

## Civics End of Course Exam Study Guide

<b>Citizen</b>	A member of a community and owes loyalty to the government and is entitled to its protection. Enjoys rights, responsibilities and obligations.
<b>Natural born citizen</b>	<b>Born within 50 states; U.S. territory; U.S. military base</b>
<b>Naturalized citizen</b>	Must be 18, live in U.S. for 5 years, must pass citizenship test, oath to uphold Constitution
<b>Law of blood</b>	A person's nationality at birth is the same as that of his natural parents
<b>Law of soil</b>	A person's nationality at birth is determined by <b>the place of birth</b>
<b>Suffrage</b>	Right to vote
<b>U.S. citizens responsibilities</b>	Should Do: Vote, volunteer, attend civic meetings
<b>U.S. citizens obligations (duties)</b>	<b>Must Do: Pay taxes, obey laws(ordinances), serve on jury, defend the nation (selective service)</b>
<b>Selective Service</b>	Men ages 18-25 must register to serve our country
<b>Popular sovereignty</b>	<b>Government receives the power from its people</b>
<b>Representative democracy</b>	<b>Government in which citizens choose a smaller group to govern on their behalf.</b> (United States)
<b>Republic</b>	A representative democracy in which citizens choose their lawmakers. (United States)
<b>Absolute Monarchy</b>	Form of government in which the leader is an <b>all-powerful king.</b>
<b>Autocracy</b>	A single individual run government. Autocrats often come to power through control of the military. Citizens have almost no rights.
<b>Constitutional monarchy</b>	Form of democracy because the government has a constitution which allows citizens' rights and responsibilities. Power of the king/queen is extremely limited and Parliament runs the government.
<b>Parliament</b>	Lawmaking body of government (similar to Congress)
<b>Oligarchy</b>	<b>A small group of elites runs the state.</b>
<b>Socialism</b>	System in which government owns some factors of production and distributes the products and wages. Idea is for everyone to be equal. It is easily corrupted.

<b>Communism</b>	Dictatorship of one party. Government owns all. No private ownership of property
<b>Federalism</b>	Power is divided between states & national government. (United States)
<b>Unitary System</b>	Government with centralized power. Colonies under British War. Ex. Dictatorship, monarch
<b>Confederal government</b>	Powers strong in the states and less in the central authority. Ex. America's first government after Revolutionary War: Articles of the Revolution
<b>Magna Carta</b>	Established Limited government.
<b>Mayflower Compact</b>	Purpose was to establish a government with rules. Self-Government for the new world.
<b>English Bill of Rights</b>	Ended the struggle between the <b>Nobles (Parliament)</b> and the <b>King</b> . Gave more power to citizens.
<b>Enlightenment</b>	Shaped the <b>Declaration of Independence</b> . New thoughts on government and life.
<b>John Locke</b>	Enlightenment thinker who believed that governments should serve the people. Thomas Jefferson referred to when listing the natural rights of "Life, <b>Liberty</b> , and the pursuit of Happiness" in the Declaration of Independence. Social Contract: citizens should overthrow a bad government.
<b>Social Contract</b>	<b>An agreement among people in a society with a government.</b> People follow rules, government protects people's rights.
<b>Montesquieu's</b>	Ideas about power in government are referred to as the <b>separation of power</b> . Three branches: Legislative, Executive, Judicial
<b>French and Indian War</b>	Colonists wanted more land westward. Britain sent troops to help win the war. King George felt the colonists should have to repay war costs and forbade them to expand into old French territory. Taxing of the colonists increased.
<b>Stamp Act 1765</b>	Tax on every piece of printed paper; legal documents, licenses, newspapers etc.
<b>Townshend Act 1767</b>	Placed new taxes <b>on glass, lead, paints, paper</b>
<b>Tea Act of 1773</b>	Required colonists to buy <b>tea</b> only from the British East India Company. Colonists response: <b>Boston Tea Party</b>
<b>Intolerable Acts 1774</b>	<b>Quartering Act:</b> Required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers  Also included: closing Boston Harbor until ruined tea was paid for and made town meetings illegal.

