

Unit 1: Citizenship

NCSCOS: 1.04, 1.08, 4.06, 4.08, 10.01-10.04

Unit Essential Questions

- 1) What does it mean to be a responsible citizen?
- 2) How is the US a land of diversity?

SEMESTER BLOCK CLASS PACING

Day 1: Citizenship Pre-Test – Review Citizenship Pre-Test

Day 2: Civics, Purpose of Government, Rights, Duties & Responsibilities

- **Assignment: Unit 1 – Part I: What is an American Citizen?**
(Chapter 1: Citizenship & Government in a Democracy)
(Chapter 5: Rights, Duties, & Responsibilities)
- **Review – What is an American Citizen?**

Day 3: Finish Review – What is an American Citizen?

- **Assignment: Unit 1 – Part II: The Government & the People**
- **Review – The Government & the People**
- **Quiz – Citizenship**
- **Test Review**

Day 4: Review Citizenship + Test on Citizenship

- **Notebook Check**
- **Test Review**
- **Review Game**
- **Test – Unit 1 Citizenship**

US CITIZENSHIP TEST

(Could Americans pass the test required to become a US citizen?)

- 1) What are the colors of our flag?
- 2) How many stars are there in our flag?
- 3) What color are the stars in our flag?
- 4) What do the stars on the flag mean?
- 5) How many stripes are there in the flag?
- 6) What color are the stripes?
- 7) What do the stripes on the flag mean?
- 8) How many states are there in the union?
- 9) What is the 4th of July?
- 10) What is the date of Independence Day? (M/D/Y)
- 11) Independence from whom?
- 12) What country did we fight during the Revolutionary War?
- 13) Who was the first President of the US?
- 14) Who is the President of the US today?
- 15) Who is the Vice-President of the US today?
- 16) Who elects the President of the US?
- 17) Who becomes the President if the President should die?
- 18) For how long do we elect the President?
- 19) What is the Constitution?
- 20) Can the Constitution be changed?
- 21) What do we call a change to the Constitution?
- 22) How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution?
- 23) How many branches are there in our government?
- 24) What are the 3 branches of our government?
- 25) What is the legislative branch of our government?
- 26) Who makes the laws in the US?
- 27) What is Congress?
- 28) What are the duties of Congress?
- 29) Who elects Congress?
- 30) How many Senators are there in Congress?
- 31) Can you name the two senators from your state?
- 32) For how long do we elect each senator?
- 33) How many representatives are there in Congress?
- 34) For how long do we elect each representative?
- 35) What is the executive branch of our government?
- 36) What is the judicial branch of our government?
- 37) What are the duties of the Supreme Court?
- 38) What is the supreme law of the US?
- 39) What is the Bill of Rights?
- 40) Who becomes President if the President and Vice-President should die?
- 41) Who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
- 42) What is the capital of your state?
- 43) Who is the current governor of your state?
- 44) Can you name the 13 original states?

- 45) Who said "give me liberty or give me death?"
- 46) Which countries were our enemies during WWII?
- 47) What are the 49th and 50th states of the Union?
- 48) How many terms can a President serve?
- 49) Who was Martin Luther King Jr.?
- 50) Who presides of your local government?
- 51) What are the Constitutional requirements to become President?
- 52) Why are there 100 senators in the Senate?
- 53) Who selects the Supreme Court Justices?
- 54) How many Supreme Court Justices are there?
- 55) Why did the Pilgrims come to America?
- 56) What is the head executive of a state government called?
- 57) What is the head executive of a city government called?
- 58) What holiday was celebrated for the 1st time by the American colonists?
- 59) Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence?
- 60) When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?
- 61) What is the basic belief of the Declaration of Independence?
- 62) What is the national anthem of the United States?
- 63) Who wrote the Star Spangled Banner?
- 64) Where does freedom of speech come from?
- 65) What is the minimum voting age in the United States?
- 66) Who signs bills into law?
- 67) What is the highest court in the US?
- 68) Who was President during the Civil War?
- 69) What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?
- 70) What special group advises the President?
- 71) Which President is called the "Father of our Country"?
- 72) What Immigration and Naturalization Service form is used to apply to be a naturalized citizen?
- 73) Who helped the Pilgrims in America?
- 74) What is the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America?
- 75) What were the 13 original states of the US called?
- 76) What kind of government does the US have?
- 77) Who has the power to declare war?
- 78) In what year was the Constitution written?
- 79) Name 3 rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.
- 80) Which President freed the slaves?
- 81) What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called?
- 82) Name one purpose of the United Nations.
- 83) Where does Congress meet?
- 84) Whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
- 85) What is the introduction to the Constitution called?
- 86) Name one benefit to being a citizen of the US?
- 87) What is the most important right granted to US Citizens?
- 88) What is the US capital?
- 89) What is the White House?

- 90) Where is the White House located?
- 91) What is the name of the President's official home?
- 92) Name one right guaranteed by the 1st Amendment.
- 93) Who is the Commander in Chief of the US military?
- 94) Which President was the first Commander in Chief of the US military?
- 95) In what month do we vote for the President?
- 96) In what month is the new President inaugurated?
- 97) How many times may a Senator be re-elected?
- 98) How many times may a Congresswoman be re-elected?
- 99) What are the 2 major political parties in the US today?
- 100) How many states are there in the US?

Civics and Economics Course Document

Unit 1 – Citizenship

NCSCOS: 1.04, 1.08, 4.06, 4.08, 10.01 - 10.04

Chapter 1, Section 1 (pgs. 7-13); Chapter 5, Section 1 (pgs. 151-154)

• **Part I: What is an American citizen?**

1. What is Civics?

2. What is a Citizen?

3. What does **Citizenship** entail?

4. What is the difference between a **duty** and a **responsibility**?

○ **Duty** _____

○ **Responsibility** _____

5. *Place each of the following in the chart identifying which are duties and which are responsibilities:* Register for the draft, practice toleration, be informed and vote, serve jury duty, attend school, pay taxes, obey laws, participate in community and government, respect the rights and property of others, volunteer

Duties	Responsibilities

6. Who are the citizens of the United States?

○ ***E pluribus unum*** - _____

○ **Immigrant** _____

○ **Immigration** _____

7. Reasons for immigration:

Religious	
Political	
Wealth	
Forced	
Opportunity	

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8. Impact of immigration

- **Diversity**

- *Great American Melting Pot*

- *The American "Salad Bowl"*

Chapter 1, Section 2 (pgs. 15-19)

9. How does one become an American citizen?

- **Native Born**

- **Naturalization**

- **USCIS**

The Naturalization Process

Sign Declaration of Intent	
Live in US	
Interview with USCIS	
Examination	
Oath of Allegiance	

10. Denaturalization

- Expatriation
- Punishment for a Crime
-

11. What is an alien?

- Legal Aliens
- Illegal Aliens

12. What did the Immigration Act of 1990 put a priority on for who could legally come to the United States?

13. What is the difference between the rights of legal aliens and U.S. citizens?

• Part II – The government and the people

14. Government

15. Why do communities need government?

- Thomas Hobbes – life without government would be “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.”

16. What do governments do? Chapter 1, Section 3 (pgs. 21-26)

Functions of Government	Description
Keep Order	

Provide Security	
Provide Services	
Guide the Community	

17. Levels of government

○ **National**

○ **State**

○ **Local**

18. Types of Government

○ **Democratic Government**

▪ **Direct Democracy**

▪ **Representative Democracy/Democratic Republic**

▪ **Constitutional Monarchy**

○ **Authoritarian Government**

▪ **Absolute Monarchy**

- Dictatorships/Totalitarianism/Autocracy

- Aristocracy

- Theocracy

- Oligarchy

- Anarchy

19. Principles of American Democracy

Rule of Law	
Limited Government	
Consent of the Governed	
Individual Rights	
Representative Government	

Unit 1 - Citizenship Test Review

Format

- 10 Matching
- 26 Multiple Choice
- Standard Only - 5 Short Answer
- Honors Only - Choose (2) Essays

Matching (Info to Know)

- Naturalization, Denaturalization, Expatriation, Immigration
- Rights, Duties, Responsibilities

- Anarchy, Representative Democracy, Totalitarianism

Multiple Choice (Info to Know)

- Civics, citizenship (History of Citizenship)
- Naturalization, Naturalization Process, Immigration, Immigrant, Alien, Denaturalization
- Rights, Duties, & Responsibilities + Examples of Each
- Functions of Government
- Levels of Government
- Types of Government
- Principles of American Democracy

Short Answer - Standard Only

- List the (5) steps in the Naturalization Process.
- List the (4) Functions of Government.
- List the (5) Principles of American Democracy.

Essays: Choose (2) Must be in sentence/paragraph form.

- 1) List & Explain the (5) steps in the Naturalization Process.
- 2) List & Explain the (4) Functions of Government.
- 3) List & Explain the (5) Principles of American Democracy.

Unit 2: Foundations of American Government

Goals (1.01 ,1.02 ,1.03 ,1.04)

Unit Essential Questions

- 1) How did the colonial period lead to the colonies having an independent identity?
- 2) What were the main factors leading to the Declaration of Independence?
- 3) How was the Articles of Confederation organized, and why?
- 4) What caused the Articles of Confederation to fail?

BLOCK CLASS PACING

Day 1: Unit 2 - Part 1: Our English Heritage

- Review Our English Heritage
- Magna Carta - Enlightenment

Day 2: Unit 2 - Part 2: The American Colonies

- Motivations for Colonization

Day 3: Unit 2 - Part 2: The American Colonies (continued)

- Geographic Differences

Day 4: Unit 2 - Part 3: The Birth of a New Nation

- French & Indian War - 2nd Continental Congress

Day 5: Unit 2 - Part 3: The Birth of a New Nation

- Common Sense
- Declaration of Independence

Day 6: Unit 2 - Part 3: The Birth of a New Nation

- The American Revolution
- Articles of Confederation

Day 7: Test

- Review for Test
- Test - Unit 2

Unit 2: Foundations of American Government

NCSCOS 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04

Part 1: Our English Heritage

Chapter 2, Section 1 (pgs. 33-37)

What?	When?	Description	Impact
Magna Carta			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of Law • Limited Government
Development of Parliament		Legislature - _____ _____ _____ Glorious Revolution (1688) - _____ _____	Representative government
Ideas of the Enlightenment			Natural Rights Social Contract Self Government
English Bill of Rights			
English Common Law		Law based on Precedents	

2. Philosophers of the Enlightenment

- **Thomas Hobbes () p.21**
 - Self-Government – if people were left to rule themselves life would be “nasty, brutish and short”

- **John Locke (1632-1704)**
 - **Natural Rights** “All mankind ... Being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions”

 - **Social Contract**

 - **Right to Rebel**

- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)**
 - “Man is born free, yet everywhere he is in chains.”

 - **Consent of the Governed**

- **Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)**
 - “Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely”

 - **Separation of Powers**

 - **Legislative** _____
 - **Executive** _____
 - **Judicial** _____

Part II – The American Colonies
Chapter 2, Sections 1 & 2 (pgs. 39-43)

3. What is a Colony?

—

4. What is **mercantilism** and how did it motivate colonialism?

5. Identify the different ways the English Colonies were established:

Type of Colony	Description	Colonies
Joint Stock Company		
Proprietary Colony		
Royal Colony		

- **Charter**

6. Where was the first permanent English Settlement in North America?

7. For what reasons did people risk leaving their homeland to come and settle in North America?

- Economic Opportunities

- Cash Crops _____
- **Indentured Servants** _____

- Forced

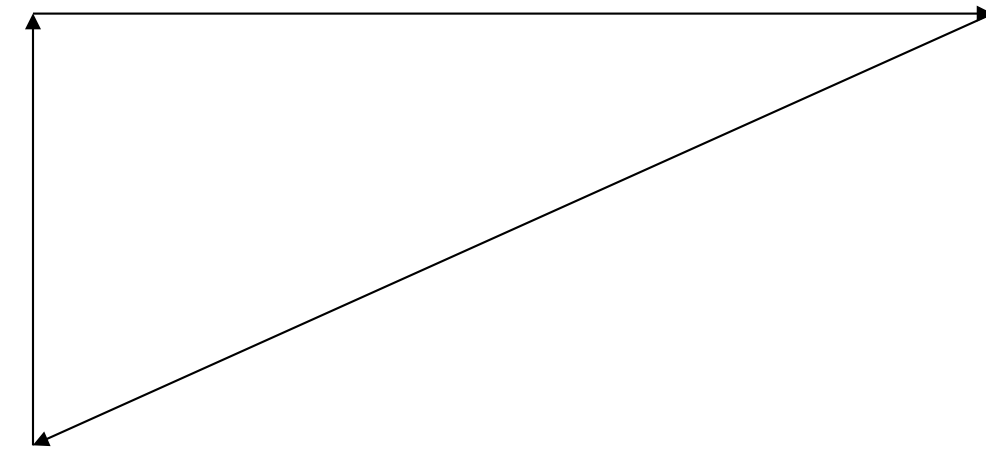
- **Plantation System**

- **Middle Passage**

Triangular Trade Route _____

Africa

The Americas



Europe

- **Religion**

- **Religious Dissenters**

- **Puritans**

- **Where?** _____

- **Pilgrims**

- **Where?** _____

- **Quakers**

- **Where?** _____

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- Catholics

- Where? _____

- Toleration

- Roger Williams

Chapter 2, Section 3 (pgs. 45-46)

8. How did the geography of the colonies influence different development?

Region	Colonies	Geographic Characteristics	Impact on culture
New England			
The Middle Colonies			“Bread Basket of the Colonies”
Southern Colonies			

