

**Part I: Citizenship**

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

*Born in America / Have Parents who are American*

*Naturalization*

2. What is a naturalized citizen?

*A person not from America who has met the requirements such as living in the U.S. for an amount of time, taking a test, and completing an oath of allegiance. After this process they become a U.S. citizen.*

3. What are the steps to become a naturalized citizen?

*Application, Citizenship Exam, and Ceremony/oath of allegiance.*

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

*Responsibility: Something you should do. Duty: Something you have to do*

*Responsibility Ex: be informed, vote, participate in community, and respect others*

*Duty Ex: obey law, pay taxes, defend nation, serve in court, and attend school*

5. What is the term for a non-citizen that is legally residing in the country?

*Legal Alien*

6. Discuss the difference in rights between a citizen and a non-citizen. What rights do non-citizens have? What are rights reserved only for citizens?

*Citizens: Vote, Run for office, serve on juries, and hold gov't jobs.*

*Non-Citizens: Hold job, own property, go to school, get gov't services, pay taxes, and protected by the law.*

7. What is citizenship? Which amendment defines U.S. Citizenship? What does it say?

*The rights and duties of citizen. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Anyone born or naturalized in the US are subject to its jurisdiction as a citizen of the US.*

*(Anyone born or naturalized in the US is a citizen and is entitled to the same rights as all citizens.)*

**Part II: Types of Government**

1. What are the most popular forms of government?

*Democracy and Authoritarian*

2. Which forms are similar? Which are different?

*Dictatorship and Absolute Monarchy are alike 1 Ruler*

*Direct Democracy and Representative Democracy are different. One is by a small group for small places. The other has a representative who represents lots of people for large populations.*

3. Which forms are authoritarian? What does it mean to be authoritarian?

*Dictatorship, Absolute Monarchy, Oligarchy Authoritarian = Rule by 1 or few*

4. Which forms are democratic? What does it mean to be democratic?

*Direct Democracy, Representative Democracy, Constitutional Monarchy Democracy = Rule by the people*

5. What does autocratic mean? Which are forms of government are autocratic?

*Rule by 1 Absolute Monarchy, Dictatorship*

6. Which form of government has an inherited ruler?

*Absolute Monarchy*

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

*Representative Democracy*

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

*All three branches have equal power Separation of Powers and Checks & Balances*

*People*

*Popular Sovereignty*

9. What system of government do we have in the U.S? Describe this system and one other system we discussed. (Draw a picture of each)

*In the U.S. we have a **federal system of government**. In a federal system power is **shared** between the national government and the states.*

*Some other systems of gov't: Confederal: small national government and the states loosely connected, coming together only when needed. Unitary: One Central national government holds ALL the power.*

### Part III: Foundations of American Government

1. The Mayflower Compact was signed by the Pilgrims upon their arrival. What was its purpose?  
*A written agreement to set up how they would run their government. Written Rules and laws for the settlement.*
2. What ideas came from the Mayflower Compact?  
*Fair and Equal Laws      Majority Rules      Self Government*
3. What ideas came from the Magna Carta?  
*Limited government and No one is above the law*
4. What ideas came from the English Bill of Rights?  
*Limited government, no cruel and unusual punishment, trial by jury, and right to bear arms*
5. What ideas came from Thomas Paine's Common Sense?  
*That it was common sense to separate from Great Britain*
6. What ideas from John Locke are evident in the Declaration of Independence?  
*Natural Rights of Life, Liberty, and Property*
7. What ideas from Montesquieu are evident in the U.S. Constitution?  
*Separation of Powers*
8. How do you know the colonists were upset with British rule? What are some things from history that show you that?  
*English Policies: Stamp Act, Quartering Act, Tea Act. Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre  
Leads to: 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress, and Declaration of Independence*
9. What was the document in which colonists declared they were free from British control?  
*Declaration of Independence*
10. What was America's first Constitution called?  
*Articles of Confederation*
11. Why did our first Constitution not work? Give two specific examples.  
*1 Branch, No Power to enforce laws, 13/13 states to make a change to the Articles of Confederation*
12. Who were the Federalists? Anti-Federalists? What was the difference in thinking between the two groups?  
*Federalist Supported the Constitution without a Bill of Rights  
Antifederalist Against the Constitution because it had NO Bill of Rights*
13. What was the Great Compromise?  
*2 Part Congress  
House of Representatives based on population  
Senate based on equal representation*

