**Citizenship and Forms of Government Chapter 3**

**Citizenship (pgs 57-69)**

1. What are the ways to be a legal U.S. citizen?

Law of soil (born here), Law of blood (mother is US Citizen) or naturalization process

1. What is a naturalized citizen? Explain the requirements of someone wanting to be naturalized.

Someone who went through the legal process to become a citizen. They must be 18 or older, must have been lawful permanent resident for 5 years, must be able to read, write and speak English, must be of good moral character, must show and understanding of Civics.

1. What are some of the responsibilities and duties of citizens? Name three of each.

Responsibilities - be informed and vote, respect the rights and property of others, respect different opinions and ways of life, participate in government and your community

Duties - obey the law, defend the nation, attend school, serve on juries, pay taxes

**Types of Government (pages 73-77)**

1. What are the functions of government?

Keep order, Provide services, Provide security, Guide the community (develop public policy, manage the economy, conduct foreign relations)

1. Which form of government do we have in the U.S.?

Representative Democracy

1. Who holds the power in our form of government? Which principle is this?

“We the people” hold the power. This is the principle of consent of the governed.

1. What are the principles of American democracy? (chart pg. 74 & read pages 136-141)

 Rule of law

Limited government

Consent of the governed

Individual rights

Representative government

Free, fair, and competitive elections

1. What does it mean to be Authoritarian? Totalitarian?

 Authoritarian - One person or a small group holds all the power. Totalitarian - Government controls people’s lives

1. What does it mean to be democratic?

 A government in which the people govern themselves, fair elections

1. Which form of government has an inherited ruler?

 Absolute monarchy and constitutional monarchy

1. Define confederal system. Define unitary system.

 Confederal – consists of member states that have joined together voluntarily

Unitary – central government is supreme

**Foundations of American Government Chapter 4 (pages 84-105)**

1. What ideas came from the Magna Carta

Limited Government

1. What ideas came from the English Bill of Rights?

Gave certain rights to citizens that no King could violate such as the right to a fair trial and no taxation unless Parliament agreed

1. What ideas from John Locke are evident in the Declaration of Independence

Natural rights, God given rights, men are created equal, life, liberty and happiness

1. What ideas from Montesquieu are evident in the U.S. Constitution?

Three branches of government, checks and balances

1. What ideas came from the Mayflower Compact?

Self Government

1. What events led American colonists to declare independence from Great Britain?

Taxation without representation, Quartering Act, Intolerable Acts, Boston Tea Party

1. What ideas came from Thomas Paine’s Common Sense?

Resist abuse of power

1. What was the document in which colonists declared they were free from British control?

Declaration of Independence

1. What are the sections of the Declaration of Independence? (pgs. 109-112)

Preamble, Declaration of Natural Rights, Grievances against the king, Resolution of Independence

**U.S. Government (then and now) and the U.S. Constitution Chapter 5 (pages 116-141)**

1. What was America’s first Constitution called and why didn't it work?

It was called the Articles of Confederation. It didn’t work because they could not collect taxes, no provision for a military, no central government, no regulation of trade, no judicial branch, no executive branch, and decisions had to be unanimous with all 13 colonies

1. Who were the Federalists? Anti-Federalists? What was the difference in thinking between the two groups?

They Federalists wanted a strong central government – stronger than the states

Anti-Federalists didn’t want central government to be stronger than the states

Anti-Federalists didn’t want the Constitution because the states had to give up some powers and there was no Bill of Rights. Both sides wrote essays called the “Federalist Papers”

1. What are the purposes of government? Hint: look at the Preamble.

(Know the Preamble School House Rock song) Form more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, secure the blessing of liberty

1. What are the three branches of government? What does each do? Who is in each?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Branch | Function | Consists of |
| Legislative | Makes the Laws | Congress |
| Executive | Enforces the Laws | President, Vice President |
| Judicial | Interprets the Laws | Supreme Court |

1. Can the Constitution be changed? If so, is the process easy? What are the steps?

2 ways to change the Constitution:

By Congress:

Proposed by a 2/3 vote of both houses

¾ of a special constitutional conventions called by the 50 states

OR

By states:

A constitutional convention is called Congress because 2/3 of the states petitioned to address a new amendment.