9. How did self-government develop in the colonies?

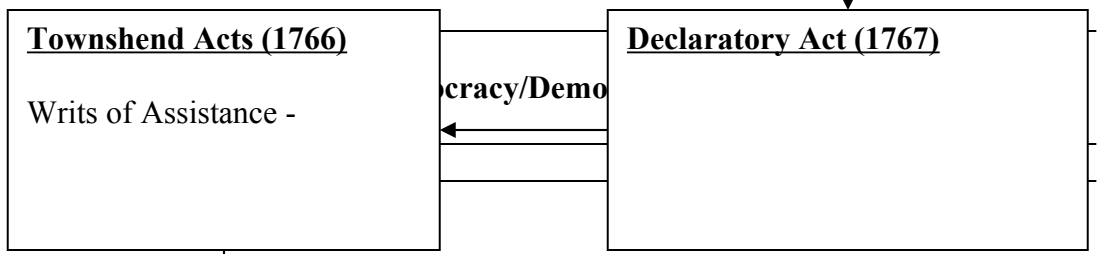
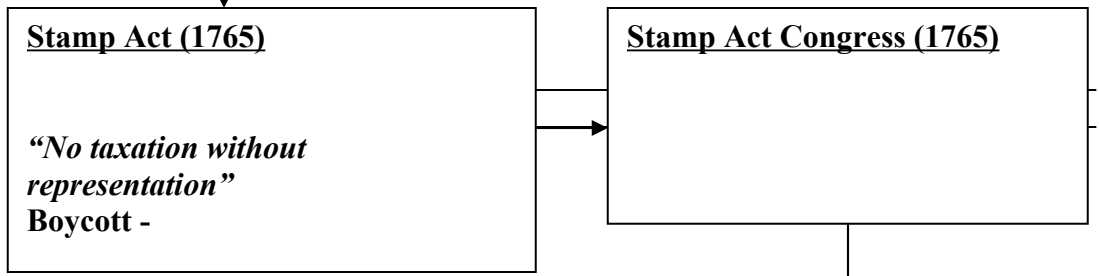
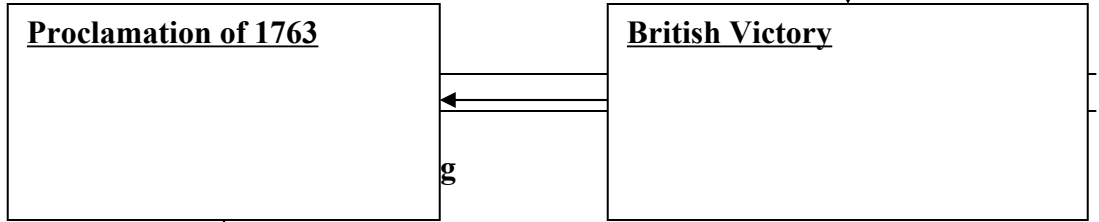
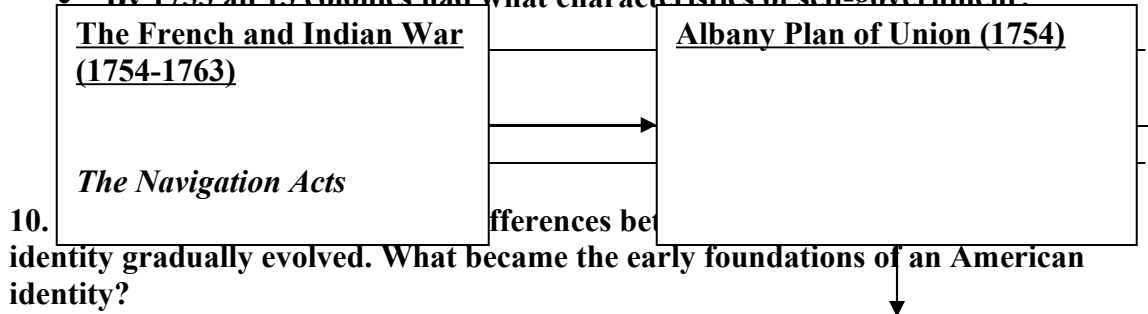
- Virginia House of Burgesses (1619) _____

- **Mayflower Compact (1620)** _____

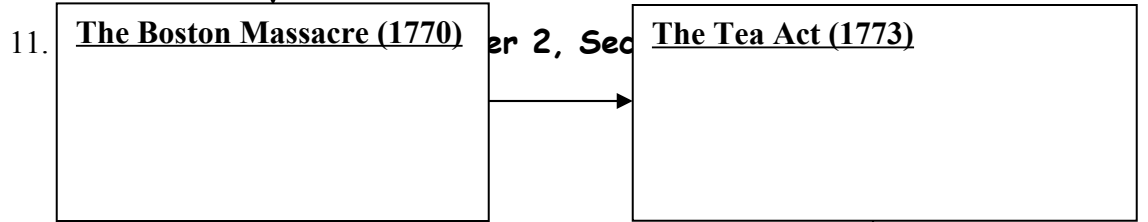
- **Direct Democracy** _____

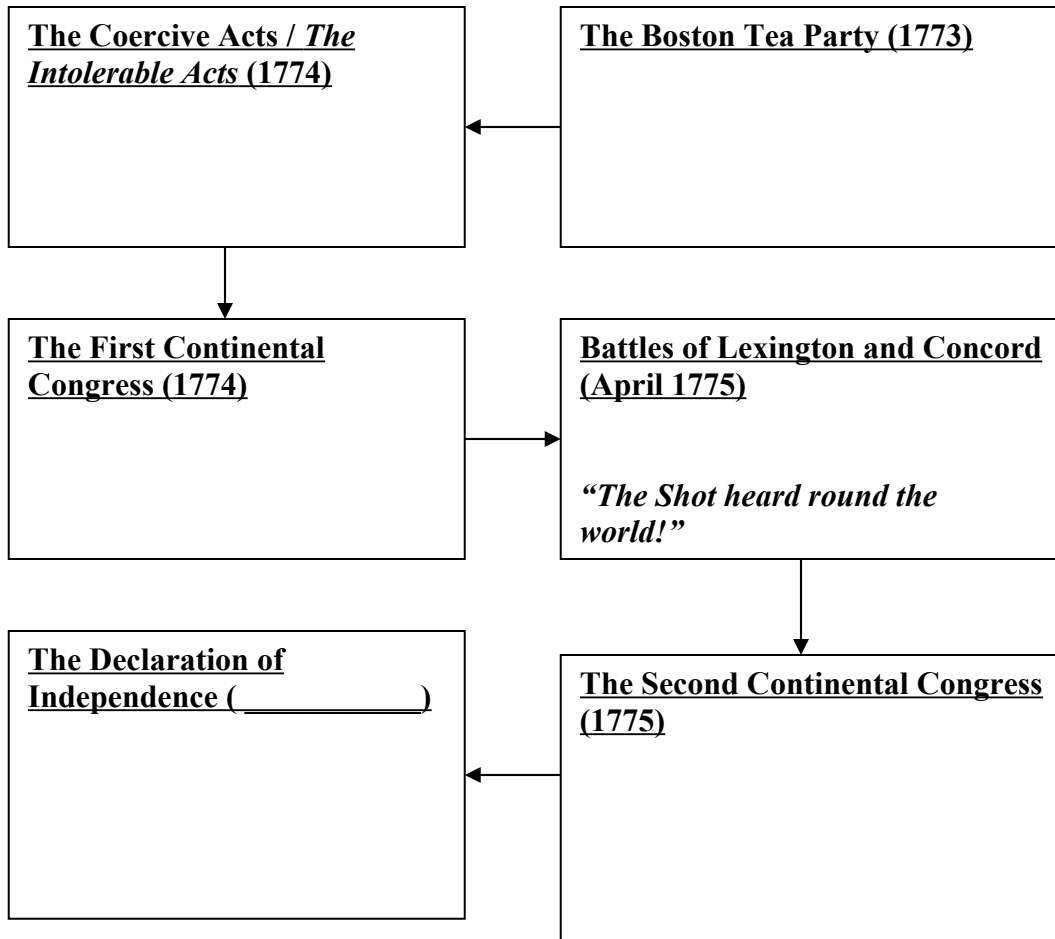
- **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)**

- **By 1733 all 13 colonies had what characteristics of self-government?**



Part III – The Birth of a New Nation





13. Who wrote *Common Sense* and what was its purpose?

14. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

15. What are the two purposes of the Declaration of Independence as stated in its preamble?

- *“...it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another.....”*
-

- *“...a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.”*
-

16. From the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence identify how it was influenced by the philosophy of John Locke.

17. Identify how John Locke's concept of a *social contract* is illustrated in the Declaration of Independence.

18. Events of The American Revolution:

Event	Significance
Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)	
Battle of Bunker Hill (1775)	
Battles of Saratoga (1777)	
Battle of Yorktown (1781)	
Treaty of Paris (1783)	

1. What were the **Articles of Confederation**?

2. Where does a confederation form of government place most power?

3. What were the weaknesses of the government under the Articles of Confederation?

○ _____

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○ _____

—

○ _____

—

○ _____

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○ _____

—

○ _____

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- _____
4. What accomplishments did the government make under the Articles of Confederation?
- **The American Revolution**

 - **The Ordinance of 1785**

 - **The Northwest Ordinance of 1787**
 - _____
 - _____
5. What was Shay's Rebellion?

6. What did Shay's Rebellion prove to the leaders of the nation?

Articles of Confederation (1st Constitution of the US)

Directions: Read the Articles of Confederation handout. Fill out the following information to better understand the Articles of Confederation.

Section 1: Origins & Purposes of the Articles of Confederation

Explain the following info from the first column.

- What was the Articles of Confederation?
- How long was it in effect?
- Who created the Articles of Confederation, and how many states had to ratify them? What was the last state to ratify & when?
- What was the basic purpose of this plan of government and why?

Section 2: Main Features of Government (13 Articles)

Articles 1-4 (I-IV)

- In these articles which government is given more power the central (national) government or the state governments?
- What was the purpose of the central government?

Articles 5-8 (V-VIII)

- What was the basic institution of the central government?
- How many votes did each state have in Congress?
- What were the states not allowed to do?
- How was the government to raise money?

Article 9 (IX) - Sole & Exclusive Powers of Congress

- List the more important powers of Congress.

Articles 10-13 (X-XIII)

- What was the committee of the states?
- Who would pay debts that the US owed?
- How much approval did amendments to the A of C need?

Unit 2 - Foundations of American Government - Test Review

Format (All Classes)

- 20 Matching - 2 sets of 10 (40 points total)
- 23 Multiple Choice (46 points total)

Standard Classes - 7 Short Answer (14 points total)

Honors Classes - 1 Essay (14 points total)

Info to Know - Matching

Boycott, Coercive Acts, Egalitarianism, Enlightenment, Indentured Servant, Mayflower Compact, Mercantilism, Middle Passage, Natural Rights, Pilgrims, Plantation System, Precedent, Puritans, Religious Dissenters, Repeal, Salutary Neglect, Social Contract, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Payne, Virginia House of Burgesses

Info to Know - Multiple Choice

- Magna Carta - Enlightenment Philosophers
- British Government
- Colonial Period - Motivations & Regional differences
- Tensions between British & Colonies
- Declaration of Independence, American Revolution, Articles of Confederation

Short Answer - Standard Only

Branches of Government under the Articles of Confederation, 1st (2) Battles of the American Revolution, Treaty of Paris 1783, (1) theory of government in the Declaration of Independence, (2) weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, (3) natural rights according to John Locke, who came up with separation of power

Essay - Honors Only - Choose 1

- 1) Explain the structure of the Declaration of Independence. Be sure to explain why each portion was included. Explain how Thomas Jefferson was influenced by John Locke.
- 2) Explain the structure of government under the Articles of Confederation. Be sure to include why the government was set up this way. Identify (3) problems the US was having, and why the government could not solve these problems.

Unit 3: The Constitution

Goals (1.02, 1.05, 1.06, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04)

Unit Essential Questions

- 1) How does the government established by the United States Constitution embody the purposes, values, and principles of American democracy?
- 2) How is the Constitution a flexible government?

BLOCK CLASS PACING

Day 1: Constitutional Convention

- 1) Constitutional Convention (pgs 14-16; Civics Document)
- 2) Amendment Assignment

Day 2: Federalists & Anti-Federalists

- 1) Federalist Essays 15 & 78
- 2) Anti-Federalist Writings
- 3) Class Discussion - Federalists v Anti-Federalists

Day 3: Goals & Articles of the Constitution

- 1) Goals & Articles of the Constitution (pgs. 16-19 Civics Document)
- 2) Major Principles of the Constitution

Day 4: Ideas of the Constitution (1.05-1.07,2.01-2.04)

- 1) Finish Major Principles of the Constitution
- 2) The Bill of Rights (Presentations)
- 3) The Amendments (pgs. 19-21 Civics Document)

Day 5: Amendments to the Constitution

- 1) Ideas in the Bill of Rights
- 2) Amendments 11-27 (Presentations)
- 3) The Amendments Continued (pgs. 21-22 Civics Document)

Day 6: Review & Test

- 1) Review for Test - Constitution_
- 2) Test - The Constitution

Unit 3 – The United States Constitution and Amendments

NCSCOS: 1.02, 1.05, 1.06, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04

Chapter 3, Section 2 (pgs. 72-78)

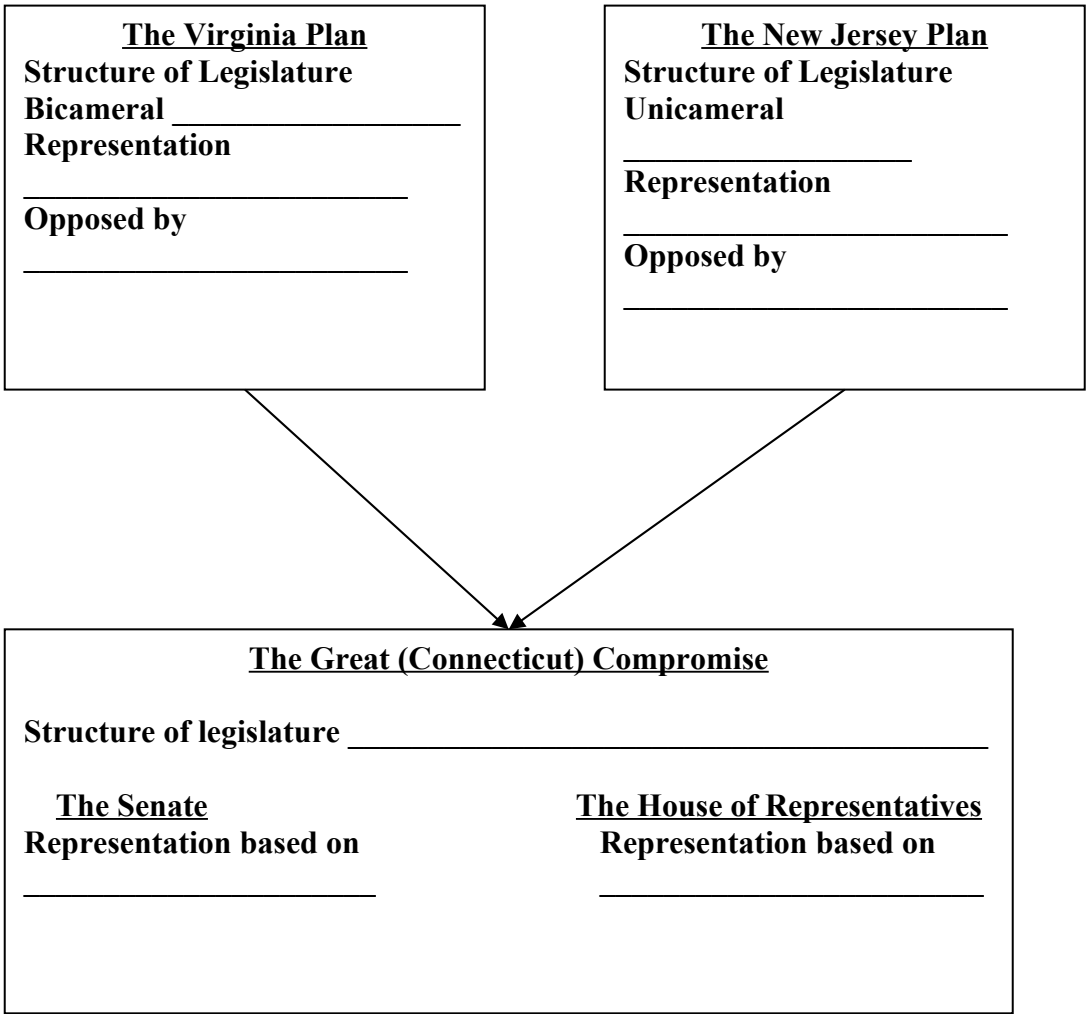
Part I – The US Constitution

1. The Constitutional Convention

- a. When _____
- b. Where _____
- c. Leader _____
- d. How conducted _____
- e. Original Purpose _____

2. Constitutional Compromises

a. The Great Compromise



* What issue was the great compromise over?