<b>First Continental Congress</b>	Sent a <b>letter</b> to King George asking him to respect the colonists' rights as British citizens. Organized a <b>boycott</b> of British goods and banned trade with Britain.
<b>Thomas Paine's Common Sense</b>	The 1776 publication moved colonists to declare independence from England.
<b>Second Continental Congress</b>	Fighting between colonist and British had begun. Approved the Declaration of Independence
<b>Tyranny</b>	Cruel government.
<b>Declaration of Independence</b>	Document declaring colonies independence from King and England. Free from the tyranny of the King.
<b>Grievances</b>	Listed in Declaration of Independence to prove colonists had good reason to rebel. Taxation without representation, no trial, quartering troops.
<b>Articles of Confederation</b>	First constitution. Confederal government. Government created was too weak. Could not tax. No executive branch. No power to regulate trade. No national court system. Changes required consent of all states
<b>Shay's Rebellion</b>	Event that exposed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
<b>Constitution Convention</b>	Delegates met in Philadelphia to fix Articles. Decided to start new Constitution with stronger national government
<b>Federalist Papers</b>	These writings helped persuade some states to ratify the United States Constitution.
<b>Anti-Federalists</b>	Against Constitution until Bill of Rights added. Wanted fundamental citizen rights
<b>Ratification</b>	To approve
<b>U.S. Constitution</b>	Written plan of government. Supreme Law of the Land
<b>Supremacy clause</b>	Federal laws prevail over state laws.
<b>Rule of Law</b>	All citizens must obey Constitution as supreme law of the land
<b>Preamble</b>	First paragraph of the Constitution listing the six goals of the government
<b>We the People</b>	Phrase in the Preamble which refers to the principle of popular sovereignty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “form a more perfect Union”--<b>to unite the states so they can act as one</b></li> <li>• “Establish Justice”—<b>to make sure all citizens are treated equally</b></li> <li>• “insure domestic Tranquility”—<b>to provide peace and order/protect from harm</b></li> <li>• “provide for the common defense” <b>Army/Navy</b></li> <li>• “promote the general Welfare”—<b>help people live healthy and happy lives</b></li> <li>• “secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves &amp; our Posterity”—<b>to guarantee the basic rights now and in the future.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Elastic Clause</b>	Allows flexibility to Constitution/ allows Congress to stretch the its power
<b>Checks and balances</b>	System in which each branch of government is able to check the power of the others. Each branch of government can restrain the other branches
<b>Examples of Checks and Balances</b>	President veto bills. Congress can override veto. Judicial Branch nullify laws. Senate must confirm Presidential nominations. Senate accepts or refuse Presidential made treaties. Congress can impeach President.
<b>Electoral College</b>	Group of people named by each state legislature to select the president and vice president

<b>Separation of Powers</b>	Powers of national government are divided among branches of government
<b>Ex post facto law</b>	A law that would allow a person to be punished for an action that was not against the law when it was committed
<b>Writ of Habeas Corpus</b>	A court order that requires police to bring a prisoner to court to explain why the person is being held
<b>Bill of Attainder</b>	A law that punishes a person accused of a crime without a trial or fair hearing in court
<b>Gerrymander</b>	An oddly shaped election district designed to increase the voting strength of a particular group

### Amending the U.S. Constitution

Step 1: Amendment proposed by	Step 2: Amendment ratified by (accepted)
A <b>2/3</b> vote of both houses of Congress	<b>3/4</b> of the 50 state legislatures
A constitutional convention called by Congress petition of 2/3 of the 50 states.	3/4 of special constitutional conventions called by the 50 states.

<b>Legislative Branch: Article I</b> Makes the laws Congress: Bicameral =2 Houses		
Bicameral: <b>Two houses</b>	<b>House of Representatives</b>	<b>Senate</b>
<b>Members</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Representation Based On</b>	Population – per Census	2 per state
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>25</b> yrs. old 7 yr. U.S. citizen	<b>30</b> yrs. Old 9 yrs. U.S. citizen
<b>Term</b>	<b>2 yrs.</b>	<b>6 yrs.</b>
<b>Leader</b>	<b>Speaker of the House</b>	President Pro Tempore when the Vice-President is not in attendance. V.P. may break tie votes.
<b>Specific Functions</b>	Originate “money bills” Impeach officials / judges	Approve treaties Approve presidential appointments Trial of impeached officials / judges

