Britain? Whose theories of the social contract and natural rights inspired the document? Declaration of Independence; John Locke

20. After the American Revolution, which document sets up the first form of government for the newly independent states? Articles of Confederation

21. What outbreak of violence showed the country we needed a new government? Shay’s Rebellion

22. Why were the Articles of Confederation ineffective? National government didn’t have enough power (it was all for the states)

**23. Federalist or Anti-federalist? Complete the chart using the terms below:**

Strong central government, weak central government, supported state’s rights, did not support state’s rights, supported the original Constitution, would not sign the Constitution without the Bill of Rights

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Federalists** | **Anti federalists** |
| Strong Central Governmentdid not support states rightssupported original constitution  | Weak Central Govtsupported states rightswould not sign the Const. without the Bill of Rights |

**UNIT 3**

**U.S. Constitutional Principles**: The **BIG IDEAS** behind the Constitution

**24. Popular Sovereignty: power lies with the people**

**25. Limited Government: no one is above the law; the government cannot do anything it wants to**

**26. Checks and Balances: each branch “checks” the powers of the others**

**27. Separation of Powers: dividing the national government between 3 branches**

**28. Federalism: power is split the federal and state government**

**29. Judicial Review: Supreme Court decides if laws violate the Constitution**

**Checks and Balances:** *For each statement write which branch is checking which (ex: Leg checks Exec)*

30. President vetoes a law. Executive checks Legislative

31. Congress overrides the president’s veto. Legislative checks Executive

32.The Senate must confirm President Obama’s nominee for the Supreme Court. Leg. checks Exec.

33. The Supreme Court declares a law unconstitutional. Judicial checks Leg.

34. The President nominates a judge to the Supreme Court. Exec. checks Judicial

35. Congress votes to impeach a judge Leg. checks Judicial

36. Congress votes to impeach the President Leg. checks Executive

37. The Senate ratifies the treaty President Obama made with China. Legislative checks Exec.

38. The Supreme Court declares an act of the President unconstitutional Judicial checks Exec.

**→Constitutional Vocabulary Matching (***use the word bank and write the corresponding word on the line*)

Due process reserved powers concurrent powers delegated/enumerated powers Elastic Clause Equal Protection Clause Supremacy Clause

39. Having a fair, speedy, public, jury trial (5th Amendment) Due Process

40. These powers are shared between state and federal gov’t, like the power to tax. Concurrent Powers

41. States that the Federal government is superior to the state government and that the US Constitution and Federal laws are superior to state constitutions and state laws. Supremacy Clause0

42. After the Civil War this part of the 14th Amendment was intended to give freed slaves equal rights, later it was used to end Segregation. Equal Protection Clause

43. These powers are those that belong only to the state governments. Reserved Powers

44. These powers have been given to ONLY the federal gov’t, like the power to declare war. Delegated/enumerated powers

45. Also called the “**Necessary and Proper Clause,”** this clause gives the gov’t extended **implied powers** like that of judicial review. Elastic Clause

**The U.S. Constitution**

46. What is a change to the Constitution called? Amendment

47. What is the 2 step process for Amending the US Constitution?

 Step One: Proposed by ⅔ (two-thirds) of Congress Step Two: Voted on by ¾ (three-fourths) of states

**48. Complete the chart below for the Bill of Rights**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amendment Number | What rights does it provide?  |
| 1 | freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly and petition  |
| 2 | right to bare arms (own weapons) |
| 3 | no quartering (cannot require soldiers to live in your house)  |
| 4 | search warrant needed |
| 5 | plead the 5th (no self-incrimination)  |
| 6 | right to a speedy trial |
| 7 | jury trial in civil cases in disputes in excess of $20 |
| 8 | no unusual and cruel punishment |
| 9 | rights to the people  |
| 10 | rights to the states |

49. Civil War Amendments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number | What rights does it give? |
| 13 | slavery outlawed in the USA |
| 14 | all people treated equally under the law |
| 15 | all former male slaves have the right to vote.  |

50. Suffrage Amendments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number | What rights does it give? |
| 19 | all women can vote |
| 26 | all people 18 and older can vote |

**UNIT 4**

**The Three Branches**

51. The Legislative Branch \_ makes the laws. This is in Article 1 (one)

52. The Executive Branch ENFORCES the laws. This is in Article 2 (two)

53. The Judicial Branch interpets the laws. This is in Article 3(three)

54. Which branch of government can declare war? Congress

55. What are the terms of office for the President, the Vice President, a member of the House of Representatives, and the Senate? President/VP - 4 years, Senate- 6 years, House - 2 yrs

**Supreme Court Cases:** *I suggest studying these the most.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **US Supreme Court Case** | **Major Outcome** | **Amendment** |
| 56. Marbury v. Madison | Judicial Review | N/A |
| 57. Plessy v. Ferguson  | separate but equal (segregation is ok)  | 14 |
| 58. Brown v. Board of Education | overturned plessy v. ferguso; segregation in schools NOT ok  | 14 |
| 59. Korematsu v. United States | US government can impose executive orders in times of war  | 14 |
| 60. Mapp v. Ohio | police cannot search unless they have a specific warrant/ evidence obtained illegally cannot be used in court | 4th  |
| 61. Gideon v. Wainwright | right to a lawyer | 6 |
| 62. Miranda v. Arizona  | rights must be read when you are under arrest  | 6 |
| 63. Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier | schools can limit freedom of press | 1 |
| 64. Tinker v. Des Moines  | freedom of expression allowed in schools  | 1 |
| 65. Texas v. Johnson | Johnson burnt the American flag in protest-deemed ok (freedom of speech)  | 1 |

**NC Government**

***66. Who is in charge of each branch at the state level?***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Legislative** | **Executive** | **Judicial** |
| **Name of offices** | General Assembly | Governor | NC Supreme Court |

**→NC Constitution:**

67. TRUE or FALSE: The NC Constitution protects a child’s right to the opportunity to obtain a sound basic education.

68. In which **NC Supreme court case** did this become an issue? Leandro v. NC

**UNIT 5**

**→Political Parties**

69. America has a 2 party system which means power shifts between the two major parties.

70. If two parties work on a policy or piece of legislation together we call it bi-partisan. If parties are divided on an issue like abortion we call it partisan.