• **The Three-fifths Compromise**

Issue	
Free States	
Slave States	
3/5ths Compromise	

○ **Electoral College**

Issue	
Side 1	
Side 2	
The Electoral College	

○ **Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise**

Issue	
Northern States (industrial, free)	
Southern States (agricultural, slave)	
Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise	

3. How many states would need to approve of the new Constitution for it to be ratified? _____

4. What are **ratifying conventions** and why were they chosen as the means for state to approve or reject the Constitution?

a. **Ratifying Conventions** -

b. **Why chosen?**

5. Who were the **federalists** and the **anti-federalists**?

a. **Federalists**

i. Individuals _____

b. **Anti-federalists**

i. Individuals _____

6. What were the **federalist papers** and who were the principle authors?

a. **Federalist papers** _____

b. **Authors** _____

7. What did the Anti-federalists demand must be added to the Constitution before they would agree to ratify it? _____

8. What did the Anti-federalists want to ensure would be continue to exist under the Constitution? _____

9. When was the Constitution finally ratified? _____

Chapter 3, Section 3 (pgs. 80-84)

10. The Structure of the US Constitution

a. What does the **Preamble** to the Constitution do?

b. What are the goals stated in the Preamble?

Goal	Translation
“To form a more perfect union”	
“establish justice”	
“ensure domestic tranquility”	
“provide for the common defense”	
“promote the general welfare”	

“secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity”	

- What do each of the Articles of the Constitution establish?
 - **Article I** - _____
 - **Article II** - _____
 - **Article III** - _____
 - **Article IV** - _____
 - **Article V** - _____
 - **Article VI** - _____
 - **Article VII** - _____

11. What does the **Supremacy Clause** of Article VI declare?

12. What is meant by the “**full faith and credit clause**” of Article IV?

- Define **extradite**: _____

13. What are the two ways in which the Constitution can be changed?
 ▪ _____
 ▪ _____

14. How can the Constitution be changed through interpretation?
 ▪ **The “Necessary and Proper Clause”** – Congress has the power “to make all laws which shall be *necessary and proper*” to carry out its duties. _____

(pgs. 86-90)

- Court decisions

- What is the difference between a **loose** and **strict** interpretation of the Constitution?
 - **Loose Interpretation** _____

- **Strict Interpretation** _____

15. What are the major principles of government established by the US Constitution?

- **Popular Sovereignty** -

—

The Declaration of Independence: Just governments should get their power from the
“ _____ ”

The US Constitution: “ _____ of the United States, in
order to form a more perfect union...”

- **Rule of Law** -

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- **Separation of Powers** -

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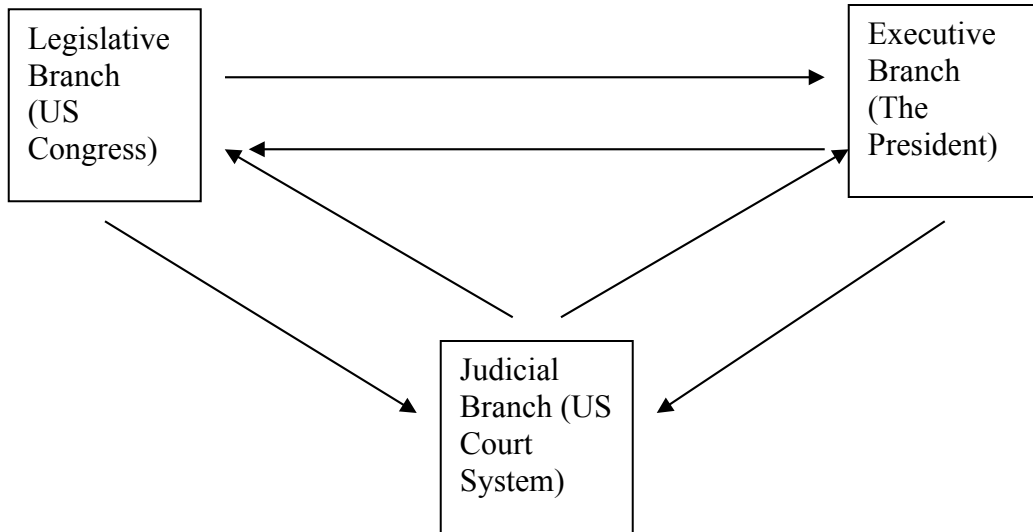
Legislative Branch _____ _____

Executive Branch _____ _____

Judicial Branch _____ _____
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- **Checks and Balances** -

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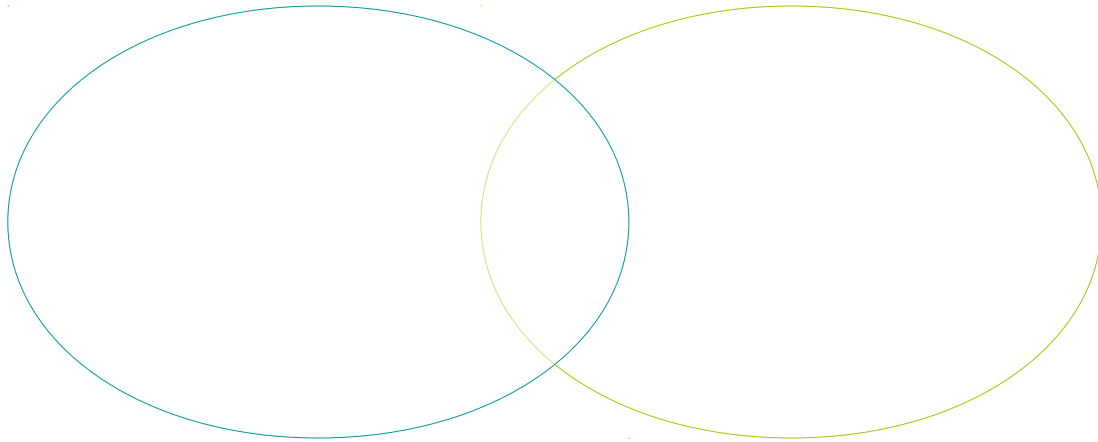
▪ **Federalism** -

○ **Expressed or Enumerated Powers**

○ **Reserved Powers**

○ **Concurrent Powers**

**Expressed
Powers**



**Reserved
Powers**

Concurrent Powers

***The Supremacy Clause:**

Article VI of the US Constitution – *“This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States...shall be the **supreme Law of the Land**”*

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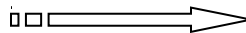
(pgs. 82-83)

Part II – The Amendments

16. The Amendment Process:

Step 1.
PROPOSAL

▪ _____ _____
Or
▪ _____ _____



Step 2.
RATIFICATION

▪ _____ _____
Or
▪ _____ _____

17. What does “constitutional flexibility” mean?

18. How does the Amendment process create “constitutional flexibility”?

19. What are the first ten amendments to the US Constitution called?

20. Complete the chart by identifying what each amendment establishes

Chapter 4, Sections 1 & 2 (pgs. 121-124, 127-131)

Amendment	Establishes
I	▪ R _____ ▪ A _____ ▪ P _____ ▪ P _____ ▪ S _____
II	
III	
IV	
V	▪ Due Process _____ _____ ▪ Self-Incrimination _____ _____

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indictment by Grand Jury _____ _____ ▪ Eminent Domain _____ _____ ▪ Double Jeopardy _____ _____
VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ ▪ _____ ▪ _____ ▪ _____ ▪ _____
VII	
VIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ ▪ Bail _____
IX	
X	

21. When was the Bill of Rights added to the US Constitution? _____

22. What are “civil liberties”? _____

–

Amendment 1: “Congress shall make no law respecting an *establishment of religion*, or prohibiting the *free exercise thereof*;...”

23. How does the “**establishment clause**” of the 1st Amendment create a “*wall of separation between church and state*” as Thomas Jefferson said?

24. What does the “**free exercise clause**” allow for in the United States?

25. What did the case of **John Peter Zenger** case of 1733 help to establish?

26. What does a free press help to expose the American people to?

27. What does *censorship* refer to?

–

28. In what ways can the government regulate the mass media?

29. Which amendment allows the American people to join interest groups, political parties, social clubs, labor unions and other organizations? _____

30. Which amendment allows the people to notify the government of their wants and needs? _____

31. What limits are there on the personal freedoms of American citizens?

a. **Libel** _____

b. **Slander** _____

c. **Rights of the Community** _____

32. Complete the chart with the additional amendments:

Chapter 4, Section 3 (134-137)

Amendment	How I can remember it!	Establishes
XI	1 v 1 = state v state, goes to the court	
XII	Use to vote for 1 now vote for 2 , President and Vice President	
XIII	1, 3 I'm Free! It's the end of slavery (or) 13 is an unlucky number for slaveholders	
XIV	All for one and 1 4 all, equal rights for all Americans	
XV	15 <i>wrote</i> that ALL MEN can <i>vote</i>	
XVI	At 16 you start to work and pay income tax	
XVII	SE venteen <i>wrote</i> SE nators now elected by the popular <i>vote</i>	
XVIII	At 18 you cannot drink alcohol period	
XIX	1, 9 isn't she fine, now women can vote	
XX	Inauguration Day is January 20	
XXI	You can drink at 21	
XXII	Limited the President to (2) two (2) terms	
XXIII	Gives to (2) DC (3) three electoral votes	
XXIV	24 no poll tax at the door	

XXV	25 can only be President if your alive	
XXVI	You can vote when you are 26 but also when you are 18	
XXVII	27 you can't raise your pay to heaven	

Chapter 4, Section 4 (pgs. 140-143)

33. What does *suffrage* refer to? _____

34. Which amendments expanded the right to suffrage? _____

35. What was the *Civil Rights Movement*? _____

36. What decades did most of the civil rights movement take place? _____

37. What does *discrimination* refer to? _____

38. What were “**Jim Crow**” laws? _____

39. What was *segregation*? _____

40. How did each of the following Supreme Court decisions impact segregation?

a. **Plessy v Ferguson (1896)** _____

b. **Brown v The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)**

41. What did the **Civil Rights Act of 1964** state? _____

42. What did the **Voting Rights Act of 1965** state? _____

43. What are *affirmative action programs*? _____

44. What does *racial profiling* refer to? _____

Amendments to the Constitution Assignment

Directions:

Use pgs. (107-117) in your Civics book to do the following assignment.

In addition you can use pgs. (121-137). This explains a majority of the amendments.

Assignment:

Each student will be given one amendment to research and must complete the following (3) assignments dealing with the amendment.

- 1) On an $8\frac{1}{2}$ X 11 sheet of paper, draw an illustration that explains the amendment.
- 2) On the back of the paper, explain what the amendment guarantees, and or changes about the Constitution.
- 3) During class tomorrow as we review each amendment, you will come to the front of the class and explain the amendment to the class.

Grading:

The assignment will count as daily grade (counts 1 time). It will be broken down into three categories.

- 1) Illustration = 40 points.
- 2) Written Explanation = 40 points.
- 3) Oral Explanation = 20 points.

Unit 3: The Constitution

Format

- 38 Multiple Choice Questions - 2 points each - 76 points total
- Standard - 6 Short Answer - 4 points each - 24 points total
- Honors - 2 essays - 12 points each - 24 points total

Information to Know - Multiple Choice

- Constitutional Convention, Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Great Compromise, 3/5 Compromise, Economic Compromises, Presiding Officer, Electoral College
- Principles of the Constitution - Rule of Law, Separation of Power, Checks & Balances, Popular Sovereignty, Federalism
- Powers - Enumerated, Reserved, Concurrent, Implied
- Libel, Slander, Civil Rights, Civil Rights Movement, Discrimination, Segregation, Racial Profiling
- Amendments to the Constitution - Ideas in the Bill of Rights

Standard - Short Answer

- What was the 3/5 compromise?
- Explain the Legislative Branch in the Great Compromise.
- What are the (3) Branches of Government?
- What are the (5) freedoms in the 1st Amendment?
- What is federalism?
- What are the (3) powers in federalism? List what level of government has each.

Honors - Essay

- Explain how the Great Compromise included elements from the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan.
- Explain the structure and purpose of each of the 3 elements of the Constitution.

Unit 4: The Branches of Government

Goals (2.01-2.06, 2.09, 5.01, 5.02, 5.04, 6.03, 6.05)

Unit Essential Questions

- 1) What responsibility does each branch of government have in the national government?
- 2) How does the system of checks & balances limit the power of the national government?
- 3) How have landmark Supreme Court cases changed the Constitution over time?