Executive Branch: Article II: Enforces the law		Presidential Roles	
<b>President</b>	Must be 35 yrs. Old. Native born citizen. Resident of U.S. for 14 yrs.  Power to <b>veto</b> bills passed by Congress	<b>Commander-in-Chief</b>	Head of military
		Chief Diplomat	Directs foreign policy
		<b>Head of State</b>	Represents U.S. to other leaders
		Legislative Leader	Proposes laws for Congress to consider
		<b>Economic Leader</b>	Propose budget, etc.
		Chief Executive	Head of executive/agencies
<b>Executive Departments</b>	<b>Cabinet</b> = Heads of the executive Depts... Advise the president	<b>Party Leader</b>	Leader of his political party
		<b>15 Departments</b>	
		<b>Dept. of Homeland Security</b>	Coordinate defense against terrorist acts
		<b>Dept. of Interior</b>	Manages public lands and resources
		<b>Dept. of State</b>	Carries out foreign policy
		<b>Dept. of Justice</b>	Law enforcement

Judicial Branch Article III Interpret the law	Requirement	Appointed by Pres. and approved by Senate	
	Term	Life	
<b>Supreme Court</b>	Highest Court – original jurisdiction for disputes between states and trial of foreign officials only		<b>Nine</b> justices. Have power of <b>judicial review</b> .
<b>Appellate Courts</b>	Hears appeals. Reviews the fairness of cases from lower courts. No original jurisdiction		12 geographic circuit courts and 1 federal circuit court for special cases
<b>District Courts</b>	Original jurisdiction in most cases. Hears evidence. Gives verdict.		94 district courts

Amendment	Rights
1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>Freedoms of religion, speech, press; right to assemble and petition government</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<b>Right to bear arms</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	No quartering of soldiers in homes during peacetime
4 <sup>th</sup>	No unreasonable searches or seizures; “right to privacy”
5 <sup>th</sup>	Due Process/ No double jeopardy / <b>self-incrimination</b>
6 <sup>th</sup>	Right to fair & speedy trial / right to counsel ( lawyer )
7 <sup>th</sup>	Right to jury trial in civil cases involving \$20 or more
8 <sup>th</sup>	No cruel and unusual punishment or excessive bail
9 <sup>th</sup>	People not limited to rights stated in the Bill of Rights
10 <sup>th</sup>	Powers not given to national government are <b>reserved to the States and People</b>

Amendment	Rights
13 <sup>th</sup>	Abolished <b>slavery</b>
14 <sup>th</sup>	Establishes citizenship; provides <b>equal</b> protection to all citizens
15 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Suffrage</b> regardless of race
19 <sup>th</sup>	Suffrage for <b>women</b>
24 <sup>th</sup>	Prohibits <b>poll tax</b> (was a tax on voting to prevent minorities to vote)
26 <sup>th</sup>	Lowered voting age to <b>18</b> . (Vietnam War)

Civil Rights Acts of 1964	Bans discrimination based on gender, race, color, religion and national origin
Civil Rights Act of 1968	Provided for equal housing regardless of race, creed, or national origin
Voting Rights Act of 1965	Literacy tests prohibited.

Supreme Court Case	Decision
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	Established judicial review for the Supreme Court. Can override and nullify other laws
<i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i>	Protected constitutional right to own slaves by overturning compromises on slavery in the territories
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	Allowed segregation (separation) of the races. "Separate but equal"
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	Stated <b>segregation</b> no longer allowed. "Segregation is inherently unequal"
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>	Upheld right of students to wear black armbands in protest of the Vietnam War as freedom of speech
<i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i>	Allowed school administration to censor content of student newspaper
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	Right to legal counsel even if cannot afford one
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	Suspects must be informed of their rights at time of arrest
<i>United States v. Nixon</i>	Rule of Law applies to all, even Presidents
<i>In re Gault</i>	Extended due process rights to juveniles

