

Directions: Use lined paper or notebook paper to answer the following questions in detail.

**Citizenship – Ch 3:**

1. What are the two ways to be a legal U.S. citizen?
2. What is a naturalized citizen?
3. What are the steps to become a naturalized citizen?
4. What are some of the responsibilities and duties of citizens? Name three of each.

**Types of Government – Ch 3 (textbook pages 73-77)**

1. What are the functions of government? (textbook pg. 71)
1. What does it mean to be authoritarian? Totalitarian?
2. What does it mean to be democratic/republic?
3. Which form of government has an inherited ruler?
4. Which form and system of government do we have in the U.S.?
5. Who holds the power in our form of government? Which principle is this? (principles = textbook pg. 74)
6. Explain a confederal system, unitary system, and parliamentary system. (pg. 77 textbook)
7. What are the principles of American democracy? (chart textbook pg. 74 & read pages 136-141)

**Foundations of American Government – Ch 4:**

1. What ideas came from the Mayflower Compact? (textbook pg. 90)
2. What ideas came from the Magna Carta? (textbook pg. 86)
3. What ideas came from the English Bill of Rights? (textbook pg. 87)
4. What ideas came from Thomas Paine's Common Sense? (textbook pg. 103-104)
5. What ideas from John Locke are evident in the Declaration of Independence? (textbook pg. 88-89)
6. What ideas from Montesquieu are evident in the U.S. Constitution? (textbook pg. 88-89)
7. How do you know the colonists were upset with British rule? What are some things from history that show you that? (textbook pgs. 99-102)
8. What was the document in which colonists declared they were free from British control? (textbook pg. 104-105)
9. What are the sections of the Declaration of Independence (describe each section)? (textbook pgs. 109-112)
10. What was America's first Constitution called? (textbook pg. 117)
11. Why did our first Constitution not work? Give two specific examples. (textbook pg. 120-121)
12. Who were the Federalists? Anti-Federalists? What was the difference in thinking between the two groups? (textbook pgs. 127-129)

**The Constitution –Ch 5:**

1. What are the purposes of government? 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?
3. What is the Supremacy Clause? What does it say? (textbook pg. 141 & Article VI of the Constitution)
4. We have three branches of government. Which principle says that the government power should be separated? Who gave the Framers this idea? (textbook pg. 138)
5. 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? (textbook pgs. 140-141)
6. Can the Constitution be changed? If so, is the process easy? What are the steps? (textbook pg. 133)
7. Who has the final authority for interpreting the Constitution? (textbook pg. 134-135)

**The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments – Ch 6:**

1. What are the rights of the accused? (textbook pg. 178-180 & 420-424)
2. Amendment 9 says people have more rights. Can you explain this?
3. Amendment 10 says any powers not given to the federal government in the Constitution go to \_\_\_\_? Give some examples.

The Bill of Rights (Chapter 6)	Key points from Amendment:
1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment [Hint: RAPPS]	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	
3 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment	
4 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
5 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
6 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
7 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
8 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
9 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
10 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
Other Amendments	
13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
22 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment	
24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
25 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	
26 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	

**Legislative Branch – Chapter 7:**

1. Describe how representation is chosen in the House and Senate.
2. Describe how the U.S. chose a bicameral legislature.
3. Explain why Congress is considered bicameral.
4. Know where Congress gets its lawmaking powers from.
5. Compare nonlegislative and legislative powers of Congress.
6. List the checks (as in checks and balances) the legislative branch can make on the other two branches.
7. Explain what a committee is and why does the legislative branch have them.
8. Explain how the elastic/necessary and proper clause works in Congress.
9. Describe the process of how a bill becomes a law.
10. What are some of the limits on Congress? (textbook pgs. 206-207)
11. Who do congressmen and women serve?

**Executive Branch and Foreign Policy-Chapter 8:**

1. Describe how we elect the President.
2. Explain the purpose of the 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
3. Explain the purpose of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.
4. Describe the Executive Branch's role in foreign policy.
5. What is foreign policy? What is diplomacy? (Chapters 8 and 25)
6. Name each of the President's 7 roles and his duties for each.
7. List the checks (as in checks and balances) the executive branch can make on the other two branches.
8. What are some examples of international organizations that the U.S. belongs to?
9. What are some international organizations that the U.S. does not belong to but works closely with?
10. List and describe the tools that the president can use when he is dealing with foreign policy.
11. Use your foreign policy packet to study the U.S. foreign policy response to the following crisis: WWI, WWII, Korean War, Vietnam War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Bay of Pigs, Iranian Hostage Crisis, Gulf Wars

**Judicial Branch – Chapter 9:**

1. Describe what the Judicial Branch's role is in our government.
2. List the checks (as in checks and balances) the judicial branch can make on the other two branches.
3. Draw a diagram of the level of courts in the federal Judicial Branch and explain how these courts work.
4. Describe what the Supreme Court's role in the Judicial Branch is and how they choose cases.
5. Explain the steps in the trial process and name and describe the key people involved in a trial. (CH 15)
6. Explain the difference between a criminal and civil case and give an example of each. (CH 16)
7. What are some basic legal rights of citizens? (CH 15)

Supreme Court Cases = Chapter 9

Supreme Court Case	Facts of the Case	Precedent That Was Set
<b>Plessy v. Ferguson</b>		
<b>Brown v. Board of Education</b>		
<b>Marbury v. Madison</b>		
<b>Miranda v. Arizona</b>		
<b>United States v. Nixon</b>		
<b>Gideon v. Wainwright</b>		
<b>In re Gault</b>		
<b>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</b>		
<b>Bush v. Gore</b>		

**State and Local Government – Chapters 13 & 14**

1. List the branches that are in the FL state government.
2. What are powers ONLY for the states called? Which amendment gives those powers? Describe some examples of powers ONLY for the states.
3. What are powers for BOTH state and federal government called? Describe some examples of powers for BOTH state and federal government.
4. What are some similarities between the U.S. constitution and Florida's constitution? (tb pgs. 360-362)
5. What is the title of the head of the state executive branch? Describe the roles of that position in the executive branch.

6. Describe the main role of the state legislative, executive, and judicial branches. What is the main role of each?
7. Explain why there is an extra level of courts in the state judicial branch. (textbook pgs. 374-375)
8. What is re-districting based on? (textbook pg. 365)
9. Who sets up local government?

### **Political Parties – Chapter 10**

1. What types of political party system do we have in the U.S?
2. Name our two main political parties.
3. Which party is the more conservative party? Explain.
4. Which party is the more liberal party? Explain.
5. Name some other political parties. What are these referred to as?
6. What are the symbols for the two main political parties?

### **Election Process – Chapter 11**

1. Describe the process for electing the president. Name each step.
2. What are a primary and caucus and what are their roles in the election process?
3. When do we elect the President, and how often?
4. Describe what the popular vote is in a presidential election.
5. Describe what the electoral college is and how they help elect the president.
6. Describe how each state determines the number of electoral votes for that state.

### **Media and Interest groups – Chapter 12**

1. What is the media and how does it influence and effect the government?
2. Name two types of media and give examples of each.
3. Why might government officials keep some information private or “secret”?
4. What is an interest group?
5. What is an interest group’s role in our government?
6. Name some examples of interest groups and what they support.
7. Explain the role of a lobbyist in an Interest group.
8. Describe what propaganda is and how it affects people’s opinions about candidates.
9. Describe some examples of propaganda techniques.