Directions: This packet contains a combination of mind maps and practice questions. You need to complete the packet using your knowledge, notes, review reading packets, textbook and other resources. This is due when you take the Civics and Economic Exam in June. No late packets will be accepted and the packet will count as two test grades. Depending on time you may have some class time to work on it, but it is your responsibility to complete the packet regardless of any amount of class time. Copying is not an option, you can work together—meaning that you and a partner work on the material together not divide and copy. As you should take the EOC seriously, you should take this packet seriously. This packet contains all the major topics that will appear on the exam and is designed for your success on the exam.

Grading: You will be graded on completeness, accuracy, thoroughness, quality, handing it in on time, and presentation. This packet is due at the EOC and will not be taken late!!!!!!!!!!!!!! There is no point to take it after the exam—it is meant to prepare you for it!!!! It will count as two test grades—meaning that you can greatly help you 4th quarter grade by doing an excellent job on this packet.

Final Note: Complaining only wastes time!!!!!! I wouldn’t have taken the time to create this if I wasn’t sure that completing it and studying it would lead to your success!!!!!
Goal 1-Colonial America

1. slavery
   A. equality  B. involuntary servitude  C. indentured servant

2. gave us a two house legislature—one based on population and one based on equality
   A. slave trade compromise  B. great compromise  C. trade compromise

3. geographic region of colonial America that relied on large plantations, slave labor, and few commercial centers for their economic existence
   A. Middle  B. Southern  C. New England

4. name of the colonial document that established direct democracy
   A. Mayflower Compact  B. Declaration of Independence  C. House of Burgesses

5. name for the group of colonists who damaged the property of Great Britain in a purposeful raid
   A. Green Mountain Men  B. Boston Massacre  C. Sons of Liberty  D. Daughters of Liberty

6. name for the governmental system that divides the power structure between a central government and a state government
   A. dictatorship  B. oligarchy  C. rule of law  D. federalism

7. in what written document did Thomas Paine make a case for the independence of America from Great Britain
   A. Common Sense  B. Declaration of Independence  C. Federalist Papers  D. Gazette

8. which plan helped the delegates to the Constitutional Convention come to agreement on a new document
   A. 3/5ths Compromise  B. Jew Jersey Plan  C. Virginia Plan  D. Great Compromise

9. under what type of interpretation of the Constitution does the “necessary and proper” clause belong
   A. loose interpretation  B. strict interpretation  C. constructionist interpretation

10. first 10 amendments to the Constitution are
    A. Bill of Rights  B. Demands  C. Supply  D. Supremacy Clause

11. pro-state’s rights
    A. Anti-Federalists  B. Federalists  C. Democrats  D. Republicans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northern</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Southern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geography</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geography</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geography</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economics</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming and Fishing</td>
<td>Harbor, Agricultural, Industrialize</td>
<td>Agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puritans/Pilgrims</td>
<td>Diverse ethnicities</td>
<td>Farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Awakening</td>
<td>Quakers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Revolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Who Settled and Why</strong></td>
<td><strong>Who Settled and Why</strong></td>
<td><strong>Who Settled and Why</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Dissenters</td>
<td>Religious Dissenters</td>
<td>Debtors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investors</td>
<td>Investors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>How it laid the foundation for American Democracy/Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magna Carta</td>
<td>Nobles forced the king to sign the document—limiting the power of the monarchy (limited government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td>Legislative branch of Great Britain—the idea of representative government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Law</td>
<td>Law from custom, tradition, and judicial decisions—the ideas of a legal system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Bill of Rights</td>
<td>Limits the power of the monarchy (limited government) - Idea that people have rights and they are recorded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Burgesses</td>
<td>First legislature in the New World—in Virginia, 1st colonial attempt at self government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayflower Compact</td>
<td>1st written colonial constitution-social contract of the Pilgrims—direct democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Law</td>
<td>Early forms of law very strict Jurisprudence—science of law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Explain how it caused of the American Revolutionary War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French and Indian War</td>
<td>War from 1756 to 1763 between France and Great Britain for supremacy in North Carolina <em>(caused colonial heavy taxation-led to American Revolution)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proclamation of 1763</td>
<td>British statement that colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartering Act</td>
<td>British 1760s law requiring colonists to supply the basic needs of British soldiers—<em>3rd amendment protects Americans from this.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp Act</td>
<td>British law placing a tax on printed colonial matter: <strong>PAPER PRODUCTS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaratory Act</td>
<td>British act of Parliament declaring its right to tax and legislate over the colonies <em>WITHOUT</em> colonial representation. (no taxation without representation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston Massacre</td>
<td>Violent confrontation between British troops and colonists. Corpus Attucks first Afr. Am. to die, <strong>5 colonist murdered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston Tea Party</td>
<td>Protests by the Sons of Liberty against the British. <strong>Colonists dressed up as Indians and threw tea overboard. Led by Samuel Adams</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intolerable Acts/</td>
<td>British laws in response to the Boston Tea Party (took away the colonists’ civil rights)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coercive Acts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Sense</td>
<td>Written by Thomas Paine, that called for independence from Great Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation Acts</td>
<td>British laws requiring that American goods be exported in British ships <em>(mercantilism)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author(s) of the Declaration of Independence and Date it was adopted</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson—John Locke’s ideas signed July 4, 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Main Ideas of the Declaration of Independence</td>
<td>1. <strong>unalienable rights</strong>– life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Grievances against the King of England. Listed the many abused the colonists suffered under the British king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Right to revolt because the treatment they had received under British rule contradicted the purpose of Government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Weaknesses**

- No president/executive branch
- No single leader
- Could not enforce laws or taxes
- No power to regulate trade
- 9 out 13 to make laws
- All 13 to make changes

**Strengths**

- United 13 colonies into the United States of America
- Defeated the British
- Solved the issue of the Northwest Territory with three laws: Land Ordinances and Northwest Ordinances

**Articles of Confederation**

- Rebellion by farmers against which President George Washington used federal power and troops *Farmers were heavily taxed because the Federal Government did not have power to tax*

**Virginia Plan**

Representation based on population

**New Jersey Plan**

1 representative per state

**Compromise (Connecticut Plan)**

3 branch government
Bicameral legislature (Congress)
Senate (2 per state)
House (population)

