

Civics 2nd Quarter Exam Study Guide

Use your worksheet reading pages and the following chapters in the workbook to complete this study guide. Refer to past tests and progress checks for additional review.

The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments Chapter 6

The Legislative Branch - Chapter 7

The Executive Branch - Chapter 8

The US and International Affairs - Chapter 25

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You will need a deep understanding of each of these benchmarks.

SS.7.C.2.4 Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution

SS.7.C.2.5 Distinguish how the Constitution safeguards and limits individual rights

SS.7.C.3.4 Identify the relationship and division of powers between the federal government and state governments.

SS.7.C.3.5 Explain the Constitutional amendment process.

SS.7.C.3.6 Evaluate Constitutional rights and their impact on individuals and society.

SS.7.C.3.7 Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.

SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

SS.7.C.3.9 Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.

SS.7.C.3.12 Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases - United States v. Nixon, Tinker v. Des Moines

SS.7.C.4.1 Differentiate concepts related to United States domestic and foreign policy.

SS.7.C.4.2 Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations.

SS.7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the United States has dealt with international conflicts

Name: _____

Define the following:

Amnesty - a pardon to a group of people

Bicameral - two chambers

Bill of Rights - first ten amendments of the constitution

Concurrent power - powers shared by the state and federal governments

Eminent domain - the right of government to take private property for public use

Enumerated power - powers granted directly to the national government by the Constitution;
another name for expressed powers

Executive order - command by the president that has the same force as a law

Executive privilege - Principle that members of the executive branch cannot legally be forced to reveal their confidential communications if the disclosure would have a negative effect on the operations of the executive branch

implied power - not specifically listed in the constitution

Pardon - a declaration of forgiveness and freedom from punishment

Poll tax - a sum of money required of voters before they are permitted to cast a ballot

Reserved power - powers that the Constitution does not give to the national government that are kept by the states

Slander - spoken untruths that are harmful to someone's reputation

Supremacy clause - the clause in Article VI of the Constitution that makes federal laws prevail over state laws when there is a conflict

Symbolic speech - expressing ideas, thoughts or words by actions or objects

Bill of Rights and other Amendments Chapter 6

1. When are your rights limited? The rights of one individual must be balanced against the rights of others. Individual rights must also be balanced against the rights of the community. When there is a conflict, the rights of the community often come first.
2. Use the chart below to summarize the amendments. List the key points from each.

| The Bill of Rights - Key Points from the Amendment: | |
|---|---|
| 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, trial by jury, double jeopardy, eminent domain |
| 6th Amendment | Fair and speedy trial, right to a lawyer, right to bring witnesses |
| 7th Amendment | Guaranteed jury trial |
| 8th Amendment | No cruel or unusual punishment |
| 9th Amendment in the constitution | Your rights cannot be taken away just because it isn't mentioned |
| 10 th Amendment | Reserved powers to the states |
| Other Amendments | |
| 13th Amendment | Abolished slavery |
| 14th Amendment | Defines US Citizenship - guarantees "equal protection of the law" |
| 15th Amendment | Prohibits restrictions on the right to vote based on race and color |
| 17 th Amendment | Senators are elected |
| 22nd Amendment | Limits president to two terms in office |
| 25th Amendment | Presidential succession |

Legislative Branch chapter 7

1. Describe how representation is chosen in the House and Senate. Through elections. 2 senators from each state. House is based on population.
2. What article in the US Constitution gives Congress its powers? Article I (Lazy Elephants Jump)
3. List the checks (as in checks and balances) the legislative branch can make on the other two branches. Impeach officials, reject appointments of judges, can refuse to approve treaties
4. Describe the process of how a bill becomes a law.

The three main sources of ideas for laws are the President, special-interest groups or citizens.

1. It can be introduced in the House or Senate. (For our example, we are starting in the House.)
 2. Only a member of Congress can introduce a law. Then it is sent to committee to decide if it should be sent to the House or Senate floor for debate.
 3. Then it is voted on. They vote with yes, no or present.
 4. If yes, then it gets sent to the Senate and goes through the same process.
 5. If both chambers of Congress approve, the bill goes to the President.
 6. If the President signs the bill, it becomes law. If the President ignores the bill for 10 days while Congress is in session, it becomes law.
 7. If the President veto's the bill (says no) then it does not become a law. If the President ignores the bill for 10 days while Congress is not in session, it dies.
5. What is the function of Congress in the lawmaking process? Make the laws
 6. What is the function of the President in the lawmaking process? Enforce the laws
 7. How does the Legislative Branch check the powers of the Executive Branch in the lawmaking process? Congress can override the President's veto if 2/3 of Congress votes to do so.

Landmark Supreme Court Cases

1. Tinker v Des Moines. Why was this case a landmark case? What right was extended? Expanded freedom of speech to include symbolic speech
2. United States v Nixon. Why was this case a landmark case? What was highlighted in this case? No one is above the law, not even the president

Unit 5 Executive Branch Study Guide

Executive Branch Chapter 8

1. Which Article says that "Executive Power shall be invested in a President." Article II
2. The president's main job is to execute or carry out the laws passed by Congress.
3. The principle that no one is above the law and everyone must follow the law is Rule of Law
4. The 15 departments that form the group of presidential advisers is known as? cabinet
5. What are the qualifications to become president? The U.S. Constitution lists only three rules for being president. A president must be at least 35 years old. He or she must be a native-born American citizen. He or she must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years

6. Name each of the President's 7 roles and his duties for each.
 - a. Chief Executive - carry out the laws, appoint justices to the Supreme Court, grant pardons
 - b. Chief Diplomat - Leads foreign policy and appoint ambassadors
 - c. Head of State - symbol of the nation. Greeting leaders from other countries when they visit the United States. Awards medals at ceremony's.
 - d. Commander in Chief - Leader of the armed forces. Back up foreign policy decisions with force if necessary and send troops into battle.
 - e. Legislative Leader - notify Congress of new laws he wants and make speeches to gain support for those laws.
 - f. Economic Leader - Plan the federal budget and decide what programs to spend the money on
 - g. Party Leader - leader of his political party. Makes speeches and helps raise money.

Chapter 25 US and International Affairs

1. What is global interdependence? people and nations rely on one another for goods and services
2. What is an intergovernmental organization? organizations formed between governments that work to solve problems around the world.
3. What is a nongovernmental organization? (NGO) organizations that work to solve problems around the world but are not connected to any particular government.
4. What are human rights? Basic freedoms that all people should have simply because they are human. Human rights include the right to adequate food, safety, and shelter. They also include the right to be protected under the law and to exercise freedom of thought.
5. What is the main goal of the United Nations? to keep peace
6. Describe the Cold War. Two different forms of government, democracy and communism resulted in a conflict called the Cold War. It lasted from the late 1940s to 1991. The chief nations—the United States and the Soviet Union—never fought each other.
7. How did the US Government respond to the terrorist attacks on 9/11?
 1. With military force by invading Afghanistan when the Taliban refused to hand over Bin Laden so he could be punished for the attack
 2. Homeland Security
 3. Patriot Act
8. What is an ambassador? Someone who represents the US government in other nations
9. What is foreign policy? The nations plan for dealing with other nations. Our actions, words or beliefs.
10. What are the main goals of foreign policy? to keep the nation safe, build trade with other nations and promote world peace
11. What are the three ways to fulfill foreign policy? Financial aid, military and treaties
12. What are the main goals of the military? prevent war and protect the United States
13. What is a treaty? a formal agreement between countries. The president negotiates and signs the treaties, but the Senate has to approve it by 2/3 vote