¾ of the state legislatures vote for it. .

1. Who has the final authority for interpreting the Constitution? The Supreme Court
2. Who gave the Framers the idea of Separation of Powers? Montesquieu
3. Explain the difference between state and national powers? Where are these defined? What are state powers called? What are federal powers in the Constitution called? Does Congress have any additional powers not listed in the Constitution?

National powers – Enumerated or expressed powers

State powers – Reserved powers

Shared powers – Concurrent powers

All found in Article IV of Constitution

Concept called Federalism

Congress can make laws if they deem it “necessary and proper”. This is due to the elastic clause.

1. What is the Supremacy Clause? What does it say?

Constitution is supreme law of the land. States can do nothing that goes against the Constitution of federal law.

**The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments Chapter 6 (pages 169-189)**

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|  **Amendment 1-10 (The Bill of Rights) Key Points**  |
| 1st Amendment (Hint: RAPPS) - Religion, assemble, petition, press, speech  |
| 2nd Amendment – Right to bear arms  |
| 3rd Amendment – No quartering of soldiers  |
| 4th Amendment – Search and seizure – must have warrant  |
| 5th Amendment – Due process – follow legal procedures Indictment by Grand Jury Formal charge of your crime Trial by jury Double jeopardy – can’t be tried twice for same crime Eminent domain – can’t take your property without compensation  |
| 6th Amendment – Fair and speedy jury trial, right to a lawyer, right to bring witnesses  |
| 7th Amendment – Guaranteed jury trial  |
| 8th Amendment - No cruel or unusual punishment |
| 9th Amendment – Limitations of rights – your rights cannot be taken away just because it isn’t mentioned in the Constitution  |
| 10th Amendment – Reserved powers to the states what is not mentioned in the Constitution  |
| **Other Amendments**  |
| 13th Amendment – Abolished slavery (1865) and grants Congress power to enforce abolition (abolishment of slavery)  |
| 14th Amendment – Defines US citizenship; guarantees all citizens “equal protection of the laws”  |
| 15th Amendment – Prohibits restrictions on the right to vote based on race and color (1870). However, for many years, some states tested “Jim Crow” laws. These were laws enacted to keep African Americans from voting.  |
| 19th Amendment – Gave women the right to vote |
| 22th Amendment – Limits presidents to two terms in office  |
| 25th Amendment – Presidential succession  |

**Legislative Branch Chapter 7 (pages 196-219)**

1. Describe how representation is chosen in the House and Senate.

Through elections. 2 Senators from each state. House of Representatives number based on state’s population

1. Explain why Congress is considered bicameral.

The Great Compromise – a combination of the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan. We have two houses of Congress; the Senate and the House of Representatives.

1. What article in the US Constitution gives Congress its lawmaking powers from?

Article I (Lazy Elephants Jump)

1. List the checks (as in checks and balances) the legislative branch can make on the other two branches.

Impeach judges and the president, reject appointments of judges, can refuse to approve treaties, veto

1. Explain what a committee is and why does the legislative branch have them.

Committees are used so the work can be shared among Congress.

Standing committees – after a bill is introduced, it is sent to a standing committee. There are many committees ie. House Ways and Means, Budget Committee, Foreign Relations, etc. The committee decides if the proposed bill is approved for a vote in the Congress, rejected, or changed.

Select Committees – meet for a short period of time for a specific reason. Then they dissolve.

Joint Committees – consider specific issues – selected members from both houses meet in these

committees

1. Explain how the elastic/necessary and proper clause works in Congress.

Elastic clause and the Necessary and Proper clause – allows Congress to stretch its powers to meet new

needs. The Constitution states that Congress has the power to ‘make all laws that are necessary and

proper.’ It gives Congress powers that are not directly listed in the Constitution. These powers are

known as ‘implied powers.’

1. Describe the process of how a bill becomes a law.

1. An idea from a citizen or congressman

2. The bill is passed to a committee

3. The committee makes the bill how they want it to read.

4. The bill is introduced to one of the houses of congress.

5. If that house votes for the bill, it is then sent to the other house.

6. If that house votes on it, it becomes a law.

1. What are some of the limits on Congress? (textbook pgs. 206-207)

The purpose of the Bill of Rights was to limit or deny certain powers of the federal government –

such as Congress cannot pass laws that restrict free speech or legal rights on individuals. They also can’t interfere with state governments or other branches of government.