**Compromise**

- Count Slaves 3/5 of a person

**Commerce and Slave Trade**

**North**: wanted Congress to ban the external slave trade.

**South**: slavery was vital to their economy

**Compromise**

- Slave Trade banned after 1808

**Constitutional Convention: A Bundle of Compromises**

- No president/executive branch
- No single leader
- Could not enforce laws or taxes
- No power to regulate trade
- 9 out 13 to make laws
- All 13 to make changes
## Goal 2-Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Branch of government that can declare laws unconstitutional.</td>
<td>B. Judicial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Level of government that protects from military attack.</td>
<td>C. National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Level of government that runs the post office.</td>
<td>B. Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Federal Judges are</td>
<td>B. Elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A/An _______ to the Constitution is the only way a Supreme Court Decision can be overturned</td>
<td>B. Amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Supreme Court Case that said you had a right to an attorney.</td>
<td>B. Plessy v. Ferguson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Supreme Court Case that said separate but equal was okay.</td>
<td>B. Tinker v. Des Moines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Branch of Government checking the Legislative and Executive branch through Judicial Review.</td>
<td>B. Judicial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Spending of government funds</td>
<td>A. Appropriations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Supreme court case said that a suspect must be read their rights</td>
<td>A. Miranda v. Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Supreme Court Case that said Separate but Equal is not Equal</td>
<td>B. Plessy v. Ferguson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Supreme Court Case that said evidence can not be used if it is illegally obtained.</td>
<td>B. TLO v. New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Right to vote—African Americans</td>
<td>A. 20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Prevents government from claiming people’s only rights are those listed in the Bill of Rights</td>
<td>D. 19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. abolished slavery</td>
<td>A. 13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Citizen’s Rights, Civil Rights, Equal Rights (Equal protection of the law+due process)</td>
<td>D. 19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.</td>
<td>A. 26th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. right to bear arms.</td>
<td>A. 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. repealed Prohibition</td>
<td>B. 21st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. the people, instead of state legislatures elect US Senators</td>
<td>A. 4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. right to vote—women</td>
<td>A. 9th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. protects Americans from unreasonable search and seizure</td>
<td>A. 20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. protection from excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment</td>
<td>A. 24th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. right to speedy, public trial by jury, right to have an attorney—criminal cases</td>
<td>A. 13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. limits the President to a maximum of TWO elected terms</td>
<td>B. 20th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Income tax</td>
<td>B. 15th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal 2-Constitution

27. Abolished Poll taxes in National Elections
   A. 9th   B. 16th   C. 20th   D. 24th

28. Makes Congressional pay raises take effect during the term following their passage
   A. 2nd   B. 5th   C. 15th   D. 27th

29. “Lame Duck” Amendment
   A. 21st   B. 20th   C. 16th   D. 26th

30. Freedoms (religion, assembly, press, speech, petition)
   A. 10th   B. 1st   C. 3rd   D. 5th

31. Allows Washington DC residents to vote for President and Vice President
   A. 24th   B. 23rd   C. 22nd   D. 18th

32. powers not given to the national government or denied to the states go to the states or the people
   A. 7th   B. 17th   C. 13th   D. 10th

33. trial by jury—civil cases
   A. 15th   B. 3rd   C. 7th   D. 29th

34. government may not require housing of troops during peacetime (Quartering)
   A. 16th   B. 17th   C. 2nd   D. 3rd

35. Due process, protection from self-incrimination, eminent domain, grand jury, double jeopardy
   A. 5th   B. 7th   C. 14th   D. 26th

36. part of the Constitution
   A. Capital Punishment   B. Establishment Clause   C. Bill of Rights   D. Elastic Clause

37. Highest authority in the US
   A. Bill of Rights   B. Elastic Clause   C. Constitution   D. Delegated Powers

38. same thing as Necessary and Proper Clause
   A. Opportunity cost   B. Supremacy Clause   C. Elastic Clause   D. Bill of Rights

39. Branch of government that enforces laws or sees that they are carried out
   A. legislative   B. executive   C. judicial   D. state

40. most of the work in Congress takes place in
   A. Congress   B. White House   C. Committee   D. Legislative Branch

41. leaders of the House of Representatives/most powerful person in Congress
   A. Speaker of the House   B. Senate Pro Tempora   C. President   D. Vice-President

42. The President’s power to veto an act of Congress is an example of
   A. Command Economy   B. Checks and Balances   C. President   D. Infrastructure

43. leads the Senate on a daily basis
   A. President Pro Tempora   B. Speaker   C. Plea Bargain   D. Parole

44. The president can negotiate treatise with foreign nations but this must approve them
   A. House   B. Senate   C. Supreme Court   D. States

45. Commander in Chief, Party leader, Chief Diplomat, Legislative leader, Chief of State are roles of
   A. Speaker   B. Vice-President   C. President   D. Party Whip

46. Upon impeachment, the president, the vice president, and other officials are tried by the
   A. Senate   B. Supreme Court   C. Senate majority leader   D. factors of production

47. Special Vote taken to end a Filibuster in the Senate
   A. Cloture Vote   B. Absentee Vote   C. Legislative Veto   D. Presidential Veto

48. System of government where powers are divided between national and state governments
   A. federalism   B. National   C. State   D. Anti-Federalism

49. Examples of this are setting up courts, collecting taxes, setting up prisons
   A. Concurrent Powers   B. Judicial Review   C. Congress   D. Post Office

50. Examples of this are maintaining and Army, setting up a Post Office, and printing Money
   A. Enumerated Powers   B. Legislative Powers   C. Taxes   D. General Assembly
**Goal 2-Constitution**

___C___51. Highest authority in the US
   A. Judicial Branch  B. Executive Branch  C. Constitution  D. Declaration of Indep.

_B___52. part of the Constitution that states the Federal laws are higher than the State laws
   A. Elastic Clause  B. Supremacy Clause  C. Necessary and Proper  D. Judicial Review

_B___53. powers that are suggested by the necessary and proper clause
   A. Supremacy  B. Implied Powers  C. Enumerated Powers  D. Reserved Powers

_B___54. Delegated powers are powers granted to this level of government
   A. Federal  B. State

_A___55. Enumerated Powers are powers granted to this level of government
   A. Federal  B. State

_A___56. Expressed Powers are powers granted to this level of government
   A. Federal  B. State

_B___57. African Americans, Women, and 18 year olds were granted the right to vote by Constitutional
   A. Appeals  B. Amendments  C. Repeals  D. Review

_B___58. When rights guaranteed by the Constitution conflict, the Federal ________decides which to uphold
   A. Executive Branch  B. Judicial Branch  C. Legislative Branch  D. lawyers

_A___59. principle of the US government that divides government into 3 branches
   A. Separation of Powers  B. Federalism

_A___60. Principle of the US government that means the people have the right to rule themselves
   A. Popular Sovereignty  B. Federalism  C. Separation of Powers

_C___61. principle of the US government that states there are certain powers the government should not have

_C___62. part of the Constitution that states the government could not establish a government church
   A. Preamble  B. Bill of Rights  C. Establishment Clause  D. Necessary and Proper

_B___63. the purpose of this was to prevent abuse of power by the government
   A. Preamble  B. Bill of Rights  C. Article 1  D. Article 2

_A___64. Supreme Court Case—Separate but Equal is Unconstitutional
   A. Brown  B. Gideon  C. Plessy  D. Marbury

_A___65. Supreme Court Case—No reading from the Bible in public schools
   A. Abington  B. Gideon  C. Plessy  D. Brown

