

Study Guide: Civics EOC Exam

John Locke: What ideas is he known for?

- The Social Contract
- Natural Laws / Rights: Government protects “life, liberty, and property.”
- Influenced the Declaration of Independence

What is the social contract?

- People gave away power to rule & some rights, but get back protection from the government

Montesquieu: How did he influence the “Founding Fathers?”

- Separation of Powers: three branches
- Checks and Balances

What are four concepts found in the Magna Carta that influenced the Founding Fathers?

- Limited government
- Trial by jury
- Advisors lead to Parliament
- Rule of Law

List three rights that are found in the English Bill of Rights that are found in the US Bill of Rights:

- Freedom of Speech
- No cruel and unusual punishment
- No taxes w/o consent

Name three concepts in the Mayflower Compact that influenced the Founding Fathers:

- Self-government
- The rule of law
- Social Contract

What did Thomas Paine's Common Sense influence the Founding Fathers to do?

- “Common Sense” to declare independence from Great Britain. Influenced Declaration of Independence

List three things that the British did that made the Colonists angry?

- Stamp Act
- Quartering Act, Tea Act
- No taxation w/o representation

Who was the "Grievances" of the Declaration of Independence addressed to? King George III

What rights did Thomas Jefferson say every American is entitled to in the Declaration of Independence?

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Which Enlightenment philosopher influenced Jefferson in the "Natural Rights" section of the Declaration of Independence? John Locke

List three weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation:

- One branch: no judicial or executive branch
- No power to tax, regulate trade or enforce laws
- Too rigid: 9 out of 13 states to pass laws, 13 out of 13 to pass amendments

List the goals of the Preamble and **describe** what they mean:

- "We the people" – popular sovereignty the people are the source of government power
- "A more perfect union" – to make a better country and a stronger government than under the Articles of Confederation
- "Establish justice" – fairness/equality, represented by our court system
- "Ensure domestic tranquility" – keep the peace inside the country – usually the police
- "Provide the common defense" – keep the country safe from other countries, the military
- "Promote the general welfare" – help people
- "Secure the blessings of liberty" – provide freedom
- "To ourselves and our posterity" – rights and freedom for now and the future

Define Separation of Power: divide power into three branches.

Define Checks and Balances: Each branch checks the power of the others.

Provide an Example of Checks and Balances for each branch:

- President vetoes a law
- Congress can impeach the president or justices/judges
- Supreme Court / Federal judges can declare laws unconstitutional

Define the Rule of Law: Nobody is above the law, leaders must follow the law, protects citizens from tyranny & abuse of power

What President demonstrated the Rule of Law: Richard Nixon

List two “sources” of American Law:

- Code of Hammurabi
- English Common Law

List four “types” of law:

- Civil
- Criminal
- Constitutional
- Military

Which Amendment defined citizenship? 14th

List five “qualifications” for becoming a naturalized citizen:

- Must be 18 years old
- Be a lawful permanent resident
- Have lived in the US for five years
- Be of “good moral character.”
- Know basic English / pass a civics test

What are the two ways to become a natural born citizen? Law of Soil – born on US soil, Law of Blood – born to US citizens abroad

List the six steps to becoming a naturalized citizen:

1. Live in the US for five years
2. Fill out an application
3. Fingerprint / background check
4. Interview
5. pass the Civics & English test
6. Take the Oath of Allegiance

List four "obligations/duty" of US citizens:

1. Obey the Law
2. Pay taxes
3. Serve on Juries
4. Defend the nation

List four "responsibilities" of citizenship:

1. Vote
2. Attend civic meetings
3. Petition the government
4. Run for office

List the 10 Amendments in the Bill of Rights:

1. Freedom of speech, religion, petition, assembly, and the press
2. The Right to Bear Arms
3. No quartering of soldiers
4. No unreasonable search or seizure
5. Rights to remain silent, due process of law
6. Right to a lawyer, jury, to confront one's accuser, and a speedy and public trial,
7. Right to a jury in civil trials
8. No cruel and unusual punishment
9. Rights not listed in the Bill of Rights belong to the people
10. Powers not listed in the Constitution belong to the states

Define the following Amendments:

13th: Abolished slavery

14th: Defines citizenship, equal protection under the law, state laws must be constitutional