### Part IV: The Constitution

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  
Hint: look at the Preamble. (textbook pg. 131)*
2. The 1<sup>st</sup> three articles of the Constitution describe the three branches of government and their powers. What are the three branches of government? What does each do? Who is in each?  
*Legislative branch – congress – makes laws  
Executive branch – president – enforces laws  
Judicial branch – Supreme Court – interprets the law*
3. 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 or federal law.*
4. What are the 5 principles our government is based upon? Explain what each means.  
*Limited Government/Rule of Law- Gov't power is limited and no one is above the law.  
Checks and Balances – each branch of government limits power of the other branches so no branch is too powerful.  
Popular Sovereignty – The people rule  
Separation of Powers – dividing the government into three branches.  
Federalism – Power is shared between the national government and the states.*
5. We have three branches of government. Which principle says that the government power should be separated? Who gave the Framers this idea?  
*Separation of powers – Montesquieu*
6. Can the Constitution be changed? Why? If so, is the process easy?

Yes the Constitution can be changed. It was designed to change as society changes. We change the constitution through amendments. This process is not easy, because we want most of the country to agree before we make changes to our Constitution.

7. What are the two steps to the Amendment Process?

**Proposed by a 2/3 vote of both houses of Congress**  
**3/4 -38 States of vote of state legislatures**

8. How much support does an amendment need to be ratified?

**Proposed by a 2/3 vote of both houses of Congress**  
**3/4 -38 States of vote of state legislatures**

9. Who has the final authority for interpreting the Constitution?

*The Supreme Court (Judicial Branch)*

### **Part V: The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments**

1. The first ten amendments are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

*Bill of Rights*

2. The first amendment has five parts, name them. Give an example of each in action.

3. What are the rights of the accused. Describe each part – what protections does an accused person have?

*4<sup>th</sup> amendment:*

*must have probably cause  
and a search warrant*

*5<sup>th</sup> amendment:*

*must be indicted by a grand jury (formally charged)  
No double jeopardy  
No self-incrimination (plead the 5<sup>th</sup>)  
Due process (following set legal procedures)  
Eminent domain – your property can't be seized (taken) by the government unless  
you are paid a fair price and the government needs the land for public use or need.*

*6<sup>th</sup> amendment:*

*Rights of the accused:  
Informed of charges  
Speedy, public trial by fair jury  
Hear, call, and question witnesses  
Right to a lawyer*

*8<sup>th</sup> amendment:*

*No excessive bail  
No cruel and unusual punishment*

4. Give an example of cruel and unusual punishment. Is this allowed in our country?

5. Amendment 9 says people have more rights. Can you explain this?

*We have MORE rights than there are listed in the Constitution.*

*Ex. Right to Privacy*

6. Amendment 10 says any powers not given to the federal government in the Constitution go to \_\_\_\_? Give some examples.

*The states.*

*EX:Administer elections, establish local governments, protect public welfare and safety, marriage laws*

7. Who was the president at the time of the Civil War and the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment? What is the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment?

*Abraham Lincoln. Abolishes slavery (1865) and grants Congress power to enforce abolition (abolishment of slavery).*

8. What did the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment guarantee? What did it define?

*Defines US citizenship; guarantees all citizens '**equal protection of the laws.**' And Nationalized the Bill of Rights*

9. Which amendments are about voting rights? Explain who benefited from each one.

*15<sup>th</sup> 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 American from voting. (Benefited African American Men)*

*19<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Prohibits restrictions on the right to vote based on gender. (Benefited Women)*

*23<sup>rd</sup> Amendment - Residents of Washington D.C. (District of Columbia) can vote in national elections for president. (Benefited residents of D.C.)*

26<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Prohibits restrictions of voting based on age. Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years old to vote. (Benefited citizens 18 and older)

10. Which amendments affected women the most?

19<sup>th</sup> Women gain the right to vote (suffrage)

11. Which amendments were only for men?

15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

### Supreme Court Cases (precedent/established/outcome):

#### Tinker v. Des Moines

Freedom of speech through expression is allowed but it cannot disrupt the learning environment.