_B___66. Supreme Court Case—Burning the US flag is a right
   A. Abington  B. Texas  C. Gideon  D. Brown

_B___67. Supreme Court Case—legal counsel must be provided regardless of ability to pay
   A. Mapp  B. Gideon  C. TLO  D. McCulloch

_B___68. Supreme Court Case—president cannot claim executive privilege to withhold evidence of a crime
   A. Mapp  B. Nixon  C. Gideon  D. Brown

_B___69. Supreme Court Case—evidence obtained illegally without a search warrant cannot be used in trial
   A. Miranda  B. Mapp  C. Gideon  D. Brown

_B___70. Supreme Court Case—Prayer in public schools cannot be forced
   A. Brown  B. Engel  C. Abington  D. Miranda

_A___71. Supreme Court Case—Japanese Internment Camps were okay during WWII
   A. Korematsu  B. Scott  C. Plessy  D. Nixon

_A___72. Commander in Chief of the Military
   A. President  B. Vice-President  C. Speaker  D. Majority Whip

_B___73. Number of seats a state has in the House of Representatives is determined by
   A. gerrymandering  B. population  C. tax records  D. equal

_A (B)___74. How long a person US citizen must live in the US before running for President
   A. 35 years  B. 14 years  C. none  D. 25 years

_A___75. favored states rights
   A. Anti-Federalists  B. Federalists
Federalist vs. Anti-Federalists Debate At The Constitutional Convention

**Federalists**

**Who were they:** James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay

**What were their beliefs about the role of Government:**
Believed in a strong national government

**Anti-Federalists**

**Who were they:** Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry

**What were their beliefs about the role of Government:**
Limited federal powers—Believed in State Right’s

**What made them finally agree to the Constitution?**
Bill of Rights

---

**Types of Government**

**Aristocracy**
Small rich class, nobility often with a strong voice in government

**Autocracy**
Rule by a dictator E.g Cuba

**Oligarchy**
Political rule by a few families or group E.g. Communist Party

**Theocracy**
Given by God the divine power to rule
**Principles of the Constitution**

**Federalism**
Powers shared between federal and state government

**Checks and Balances**
Branches of the government can restrict each others’ powers

**Separation of Powers**
Dividing the powers of the govt. among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches

**Limited Government**
Government Powers restricted by the people

**Popular Sovereignty**
Power of the government comes from the people “consent of the govern”

**Power of the Federal Government in the Constitution**

**Necessary and Proper Clause**
*Article 1 section 8* Congress is given the power of loose interpretation.

**Full Faith and Credit Clause:**
*Article 4 of the Constitution.* Constitution required stated to recognize the laws, records, and judicial decisions of other states

**Supremacy Clause: Article 6**
The Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land. No one is above the Constitution. 
*State laws must abide federal laws*

**Free Exercise Clause: 1st Amendment**
Guaranteeing freedom of religious worship

**Establishment Clause: 1st amendment**
Forbidding Congress to make a law that established a religion
Bill of Rights

1st Amendment: Freedom of speech, press, religion, petition, and assembly

2nd Amendment: Right to bear arms (owning of Guns)

3rd Amendment: Quartering of Soldiers

4th Amendment: Privacy Act (search warrant) protection against illegal search and seizures

5th Amendment: self-incrimination, due process of law, grand jury, eminent domain, and double jeopardy
6th Amendment: speedy and public trial, right to attorney

7th Amendment: Right to a jury in CIVIL CASES

8th Amendment: Protection against cruel and unusual punishment; excessive bail

9th Amendment: unmentioned rights

10th Amendment: Reserved Powers e.g. marriage, education, divorce, professional certification

Double Jeopardy: cannot try a person for the same crime twice

Grand Jury: analyze the evidence and issue an indictment
### Identify and Summarize the Amendments that apply to the headings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments that address the President</th>
<th>Amendments that Address Voting Rights</th>
<th>Amendments that Address Rights of the Accused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20: inauguration date of the President</td>
<td>15: Black males gain suffrage</td>
<td>4: privacy amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22: limit president to two terms</td>
<td>19: Women gain suffrage</td>
<td>5: Eminent domain, grand jury, self-incrimination, double jeopardy, due process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25: Presidential succession act</td>
<td>26: Voting age changed from 21 to 18 (Vietnam War)</td>
<td>6: Right to speedy and public trial; Right to an attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8: Protection from cruel and unusual punishment, excessive fines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments that Address Equality</th>
<th>Post-Civil War Amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13: abolish slavery</td>
<td>13: abolish slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14: Citizenship and due process of law on state level</td>
<td>14: Citizenship and due process of law on state level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15: Black males’ suffrage</td>
<td>15: Black males’ suffrage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19: Women’s suffrage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hopefully you are using the multiple choice to help you fill in the organizers– and vice-versa!!!!!!!!!!!**
## Constitutional Powers Worksheet

Use your brain, review packet and the textbook to complete this worksheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Expressed/ Reserved</th>
<th>Implied</th>
<th>Enumerated</th>
<th>Concurrent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Municipal Courts</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call out military</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appoint Judges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax refunds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declare war</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulate commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary/Proper Clause</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulate Postage Price</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Roads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish Marriage Laws</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers license age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish Post Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratify Constitutional Amendments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish Graduation Standards</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Lower Courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Divorce Courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try people accused of a crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create and maintain military</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>Members of the Branch</td>
<td>Functions/roles/jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative</td>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>Makes laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Enforces laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive Office of President</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial</td>
<td>Supreme Court and Federal Court System</td>
<td>Interpret laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Checks on Executive</td>
<td>Can declare presidential actions unconstitutional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Checks on Legislative</td>
<td>Can declare acts of legislature unconstitutional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Checks on Legislative</td>
<td>Can veto legislation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Checks on Judicial</td>
<td>Can appoints judges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Checks on Executive</td>
<td>Impeachment process, can override veto, can reject appointments, can refuse to approve treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Checks on Judicial</td>
<td>Can impeach judges</td>
<td>Can reject appointment of judges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Organization/Structure of Congress—House and Senate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>Leadership Positions in each House</th>
<th>Special Powers/Jobs of each House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 members</td>
<td>President Pro Tempore</td>
<td>Approve treaties, all presidential appointments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 per state</td>
<td>Speaker of the House</td>
<td>Decide the verdict in the Impeachment process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>Majority and Minority Leaders</td>
<td>Impeachment process begins in the House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435 members</td>
<td>Party Whips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee Chairpersons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Federal Court System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supreme Court—</th>
<th>Federal District Court —</th>
<th>US Court of Appeals—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Jurisdiction: original</td>
<td>Jurisdiction: appellate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited original and appellate</td>
<td>Examples: Judges and Juries</td>
<td>Examples: Judges NO Jury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples: Justices No Jury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Executive Branch