<b>Political parties</b>	U.S. has a <b>two</b> party system. Disagree on role and responsibilities of government.
<b>Interest groups</b>	Group of people who share a point of view and promote the issue. Influence political parties
<b>Lobbyists</b>	Represent interest groups and contact lawmakers hoping to influence their policy making.
<b>Democrat</b>	Prefer more government involvement, liberal. Pay for education
<b>Republican</b>	Prefer less government regulation, conservative. Reduce taxes for businesses

<b>Party platform</b>	Series of statements describing the party's core beliefs and its positions on various issues.
<b>Political ads</b>	Not always trustworthy since they are designed to convince you to vote for a candidate and may not show all sides on an issue
<b>Third parties</b>	Often bring attention to social issues but lack money
<b>Watchdog</b>	Media organization that exposes illegal practices or waste. The opposing party makes sure the party in office does not abuse its power.

<b>Propaganda</b>	Media that uses carefully-crafted messages to manipulate people's actions.
<b>Bias</b>	One sided messages
<b>Card Stacking</b>	Uses facts and figures to show one side as positive and the other side as negative.
<b>Transfer</b>	Uses your feelings about one thing to get you to feel the same way about something else
<b>Plain Folks</b>	Sends the message that a product or person is just like you
<b>Glittering Generalities</b>	Always shows something in a positive light but gives little or no information
<b>Transfer</b>	Uses your feelings about one thing to get you to feel the same way about something else
<b>Card Stacking</b>	Uses facts and figures to show one side as positive and the other side as negative.
<b>Bandwagon</b>	Describes people going along with the rest of the crowd
<b>Constitutional law</b>	Covers interpretations of the powers of the federal government, disputes between the branches of government, disputes between the federal government and states, and the scope of the rights protected by Constitutional amendments.
<b>Criminal law</b>	Law designed to punish those who commit crimes. In criminal cases, the government prosecutes the accused.
<b>Civil law</b>	Law designed to resolve disputes between private parties and compensate victims.
<b>Military law</b>	Law that covers crimes committed by members of the armed forces.

<b>FEDERALISM</b>		
<b><i>National Power: Enumerated powers (expressed)</i></b>	<b><i>Concurrent powers</i></b>	<b><i>State Power: Reserved powers</i></b>
Powers directly given to the national government  Coin money/Declare war/maintain military	Powers shared by both national and states  Collect taxes/establish courts/enforce laws/ borrow money	Powers reserved to the states  Conduct elections/marriage laws/vaccines/establishes public schools

Local Government			
Provides fire protection, trash collection			
Cities, towns, villages			
<b>Mayor – Council Form</b>	<b>Mayor</b> – executive	<b>Strong</b>	Has veto power. Appoints many officials
		<b>Weak</b>	Council has most powers
	<b>Council</b> - legislative	Passes <b>ordinances</b> – city laws	
<b>Council – Manager Form</b>	Council appoints a professional to manage city departments		
<b>Commission Form</b>	Elected as heads of city departments and choose one of their members to be mayor		

<b>U. S. Constitution</b>	<b>Florida’s Constitution</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> constitution of nation</li> <li>• 7 articles</li> <li>• <b>Bill of Rights</b> added as first 10 amendments</li> <li>• Is a Broad framework of government</li> <li>• Establish state government</li> <li>• Does <b>NOT</b> establish public education</li> <li>• Allows for amendments but does not require regular reviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6<sup>th</sup> constitution in Florida’s state’s history</li> <li>• 12 articles</li> <li>• Begins with <b>declaration of rights</b> (similar to the us Bill of rights)</li> <li>• Contains many specific provisions, such as provisions regarding a state lottery, conservation, transportation, and smoking in the workplace</li> <li>• Establishes local governments (towns, cities, &amp; counties)</li> <li>• Establishes public education</li> <li>• Requires a commission to review the constitution every 20 years for proposing changes</li> </ul>

Both guarantee **individual** freedoms/Both have **three** branches of government/Both have **bi-cameral** Congress