They cannot block writ of habeas corpus (the right to appear before a judge to hear your charges).

Cannot pass bills of attainder (punish people without a trial).

Cannot pass ex post facto laws (declaring an act is a crime after the act has been committed).

**Executive Branch Chapter 8 (pages 226-249)**

1. Who is the head of the Executive Branch?

President

1. What happens if the president has to step down from office?

Presidential Succession Act - Vice President is first in line to office

1. What is foreign policy and describe the Executive Branch’s goals.

The nations plan for dealing with foreign countries is foreign policy. The president leads foreign policy. Goals - national security, build trade with other counties, promote world peace and achieve democracy around the world.

1. What tools does the President use when dealing with foreign countries?

Treaties and Executive Agreements, appointing ambassadors, foreign aid, international trade (embargo/trade sanctions), military force.

1. Name each of the President’s 7 roles and his duties for each.

1. chief executive – carries out laws

2. chief diplomat – leads foreign policy

3. head of state – builds good will with other countries

4. commander in Chief- manages the military

5. legislative leader – promotes laws he presents to Congress

6. economic leader – helps the country’s economic prosper

7. party leader – leader of his/her political party

1. What are the main functions of the members of the President's cabinet?

The cabinet is made up of 15 department heads that report to the president and give advice to the president on matters that are related to their area.

1. List the checks (as in checks and balances) the executive branch can make on the other two branches.

Vetos laws from Congress

Appoints Supreme Court judges

**Judicial Branch Chapter 9 (pages 256-279)**

1. Describe what the Judicial Branch’s role is in our government. 256

Ensure laws are fairly enforced and interpret laws

1. List the checks (as in checks and balances) the judicial branch can make on the other two branches. 270

Judicial Review- Court can review any law or action to decide whether it goes against the Constitution.

1. Draw a diagram of the level of courts in the federal Judicial Branch and explain how these courts work. 263
2. Describe what the Supreme Court’s role in the Judicial Branch is and what types of cases they hear. 267

Their main job is to decide whether laws are allowed by the U.S. Constitution. They automatically hear cases that involve disputes between states or cases that involve foreign diplomats. Otherwise, they hear appeals on cases for laws or actions that may have violated the Constitution.

1. Explain the difference between a criminal and civil case and give an example of each. (CH 15) 415-417

Criminal laws prohibit acts like theft or drunk driving, they apply to everyone.

Civil laws deal with disputes between people or groups of people and do not concern society at large or crimes.

1. What is military law? 416

Statutes (rules) that apply only to those serving in the Armed Forces.

1. What is juvenile law? 445-449

Laws for individuals who are not legal adults (under the age of 18)

1. What are some basic legal rights of citizens. (CH 15) 419

Protections against unlawful imprisonment (habeas corpus- judge decides if you were lawfully imprisoned, Article I forbids bill of attainder and ex post facto laws )

No illegal search and seizure, need search warrants, no self incrimination, due process, right to speedy trial, right to lawyer, no cruel and unusual punishment, no double jeopardy