Roles of the President—Identify each role and explain what he does

1. Party Leader: head of his or her political party
2. Legislative Leader: propose legislation to Congress
3. Head of State: represents the U.S. with foreign leaders and ceremonial leader
4. Chief Executive: enforces laws
5. Commander in Chief: leader of the military
6. Chief Diplomat: handle foreign policy
7. Economic Leader: implementing the nation’s economic policies

Executive Departments—Identify and Explain their Role

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabinet/Executive Departments</th>
<th>EOP/White House Office</th>
<th>Independent Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assist the president</td>
<td>Assist the president</td>
<td>Carry out the many programs that Congress has created to serve the American people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advise the president on issues related to their departments.</td>
<td>Prepare reports, write bills, check on the work of the different agencies, and write budgets.</td>
<td>1. Turn laws into action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 cabinet departments</td>
<td>OMB (Office of Management and Budget)</td>
<td>2. Administer the day to day operations of the federal government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CEA (Council of Economic Advisors)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supreme Court

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Case</th>
<th>Constitutional Principal</th>
<th>Why Decision is Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Marbury v. Madison</td>
<td>Separation of Powers</td>
<td>Est. Judicial Review Demonstrates the power of the Judicial Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>McCulloch v. Maryland</td>
<td>Federalism</td>
<td>Federal power overrides state power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Power</td>
<td>States can not tax federal banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Gibbons v. Ogden</td>
<td>Federalism</td>
<td>Federal government has the right to regulate interstate commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Property Rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Worcester v. Georgia</td>
<td>Federalism</td>
<td>Native Americans are entitled to federal protection from the actions of state government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Separation of Powers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Scott v. Sanford</td>
<td>The Judiciary</td>
<td>Property can not sue for freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Plessy v. Ferguson</td>
<td>Equality</td>
<td>OKAY to separate the races “separate but equal”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Right of Minority Groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Schenck v. United States</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>Cannot obstruct US govn’t business during wartime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Korematsu v. United States</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>Reinforced power of executive orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rights of Minority groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Case Title</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>Rights of the Accused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Brown v. Board of Education</td>
<td>Equality</td>
<td>Rights of Minority groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Mapp v. Ohio</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>Rights of the Accused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Baker v. Carr</td>
<td>Avenues of Representation</td>
<td>Federalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Engel v. Vitale</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Gideon v. Wainwright</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>Rights of the Accused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Reynolds v. Sims</td>
<td>Apportionment</td>
<td>Racial Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Escobedo v. Illinois</td>
<td>Rights of the Accused; Criminal Procedures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Miranda v. Arizona</td>
<td>Criminal Procedures; Rights of the Accused</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Tinker v. Des Moines School District</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Furman v. Georgia</td>
<td>Capital Punishment</td>
<td>8th amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The death penalty is unconstitutional in CERTAIN cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>United States v. Nixon</td>
<td>Separation of Powers</td>
<td>President’s Executive Privilege can not be used to conceal a crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Gregg v. Georgia</td>
<td>Capital Punishment</td>
<td>8th amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Death penalty is not always unconstitutional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</td>
<td>Affirmative Action</td>
<td>14th amendment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equality Equality Racial Discrepancies</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>New Jersey v. T.L.O</td>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>4th amendment: Privacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Bethel School District v. Fraser</td>
<td>Freedom of Speech, Rights of Students</td>
<td>Schools can prohibit speech that violates values of educ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Texas v. Johnson</td>
<td>Freedom of Speech and Expression</td>
<td>Protects flag-burning at political “speech”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Shaw v. Reno</td>
<td>Reapportionment Racial Equality</td>
<td>Race can be considered in redistricting, according to Voting Rights Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Leandro v. North Carolina</td>
<td>Education Power of Judicial Equality</td>
<td>NC students have a right to an education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal 3– State and Local Government

___C__1. They pay the costs of basic police and fire protection
   A. Red Cross  B. Governor  C. Taxpayers  D. General Assembly

___C_2. Name of our legislative branch at the state level
   A. Senate  B. Congress  C. General Assembly  D. Department of Judiciary

_A___3. how judges in NC get their jobs
   A. Elected  B. Appointed  C. Paid  D. Legislative

__B___4. Fayetteville’s legislature
   A. County Commission  B. City Council  C. town hall  D. Manager

_A___5. Local Chief Executive that is hired, he/she can be fired
   A. City Manager  B. Mayor  C. legislator  D. judge

__D___6. These help communities when local government can not provide the service due to financial reasons
   A. law enforcement  B. judicial branch  C. federal Government  D. Volunteer programs

_B___7. Enforces laws in the city
   A. Sheriff  B. Chief of Police  C. Manager  D. Citizens

_A___8. Enforces laws in the county
   A. Sheriff  B. Chief of Police  C. Manager  D. Citizens

_A___9. level of government responsible for a local sewage facility
   A. County  B. President  C. State  D. Governor

_A___10. to conduct elections, set up schools, set rules for marriage and divorce are

_B___11. A mayor, governor, and president are all
   A. judges  B. chief executives  C. US Born  D. 14 years

__C___12. largest source of revenue for local governments
   A. tariffs  B. Contracts  C. Property Taxes  D. Productivity

__C___13. Referendum, Recall, and Petition are 3 ways these can influence legislation
   A. Media Advertising  B. Incumbent  C. Citizens  D. Recall

__D___14. In NC, public parks are paid for by these
   A. Fines and Fees  B. Recall and Re-votes  C. Criminals  D. Taxes

_A___15. types of laws that regulate the kinds of buildings that can be built in particular areas
   A. Zoning Ordinance  B. User Fee  C. Appropriation Fee  D. Interest

_C___16. a local law
   A. Criminal  B. Civil  C. ordinance  D. veto

_B___17. Dividing a state into odd shaped districts for political reasons
   A. democracy  B. gerrymandering  C. absentee ballot  D. polling

_A___18. level of government that is responsible for a local sewage treatment facility
   A. county  B. state  C. executive  D. judicial

_A___19. State judges are
   A. elected  B. appointed  C. hired  D. fired

_A___20. powers that go to the state—setting high school graduation requirements, marriage laws
   A. reserved powers  B. concurrent powers  C. judicial  D. executive

_B___21. if a waste dump is built in your city this would be hurt
   A. tax revenue  B. real estate value

_B___22. meant to ensure buildings are safe
   A. taxes  B. building codes  C. fees  D. permits

_B___23. When a city adds a neighborhood or geographic area to the city
   A. taxing  B. annexation  C. zoning laws  D. parole
**Services Provided by Local Government:**

- Utilities
- Police
- Ambulance
- Parks/Recreation
- Education
- Public Health
- Soil/Water Conservation
- Correction Facilities
- Libraries
- Waste Disposal