71. The party platform is made up of all the party’s ideas, opinions and positions on various issues and policies.

**→Elections**

**72. (***Number the steps 1-4 and write the name of the step being described)*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Step # | Name of the step | Description |
| 3 | National Convention | When each party officially announces its candidate for the general election. |
| 2 | Primary or Caucus | The elections and meetings in each state where candidates compete against members of their own party for the nomination. |
| 1 | Announce Candidacy | A candidate’s public announcement that he/she is running for their party’s nomination. |
| 4 | General Election  | The final election where the whole country votes for either a Republican or a Democrat. The two candidates are competing to win a majority of the electoral college. |

73. What do special interest groups do? they bring awareness to particular issues

74. What determines each state’s electoral votes? Who officially elects the president? the number of representatives in Congress for each state; The Electoral College

**75. How are the following national offices officially elected?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| President and Vice President | The Electoral College |
| Cabinet Members | Appointed by the President |
| Members of the House and Senate | Elected by the people  |
| Supreme Court Justices | Appointed by the President, Approved by the Senate |

**UNIT 6**

76. When is a jury hung? when the jury cannot come to a unanimous decision

77. What is a civil case? a dispute between 2 groups

78. What are the two sides of a civil case? plaintiff and defense

79. What is a criminal case? when someone has broken the law

80. What are the two sides of a criminal case? prosecution and defense

81. The most common punishment for breaking a civil law would be restitution (paying money)

Label whether the cases below fall under the jurisdiction of civil law or criminal law

82. Child adoption Civil

83. Murder criminal

85. Assault criminal

86. Custody dispute civil

87. Littering could be both civil and criminal

88. Criminal cases are made up of major or minor crimes. TRUE or FALSE

89. Major crimes are called felonies. Give an example: murder

90. Minor crimes are called misdemeanors. Give an example: trespassing

UNIT 7

**→Econ Review (***use the word bank and write the corresponding word on the line*)



91. A price ceiling is the maximum price a good can be sold for, which creates a shortage

92. In a free market economy the government is not involved, people can own private property and prices are set by supply and demand.

93. Minimum wage is an example of a price floor because it prevents business from paying below a certain price (wage) for labor.

94. In a command economy the government controls all aspects of production, owns all the factors of production and sets prices for goods and services.

95. The Federal Reserve is America’s central bank which decides all monetary policy.

96. In a traditional economy economic decisions are based on custom and habit.

97. The FDIC insures you from monetary loss up to $100,000.

98. Give an example of the 4 factors of production:

* Land: cotton
* Labor: farmer
* Capital: tractor
* Entrepreneurship: Sean Combs (owner of Sean Jean)

99. When is there a scarcity? when there are unlimited wants and limited resources

100. When is there a shortage? when demand is greater than supply

101. When is there a surplus? when supply is greater than demand

102. What is a fixed cost? a business cost that does not change (i.e. rent)

103. What is a variable cost? a business cost that changes often (i.e. the cost of production)

104. What are three nick names that describe the United States economy?

* + 1. Capitalism
		2. Market Economy
		3. Free Enterprise

105. How is price determined in a free enterprise system? by supply and demand

106. If supply or demand increases we shift our graph to the RIGHT. If supply or demand decreases we shift our graph to the LEFT. Where the two lines meet is called the EQUILIBRIUM POINT.

UNIT 8

**Globalization and Trade**

107. What are the four types of economies? Explain what each is.

command: government has control

market: guided by supply and demand

mixed: combination of market and command

traditional: decisions are made based on custom and habit

108. What is an excise tax? a tax on luxury goods

109. What is a tariff? a tax on imports

110. What is a quota? a limit on the amount of imported goods

111. What is an embargo? What country does the United States have an embargo with?

When we do not trade with another country; Cuba

112. What is it called when countries are dependent on each other for good, services, and resources?

interdependence/globalization

113. What is NAFTA? What was the impact of NAFTA?

North American Free Trade Agreement-agreement between USA, Canada and Mexico where trade barriers were lifted; decreased prices, but also caused many people to go out of work because they could not compete with low prices

114. What is GDP? What is it used for? Gross Domestic Product- helps determine how wealthy a country is

**UNIT 9**

**Explain the following terms.**

**115. Credit scores: score that determines if you can get a loan or not; pay your loans back on time in order to get a better credit score**

**116. Credit Cards: card that is issued by a bank or company that acts as a loan of money; NOT FREE MONEY**

**117. Stockholder: person who buys stock in a company**

**118. Investment: what you put money into**

**119. Personal Budget: a plan to help you limit the money you spend (puts your spending into different categories)**

**120. Interest: percentage of money that is added onto the original amount**