BLOCK CLASS PACING

Unit 4 - Part 1: The Legislative Branch

Day 1: Congressional Structure (2.02, 2.03)

- 1) Legislative Branch Basics - Civics Document (pgs. 23-24)
- 2) Review Legislative Branch Basics
(Structure, House, Senate, Leadership, & Committee Membership)

Day 2: Powers, Duties, & Benefits of Congress (2.02, 2.03, 6.06)

- Civics Document (pgs. 24-26)
- Review - Powers & Benefits of Congress

Day 3: How a Bill Becomes a Law (5.01, 5.04)

- Quiz - Congress
- Notes: How a Bill Becomes a Law
- Finish Notes: How a Bill Becomes a Law
- School House Rocks - How a Bill Becomes a Law

Day 4: Review for Test

- Review for Test & Test on Congress

Day 5: Mr. Smith Goes to Washington

Day 6: Mr. Smith Goes to Washington

Unit 4 - Part 2: The Executive Branch

Day 1: The President & The Executive Branch (2.02,2.03,4.03,6.03)

- Civics Document (pgs. 28-30)
- (Discussion) Roles & Powers of the President

Day 2: The Cabinet & Executive Agencies (2.02,2.03,2.09,6.07)

- Civics Document (pgs. 30-33)
- (Discussion) The Cabinet & White House Offices

Day 3: Review for Test

- Test - Executive Branch

Unit 4 - Part 3: The Judicial Branch

Day 1: Judicial Branch Basics (2.02,2.03,5.02,5.03)

- Civics Document (pgs. 33-35)
- Review (District Court, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court)

Day 2: Supreme Court (2.02,2.03,5.02,5.03,6.03)

- Civics Document (pgs. 35-37)
- Method of Hearing a Case
- Quiz: Judicial Branch

Day 3: Review for Test

- Test - Judicial Branch

Day 4: 12 Angry Men Video

Unit 4 - Part 4: Landmark Supreme Court Cases

Day 1: Supreme Court Cases

(1.07, 2.03-2.07, 3.06, 3.07, 4.04, 5.02, 5.06, 6.02, 6.03, 10.02, 10.04)

- Hand out Supreme Court Cases packet
- Group Assignment

Day 2: Supreme Court Cases

(1.07, 2.03-2.07, 3.06, 3.07, 4.04, 5.02, 5.06, 6.02, 6.03, 10.02, 10.04)

- Review Cases (Civil Rights - Minorities & Women)

(1.07, 2.03-2.07, 3.06, 3.07, 4.04, 5.02, 5.06, 6.02, 6.03, 10.02, 10.04)

- Review Cases (Student Rights & 1st Amendment)

Day 3: Supreme Court Cases

(1.07, 2.03-2.07, 3.06, 3.07, 4.04, 5.02, 5.06, 6.02, 6.03, 10.02, 10.04)

- Review Cases (Federal Government Powers)

(1.07, 2.03-2.07, 3.06, 3.07, 4.04, 5.02, 5.06, 6.02, 6.03, 10.02, 10.04)

- Review Cases (4th, 5th, 6th Amendment & Times of War)

Day 4: Review for Test & Test - Supreme Court Case

Unit 4 Branches of the American Government
NCSCOS: 2.01 - 2.06, 2.09, 5.01, 5.02, 5.04, 6.03, 6.05

Part 1 – THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Chapter 6, Section 1 (pgs.177-182)

1. What does *bicameral* mean? _____
2. What is the legislative branch of the United States called? _____
3. What are the two chambers of the US Congress? _____
4. *Fill in the chart with information about both chambers of the US Congress:*

Chambers		
Term Length		
Term Limits		
Requirements		
Number of Members		
Number per state		
Leadership		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ ▪ _____
Other Officials		

5. How many members are there total in the US Congress? _____
6. What is a *constituent*? _____
7. Who are the constituents of members in the Senate?

8. Who are the constituents of members in the House of Representatives?

9. What is a *census*? _____
10. Which chamber of Congress can the census have an impact on and why?

11. Who draws Congressional districts? _____

12. What is a *gerrymander*? _____

13. What is the purpose of **committees** in both chambers of Congress?

14. Identify each of the following committees:
a. **Standing Committees** _____

b. **Select Committees** _____

c. **Joint Committees** _____

d. **Conference Committee** _____

15. How are committee assignments determined?

a. **Seniority System**

16. What does the **Committee Chairperson** do?

17. THE POWERS OF CONGRESS

Chapter 6, Section 2 (pgs. 185-188)

Legislative Powers

- The Constitution states that all powers to make laws for the United States government shall be given to the US Congress.
- What does it mean to **legislate**? _____
- Where in the US Constitution are the legislative powers of Congress listed (*give article, section and paragraph numbers*)?

- How many specifically stated powers does the US Congress have? _____
- What are these specifically stated powers called? _____
- These powers are also called *enumerated powers*, what does that mean?

- How can Congress make laws other than those specifically mentioned in the US Constitution? _____
- What does the “**necessary and proper**” clause state? _____
- Why is the “*necessary and proper clause*” also called the **elastic clause**? _____
- What are the powers created by the *necessary and proper clause* called? _____
- What must each of the implied powers relate to? _____

Non-Legislative Powers

- What powers does Congress have to check the other branches of government?

Branch of Government	Congressional Check on Power
The Executive Branch	
The Judicial Branch	

- What does *impeach* mean?

- What role does each branch of Congress have in the impeachment process?
 - **House of Representatives**

- **Senate**

- Who are the only two Presidents ever to be impeached?

- What is Congress' power of *oversight*?

Limits on Congressional Power

- Congress cannot make laws that violate the freedoms protected in the _____.
- Congress may not favor one _____ over another.
- Congress may not tax _____ or _____.
- Congress may not suspend the *writ of habeas corpus* - _____
- Congress may not pass *bills of attainder* - _____

—

- Congress may not pass *ex post facto laws* - _____

- What powers do the other branches of government have over the powers of Congress?

Branch of Government	Check on Congressional power
<u>The Executive Branch</u>	
<u>The Judicial Branch</u>	

Chapter 6, Section 3 (pgs. 191-192)

18. What are the special privileges of members of Congress?

- a. *Franking Privilege* _____
- b. *Immunity* _____

19. What responsibilities do members of Congress have?

- a. Be a voice for their *constituents* - _____

- i. **Casework**

- ii. **Public Works**

- iii. **Grants and Contracts**

- *Pork-barrel Projects*

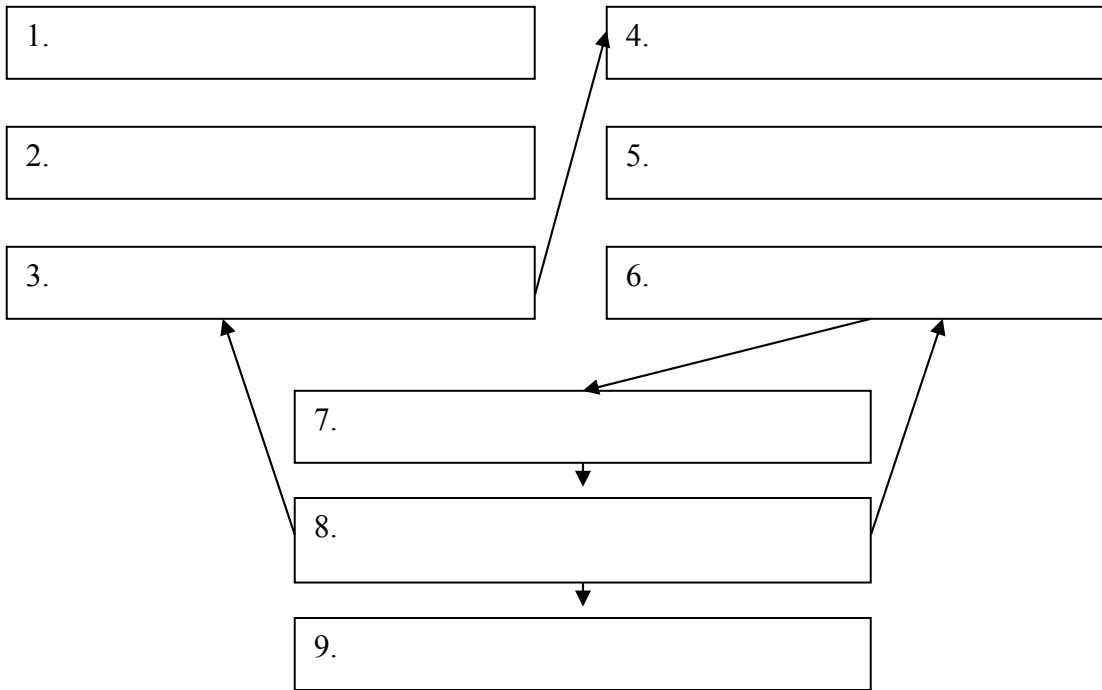
- iv. **Lawmaking**

Chapter 6, Section 4 (pgs. 198-202)

20. What is a *bill*? _____

21. Who can have the idea for a bill? _____

22. What are the steps to a bill becoming a law?



23. What actions can a committee take with a bill?

- _____
- Mark up a bill - _____
- _____
- **Pigeonhole** - _____
- Kill with _____ vote

24. How are rules for passing laws different in the House of Representatives and the Senate?

House of Representatives		Senate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ — 	Amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ 	Rules for Debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Riders</i> _____ ▪ _____ ▪ <i>Filibuster</i> _____ ▪ <i>Cloture</i> _____

1. What actions can the President take with a bill?
 - _____
 - **Veto** (I forbid) _____
 - **Pocket Veto** _____
 - Pass without signature _____
2. If the President vetoes a bill what can Congress do? _____

Part II – THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Chapter 7, Section 1 (pgs. 209-213)

3. Who is the leader of the executive branch of government in the United States? _____
4. What are the requirements to be the President and Vice President of the United States? _____

President		Vice President
	Age	
	Citizenship	
	Residency	

5. How are the President and Vice President elected? _____
6. **The Electoral College System**
 - Each state has as many _____ votes as the number of U.S. _____ and _____ it has in Congress.
 - There is a total of _____ electoral votes: _____ members in the House of Representatives + _____ members in the Senate + _____ electoral votes for _____ = _____
 - **23rd Amendment** – Gave **2** DC **3** electoral votes
 - To win the Presidential election requires a majority of electoral votes: _____
 - If no candidate wins a majority then the _____ votes to determine the winner.
 - **Winner-take-all System** – in every state except Nebraska and Maine which ever candidate wins the _____ vote wins all of the states electoral vote.
 - One criticism of this system is that a candidate can win the election by winning only _____ states.
7. How long is a term for the President and Vice President? _____
8. How many terms may the President and Vice President serve?
 - **President** _____ or _____ maximum
 - **George Washington** refused to serve more than _____ terms which became a standard other presidents followed.

- *Franklin Delano Roosevelt* served _____ terms from 1933-1945 which prompted Congress to pass the 22nd Amendment.
- **22nd Amendment** - (1951) No president may be elected to more than _____ terms or serve more than _____ years if began serving during another presidents' term.

○ **Vice President** _____

9. What happens if the President dies or cannot perform his job due to illness or resignation?

- **The Constitution** says the _____ should assume the powers and duties of the President.
- **The Presidential Succession Act (1947)** – Indicates the line of succession if both the President and Vice President should be unable to serve.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____ - **1st non-elected position.**
 - Other executive department secretaries in the order they were created.
- **The 25th Amendment:**
 - Officially makes the _____ the President should the current President die or leave office.
 - The new president then chooses another _____
 - The new vice president needs approval by both the _____ and _____.

Chapter 7, Section 2 (pgs. 215-218)

10. What are the many role of the President?

- **Chief Executive** - _____
 - Issue **executive orders** - _____
 - _____
 - Appoint Officials - _____
 - _____
 - Issue:
 - **Pardons** _____
 - **Reprieves** _____
 - **Amnesty** _____
- **Commander in Chief** _____
 - Only _____ can declare war but only the _____ can send troops into combat.
 - **1973 War Powers Act**
 - President must notify Congress within _____ of sending troops into battle
 - Troops must come home after _____ unless Congress grants approval for them to remain.

- **Legislative Leader** – only members of Congress can propose and write bills but the President is expected to _____
- **Head of State** – the _____ of the nation. The President carries _____ functions for the United States
- **Economic Leader** – propose the _____
 - **OMB** - _____
 - Two step process: 1) _____
2) _____

Chapter 7, Section 3 (pgs. 220-223)

- **Party Leader** _____
- **Diplomatic Leader** _____
 - **Foreign Policy** - _____
 - **Goals of Foreign Policy:**
 - **National Security** - _____

 - _____
 - _____
 - Promote _____
 - **Foreign Policy Bureaucracy:**
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - **Tools of Foreign Polity:**
 - **Treaties** _____, need _____ approval.
 - *Economic Treaties* – **NAFTA**

 - *Defense Treaties* – **NATO**

 - **Executive Agreements**

does not need _____ approval.
 - **Appointing Ambassadors**

need _____ approval.
 - **Foreign Aid** _____
 - **Trade Sanctions** _____

- **Embargo** _____
- **Military Force** _____

Chapter 7, Section 4 (pgs. 225-230)

11. How is the executive branch of government organized?

- The executive branch is organized like a _____.
- The _____ is at the top of the pyramid with thousands of people below him/her that help run the country.
- **The President’s Administration** – top officials who advise and assist the President in his/her job of running the country. Get their positions based on the **spoils system** - _____
 - Usually _____ with each new President
 - Identify each of the following parts of the President’s Administration:

ADMINISTRATION TITLE	RESPONSIBILITY
Executive Office of the President (EOP): The White House Office (WH0), Press Secretary, Chief of Staff	
Office of Management and Budget (OMB)	
National Security Council (NSC)	
Council of Economic Advisors (CEA)	
The Cabinet: composed of the Heads of _____	
The Vice President	

- **The Federal Bureaucracy** – composed of around three million civilian workers in the many government agencies and departments. Generally keep their jobs no matter who is President.
 - **Civil Service Workers** - _____
 - **Civil Service System** - _____

▪ **The Merit System - _____**

○ What does the federal bureaucracy do?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Identify what each of the following executive departments is responsible for:

Department of State (1789)	
Department of the Treasury (1789)	
Department of Defense (1789 as War Department, changed in 1949)	
Department of the Interior (1849)	
Department of Justice (1870)	
Department of Agriculture (1889)	
Department of Commerce (1903)	
Department of Labor (1913)	
Department of Health and Human Services (1953)	
Department of Housing and Urban Development (1965)	
Department of Transportation (1966)	
Department of Energy (1977)	
Department of Education (1979)	
Department of Veterans Affairs (1989)	
Department of Homeland Security (2002)	

- What are *independent agencies* in the executive branch?

—

- *Executive Agencies* _____

— Example _____

- *Government Corporations* _____

— Example _____

- *Regulatory Boards and Commissions* _____

- Members are appointed by the _____ but can only be removed from office by _____

Identify each of the following regulatory agencies

Agency	Responsibility
OSHA -	
SEC -	
FTC -	
EPA -	
FCC -	

Part III – THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Chapter 8, Section 1 (pgs. 239-242)

12. What is the primary goal of the federal courts? “ _____ ”

13. Why is this goal difficult to accomplish? _____

14. What article of the US Constitution established the federal court system? _____

15. What other court systems does the federal court system coexist with?

16. What does *jurisdiction* mean? _____

- *Exclusive Jurisdiction* _____

- *Concurrent Jurisdiction* _____

○ *Original Jurisdiction*

○ *Appellate Jurisdiction*

17. What types of cases is the jurisdiction of the federal courts?

○ **The US Constitution**

○ **Federal Laws**

○ **Disputes between states**

○ **Citizens from different states**

○ **The Federal Government**

○ **Foreign Governments and Treaties**

○ **Admiralty and Maritime Laws**

○ **US Diplomats**

Chapter 8, Section 2 (pgs. 244-247)

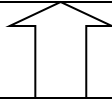
18. What is the only court established by the US Constitution?