15th: Right to vote for African-American men

19th: Right to vote for women

24th: Abolished poll taxes

26th: Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18

List the outcomes of the following Landmark Supreme Court Cases:

Marbury v. Madison Established judicial review – Judicial branch can declare laws/actions unconstitutional (major check on the other branches)

Plessy v. Ferguson: the “separate but equal” case which legalized segregation

Brown v. Board of Education: overturned Plessy vs. Ferguson and ended legal segregation

Gideon v. Wainright: If a person can't afford a lawyer, one must be provided by the state

Miranda v. Arizona: 5th Amendment right to remain silent, 6th Amendment right to a lawyer, must be notified of rights

In re' Gault: juveniles have due process rights to a lawyer and to confront accusers

Tinker v. Des Moines: students have free speech rights, and free speech is more than just words: freedom of expression

Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier: Limited student's free speech rights

US v. Nixon: Rule of Law – even the president, is not above the law

Bush v. Gore: Controversial case where Supreme Court ordered a stop to the recount of the 2000 presidential election

Describe the following Political Parties:

Democrats:

- Government welfare programs to help those in need
- Higher taxes
- Business regulations

Republicans:

- Less federal government programs
- Lower taxes
- Fewer business regulations

Libertarians: Maximum freedom and rights, minimum government

Socialist: Governments control some businesses, free education and welfare programs

Communists: Workers and the people would control businesses, most were dictatorships

List the Constitutional Qualifications for the following offices:

President:

- 35 years old, resident for 14 years
- “natural born” citizen
- Two-four year terms, 22nd Amendment (term limits amendment)

House of Representatives:

- 25 years old
- a resident of the state and a citizen for seven years
- no term limits

Senate:

- 30 years old
- a resident of the state and a citizen for nine years
- no term limits

Define the following:

Party Platform: Statement outlining the main goals & ideas of the party

Political Action Committee: Organization to raise money for candidates or issues to get around fundraising limits

Bias: opinionated, one-sided information

Media Watching Role: Media watches the government to ensure they don't break the law

Propaganda: Biased information meant to persuade public opinion

Public Policy: government plan to resolve issues or problems

List 3 things each level of government is responsible for:

- Military, interstate & foreign trade, environmental issues, interstate health care
- Education, intrastate trade, intrastate environmental and safety
- Local schools, local roads, local sanitation & services, local safety

What is a "domestic policy"? Plan to deal with problems inside the country

What is a "foreign policy"? Treaties, foreign trade, the military

List the ways the President deals with foreign policy:

- Signs treaties
- Appoints ambassadors
- Appoints Secretary of State
- Serves as Commander-in-Chief
- Chief diplomat

List the ways Congress deals with foreign policy:

- Confirms treaties (Senate)
- Declares war
- Provides funding for wars or foreign policy
- Confirms ambassadors and secretary of state (Senate)

Define the following international organizations:

United Nations: Organization for nations to gather to discuss issues and work towards world peace

NATO: Defensive treaty between the US, Canada, and Europe

NAFTA: North American Trade Organization, Canada, the U.S. & Mexico free trade agreement

UNICEF: U.N.'s organization for helping children

International Court of Justice (World Court): Court for settling international disputes and hold war crimes trials

WTO International organization devoted to free trade

Red Cross: Neutral organization that provides emergency aid during wars or emergencies

NGOs: Non-governmental organizations that provide aid

What two wars fought in Europe and Asia where the last “declared wars”? World War I & II

Name two “undeclared” wars? Vietnam, Korea, Afghanistan, Iraq

What was the decades long conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union referred to?

The Cold War

What were the two conflicts with Cuba in the 1960s? The Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis

What country were the two “Gulf Wars” fought against? Iraq

Define the following “forms” of government:

Direct Democracy: All citizens vote on laws

Representative Democracy: The people vote for representatives who make laws and make decisions for them

Absolute Monarchy: King or queen has absolute power

Constitutional Monarchy: King or queen mostly ceremonial

Communism: All private property and companies are owned/controlled by the government

Socialism: Public ownership of certain businesses, large welfare programs

Autocracy: Rule by one

Oligarchy: Rule by a few

What "system" of government is power shared between the national and regional governments?

Federal or Federalism

What system of government do the regional governments tell the central government what to do?

Confederation or confederal

What system of government does the central government have all of the power?