**These are funded by what fees and taxes:**
- Intergovernmental aid
- Property Taxes
- User fees
- Impact fees
- Fines
- Municipal fines
- Disposal Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarities between NC General Assembly and US Congress</th>
<th>Difference between NC General Assembly and US Congress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make laws</td>
<td>Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senators and House of Representatives</td>
<td>Age Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlimited terms</td>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal vs. State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>Role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive—Governor</td>
<td>Chief executive for State Government Enforces laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative—General Assembly</td>
<td>Make laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial—State Courts</td>
<td>Interpret laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive—Mayor</td>
<td>Chief executive of a city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative—County Board</td>
<td>Makes county law, appropriates budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative—School Board</td>
<td>Makes school policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative—City Council</td>
<td>Makes policy for the city, appropriates budget; ordinances—city law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial—City Court</td>
<td>Enforces ordinances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial—County Court</td>
<td>Lower level courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>Chief law enforcement of COUNTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>City law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive—Manager</td>
<td>Carries out city policy, that was set by the council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal 4-Political Parties

1. Officially elects the President
   A. Electoral College  B. Popular Vote  C. Absentee Ballot  D. Primary Election

2. Office a naturalized citizen can never hold
   A. President  B. Mayor  C. Governor  D. Senator

3. Elects the President if no candidate gets a majority
   A. House of Representatives  B. Supreme Court  C. Senate  D. States

4. This committee in the House and Senate allows members to work out details on a bill
   A. Sub-Committee  B. Floor Debates  C. Conference Committee  D. Hopper

5. Members of Congress can exchange their views on proposed bills during
   A. Committee  B. Filibuster  C. Floor Debate  D. Franking Privileges

6. Congress can do this to a Presidential veto with a 2/3rds majority in both house
   A. Override  B. Elect directly  C. Debate  D. Impeach

7. Senators and Congressmen are __________ by the people
   A. appointed  B. Directly elected  C. impeached  D. debated

8. Term for the people of a Congressional District that elect their representatives
   A. Filibuster  B. Gerrymandering  C. Constituents  D. seniority system

9. Makes political campaigns so expensive
   A. Voting  B. Media Advertising  C. Polling  D. Taxes

10. The main purpose of this is to nominate a Presidential and Vice Presidential Ticket
    A. National Convention  B. Absentee Ballot  C. Referendum  D. Recall

11. Official running for re-election
    A. Jim Crow  B. Incumbent  C. Treason  D. voter

12. Least bias source of information for voters
    A. Recall  B. Mass Media  C. Debate on TV  D. Commercial

13. Election in which voters can approve or reject a local or state law
    A. Referendum  B. Citizens  C. Special Interest Group  D. Debate

14. This is the best way for an individual to voice an opinion on the performance of public officials
    A. Recall  B. Voting  C. Productivity  D. Debate

15. A direct method for removing a public official from office
    A. National Convention  B. Recall  C. Loosing support  D. Gerrymandering

16. A formal request for government action and is a way that citizens can influence legislation
    A. Petition  B. Voting  C. Jim Crow Laws  D. Civil Court

17. Represents ideas of a specific group, brings issues to attention of the public, supports their candidates
    A. Citizens  B. Recall  C. Referendum  D. Special Interest Group

18. Propaganda technique that uses numbers—4 out of 5 dentists recommend Crest
    A. Glittering  B. Bandwagon  C. Suffrage  D. Jim Crow

19. Representatives avoid talk of cutting Federal programs or raising taxes to avoid __________ of voters
    A. votes  B. loosening support  C. Increase  D. Pass into law

20. Techniques used to shape public opinion—including Bandwagon and Glittering Generality
    A. Suffrage  B. Recall  C. Referendum  D. Propaganda

21. Public official use this to their advantage by issuing press releases highlighting themselves
    A. Civil Court  B. Media  C. Debate  D. Petition

22. Process by which citizens may propose new laws by circulating a petition
    A. Special Interest Group  B. Voting  C. Initiative  D. Election

23. The most important thing to know about a candidate is his/her
    A. suffrage  B. Taxes  C. Views  D. Initiative

24. Right to vote
    A. Jim Crow  B. Suffrage  C. Scarcity  D. Demand

25. This is where bills dealing with appropriations (borrowing money) originate
    A. House of Representatives  B. Senate  C. President  D. Judicial

26. An election in which voters can approve or reject a law passed by a state or local legislature
    A. recall  B. Referendum  C. Banks  D. Demand
Goal 4-Political Parties

27. printing lies about a person to intentionally harm a person’s reputation
   A. Slander   B. Libel   C. Freedom of Press   D. Embezzlement

28. telling lies about a person to intentionally harm a person’s reputation
   A. Slander   B. Libel   C. Freedom of Press   D. Embezzlement

29. term for the people giving leaders permission to make decisions for them when they vote them into office
   A. Consent of the Governed   B. Anarchy   C. Federalism   D. Checks and Balances

30. Term for a political movement that begins with the people
   A. Grassroots   B. Larceny   C. Treason   D. Gerrymandering

31. The primary function of this is to get candidates elected
   A. Special Interest Group   B. Political Party   C. Grassroots Movement   D. Demand

32. When the President does not sign a bill (when Congress is not in session) it does not become law
   A. Pocket Veto   B. Senate   C. Treason   D. Line Item Veto

33. PAC stands for
   A. Political Action Committee   B. Primary Area Constituents   C. Permanent Address of Constituent

34. Influences Congressional legislation and decision-making by representing an interest group
   A. Corporation   B. Lobbyist   C. Voter   D. Veto

35. If Democrats controlled the Senate, the __________ would likely lead opposition to the Republican Party legislation
   A. Majority Leader   B. Speaker of the House

36. Free mailing privileges—gives incumbents running for re-election an advantage
   A. Gerrymandering   B. Franking Privileges   C. Entrepreneur   D. Supply

37. Congressional Committee assignments and Chairpersons for committees are decided based upon the
   A. Seniority System   B. Franking privileges   C. Gerrymandering   D. Demand
3 Major Functions of Political Parties

Primary Election
- Nominate candidates for office
- Establish platforms
- Coordinate actions of government officials

Voters choose a candidate for the November presidential race
E.g. Barack Obama and John McCain won in the primaries
Closed primary: participation from only declared party voters
Open primary: open to independent voters or non-declared voters

General Election
- Held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday
- An election in which states or nations choose officeholders (president, governor, mayor, Senators, and Representatives) and vote.

Process for every election except President:
- Campaign; Primary

Process for every election except the President:
- Campaign; General Election

Process for the Presidential Election:
- Campaign; Primary
- National convention; campaign; General Election; Electoral College
What are they? How do they work?
Influence public opinion both to increase their memberships and to convince people of the importance of their causes.