19. Who does the Constitution give the authority to establish other levels of federal courts?

20. How are the federal courts organized?

U.S. SUPREME COURT

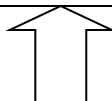
____ Justices (judges)
 Judges appointed by _____ with _____ approval
 Jurisdiction = _____
 No _____



U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS

____ *Circuits* (_____) nationwide.
 Judges appointed by _____ with _____ approval
 Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit _____

 Jurisdiction = _____
 No _____
Judiciary Act of 1789 _____



U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

_____ courts in all. At least one per state.
 Judges appointed by _____ with _____ approval
 _____ courts for the federal government.
 Only federal court to have a _____ decide _____
 Jurisdiction = _____
Judiciary Act of 1891

21. How long is the term for a federal court judge? _____
22. What is the benefit of this? _____
23. What does this do for the President who gets to appoint the judges?

24. What decisions are made by each of the lower federal courts?
 - U.S. District Courts _____
 - U.S. Courts of Appeals
 - **Overtorn** _____
 - **Uphold** _____
 - **Remand** _____
25. What other court officials help the judges do their job?
 - Magistrates _____

- U.S. Attorneys _____

- U.S. Marshals _____

Chapter 8, Section 3 (pgs. 249-253)

26. The U.S. Supreme Court

- In what types of cases does the U.S. Supreme Court have original jurisdiction?
 - _____
 - _____
- How many cases are appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court each year?
_____ **(pgs. 255-259)**
- About how many does the U.S. Supreme Court chose to hear?
- What types of cases does the U.S. Supreme Court generally choose to hear?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- What does a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court mean?
 - *“The Supreme Court is not final because we are always right, we are always right because we are final.”*

 - **Judicial Review**

 - **MARBURY V MADISON (1803)**

 - **Three Principles of Judicial Review:**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

▪ **Precedent**

○ What limits exist on the power of the Supreme Court?

▪ Depend on _____

• **WORCESTER V GEORGIA (1832)**

▪ Can only hear and make rulings on cases that _____

▪ Congress can get around court decisions by _____

Chapter 8, Section 4 (pgs. 255-259)

○ **Court Procedures**

▪ How do cases come to the Supreme Court?

1. Cases to be considered for selection are placed on the court calendar called the _____

2. If a case is selected the court will issue a **Writ of Certiorari** (to make more certain): _____

—

▪ What are the steps in a U.S. Supreme Court decision?

1. Lawyers for each side prepare a **brief** - _____

2. **Oral Arguments** - _____

3. **Conference** - _____

4. **Opinion Writing** - _____

—

a. *Majority Opinion* _____

b. *Concurring Opinion* _____

c. *Dissenting Opinion* _____

d. *Unanimous Opinion* _____

5. *Announcement* - _____

▪ What affects the decisions of the Supreme Court?

○ _____

○ *Stare Decisis* (“Let the decision stand”)

○ **Changing Social Conditions**

—

**Plessy v Ferguson (1896)* -

**Brown v Board of Education (1954)* -

○ **Differing Legal Views:**

Judicial Activism _____

Judicial Restraint _____

○ **Personal Beliefs** _____

—

Part IV – LANDMARK SUPREME COURT CASES

27. What is **judicial review**? _____

28. What does **due process** mean? _____

29. What does the **14th Amendment** state? _____

—

30. What did the 14th Amendment do to the **Bill of Rights**? _____

31. *Identify the impact of each of the following landmark Supreme Court decisions:*

The following web sites are helpful but many are available

Class Website – See Powerpoint Unit 4 – Part 4 Landmark Supreme Court Cases

<http://www.streetlaw.org/en/landmark.aspx>

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/supreme_court/supreme_court.cfm

<http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html>

Also see Textbook Index – Search for each Case.

Case	Date	Description	Decision
Marbury v Madison	1803		
McCulloch v Maryland	1819		
Gibbons v Ogden	1824		
Dred Scott v Sanford	1857		
Plessy v Ferguson	1896		
Korematsu v US	1944		
Brown v Board of Education of Topeka Kansas	1954		
Mapp v Ohio	1961		
Engle v Vitale	1962		
Gideon v Wainwright	1963		
Heart of Atlanta Motel v US	1964		
Miranda v Arizona	1966		
In re Gault	1967		

Tinker v des Moines School District	1969		
Swann v Charlotte Mecklenburg	1971		
Furman v Georgia	1972		
Roe v Wade	1973		
US v Nixon	1974		
Gregg v Georgia	1976		
University of California v Bakke	1978		
New Jersey v TLO	1985		
Bethel School District v Frazier	1986		
Hazelwood Schools v Kuhlmeier	1988		
Texas v Johnson	1989		

How a Bill Becomes a Law Assignment

Section 4: How a Bill Becomes a Law (Read pgs. 198-202)

Directions: In a group of (3 or 4), draw a diagram of how a Bill Becomes a Law. You must explain all the following terminology. This is due at the beginning of class Thursday.

- i. Diagram of How a Bill Becomes a Law
- ii. Terminology Sheet

Vocabulary

- public bills
- private bills
- joint resolutions
- Standing Committee Actions (5)
- Riders
- Filibuster
- Cloture
- Voice vote
- Standing vote
- Roll-call vote
- Presidential Actions (4)
- Override Veto

How a Bill Becomes a Law

Step 1: Proposing a Law

- Bill - a proposed law (must be passed)
- Sponsor - a person in Congress that introduces a bill
- Senate - bills are introduced in the morning session
- House of Representatives - bills are placed in a hopper; (wooden box for bills)

Step 2: Committee Consideration

- Bills are assigned to a certain committee by the presiding officer of each house: (House of Reps - Speaker) (Senate - Majority Leader)
- Committee will study the bill, and eventually must take action.

Committee Action

- 1) Pigeonholing - practice of killing a bill by refusing to pass out of committee. (Bill is dead, unless discharge petition in the House)
- 2) Mark or Amend - change all or parts of the bill. Committee can delete, add, reword, or rewrite the bill.
- 3) Report it out of committee favorably - committee will recommend that the House or Senate passes the bill.
- 4) Report it out of committee unfavorably - committee does not want to take responsibility for killing the bill, but do not want the bill to be passed.

Bypassing Committee

- 1) Discharge Petition - (House of Reps Only) - needs 218 signatures; committee pigeonholes a bill that majority want passed.

Step 3: Floor Action and Debate

1) Rules of Debate

- House - one bill at a time; discussion must be relevant to the bill.
- Senate - more leisurely; fewer members, 3 to 4 bills at a time, unlimited speaking time.
- Filibuster - tactic by a member of the Senate in which they try to block the passage of a bill by monopolizing time.

- Cloture - Stop filibuster; 1/6 must ask; 3/5 must vote for motion

2) Voting

- After debate, the house will conduct a vote. In this step, a majority vote is necessary to pass.
- If there is no majority, the bill is dead.

Once a bill has passed one house of Congress, it must be sent to the other, and go through the same process.

Issues that may occur in the other House

- 1) Bill is changed by the committee studying the bill. If this occurs and that house passes the bill, it must be sent to a conference committee.
- 2) Conference Committee - made up of members of both houses. They will iron out differences in the bill, and then send the bill back to both houses to vote again.

Step 4: Presidential Action

A bill will be sent to the President if it has passed both houses of Congress by a majority vote, and it is the same exact bill in both houses. The President has 10 days to act on the bill once the President receives the bill.

Presidential Actions

- 1) Sign the bill - becomes law
- 2) Holds the bill for 10 days.

- If Congress adjourns in the 10 days, the bill is dead.
(pocket veto)
 - If Congress stays in session, the bill will pass without signature.
- 3) Veto - The President does not like the bill, uses the power of veto to reject the bill becoming a law. (Presidential Check over Congress)

Step 5: Congress - Override the Veto

Congress has the authority to override a presidential veto. If the President vetoes a bill, it goes back to Congress.

- A bill that has been vetoed, must be passed by a 2/3 majority of both houses to become a law. If not it is dead.

Legislative Branch Project (Bill Proposal)

Grouping

Students will work in groups of two, unless authorized by teacher.

Group Responsibility

Each group will type a bill, and submit the bill to the class.

Assignment

Each group will be required to come up with a bill to submit to the class that they feel should become a law.

Step 1: Choose a partner.

Step 2: Decide on roles.

Step 3: Choose an issue to research.

Step 4: Get the teacher to approve your topic.

Step 5: Decide exactly what you want to pass to solve the problem.

Grading (6 Grades Total)

- 1) **Paper** (3 Grades) - Page 1 will be the actual bill in the correct format.
 - Honors - (2) page paper to support the bill.
 - Standard - (1) page paper to support the bill.
 - 12 Font - 1.5 spaced paper.
- 2) **Presentation** (3 Grades) - Quality of the presentation. Explain the bill, and support the bill when questioned by the class.

Calendar

- **Day 1:** Handout assignment, choose partner, choose topic, get approval.
- **Day 2:** Research in Class.
- **Day 3:** Research in Class.
- **Day 4:** Proposal & Voting (Bills Due to Teacher).
- **Day 5:** Proposal & Voting.

Bill Proposal Topics

- 1) **Animal Rights**
- 2) **Same Sex Marriage**
- 3) **Drinking Age**
- 4) **Death Penalty**
- 5) **Gun Control**
- 6) **Longer School Year**

Bill Proposal Topics

Animal Rights

Same Sex Marriage

Drinking Age

Death Penalty

Gun Control

Longer School Year

Medical Marijuana

Illegal Immigration

Minimum Wage

School Searches

Abortion

School Vouchers

Euthanasia

Health Care

Felon Voting

Bill Project Grading Rubric

Bill & Paper (3 Grades)

- **Bill Typed:** _____ **(10 points)**
- **Bill Format:** _____ **(20 points)**
- **Paper Typed:** _____ **(10 points)**
- **Paper Length:** _____ **(20 points)**

- Grammar _____ (10 points)
- Bill & Paper Quality _____ (30 points)
- Total Bill & Paper _____ (100 points)

Presentation (3 Grades)

- Voice Projection/Clarity _____ (20 points)
- Eye Contact _____ (20 points)
- Bill Explanation _____ (30 points)
- Why Pass? - Persuasion _____ (30 points)

Bill Voting Information

- Yes _____
- No _____
- Veto or Sign _____

Bill Format

**The Mock General Assembly of North Carolina
2008 Session**

Introduced by:

Primary Sponsor: Senator

Secondary Sponsor: Senator

Purpose: (Briefly state what will be achieved by this bill.) The purpose of this bill is to...

The General Assembly of North Carolina hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1: Short Title

This act shall be known and cited as the "You Title Here" Act

Section 2: Definitions

Address the definitions section AFTER writing the rest of the bill. Read through the bill and pull out unfamiliar terms or terms that should be defined in order to strengthen the bill.

Section 3: (Section Title)

Use as many sections as necessary to describe your proposed course of action. Each new idea should begin a new section. This is the HOW of your proposal and not the WHY. Save your arguments for debate.

Section __: Funding

What are the cost implications of your proposal? Will the state incur costs due to this bill? Does your bill authorize funding?

Section __: Regulations

Which state department or agency would be responsible for implementing the bill.

Section __: Penalties (misdemeanor, felony, fine for disobedience)

Section __: Effective Date (January 1 of the following year)

Supreme Court Cases Assignment

- 1) Each student will be given one case to explain to the class.
- 2) Each student is responsible for having the following information in writing.
- 3) You do not need to answer questions with the court case.

4) Answer the following questions:

- a. Who is involved in the case?
- b. What is the problem/issue?
- c. How does the problem relate to the Constitution?
- d. What was the ruling of the court, and why?
- e. Why is this ruling important?

5) Each student will make a three-minute presentation to the class, in which they explain the case to the class.

Supreme Court Case Assignment

Court Case -
Who is involved in the case?

What is the problem/issue?
Constitutional Issue?
Court Ruling & Why?
Importance?

Unit 4 - The Legislative Branch (Part 1)

Format

- 20 Multiple Choice
- 10 Matching
- 10 Matching
- Honors Essay - Explain how a bill becomes a law. Be sure to indicate where a bill can die.

- **Standard Short Answer - List the steps in how a bill becomes a law.**

Info to Know

- **Constituents, census, gerrymander, impeach, ex post facto laws, writ of habeas corpus, franking privilege, casework, elastic clause**
- **filibuster, cloture, joint resolutions, riders standing committees, select committees, joint committees, conference committees, pork barrel projects, special interest groups, lobbyists, veto, pocket veto**
- **Speaker of the House, President Pro Tempore, Majority Leader**

Unit 4 - The Executive Branch (Part 2)

Format

- **20 Multiple Choice**
- **10 Matching**
- **10 Matching**
- **Honors Essay - (Do Both)**

1) Describe the relationship between the President and Congress in the following situation.

- President has power to order troops into battle.
- Congress has the power to declare war.

2) Explain the 4 American foreign policy goals.

- Standard Short Answer - List and describe (3) Roles of the President.

Info to Know

- Electoral College, Presidential Succession (Amendment & Order), Roles of the President, Foreign Policy & Goals (4), executive order, executive agreement, treaty, trade sanctions, federal budget, State of the Union Address, bureaucracy, War Powers Act, pardon, reprieve, amnesty, civil service system, regulatory commission, government corporations

Unit 4 - The Judicial Branch (Part 3)

Format

- 20 Multiple Choice
- 10 Matching
- 10 Matching

- Honors Essay - Explain how a case can move from the District Courts through to the Supreme Court. Be sure to explain how the case is heard in each court, and the type of jurisdiction each court has.
- Standard Short Answer
For each level of court - Answer the following questions.
 - How many courts are there?
 - Type of Jurisdiction?
 - Decisions each court can make.
 - Number of judges hearing a case.
 - Supreme Court - 3 types of written opinions.

Info to Know

- Types of Jurisdiction (4), Overturn, Uphold, Remand, subpoena, written opinions (3), precedent, maritime law, District Courts, Appeals Courts, Supreme Court, Marbury v Madison, judicial review, circuit, docket, rule of law, stare decisis, brief

Unit 5: Political Parties & Interest Groups

Goals (4.01-4.09, 5.06, 6.05)

Unit Essential Questions

- 1) How do political parties influence government in the United States?
- 2) How can citizens in the United States influence the government?

BLOCK PACING

Day 1: Political Parties (4.01,5.06)

- 1) Political Parties (Civics Document pgs. 39-43)
- 2) Discuss the following
 - History of Political Parties
 - Party Systems
 - Organization of Political Parties

Day 2: Political Parties in the US (4.01, 4.03, 4.09)

- 1) Group Work Assignment
 - Democrats, Republicans, Green Party, Libertarians
- 2) Political Ideology Test
- 3) Review Political Ideology

Day 3: Voting & Elections (4.02-4.04)

- 1) Voting & Elections (Civics Document pgs. 43-46)
- 2) Review Voting & Elections

Day 4: Interest Groups & Mass Media

- 1) (Civics Document pgs. 47-49)

Day 5: Test - Political Parties, Voting, & Elections

- 1) Test Review
- 2) Test

Unit 5 – Political Behavior: Political Parties, Voting and the Electoral Process, Interest Groups, Mass Media
NCSCOS: 2.07, 4.01, 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.06, 4.07, 4.08, 4.09, 5.06, 6.06

PART 1 – POLITICAL PARTIES
Chapter 9, Section 1 (pgs. 273-277)

1. What is a political party?

2. Identify each of the following political party systems:

Party system	Definition	Advantages	Disadvantages
One Party System			
Two Party System			
Multi-Party System			Plurality (_____) _____) Vote determines leader Coalitions:

3. What type of system does the United States have? _____

4. History of Political Parties in the United States:

- Considering the excerpt above from George Washington’s Farewell Address how did he feel about political parties?