Unitary

Who is the executive chosen by in a Parliamentary System? Parliament or legislative body

What are powers held by the national government called? Expressed, enumerated or delegated

List ten constitutional powers of the national government: Tax, regulate commerce, coin money, approve presidential appointments, impeachment, raise and support the army & navy, declare war, create rules for naturalization and immigration, confirm treaties, make all laws necessary and proper

List the three levels of Federal Courts: District, Court of Appeals, U.S. Supreme Court

List the three levels of the Florida Court System: County/Circuit Courts, District Court of Appeals, Florida Supreme Court

What are powers shared by the national and state governments called? Concurrent

List three powers shared by the national & state governments: Tax, create courts, borrow money

What are powers held by state governments called: reserved powers

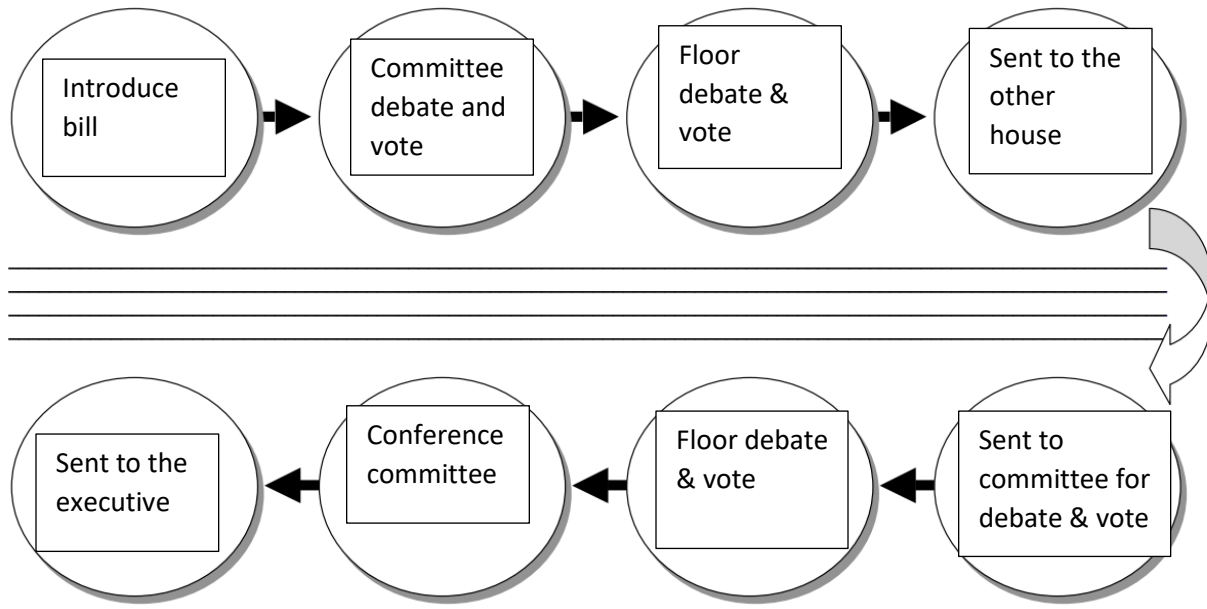
List three powers held only by state governments: Establish local governments, intrastate trade, elections, marriage, license.

What do you call the system in which powers are shared by national and state governments?

Federalism

How are federal amendments made? 2/3rds of the Congress, 3/4ths of the states

List the Steps through Congress for passing a law:



Complete the Chart Comparing the US & Florida Constitutions:

United States

Florida

Articles: 7	Articles: 12
Size: 1 page	Size: 80 pages
Rights Contained in: Bill of Rights	Rights Contained in: Declarations of Rights
Shorter, begins with "We the People", living document to be interpreted over time, 27 Amendments	Specifics: longer, begins with "We the People", many amendments, more specifics, deals with day-to-day aspects of life,

List three ways to amend the Florida Constitution

- Proposed and voted by state legislature, needs 3/5ths vote
- Constitutional Commission that meets every 20 years
- Petition signed by 8% of electorate, put on ballot, ratified by 60% vote of electorate

List Services:

National: Disaster relief, environment, food & drug safety, welfare programs, postal service, interstate highways

State: Education, environment, licenses, state highways, state police, public safety

Local: local police, fire department, libraries, schools, local roads, trash collection