#### Miranda v. Arizona

When arrested a suspect must have the Miranda Warning read informing them of their 5<sup>th</sup> amendment right against self-incrimination (right to remain silent) and the right to have a lawyer present at questioning. (6<sup>th</sup> amendment)

#### Gideon v. Wainwright

Suspects who want a lawyer but cannot afford a lawyer will have one appointed to them by the government. (6<sup>th</sup> amendment right to a fair trial and Lawyer)

#### Plessy v. Ferguson

Segregation is ok or allowed as long as it is equal. (Separate but equal clause)

#### Brown v. Board of Education

Segregation ends in Public Schools. Over-turns the case Plessy v. Ferguson. Says now that Separate is NOT equal.

### Political Parties – Chapter 10

1. What types of political party system do we have in the U.S?  
*2 party system*
2. Name our two main political parties.  
*Democrat and Republican*
3. Which party is the more conservative party? Explain.  
*Republicans – leans toward economical issues Wants **less** government*
4. Which party is the more liberal party? Explain.  
*Democrats – leans toward social issues Wants **more** government*
5. Name some other political parties. What are these referred to as?  
*Green party, TEA party, Libertarians, Communist Party, etc. – known as 3<sup>rd</sup> parties*
6. What are the symbols for the two main political parties?  
*Republicans = elephants      Democrats = donkeys*

### Election Process – Chapter 11

7. Describe the process for electing the president. Name each step.
  - 1.) Declare you are running.
  2. primary election or caucus
  - 3.) raise money
  - 4.) campaign
  - 5.) citizens vote (Popular Vote) in the General Election
  - 6.) electoral college adds up votes
  - 7.) 270 electoral votes wins
  - 8.) inauguration
8. What are a primary and caucus and what are their roles in the election process?  
*Primary – parties vote on candidate*  
*Caucus – delegates are chosen in a special meeting.*
9. When do we elect the President, and how often?  
*November – every 4 years*
10. Describe what the popular vote is in a presidential election.  
*Votes cast by voters in a presidential election as opposed to electoral votes.*
11. Describe what the electoral college is and how they help elect the president.  
*A group of people selected in each state to vote for the president and VP. The popular vote is translated in to electoral college votes 538 electoral votes total– 270 electoral votes wins.*
12. Describe how each state determines the number of electoral votes for that state.  
*There is a census taken to determine population. Each states get votes proportionately to population.*  
*The number equals the number of districts in a state (# of representatives in the House) + 2 for the senators = number of electoral college votes.*  
*FL = 29 (27 Representatives + 2 Senators)*

## Public Opinion/Interest groups – Chapter 12

1. What is the media and how does it influence and effect the government?  
Our information sources  
*A mass communications = tv, radio, magazines, newspaper, etc.*  
*Politicians depend on the media to share their ideas, and the media depends on the politician for stories.*
2. Name two types of media and give examples of each.  
*Electronic: TV – Fox news, CNN news, Internet, radio*  
*Print: Newspapers – New York Times, FL Times Union, magazines*
3. Why might government officials keep some information private or “secret”?  
*Some things might need to be secret for safety and national security.*
4. What is an interest group?  
*A group of people who share a point of view about an issue and unite to promote their beliefs.*
5. What is an interest group’s role in our government?  
*They try to influence public opinion to think the way that they do. Work to convince government to support their positions.*
6. Name some examples of interest groups and what they support.  
*Sierra Club – protect nature, NAACP – protect interest of African Americans, ASPCA – prevent animal abuse*
7. Explain the role of a lobbyist in an Interest group.  
*They represent interest groups and contact government officials to directly influence the policy making.*
8. Describe what propaganda is and how it affects people’s opinions about candidates.  
*A way of persuading people to view a person or an issue in a certain way. It appeals to emotions.*
9. Describe some examples of propaganda techniques.  
*Stacking deck, plain folk, testimonial/endorsements, glittering generalities, negative attack ads, guilt by association, coat tailing.*