- What were the first two parties in the U.S.?

- Where did each party want most political power to be?

-

-

- What issue prompted the establishment of the Republican Party?

5. What are the two dominate parties in American politics today?

-

-

6. What is a political parties **platform**?

7. What is a **plank**?

8. Identify the major differences between the Republican and Democratic parties:

Party	Beliefs
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

9. What is a **third party** in American politics?

10. How are third parties formed?

- ***Single-Issue Parties***

- ***Ideological Parties***

- ***Independent Candidate Parties***

11. What obstacles make it difficult for third parties to win major elections?

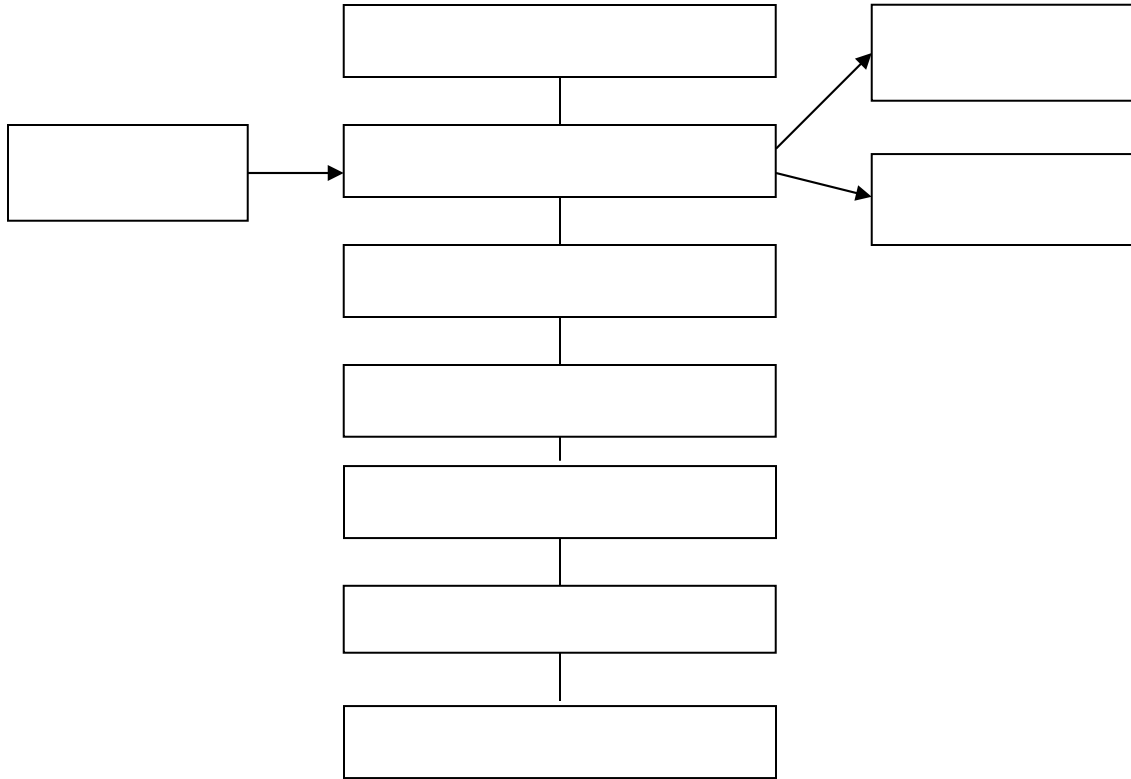
- _____
- _____

12. How have third parties influenced American politics?

- **Influencing policy**: The Populist Party of the 1890's promoted an _____ and direct election of _____
- **Spoiler role**: _____ ran in the _____ election against George Bush and Al Gore under the _____ Party which was close in philosophy to the _____ meaning those who voted for _____ would probably have voted for _____ if he had not run. This may have *spoiled* the election for _____.

Chapter 9, Section 2 (pgs. 279-286)

13. How are parties organized today?



14. Who makes up a parties **national committee**?

15. What are the two most important tasks that are completed at the **national convention**?

- ---
- ---

16. Identify each of the following:

- **precinct**

- **Ward**

17. What is a **political machine**?

18. How does one join a political party?

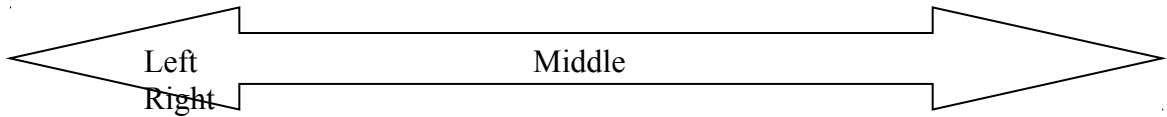
19. Complete the chart identifying the roles of political parties:

Party Role	Description
<u>Nominate Candidates</u>	<p><i>Primary elections</i> _____</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Direct Primary</i> _____ _____ ▪ <i>Closed Primary</i> _____ _____ ▪ <i>Open Primary</i> _____ _____ ▪ <i>Caucus</i> _____ _____
<u>Campaigning for Candidates</u>	
<u>Informing Citizens</u>	
<u>Carrying the People's Message</u>	
<u>Operating the Government</u>	
<u>Link different levels of government</u>	
<u>Act as a watchdog</u>	

20. Political Philosophies

- **Conservatives** – generally are people who _____
- _____
- **Liberals** – generally are people who _____
- _____
- **Moderates** – generally are people who _____
- _____

21. The Political Spectrum: Place the following along the political spectrum where they fall: **Republicans, Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives, Moderates, Reactionaries, Radicals**



PART 2 – VOTING AND ELECTIONS

Chapter 10, Section 1 (pgs. 293-299)

22. What level of government determines the requirements to vote?

23. In the past what types of people were denied the right to vote?

24. Today what are the requirements to vote in most states?

- _____
-
- _____
-
- _____
-
- _____

25. How did each of the following expand *suffrage* (_____) in the United States?

- **15th Amendment** - _____
- **19th Amendment** - _____
- **23rd Amendment** - _____
- **24th Amendment** - _____
- **Voting Rights Act of 1965** - _____
- _____
- **26th Amendment** - _____
- **Voting Rights Language Assistance Act (1992)**
- _____
- _____

26. What are the steps to voting?

1. Register: **National Voter Registration Act (1993)**

“ _____ ”

To register for the first time you need _____

2. Go to your **polling place** - _____

in your **precinct** - _____

3. Get a **ballot** - _____

4. Step up to voting booth or machine and vote

27. How can citizens who cannot get to their polling place vote?

Absentee Ballot - _____

28. How is a winner determined in an election?

- When polls close election workers count the votes at the polling place and then take the ballots and results, called _____ to the election board for verification.

- **Exit Polls**

- i. Criticisms -

29. Why do some people not vote?

- _____

—

- _____

—

- _____

- **Apathy** _____

30. Types of elections

- In the US all elections are a two part process

- i. **Primary Elections**

- ii. **General Elections**

- Citizens in the US also can vote on Issues:

- i. **Initiatives**

- ii. **Proposition**

iii. **Referendum**

- **Special Elections**
 - i. **Recall**
-
-

31. What are the different techniques used in campaigning for office?

- **Canvassing**
-

- **Advertising**
-
-

- **Propaganda**
-
-

Identify each of the following propaganda techniques: (p.336)

Propaganda Technique	Definition	Example
	Trying to convince people that everyone else is going in this direction and so should they	“Polls show our candidate is pulling ahead, and we expect to win by a landslide”
	Saying something everyone would agree with but really says nothing	“Candidate B is for peace, prosperity and the American way”
	Giving information that shows the good points about a candidate	“Candidate C has the best record on the environment”
	Associating a patriotic symbol with a candidate	Having candidate pose with an American flag behind them
	Having the candidate appear just like the average American	“My parents were ordinary hardworking people, and they taught me those values”
	Portraying the opposition in a negative way	“Candidate A is a radical socialist”
	Having someone who is	Oprah Winfrey saying that

	famous or well respected give their support to a candidate	she supported Barak Obama for President
--	--	--

Chapter 10, Section 3 (pgs. 306-310)

32. How much do campaigns cost and how do the candidates raise the money?

- Every four years Americans spend more than _____ a year on national, state and local elections.
- Money comes from a number of sources:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. **Political Action Committees** _____

33. What is the difference between **hard money** and **soft money**?

- Hard Money _____
- Soft Money _____

34. What is an **incumbent**?

35. Why would incumbents be reluctant to pass campaign finance reform laws?

36. What did the **McCain-Feingold Act** do to restrict campaign financing?

- _____
-
- _____
-
- _____

37. What trends are likely to come about in campaign financing in the future?

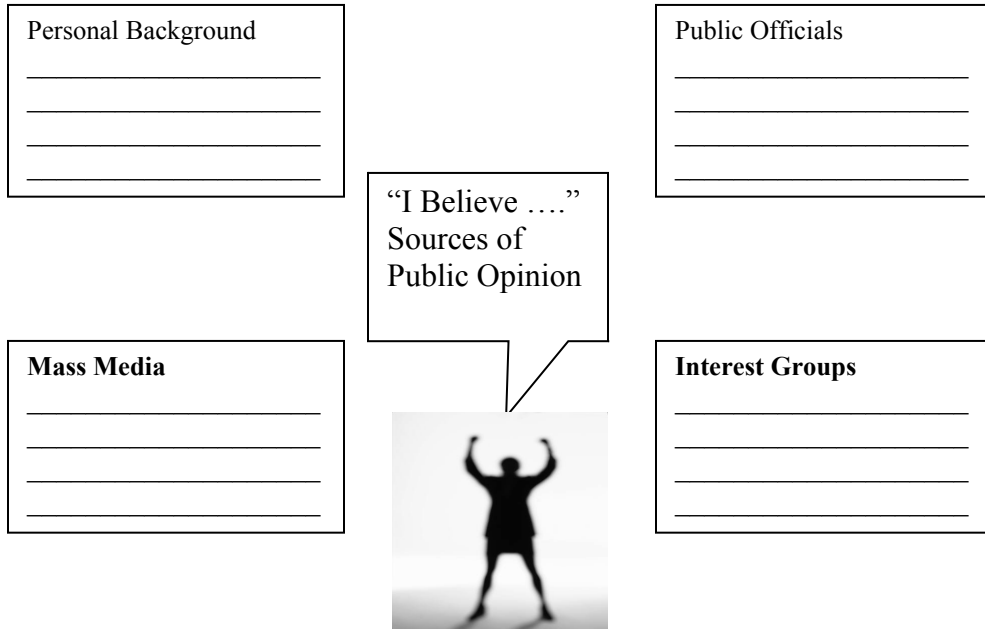
- _____
-
- _____
-

PART 3 – INTEREST GROUPS AND MASS MEDIA

Chapter 11, Section 1 (pgs. 319-324)

38. What is *Public Opinion*? _____

39. What influences public opinion? *Complete the diagram.*



40. How is public opinion measured?
▪ _____
▪ *Public Opinion Poll* _____

Chapter 11, Section 2 (pgs. 327-330)

41. What do we mean by the term *Mass Media*? _____

42. What are forms of mass media?
▪ **Print Media** _____
▪ **Electronic Media** _____

43. What determines what news items are shown by the mass media?

44. What is the *Public Agenda*? _____

45. How does the mass media affect the public agenda? _____

46. What other roles does mass media serve?

- Candidates for Office:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - _____
- Test public reaction: Politicians sometimes **Leak** (_____) to reporters to gauge how the public will react.
- **Watchdog Role** _____

47. What protects the media from government censorship?

- **Amendment** _____ protects the press from *prior restraint* - _____

48. What limits are there on the freedom of the press?

- **Libel** _____
- **Slander** _____
- **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)** _____

Chapter 11, Section 3 (pgs. 33-337)

49. What are *interest groups*?

50. Why do people join interest groups?

51. What protects the right of people to form interest groups?

52. Types of Interest Groups:

PRIVATE INTEREST GROUPS

- **Economic Interest Groups:**

i. **U.S. Chamber of Commerce** _____

ii. **AFL-CIO** _____

iii. AMA _____

▪ **Special Interest Groups:**

i. NAACP _____

ii. NOW _____

iii. AARP _____

iv. NRA _____

PUBLIC INTEREST GROUPS

▪ **League of Women's Voters** _____

▪ **MADD** _____

53. In what ways do interest groups try and influence the government?

▪ By forming **PAC's** _____

▪ Going to court _____

▪ By hiring **lobbyists** _____

54. What protects the rights of interest groups to try and influence government decisions? _____

POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS

ISSUES	Economy	Education	Foreign Policy	Civil Rights	Crime	Environment
Republicans						
Democrats						
Libertarians						
Green Party						

Unit 5: Political Parties, Voting, & Elections (Test Review)

Part 1: All Classes (2 points each)

- 45 Multiple Choice

Material to Know

1) Political Parties

- Purpose & Examples, Plank, Platform
- Federalists, Republicans, Democrats, Democratic-Republicans, 3rd Parties
- George Washington, Thomas Jefferson

2) Campaigns

- Canvassing, soft money, PACs, interest groups, McCain-Feingold Act, campaign finance reform, incumbent, propaganda techniques

3) Elections

- Primaries, Caucuses, General election, Popular vote, Electoral College

4) Voting

- Absentee Ballot, Exit Poll, polling place

5) Influencing the Government

- Mass media (Types), Interest Groups, economic interest groups, lobbyists, Propaganda, public opinion,

Part 2: Standard Only (Do both - 5 points each)

- What is the main difference between a liberal and conservative?
- What are (3) sources of mass media?

Part 3: Honors Only (10 points)

- Explain the following and how they influence government decisions.
 - special interest groups
 - PACs
 - lobbyists

Political Party Platforms

OK, you may affiliate with one particular political party, but be honest -- are you really aware of where the party stands on all the issues? Or for that matter, where the opposition stands? Check out our handy table below for a list of your political party platforms.