Advantages/Disadvantages:
Advantages: public awareness, organization of individuals with the same particular concerns; can influence elections & policy
Disadvantages: can sometimes use $ to have too much influence, lots of media influence, citizen’s voices can necessary be heard singularly

How do they influence election? Endorsing candidates, Donating $, paying for their own advertisements

Ways for Citizens to be Involved: How and what?
Recall: when citizens can vote a sitting official out of office before their term is up
Referendum: Election in which voters can approve or reject a local or state law
Initiative: when citizens force a vote on a particular issue by getting enough citizens to sign a petition
Citizen Activism: When citizens try to get involved (protesting, letter writing, etc.)
Voting: Most direct form of citizen input (apathy—> when people don’t vote)
Attendance at Meetings/Forums: Shows support, can sign up to speak
Tactics that Candidates Use:
Canvassing
Political endorsements
(Advertising)
Propaganda: “stacking cards”, image molding, “just plain folks”, name calling, negative campaigning, “glittering generalities”

Platform/Plank: How and What?
Platform: the party’s position, developed officially at the national convention
Plank: positions on individual issues that make up the platform

Effect on Society:
Public opinion guides the course of campaigns

Role of Citizens:
Citizens help with polling and canvassing for campaigns
### Goal 5 & 6 — Law and Justice

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| B | 1. | Sides in a Civil Case | A. Criminal and Prosecutor  
B. Plaintiff and Defendant  
C. Judge and Jury |
| A | 2. | Agency responsible for restaurant inspections and vaccinations | A. Health Department  
B. FDA  
C. OASHA  
D. DEA |
| B | 3. | Type of law that deals with disputes between individuals | A. criminal law  
B. civil law  
C. tax law  
D. family law |
| A | 4. | A person who commits 1st Degree Murder could face this for the felony | A. Capital Punishment  
B. House Arrest  
C. Probation  
D. Community Service |
| A | 5. | Branch of government that interprets and punishes offenders of the law | A. judicial  
B. executive  
C. legislative  
D. state |
| D | 6. | When an accused person pleads guilty to a lesser crime in order to get a lighter sentence | A. Guilty  
B. Innocent  
C. Guilty by reason of insanity  
D. Plea Bargaining |
| A | 7. | Court exist to resolve this | A. Conflict  
B. Money  
C. Criminals  
D. state and federal issues |
| C | 8. | Stands for the agency responsible for protecting the environment | A. ETA  
B. NASA  
C. EPA  
D. EPO |
| C | 9. | Agency responsible for checking the safety of products | A. CPSC  
B. CFA  
C. CPSC  
D. DHA |
| D | 10. | Drug Enforcement Agency | A. NRA  
B. EPG  
C. EPA  
D. DEA |
| B | 11. | The purpose of this is to allow those waiting for trial to go home | A. House Arrest  
B. Bail  
C. Hand Cuffs  
D. Plea |
| B | 12. | A Writ of Habeas Corpus prevents a person from being locked up without appearing before a | A. Sheriff  
B. Judge  
C. Jury  
D. Police Officer |
| B | 13. | Court you would go to if you sued someone | A. Criminal Court  
B. Civil Court  
C. Supreme Court  
D. District Court |
| A | 14. | Court order stopping an action | A. Injunction  
B. Plea Agreement  
C. trade off  
D. Verdict |
| C | 15. | The attorney who represents the state or the government | A. Plaintiff  
B. Prosecutor  
C. District Attorney  
D. Self |
| A | 16. | Driving while impaired is this offense | A. Criminal  
B. Civil  
C. treason  
D. espionage |
| B | 17. | Crime of burning down a house or building | A. murder  
B. arson  
C. tax evasion  
D. stealing |
| A | 18. | If a prisoner is sentenced to death in NC, the next step would be this to a higher court | A. Appeal  
B. Write of Habeas Corpus  
C. Plea  
D. Escaped |
| A | 19. | Rules of Evidence in Criminal cases are strict to protect | A. Rights of the Individual  
B. Rights of the Victim  
C. Rights of the Government |
| A | 20. | Has jurisdiction in armed robbery and kidnapping cases | A. FBI  
B. SBI  
C. Sheriff  
D. County Commissioner |
| A | 21. | It is the job of the prosecutor is to prove the accused is guilty beyond a | A. reasonable doubt  
B. innocent  
C. a criminal  
D. acted suspiciously |
| C | 22. | The police must show _______ that evidence of a crime will be found to get a search warrant | A. reasonable doubt  
B. probable cause  
C. reasonable suspicion |
| A | 23. | In NC, a person on trial for murder would be tried in | A. NC Superior Court  
B. Magistrate  
C. Civil Court  
D. Family Court |
| A | 24. | What type of law would be concerned with shoplifting | A. Misdemeanor  
B. Felony  
C. Civil  
D. International |
| B | 25. | In NC, the court of original jurisdiction (where the trial starts) is called | A. Appellate Court  
B. District Court  
C. Supreme Court |
| D | 26. | The punishment for 2nd degree murder would most likely be | A. House Arrest  
B. Parole  
C. Probation  
D. Prison term |
Goal 5&6—Law and Justice

B 27. If a person ignores a Jury Summons, this will be issued for his/her arrest
A. Write of Habeas Corpus  B. Warrant  C. Plea

A 28. Who has the burden of proof in a civil case
A. plaintiff  B. prosecutor  C. Defendant  D. Witness

B 29. This agency would investigate a crime that involves a Federal Law
A. SBI  B. FBI  C. CIA  D. NSA

B 30. A minor crime
A. Felony  B. Misdemeanor  C. Treason  D. Ticket

C 31. Term for taking someone’s property
A. Treason  B. Kidnapping  C. Larceny  D. Murder

B 32. Early release from prison
A. House Arrest  B. Parole  C. Detention  D. Warrant

A 33. Legal document that gives permission to search a person’s property or a person
A. Search Warrant  B. Subpoena  C. Arrest Warrant  D. Plea Bargain

B 34. To change a criminal offender’s behavior so that he/she may re-enter society without committing a crime
A. Detention  B. Rehabilitation  C. Retribution  D. Parole

C 35. Citizen’s right to fair and equal treatment in the court of law
A. Write of Habeas Corpus  B. Plea Bargain  C. Due Process  D. Concurrent Powers

A 36. Providing this to all is the reason that courts exist in the US
A. Equal Justice  B. Crimes  C. Suffrage  D. Taxes

A 37. Consumers can tell if a restaurant has been inspected by the local Health Department by the
A. Sanitation Grade  B. Tax Grade  C. Vaccination  D. CDC

A 38. Would investigate vandalism cases in Wake County and Raleigh
A. Local Law Enforcement  B. FBI  C. SBI  D. CIA

B 39. Group that responds to natural disasters
A. OSHA  B. FEMA  C. CDC  D. FBI

A 40. Part of the Treasury Department that protects the President
A. Secret Service  B. FBI  C. SBI  D. CIA

B 41. Government agency that checks drugs for safety
A. OSHA  B. FDA  C. FDIC  D. FSA

C 42. Agency that collects income taxes
A. OSHA  B. Treasury  C. IRS  D. IRD

B 43. The president appoints Federal judges with the approval of
A. States  B. Senate  C. House  D. General Assembly

C 44. Branch of government that enforces laws or sees that they are carried out
A. Legislative  B. Judicial  C. Executive  D. FBI