**Landmark Supreme Court Cases**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Supreme Court Case | Facts of the case | Precedent that was set |
| Plessy v. Fergusonp.393 | Homer Plessy was arrested for riding in the whites only car- he appealed to the Louisiana Supreme Court, citing separate cars was not equal treatment under the law and was denied. | Supreme Court upheld decision, saying as long as the cars are equal, they can be separate. This led to the phrase “Separate but Equal” |
| Brown v. Board of Educationp.577 | Oliver Brown sued the school board because hewanted his daughter to attend the white school in his neighborhood, again citing the “equal protection under the law” of the 14th amendment. | Supreme Court agreed, saying separate but equal is NOT equal. |
| Marbury v. MadisonP 273 | Marbury wanted the SC to force Madison to give him his appointment as a judge, according to the Judiciary Act | The SC ruled they could not force the president to act, and is important because it established judicial review as a power of the SC |
| Miranda v. Arizonap. 418 | Miranda was arrested for robbery and confessed in police questioning. His signed confession said he knew he had the right to remain silent- but he claimed he did not know that and appealed the decision- saying he should have been told. The SC agreed. | When police question individuals in their custody, they must first fully inform them of their fifth amendment rights. This is now known as the Miranda Warning. |
| United States v. Nixonp. 237 | Nixon refused a federal order to share tapes of conversations in his office, claiming executive privilege | Executive privilege does not cover general conversations, making it clear that no one is above the law |
| Gideon v. Wainwrightp.444 | Gideon asked for a lawyer & was denied, he argued that this was a violation of his 6th amendment rights | All 8 judges agreed that accused persons must have a lawyer. This led to everyone having access to an attorney |
| Bush v. GoreP 314 | The candidates in the Florida 2000 election were within a few hundred votes of each other, and a recount was ordered. Some ballots were damaged or mismarked, and the state SC ordered that recounters take voter intent into account. Bush appealed to the federal SC, who said that votes could not be counted consistently so the recount must stop. Bush won by 537 votes. | Raised issues about fairness of elections and powers of the SC. Many questioned rather the SC abused its power.  |
| Tinker v. Des Moinesp.177 | Parents felt that students’ First Amendment Rights had been violated when they were punished for protesting | Students rights to free speech WERE determined to have been violated, which helped cement student rights to expression |

**Political Parties Chapter 10 (pages 286-299)**

1. What types of political party system do we have in the U.S?

Two party system

1. Name our two main political parties.

Democrat and Republican

1. Which party is the more conservative party? Explain.

 Republican – leans toward economic issues and less government influence

1. Which party is the more liberal party? Explain.

Democrat – leans toward social issues and more government influence

1. Name some other political parties. What are these referred to as?

Third parties such as the Populist Party, Progressive Party or Single Issue Parties.

**Election Process Chapter 11 (pages 306-321)**

1. Describe the process for electing the president. Name each step.

1.) primary election or caucus

2.) raise money

3.) campaign

4.) citizens vote

5.) electoral college adds up votes

6.) 270 electoral votes wins

7.) inauguration

1. When do we elect the President, and how often?

November every 4 years

1. Describe what the popular vote is in a presidential election.

Votes cast by voters in a presidential election as opposed to electoral votes.

1. Describe what the electoral college is and how they help elect the president.

p. 318 The electoral college is a group of people named by each state legislature to select the president and vice president. They pledge to vote for a certain candidate.

1. Describe how each state determines the number of electoral votes for that state.

Each state has the same number of electors as its members in Congress- so the least number of electors possible is 3 per state.

**Media and Interest groups Chapter 12 (pages 328-347)**

1. What is the media and how does it influence and effect the government?

P 330 and 336 Media is any form of communication. They influence the government by helping shape the public agenda or which problems officials see as important, they also influence who will run for office.

1. Name two types of media and give examples of each.

P330 and 335 Print- newspapers, magazines, books, and movies; Electronic- websites, television, radio, recordings, movies

1. Why might government officials keep some information private or “secret”?

P 337 For national security reasons.

1. What is an interest group and their role in our government?

P 330 & 343/344 A group of people who share a point of view about an issue. They influence government by sharing their view points with officials, being active in elections, working through courts, lobbying government officials directly, and sharing public opinion.

1. Name some examples of interest groups and what they support.

P 342 U.S Chamber of Commerce- promotes interests of businesses

National Automobile Dealers Association- works on behalf of companies that sell cars and trucks

National Association for Advancement of Colored People- tries to improve lives of African Americans

American Association of Retired Persons- stands up for interests of older persons

Sierra Club- environment

National Rifle Association- interests of those who own guns

1. Explain the role of a lobbyist in an Interest group.

P 344 people who represent interest groups. Hey contact lawmakers or other government officials directly and are active at all levels of government.

1. Describe what propaganda is and how it affects people’s opinions about candidates.

P 345 propaganda is presenting information in a biased or slanted way. They are used to influence people to vote for or against a candidate. It may point out only positive or negative information, or it may try to associate the candidate with a positive/negative symbol or event.