Issue	Republican Party	Democratic Party	Libertarian Party
Social Security	Social security should be privatized (not to be confused with private savings accounts, but rather, private investments).	Social security should remain a government sponsored insurance plan for retirees.	Believe in an "opt out" policy in which one can choose to privately invest (they believe this to be the better option) or go with a government sponsored social security plan.
Jobs	Pro small business. Supports giving small businesses tax incentives so that more jobs can be created.	Encourage businesses to keep jobs here and not outsource them overseas. Supports unions and advocates for the rights of low income workers.	Free market should dictate the job market.
Economy	Supports free market competition and entrepreneurship, corporate deregulation and cutting entitlement spending.	Increase taxes to cut deficit. Believes large deficit negatively affects government services and that low deficits stimulate the economy.	100% Free Market.
Security/Defense	Believe in a proactive military and defense. Supports building weapons and technology that serve to protect our nation. Believe that peace is achieved through strong defense. Increase defense and research budget.	Believe in a limited missile defense. Oppose nuclear buildup in the U.S. Believe that peace is achieved through worldwide relationship building.	Believe in reducing nuclear arms in the U.S. Military should be used to protect people's livery and property only.
Legal/Tort Reform	Supports tort reform and limiting victims compensation,	Oppose tort reform and oppose limiting liability of	Generally does not support tort reform.

	especially for frivolous lawsuits.	doctors and/or businesses.	
Tax Reform	Supports tax cuts, low interest rates and the repeal of the death tax penalty in effort to stimulate the economy.	Generally supports raising taxes on the wealthy, lowering taxes for the middle class.	Stridently opposes all government imposed taxes and employer withdrawal of employees money for tax purposes.
Immigration	Generally supports closed or tight borders and tracking system for foreign travelers.	Support illegal alien's ability and right to become citizens and giving them more protections under the law.	Support open borders.
Faith	Religion strongly associated with Republican party. Advocate free exercise of religion.	Strict adherence between the separation between church and state. Promote secular issues and a more secular nation.	Strong belief in separation of church and state and by contrast, Libertarians hold a strong belief in freedom of religion.
Education	Promote school choice/vouchers and homeschooling. Supports voluntary student supported prayer in school. Opposes gender and race quotes in colleges.	Oppose vouchers. Increase NCLB federal funding. Enact new taxes to decrease class size and hire new teachers.	End government financial support of public schools, believe that all public schools should be privatized with tax credit for tuition.
Abortion	Generally pro-life with emphasis on promoting alternatives to abortion.	Generally pro-choice owning the mantra, "Safe, legal, rare."	Adamantly pro-choice but oppose any government financial aid to subsidize abortions.
Energy	Oppose Kyoto treaty. Support tax incentives for energy production.	Wish to find environmentally friendly energy sources and solutions. Oppose increased drilling, especially in the U.S.	Supports deregulation and believes all government energy resources should be turned over to private ownership. Opposes government conservation of energy.
Heathcare	Keep healthcare private. Would like to impose caps on malpractice suits. Supports reformed medicare to give seniors more choices.	Supports more federally funded healthcare programs.	Strongly supports a complete separation of healthcare and state. Supports the deregulation of the healthcare industry.

Foreign Policy	Spread Democracy. Supports UN reform. Wants to stop WMD proliferation countries. Believe that nations who support terrorist are just as bad as the terrorist themselves.	Strongly supports worldwide coalitions and multi-national programs. Supports aid for disadvantaged countries. Supports the UN.	End all foreign aid because it's the same as welfare for nations. Believes that aid perpetuates independence on your government.
Campaign Finance Reform	Generally support soft money contributions from individuals but supports limiting it from corporations. Also supports full disclosure.	Favor more regulation with spending limits on individuals and corporations.	No restrictions on contributions from any legal resident. Believe that politicians holding an office should not be able to run for another seat until term is over.
Environment	Supports privatizing federal land. Believe in cap and trade market based air pollution reductions and that the market should regulate itself.	Generally puts the interest of the environment over business. Wants to maintain federal land under government control.	Believes that land and animals should be sold to private organizations or ranchers and taken out of the hands of the government because private citizens will care for it better.
Guns	Limited gun control.	Strict gun control.	No control whatsoever.
Gay Rights	Oppose gay marriage. Supports constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage.	Generally supports gay marriage although Democrats remain largely divided on the issue, as some only support civil unions.	Pro private choice and equality including marriage.

Unit 6: State & Local Government

Goals (1.02, 3.01-3.09)

BLOCK PACING

Day 1: State Government - History & Constitutions

- Civics Document pgs. 49-51 (1-14)
- Review NC History, Constitutions

Day 2: State Government - 3 Branches of Government

- Civics Document pgs. 51-56 (15-26)
- 3 Branches of Government
- Review the Branches of Government

Day 3: Local Government

- State Government Quiz
- Civics Document pgs. 56-58
- Review Local Government

Day 4: Review - State, & Local Government

Day 5: Test: State, & Local Government

UNIT 6 – STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
NCSCOS 1.02, 3.01-3.09

PART 1 – NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT

Chapter 12, Section 1 & 2 (pgs. 351-353; 355-358)

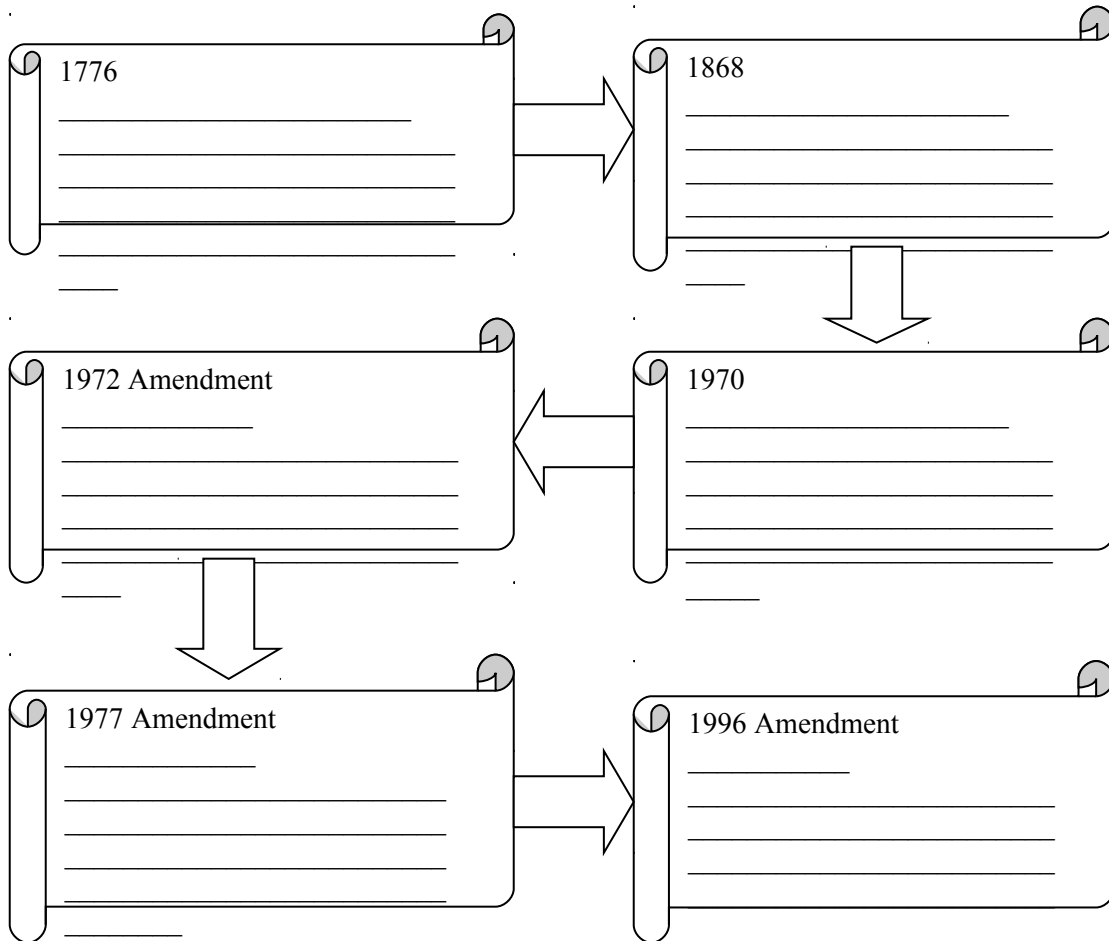
1. When did delegates first meet to write a constitution for North Carolina?

2. What did the *Halifax Resolves* declare? _____

3. How many constitutions has NC had? _____

4. When was the current NC Constitution adopted? _____

5. Complete the time line of important developments in NC's Constitution:



6. What does the Preamble to the NC Constitution promise to preserve?

Chapter 12, Section 3 (pgs. 360-363)

7. What is the **Declaration of Rights**?

8. What right is guaranteed to citizens in the NC Constitution that is not guaranteed in the US Constitution? Article I Section 15 - _____

9. According to Article I Section 2 of the NC Constitution “*All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole;*” – What principle of democracy does this support?

10. Article I Section 6 of the NC Constitution states “*The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall forever be separate and distinct from each other*” – What principle of American democracy does this support? _____

11. What is one example of checks and balances established by the NC Constitution?

12. How can the NC Constitution be **amended** (_____)?

- In Article XIII (13) it states that power to amend the state constitution or adopt a new one rests with the _____. All proposed amendments are submitted to the NC _____ after being signed by the leaders of both houses of the state legislature (_____)
- Steps to Amending the state constitution: two ways exist

Process 1	Process 2

13. How has the right to vote (suffrage) in NC changed over time?

- **15th Amendment to the US Constitution (1870)**

- **Segregation** _____

i. **Jim Crow Laws**

ii. **Civil Rights Movement**

iii. **Voting Rights Act of 1964 (US Congress)**

▪ **19th Amendment to the US Constitution (1920)**

▪ **26th Amendment to the US Constitution (1971)**

14. What are the requirements to be eligible to vote in NC today?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Chapter 13, Section 1 (pgs. 377-381)

15. What is the structure of North Carolina's Government?

- Three Branches
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____

16. NC Legislative Branch

- Called the _____
- Bicameral _____
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
- Powers:
 - i. **Statutes** _____
 - ii. **Specific Laws** _____

iii. **Legislative Oversight** _____

iv. **Appoint Officials** _____

v. **Impeachment** _____

▪ How a bill becomes a state law in NC:

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

v. _____ (repeat 2-3)

vi. _____

vii. _____

viii. _____

▪ How is the General Assembly organized?

House of General Assembly	NC House of Representatives	NC Senate
Number of Members		
Qualifications		
Leadership		

Chapter 13, Section 2 (pgs. 384-387)

17. The NC Executive Branch

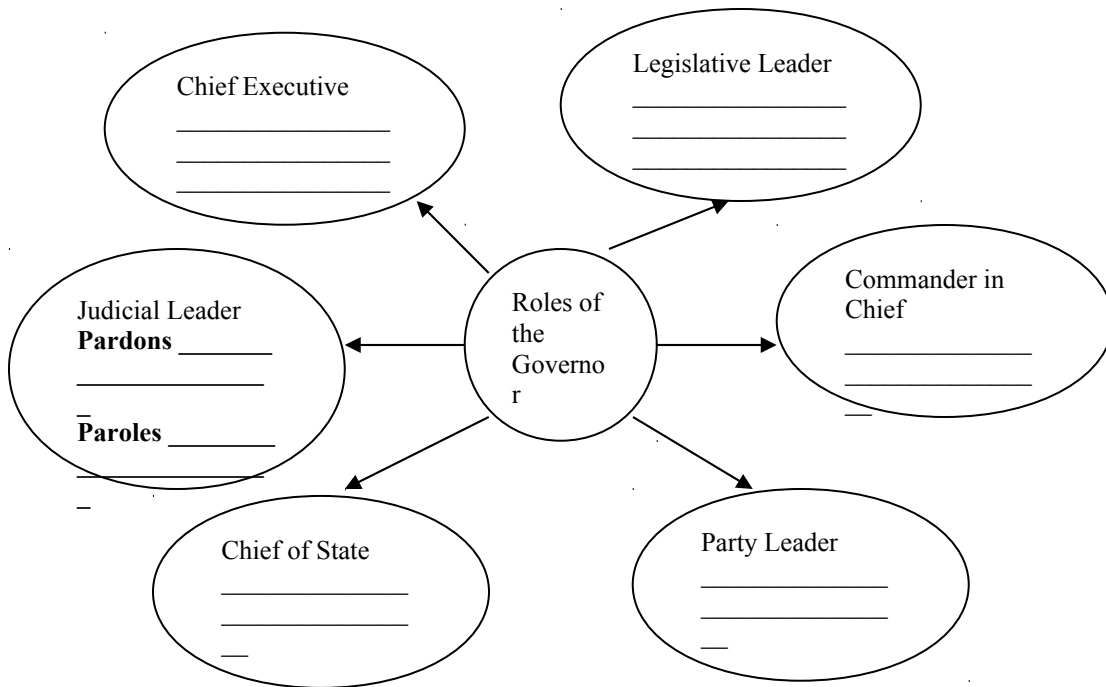
The Governor:

▪ **Qualifications**

▪ **Term** _____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Term Limit _____ _____
<p>The Lieutenant Governor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualifications _____ ▪ Elected _____ ▪ Succession _____ ▪ Term _____ ▪ Term Limit _____ ▪ President of the _____
<p>The NC Council of State: Made up of Gov., Lt. Gov. and 8 <u>elected</u> officials all responsible to the voters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attorney General: _____ ▪ Commissioner of Agriculture _____ ▪ Commissioner of Insurance _____ ▪ Commissioner of Labor _____ ▪ Secretary of State _____ _____ ▪ Superintendant of Public Instruction _____ _____ ▪ State Auditor _____ ▪ State Treasurer _____
<p>The Governors Cabinet: 10 individuals appointed by the Governor and are responsible to the Governor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Administration _____ ▪ Dept. of Commerce _____ ▪ Dept. of Corrections _____ ▪ Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety _____ _____ ▪ Dept. of Cultural Resources _____ ▪ Dept. of Health and Human Services _____ _____ ▪ Dept. of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention _____ _____ ▪ Dept. of Revenue _____ ▪ Dept. of Transportation _____

