

Civics End of Course Exam Study Guide

Citizen	A member of a community and owes loyalty to the government and is entitled to its protection. Enjoys rights, responsibilities and obligations.
Natural born citizen	Born within 50 states; U.S. territory; U.S. military base
Naturalized citizen	Must be 18, live in U.S. for 5 years, must pass citizenship test, oath to uphold Constitution
Law of blood	A person's nationality at birth is the same as that of his natural parents
Law of soil	A person's nationality at birth is determined by the place of birth
Suffrage	Right to vote
U.S. citizens responsibilities	Should Do: Vote, volunteer, attend civic meetings
U.S. citizens obligations (duties)	Must Do: Pay taxes, obey laws(ordinances), serve on jury, defend the nation (selective service)
Selective Service	Men ages 18-25 must register to serve our country
Popular sovereignty	Government receives the power from its people
Magna Carta	Established Limited government and trial by jury
Mayflower Compact	Purpose was to establish a government with rules. Self-Government for the new world.
English Bill of Rights	Ended the struggle between the Nobles (Parliament) and the King. Gave more power to citizens.
Enlightenment	Shaped the Declaration of Independence. New thoughts on government and life.
John Locke	Enlightenment thinker who believed that governments should serve the people. Thomas Jefferson referred to when listing the natural rights of "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness" in the Declaration of Independence. Social Contract: citizens should overthrow a bad government.
Social Contract	An agreement among people in a society with a government. People follow rules, government protects people's rights.
Montesquieu's	Ideas about power in government are referred to as the separation of power. Three branches: Legislative, Executive, Judicial
French and Indian War	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.

Stamp Act 1765	Tax on every piece of printed paper; legal documents, licenses, newspapers etc.
Townshend Act 1767	Placed new taxes on glass, lead, paints, paper
Tea Act of 1773	Required colonists to buy tea only from the British East India Company. Colonists response: Boston Tea Party
Intolerable Acts 1774	Quartering Act: Required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers Also included: closing Boston Harbor until ruined tea was paid for and made town meetings illegal.
First Continental Congress	Sent a letter to King George asking him to respect the colonists' rights as British citizens. Organized a boycott of British goods and banned trade with Britain.
Thomas Paine's <i>Common Sense</i>	The 1776 publication moved colonists to declare independence from England.
Second Continental Congress	Fighting between colonist and British had begun. Approved the Declaration of Independence
Tyranny	Cruel government.
Declaration of Independence	Document declaring colonies independence from King and England. Free from the tyranny of the King.
Grievances	Listed in Declaration of Independence to prove colonists had good reason to rebel. Taxation without representation, no trial, quartering troops.
Articles of Confederation	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
Shay's Rebellion	Event that exposed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
Constitution Convention	Delegates met in Philadelphia to fix Articles. Decided to start new Constitution with stronger national government
Federalist Papers	These writings helped persuade some states to ratify the United States Constitution.
Anti-Federalists	Against Constitution until Bill of Rights added. Wanted fundamental citizen rights
Ratification	To approve
U.S. Constitution	Written plan of government. Supreme Law of the Land
Supremacy clause	Federal laws prevail over state laws.
Rule of Law	All citizens must obey Constitution as supreme law of the land
Preamble	First paragraph of the Constitution listing the six goals of the government

We the People	<p>Phrase in the Preamble which refers to the principle of popular sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “<i>form a more perfect Union</i>”--to unite the states so they can act as one ● “<i>establish justice</i>”--to make sure all citizens are treated equally ● “<i>insure domestic tranquility</i>” -to provide peace and order/protect from harm ● “<i>provide for the common defense</i>” Army/Navy ● “<i>promote the general Welfare</i>”--help people live healthy and happy lives ● “<i>secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves & our Posterity</i>” – to guarantee the basic rights now and in the future.
Elastic Clause	Allows flexibility to Constitution/ allows Congress to stretch the its power
Checks and balances	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
Examples of Checks and Balances	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.
Electoral College	Group of people named by each state legislature to select the president and vice president
Separation of Powers	Powers of national government are divided among branches of government
Ex post facto law	A law that would allow a person to be punished for an action that was not against the law when it was committed
Writ of Habeas Corpus	A court order that requires police to bring a prisoner to court to explain why the person is being held
Bill of Attainder	A law that punishes a person accused of a crime without a trial or fair hearing in court
Gerrymander	An oddly shaped election district designed to increase the voting strength of a particular group

THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

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

Executive Branch: Article II		
<i>Enforces the Law</i>		
Lead by: <u>PRESIDENT</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Must be 35 yrs. Old. ● Native born citizen. ● Resident of U.S. for 14 yrs. ● Power to veto bills passed by Congress 		
Presidential Roles		
● Commander-in-Chief	Head of military	
● Chief Diplomat	Directs foreign policy	
● Head of State	Represents U.S. to other leaders	
● Legislative Leader	Proposes laws for Congress to consider	
● Economic Leader	Propose budget, etc.	
● Chief Executive	Head of executive/agencies	
● Party Leader	Leader of his political party	
<i>Executive Departments</i>	Cabinet = Heads of the executive Depts... Advise the president	15 Departments
Dept. of Homeland Security	Coordinate defense against terrorist acts	
Dept. of Interior	Manages public lands and resources	
Dept. of State	Carries out foreign policy	
Dept. of Justice	Law enforcement	

Judicial Branch: Article III Interpret the Law		
Interpret the law	Requirement	Appointed by Pres. and approved by Senate
Term	Life	
Supreme Court	Highest Court - original jurisdiction for disputes between states and trial of foreign officials only	Nine justices. Have power of judicial review .
Appellate Courts	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
District Courts	Original jurisdiction in most cases. Hears evidence. Gives verdict.	94 district courts

Amendments

1st	Freedoms of religion, speech, press; right to assemble and petition government
2nd	Right to bear arms
3rd	No quartering of soldiers in homes during peacetime
4th	No unreasonable searches or seizures; "right to privacy"
5th	Due Process/ No double jeopardy / self-incrimination / eminent domain
6th	Right to a jury/fair & speedy trial / right to counsel (lawyer)
7th	Right to jury trial in civil cases involving \$20 or more
8th	No cruel and unusual punishment or excessive bail
9th	People not limited to rights stated in the Bill of Rights
10th	Powers not given to national government are reserved to the States and People
13th	Abolished slavery
14th	Establishes citizenship; provides equal protection to all citizens
15th	Suffrage regardless of race
19th	Suffrage for women
24th	Prohibits poll tax (was a tax on voting to prevent minorities to vote)
26th	Lowered voting age to 18. (Vietnam War)

Civil Rights Movement

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 Cases

<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	Established judicial review for the Supreme Court. Can override and nullify other laws
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	Allowed segregation (separation) of the races. "Separate but equal"
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	Stated segregation 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
<i>DC v. Heller</i>	Court ruled in favor of Heller saying that citizens had the right to defend themselves at home. The amendment does not pertain only to militias. Local governments cannot ban guns but can control their licensing.
<i>Bush v. Gore</i>	Gore was initially declared winner, but then Bush was announced winner. Recount was requested by Gore, but stopped by the Supreme Court in a 5-4 decision. Bush became president. Serves as a precedent for future matters regarding electoral politics

Political Parties/Influencing Public Opinion

Political parties	U.S. has a two party system. Disagree on role and responsibilities of government.
Interest groups	Group of people who share a point of view and promote the issue. Influence political parties
Lobbyists	Represent interest groups and contact lawmakers hoping to influence their policy making.
Democrat	Prefer more government involvement, liberal. Pay for education
Republican	Prefer less government regulation, conservative. Reduce taxes for businesses
Party platform	Series of statements describing the party's core beliefs and its positions on various issues.
Political ads	Not always trustworthy since they are designed to convince you to vote for a candidate and may not show all sides on an issue
Third parties	Often bring attention to social issues but lack money
Watchdog	Media organization that exposes illegal practices or waste. The opposing party makes sure the party in office does not abuse its power.