### How A Bill Becomes A Law

<b>Bill Proposed</b>	<b>Committee Action</b>	<b>Floor Action</b>	<b>Conference Action</b>	<b>Passage</b>
Only Senators or Representatives may propose a law	Assigned to appropriate <b>standing committee</b>	House and Senate debate the bill (both houses MUST vote on a bill)	Members from both Senate and House work out a compromise bill	President may sign bill into law or <b>veto</b> bill
Bill assigned a number	Committee may recommend passage or <b>kill</b> the bill	If passes as is by both then goes to the president	Compromise bill sent back for vote	If president does nothing, it passes after 10 days normally
Sent to committee		If changed by either then goes to <b>conference committee</b>	If passed then goes to president	If 10 days left in Congressional session, president may do nothing and it is automatically vetoed ( <b>pocket veto</b> )



<b>Foreign Policy</b>	Overall plan for dealing with other nations. Goals of foreign policy: national security, build trade, promote world peace and advance democracy around the world.
<b>Cuban Missile Crisis</b>	United States and the Soviet Union were involved in a weapons race. Cuba approved a plan by Soviet Union to place its missiles on the island of Cuba. Two U.S spy plans found the missiles. President Kennedy decided on a naval blockade of Cuba. Almost led to a nuclear war, but two leaders agreed diplomatically to the following: Soviet Union would remove its missiles in Cuba. United States would not invade into Cuba and will remove its missiles in Turkey (country next to Soviet Union)
<b>Vietnam War</b>	Countries involved in the Vietnam War were North and South Vietnam, and United States. North Vietnam which became communist and South Vietnam which was non-communist. America has been fighting wars against communism, and felt that if one country became communist then all countries would do the same, one-by-one (Domino Theory) Tensions in the United States began to rise as protests about the war and images of the war began to turn people against the war. North Vietnam, South Vietnam and United States called for a cease-fire (truce). American soldiers returned home. [Connection to the 26 <sup>th</sup> Amendment and Tinker v Des Moines]
<b>World War II</b>	Germany, United States, British, Japan and other countries. Initially in World War II, the United States kept a neutral stance. Nazi Germany was getting more and more territory, and England was losing. Lend-and-Lease Act: President Roosevelt provided aid to Britain by lending U.S weapons and military aid to any government “that would be vital (important) to the defense of the U.S”. U.S enters WWII when Japan attacks Pearl Harbor (in Hawaii) Italy and Germany surrendered, but Japan did not. The use of the new weapon, Atomic bomb, on Nagasaki and Hiroshima caused Japan to surrender
<b>Korean War</b>	Countries Involved in the Korean War: United States, Soviet Union, North Korea and South Korea, and Republic of China. After the end of WWII, the Allied Powers (United States, England and Soviet Union) stripped Japan of its colonies which included the Kingdom of Korea. Korea was split into two parts: North Korea and South Korea, however this division was supposed to be temporary. The United States went to prevent the spread of Communism. Led to a permanent division of North and South Korea, and a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between North and South Korea
<b>World Trade Organization (WTO)</b>	Addresses issues of trade
<b>United Nations (UN)</b>	Works to keep peace among nations. They support social progress; fight poverty; protect human rights
<b>NAFTA</b>	North American Free Trade Association: removed most trade barriers between United States, Canada and Mexico
<b>Peace Corps</b>	Created as President Kennedy challenged students to make a difference in the world
<b>World Health Organization (WHO)</b>	Works to improve health for all people; ended smallpox and river blindness
<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>	Works to improve the lives of children around the world
<b>International Red Cross</b>	Gives aid to people who are victims of war or natural disasters

<p>Explain how the Constitution limits the powers of government through a separation of powers and a system of checks and balances.</p>	<p>How did Montesquieu’s view of separation and John Locke’s theories related to natural law and Locke’s social contract influence the founding fathers?</p>
<p>How did the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense” influence colonist’ views of government?</p>	<p>How did English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence?</p>
<p>Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of the Bill of Rights.</p>	<p>Which characteristic serves as a long-term protection against tyranny and is a foundation of liberty in the United States?</p>
<p>Which statement supports the Anti-Federalists in the struggle over ratification of the U.S. Constitution?</p>	<p>How did the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments impact participation of minority groups in the American political process.</p>
<p>What are economic sanctions and why do countries like the U.S. use them when dealing with other nations?</p>	<p>List and explain examples of how the United States has dealt with foreign conflict.</p>