18. What are the powers and responsibilities of NC's Governor?



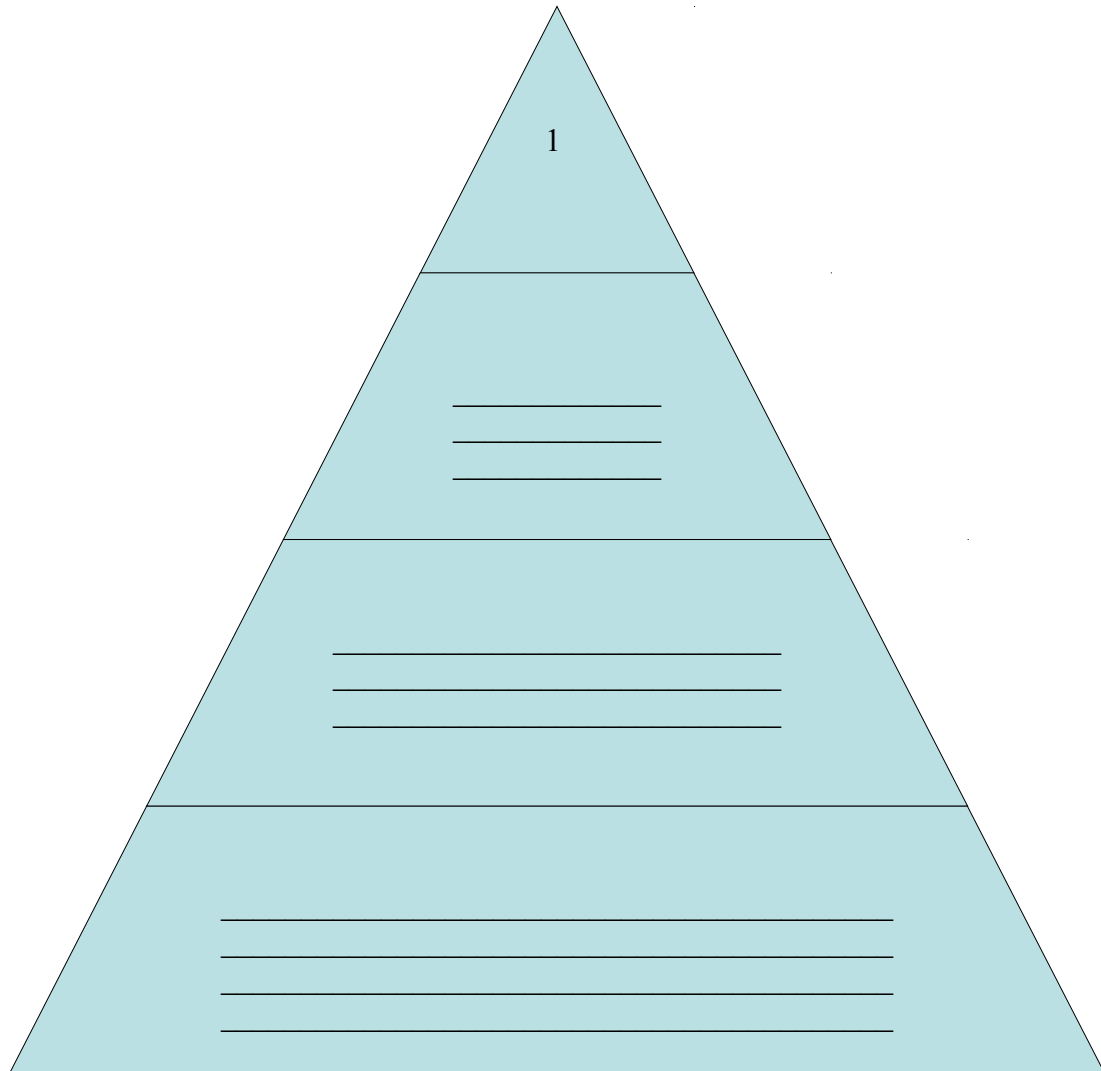
Chapter 13, Section 3 (pgs. 389-393)

19. North Carolina's Judicial Branch:

- What is the primary role of the North Carolina judicial branch?

- How many levels are there in North Carolina's court system?

20. Diagram the structure of the NC court system.



20. How does one become a state judge in North Carolina?

21. How long are terms for N.C. judges?

- Supreme Court _____
- NC Court of Appeals _____
- NC Superior Court _____
- NC District Court _____

22. What are the roles of the Supreme Court of North Carolina?

- _____
-
- _____
-
- _____

23. Landmark NC Supreme Court Decisions:

Landmark NC Supreme Court Case	Decision
State v Mann (1830)	
Leandro v State of North Carolina (1997)	

Chapter 16, Section 3 (pgs. 461-463)

24. How are juvenile cases handled in North Carolina?

- **Juvenile** - _____
- **Juvenile Delinquent** - _____
- Purpose of Juvenile Justice System = _____
- Two types of cases:
 - i. *Neglect* _____
 - ii. *Delinquency* _____
- Differences between juvenile and adult justice:
 - i. No _____ only a judge.
 - ii. Closed to the _____.
 - iii. Identities are _____.
 - 1. Not _____
 - 2. Not _____
 - iv. If juvenile completes probation then _____

25. What other court officials make up the state judicial branch?

- **Clerk of Superior Court** _____
-
- **Magistrates** _____
-
- **District Attorney** _____
-
-

- **Public Defender** _____

- **Jury** _____
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
 - v. _____

Counties and Municipalities: Chapter 14, Section 1 (pgs.403)

26. What is a county?

27. Why do states form counties? _____

Chapter 14, Section 2 (pgs. 407-409)

28. How many counties has the General Assembly divided North Carolina into? _____

29. What is the structure of county government in North Carolina?

- **County Legislature** - _____
 - i. Elected by _____
 - ii. Responsible for:
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
- **County Executive** - _____
 - i. Hired by _____
 - ii. Responsible for:
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. Appoints people to _____
- **State Mandated Boards: Report to state level boards and provide state mandated services**
 - i. **ABC Board** - _____
 - ii. **Board of Elections** - _____
 - iii. **Board of Education**
 - 1. Sets and adopts a _____
 - 2. Follows policies of _____
 - 3. Sets the local school _____
 - iv. **Mental Health** _____
 - v. **Public Health** _____

vi. Social Services _____

- County Law Enforcement: _____
 - i. Elected by the voters
 - ii. Monitors county jails
 - iii. Provides law enforcement in **unincorporated** areas
- **Register of Deeds**
 - i. _____
 - ii. Record legal documents: _____

- **Clerk of Court**
 - i. _____
 - ii. Guides the county court system but is a _____
employee because all courts are controlled by the _____.

Chapter 14, Section 1 (pgs. 404-405)

30. What is a **municipality**?

31. How are municipalities created?

- People settle in unincorporated areas and want a local government to provide them with services
- **Incorporated** _____

- **Charter** _____
- How can a city expand its boundaries? _____

32. How is a municipality governed?

- Run by an elected _____
- An elected _____ usually presides over the council.

33. What is the **Mayor-Council Plan**?

34. What is the **Council-Manager Plan**?

35. What enforces laws in most municipalities?

36. Local Legislation:

- **Ordinance** _____
- **Local Act** _____
- **Referendum** _____

37. What services are provided by county and municipal governments? **(p. 408)**

Services Provided by County Government	Services Provided by Municipal Government	Services Provided by both Counties and Municipalities

State Government Quiz

- System in which the states and federal government share power is called _____.
- Under the above named system, each level has certain powers, and some powers are shared. Fill in the chart to show your understanding of this system.

Level of Government	Name of Power	Example of Power
Federal	2)	3)
State	4)	5)
Federal & State	6)	7)

- The Legislative Branch of North Carolina is called the

_____.

- In the following chart, fill in the information to show your understanding of the North Carolina Legislative Branch.

General Assembly	House	Senate
Number of Members	9)	10)
Term Length	11)	12)
Age Requirement	13)	14)
Years in District	15)	16)

- For the Executive Branch of North Carolina, fill in the following chart to show your understanding.

Purpose of the Executive Branch	17)
Title of Chief Executive	18)
Term Length	19)
Age Requirement	20)
Number of Years in US	21)
Number of Years in NC	22)

- 23-30) For the Judicial Branch of North Carolina, fill in the following chart to show your understanding.

Question	District Court	Superior Court	Appeals Court	Supreme Court
Jurisdiction	23)	24)	25)	26)
Judges (case)	27)	28)	29)	30)

State, & Local Government Review

Format - 50 Multiple Choice Questions

Info to Know

State Government

Early History (Halifax Resolves, Edenton Tea Party, Mecklenburg Declaration), NC Constitution - major changes, how many?, similarities to US Constitution, Amendments to US Constitution that affected NC Constitution, Civil Rights Movement, Jim Crow Laws.

Structure of State Government

Legislative - 2 Houses, qualifications, number of members, etc..., How a Bill Becomes a Law

Executive - Structure, Council of State, Cabinet, Roles of the Governor

Judicial - Structure of the Court System (4 Courts), judges and term length, types of cases.

State v Mann, Leandro case, Bayard v Singleton

Local Government

2 types - services provided by each

County Government

Legislative and Executive Branches, County Boards, Register of Deeds,
Clerk of Court, Board of Education, LEA

Municipal Government

Municipality, incorporated, charter, ordinance, referendum, annexation,
Council-Manager Plan, Mayor-Council Plan

Unit 7: Law

Goals (2.03, 2.06, 4.05, 4.09, 5.03, 6.01, 6.02, 6.08)

Unit Essential Questions

- 1) What does it mean to say that the US Court system has an adversarial nature?

BLOCK PACING

Day 1: Sources of Law & Types of Law

- Civics Document pgs. 58-59
- Chapter 15 - Civics Book
- Review Sources of Law & Types of Law

Day 2: The American Legal System

- Civics Document pgs. 59-60
- Chapter 16 - Civics Book
- Review Civil & Criminal Law

Day 3: Review & Test - Law

Unit 7 – The Law and You: Sources of Law, Types and the American Legal System

NCSCOS 2.03, 2.06, 4.05, 4.09, 5.03, 6.01, 6.02, 6.08

PART 1 – SOURCES OF LAW

Chapter 15, Section 1 (pgs. 427-429)

1. What makes a good law?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. What legal traditions have influenced American Law?

Types of Law	Identification
Code of Hammurabi	
The Ten Commandments	
Roman Law	
English Law	

3. Types of Laws

- **Criminal** _____
 - **Misdemeanors** _____
 - Examples _____
 - **Felonies** _____
 - Examples _____
- **Civil** _____
 - **Lawsuit** _____
 - **Tort Cases** _____
 - **Family** _____
- **Constitutional** _____
- **Administrative** _____

- Example _____
- Statutory _____

PART 2 – THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM

Chapter 16, Section 1 (pgs. 449-451)

4. Steps to a Civil Case

1.

2.

4.

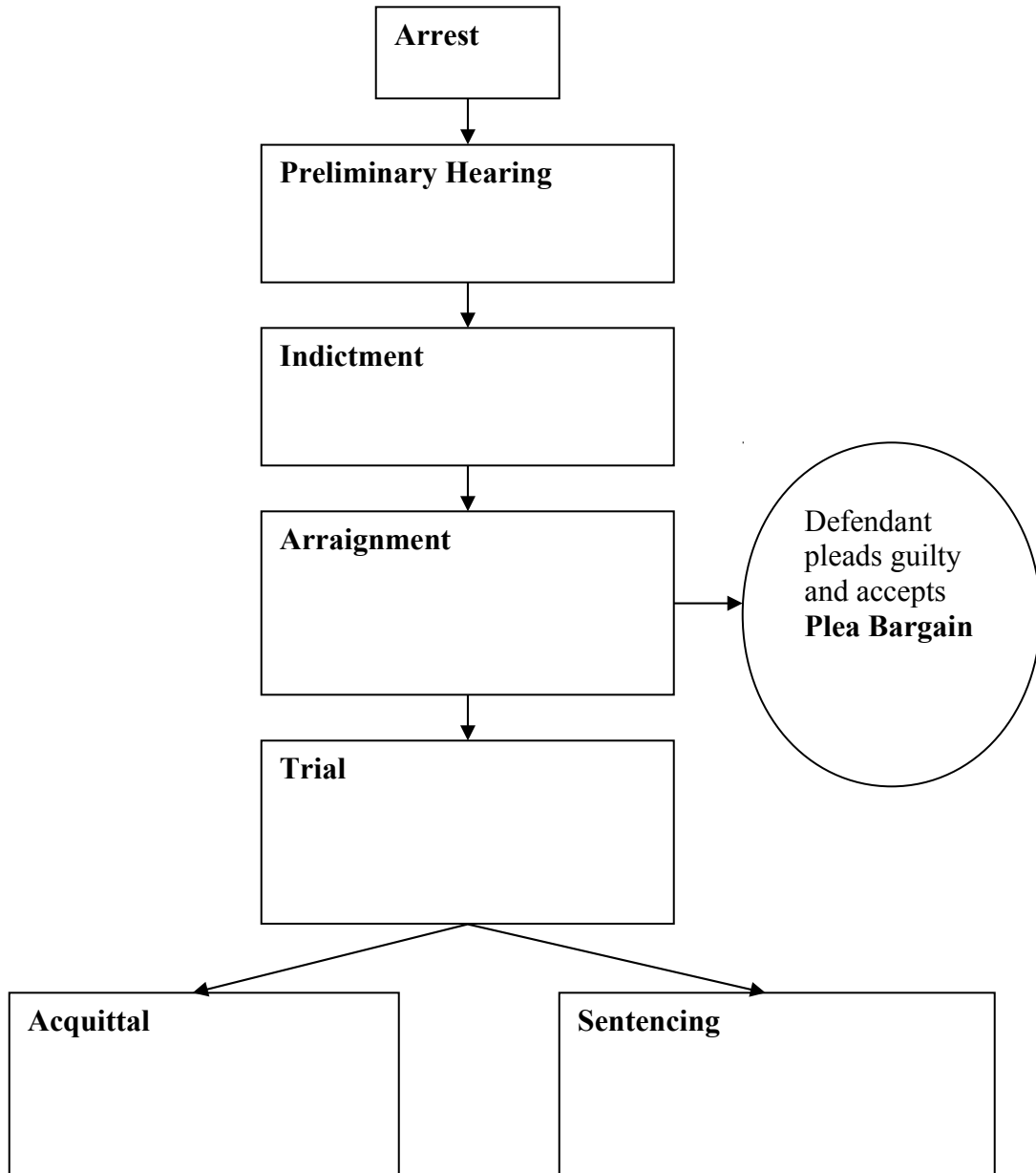
3.

5.

6.

Chapter 16, Section 2 (pgs. 453-458)

5. Steps to a Criminal Case



Unit 7 - Law (Test Review)

Format

- All Classes - 45 Multiple Choice
- Standard - List 5 steps in a criminal proceeding.
- Honors - Essay - explain the 5 steps in a criminal proceeding.

Information to Know

Sources of Laws

- Why societies have laws?
- Hammurabi's Code, Roman Law, English Law, precedent/common law

Types of Law

- Criminal law, felony, misdemeanor, civil law, lawsuit, public law, Constitutional law, administrative law, statutory law, international law

The American Legal System

- Stare Decisis, writ of habeas corpus, bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, due process, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, & 14th Amendments

Civil Cases

- Complaint, summons, discovery, settlement, trial, appeal

Criminal Cases

- Sentencing, parole, hearing, indictment, arraignment, testimony, cross-examine, guilty, acquittal, hung jury, appeal

Juvenile Cases

- Juvenile, juvenile delinquents
- goal of the juvenile system
- 2 types of juvenile cases, differences between juvenile & adult cases