Techniques of Influence

Propaganda	Media that uses carefully-crafted messages to manipulate people's actions.
Bias	an unfair preference for or dislike of something (showing preference to one side)
Symbolism	the use of something to represent something else (i.e., Flag represents the USA)

FEDERALISM

<i>National Power: Enumerated powers (expressed)</i>	<i>Concurrent powers</i>	<i>State Power: Reserved powers</i>
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			
Mayor - Council Form	Mayor - executive	Strong	Has veto power. Appoints many officials
Weak	Council has most powers		
Council - legislative	Passes ordinances - city laws		
Council - Manager Form	Council appoints a professional to manage city departments		
Commission Form	Elected as heads of city departments and choose one of their members to be mayor		

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

How A Bill Becomes A Law				
Bill Proposed	Committee Action	Floor Action	Conference Action	Passage
Only Senators or Representatives may propose a law	Assigned to appropriate standing committee	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 veto bill
Bill assigned a number	Committee may recommend passage or kill 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 conference committee	If passed then goes to president	If 10 days left in Congressional session, president may do nothing and it is automatically vetoed (pocket veto)	

Types of Law

Constitutional law	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.
Criminal law	Law designed to punish those who commit crimes. In criminal cases, the government prosecutes the accused.
Civil law	Law designed to resolve disputes between private parties and compensate victims.
Military law	Law that covers crimes committed by members of the armed forces.

Forms of Government

Representative democracy	Government in which citizens choose a smaller group to govern on their behalf. (United States)
Republic	A representative democracy in which citizens choose their lawmakers. (United States)
Absolute Monarchy	Form of government in which the leader is an all-powerful king.
Autocracy	A single individual run government. Autocrats often come to power through control of the military. Citizens have almost no rights.
Constitutional monarchy	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.
Oligarchy	A small group of elites runs the state.

Socialism	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.
Communism	Dictatorship of one party. Government owns all. No private ownership of property

Systems of Government

Federalism	Power is divided between states & national government. (United States)
Unitary System	Government with centralized power. Colonies under British War. Ex. Dictatorship, monarch
Confederal government	Powers strong in the states and less in the central authority. Ex. America's first government after Revolutionary War: Articles of the Revolution

Foreign Policy: International Conflicts

Foreign Policy	Overall plan for dealing with other nations. Goals of foreign policy: national security, build trade, promote world peace and advance democracy around the world.
World War II	1941 - 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
Korean War	1950 -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 spilt 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
Vietnam War	1954-1973-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 26th Amendment and Tinker v Des Moines]
Bay of Pigs Invasion	1961- Fidel Castro overthrew leader Batista in Cuba and US government and CIA tried to invade Cuba with CIA trained Cuban exile army. The invasion was a failure and 114 were killed and 1,100 were taken prisoner.
Cuban Missile Crisis	1962- Fidel Castro allowed Communist Soviet Union to install nuclear-armed missiles 90 miles from US shores.. President Kennedy enacted a blockade and told Soviets to remove missiles and they would remove US missiles from Turkey. Stand off took 13 days. Brink of nuclear war.
Vietnam War	1954-1973 North Vietnam taken over by Ho Chi Minh (communist) who wanted to unite the North and the South. He attacked the South and Americans came in to help stop the spread of communism. War lasted until 1973 with communists taking over in 1975.
Iran Hostage Crisis	1979- Iran students stormed a US embassy and took 60 American hostages to stop American interference in Irani affairs. President Carter tried diplomacy and failed and tried to send a rescue mission. The mission failed and killed 8 soldiers. Carter lost presidency and hostages were released in 444 days.
First Gulf War/Persian Gulf War	1990- Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait and demanded that his country's debt be erased. Nations condemned the invasion but Hussein refused to back down. US sent in troops and war lasted 42 days. Hussein escaped.
Second Gulf War/Iraq War	2003- US and Britain invaded Iraq & quickly defeated Iraqi troops. However, President Bush claimed Iraqis had weapons of mass destruction and support of terrorists groups led US asking Iraq to have UN led inspections for the weapons. Hussein refused and US invaded again. He was captured, jailed, tried, and executed. US then occupied until 2011.

International Organizations

World Trade Organization (WTO)	Addresses issues of trade
United Nations (UN)	Works to keep peace among nations. They support social progress; fight poverty; protect human rights
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Association: removed most trade barriers between United States, Canada and Mexico
Peace Corps	Created as President Kennedy challenged students to make a difference in the world
World Health Organization (WHO)	Works to improve health for all people; ended smallpox and river blindness
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Works to improve the lives of children around the world
International Red Cross	Gives aid to people who are victims of war or natural disasters