B 45. Following set procedures
A. equality  B. due process  C. judicial process  D. trial process

B 46. Type of law that deals with disputes over money or property
A. limits  B. civil law  C. family law  D. voting rights

B 47. When a Federal Law is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
A. Checks and Balances  B. Judicial Review  C. Line Item Veto  D. Override

B 48. What types of crimes does the DEA deal with
A. Gun  B. drugs  C. money  D. Family law

C 49. Name for the official that presides over court proceedings
A. President  B. Prosecutor  C. Judge or Magistrate  D. Judge

B 50. A court order stopping an action
A. warrant  B. injunction  C. trade off  D. subpoena

B 51. A minor who breaks the law is called
A. criminal  B. juvenile delinquent  C. innocent  D. felon

B 52. This can be issued by the Judge and stops any prison sentence from occurring
A. Parole  B. Suspended Sentence  C. Probation  D. House Arrest
Goal 5&6—Law and Justice

__B__53.  a person convicted of a crime can file this if they feel errors were made in their trial or new evidence is found
   A. Injunction    B. Appeal    C. Retainer    D. Complaint

__B/C__54. not paying taxes (illegal)
   A. embezzlement   B. Tax fraud   C. tax evasion   D. stealing

__C__55. stealing from your employer/type of white collar crime
   A. tax fraud      B. tax evasion   C. embezzlement   D. murder

__B__56. total absence of law
   A. Federalism    B. Anarchy    C. Competition   D. Command

__C__57. when a government official spends government money inappropriately
   A. embezzlement  B. tax fraud   C. misappropriation D. murder

__A__58. hitting someone is called
   A. battery       B. murder     C. felony       D. arson

__C__59. Branch of government that makes laws
   A. Executive     B. Judicial   C. Legislative   D. FDA

__C__60. Place where a filibuster takes place
   A. Oval Office   B. Polling Place C. Senate       D. Pentagon

__D__61. if someone sues another person for a small amount of money, they may sue in
   A. Superior Court B. Supreme Court C. District Court D. Small Claims Court

__D__62. Usually the last step for a bill to become a Federal law is for this person to sign it
   A. Judge        B. Senator    C. Congressmen  D. President

__B__63. Death Sentence
   A. Murder       B. Capital Punishment C. House Arrest D. Arson
How a Bill Becomes Law

Draw a flow chart or explain the steps that a bill goes through to become law.
Law Enforcement

Types of Laws

**Constitutional:** found in the Constitution/ laws interpreted using the constitution e.g. searching a person home without a search warrant is violating a person’s 4th amendment right

**Civil:** covers contracts and relations between individuals

**Administrative:** governs the powers of regulatory agencies (executive branch)

**Criminal:** physical causing harm to another person or state

**Statutory:** legislation that has become law

National/Federal Level
- Federal Bureau of Investigation

State Level
- State Bureau of Investigation

Local Level
- City Police: Police Chief
- County Police: Sheriff
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Felony</th>
<th><strong>V.</strong></th>
<th>Misdemeanor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder, Arson, Kidnapping, Rape, DUI, Drug Trafficking</td>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td>Petty theft, minor traffic violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious crime, such as murder or arson</td>
<td><strong>Definition</strong></td>
<td>Minor offenses punishable by up to a year in jail or a fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison sentences, capital punishment</td>
<td><strong>Punishments</strong></td>
<td>Fines, short prison sentences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Types of Courts and cases they hear**

- **US District Courts**—federal trial courts for criminal & civil
- **Criminal courts**—hear cases involving alleged violations of laws
- **Civil courts**—hear disputes between citizens, businesses, organizations, etc
- **US Supreme Court**—has final say over ALL Constitutional issues
- **Courts of Appeals**—hears first level appeals; also known as “circuit courts”—midlevel appellate courts; ONLY REVIEW prior trial processes
- **Special Courts**—have one particular focus (ex: Court of Int’l Trade, Federal Claims Court, Tax Court)
- **District Courts** (lower NC courts)—hear misdemeanor courts & small sum civil cases
- **NC Supreme Court**—has final say over issues of NC Constitution

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Jurisdiction: the right to hear and rule in a case

- **Original**: is the right to hear a case for the first time
- **Appellate**: the right to review the decision of a previous, lower-level court
- **Concurrent**: two or more courts from different systems share jurisdiction
- **Exclusive**: One court has sole authority to hear a case

3 Types of Civil Cases:

1. **Domestic**: divorce, child support, custody and visitation, and division of the marital property

2. **Contracts**: dispute over an agreement usually for the payment of money for services or goods

3. **Personal Injury**: action to recover damages (money for injuries sustained due to someone else’s fault)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Agency</th>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>What it regulates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>The environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
<td>NASA</td>
<td>Responsible for the space program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Land Security</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>FEMA</td>
<td>Responds to a disaster which has occurred in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Agency</td>
<td>NSA</td>
<td>Collects and analyzes foreign communications and foreign signals intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Disease Control</td>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Protect public health and safety, Develops and applies disease prevention and control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Transportation</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Handles transportation w/in the USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Agency</td>
<td>DEA</td>
<td>Combats drug smuggling and use within the U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Transportation Safety Board</td>
<td>NTSB</td>
<td>Investigates accidents involving aviation, highway, marine, pipelines and railroads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>FDA</td>
<td>Enforces safety regulation of most types of foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>Collects taxes and enforces the internal revenue laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Committee</td>
<td>CSPC</td>
<td>Ensure the safety of consumer products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Enforcement of safety and health legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>FAA</td>
<td>Responsible for the advancement, safety and regulations of airplanes and air traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization Service</td>
<td>INS</td>
<td>Handles legal and illegal immigrations and naturalization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Someone who buys and uses goods and services
   A. consumer  B. producer  C. Tax  D. Interest
2. Increased worker productivity leads to more of this for a business owner
   A. profit  B. expansion  C. deflation  D. inflation
3. The amount of money you pay to use someone else’s money
   A. bonds  B. stocks  C. interest  D. inflation
4. A/An ________ means that the economy is growing which is a good thing
   A. demand  B. expanding economy  C. contracting economy  D. deflation
5. The amount of a good or service consumers are willing to sell at certain prices
   A. supply  B. demand  C. bill of rights  D. inflation
6. Loss of future buying power may be one ________ involved in deciding to use your credit card today
   A. expanding economy  B. factors of production  C. opportunity cost  D. capitalism
7. This means the same thing as Capitalism
   A. free enterprise  B. interest  C. capitalism  D. factors of production
8. Land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship
   A. capitalism  B. interest  C. factors of production  D. government property
9. Profit is the main incentive for starting a business in
   A. command economy  B. traditional economy  C. capitalism  D. taxes
10. The amount of good or service consumers are willing to buy at certain prices
    A. demand  B. supply  C. interest  D. command
11. Training workers increases worker output and efficiency or
    A. capitalism  B. productivity  C. command  D. supply
12. The person who organizes land, capital, and labor and starts a new business
   A. Demand  B. Entrepreneur  C. Legislative  D. Executive
13. Founder of capitalism
    A. Marx  B. Engels  C. Smith  D. Bob
14. Economic system in which basic economic questions are answered by buyers and sellers
    A. market  B. command  C. socialism  D. demand
15. Unlimited wants and limited resources
    A. search  B. scarcity  C. required  D. resources
16. Main incentive in a free enterprise system
    A. profit  B. loss  C. equilibrium  D. power
17. This may force consumers to pay a higher price for a product or to find a substitute
    A. scarcity  B. division of labor  C. labor unions  D. expanding economy
18. Developed primarily because of poor working conditions
    A. arbitration  B. labor unions  C. laws  D. mergers
19. A business can increase this for its product by investing in advertising
    A. conservation  B. supply  C. demand  D. encourages
20. The US ________ free enterprise by allowing investors to keep a major portion of their profits
    A. PAC  B. Plea Bargain  C. Encourages  D. Conventions
21. The government is concerned about the country’s ________ in order to monitor economic activity
    A. Comparative  B. tariff  C. GDP/GNP  D. IRS
22. Where supply and demand intersect on the Supply-Demand graph
    A. merger  B. equilibrium point  C. selling point  D. inflation
23. The use of this benefits the producer by making workers complete the job faster
    A. inflation  B. factors of production  C. division of labor  D. deflation
24. Both Federal and State governments raise funds through taxation. This is an example of a/an
    A. Tariff  B. Income Tax  C. Property Tax  D. Labor unions
25. A ________ Advantage means a country produces goods or services more efficiently than another
    A. equilibrium point  B. comparative  C. GDP/GNP  D. inflation
26. Specialization and Division of Labor lead to increased
    A. Wall of Separation  B. productivity  C. federalism  D. referendum
Goals 7,8,9 –Economics

__C__ 27. If there is a large demand for a product a company manufactures, the company will make a
A. loss  B. demand  C. profit  D. division of labor
__A__ 28. Federal Reserve’s money policy that is meant to encourage spending
A. easy money policy  B. tight money policy  C. inflation  D. deflation
__B__ 29. During a recession, the Federal Reserve may lower this to encourage consumer spending
A. hire  B. interest rate  C. tight money policy  D. easy money policy
__B__ 30. An income tax is an example of this type of tax
A. Regressive tax  B. Progressive Tax  C. Equality  D. Inflation
__A__ 31. A government corporation
A. post office  B. stock market  C. judicial branch  D. executive branch
__B__ 32. Electric companies are _________by the government so that they don’t raise prices too high
A. deregulated  B. regulated  C. taxed  D. not taxed
__B__ 33. Diplomacy, Aid, and Alliance are components of this US policy
A. Domestic  B. Foreign  C. Tax  D. Education
__B__ 34. Name for the model that shows the economic interdependence between businesses and households
A. decision making  B. circular flow  C. inflation  D. deflation
__B__ 35. The US government can raise money by selling
__C__ 36. Basic economic problem, forces citizens and governments to make smart choices about resource use
A. demand  B. supply  C. scarcity  D. surplus
__B__ 37. Economists use this to determine if there is Economic growth
A. Foreign markets  B. GDP/GNP  C. tariff  D. trade off
__B__ 38. Insuring this is the most important economic responsibility of the US government
A. equality  B. fair competition  C. regulations  D. scarcity
__A__ 39. If US consumers don’t save money in banks, a US business wishing to borrow money may have to seek out
A. foreign lenders  B. stock market  C. GDP/GNP  D. inflation
__B__ 40. Used by governments to prevent domestic-made products from being undersold by foreign competition
A. electoral college  B. protective tariffs  C. capitalism  D. Dept. of Treasury
__C__ 41. Economic system where individuals have the personal freedom to start businesses and own property
A. OSHA  B. Command  C. Capitalism  D. Socialism
__B__ 42. Prices go up
A. deflation  B. inflation  C. recession  D. command
__A__ 43. The IRS is apart of this executive department
__B__ 44. A business may pay for employees to take courses at a local community college to increase
A. scarcity  B. profits  C. media  D. deflation
__A__ 45. Refusing to pay taxes
A. tax evasion  B. treason  C. murder  D. embezzlement
__A__ 46. As demand increases, profits
A. increase  B. decrease  C. stagnate  D. deflate
__B__ 47. The most profitable way to set prices is above production costs but
A. at equilibrium  B. below other suppliers  C. at a loss  D. at any point
__B__ 48. ________own the resources and means of production in a market economic system
A. pragmatic  B. capitalists  C. monopoly  D. corporation
__D__ 49. The most important job of the Federal Reserve is to control the nation’s
A. Competition  B. Stock Market  C. Competition  D. Productivity
__A__ 50. The increased use of credit leads to a/an ________ economy
A. Expanding  B. Deflating  C. Contracting  D. Inflating
__A__ 51. If the Federal Reserve were to lower Interest Rates, the number of houses built and sold would likely
A. increase  B. decrease  C. stagnate  D. flat line
Goals 7,8,9 –Economics

_B___52. tax on imported goods
A. excise B. tariff C. Income D. Equilibrium

_B___53. the desire of people to have goods and services
A. needs B. wants C. surplus D. shortage

_D___54. Buyer’s side of a Market Economy
A. Wants B. Needs C. Supply D. Demand

_C___55. Seller’s side of a Market Economy
A. Wants B. Products C. Supply D. Demand

_A___56. when there is no competition for a good or service
A. monopoly B. increase C. increasing price D. contraction

_B___57. the difference between a recession and depression is the severity of the
A. Competition B. Contracting C. Increase D. Equilibrium

_B___58. What happens to the value of a dollar when prices go up
A. it goes down B. increase C. supply D. equilibrium

_A___59. type of business that can change its ownership through stock transfers
A. corporation B. monopoly C. contraction D. tariff

_C___60. a steady rise in the GDP/GNP over several years most likely means the US economy is
A. expanding B. shrinking C. inflating D. deflating

_B___61. trees would be which factor of production
A. capital B. land C. labor D. entrepreneurship

_A___63. When supply is up and demand is down, what happens to price?
A. It goes down B. It goes up C. Supply D. Capitalists

_B___64. two advantages for consumers when competition exists are lower prices and ________ goods
A. wants B. higher quality C. tariff D. corporation

_A___65. 2 sides of a market transaction
A. supply and demand B. capitalist and socialist C. education and training D. inflation and deflation

_C___66. Improvements in _____________help manufacturers produce more products
A. technology B. inflation C. taxes D. president

_B___67. dividing work into several parts with each part becoming the responsibility of a different worker
A. factors of production B. division of labor C. education D. training

_B___68. condition that may result from the overuse of credit by an individual
A. inflation B. bankruptcy C. deflation D. taxes

_A___69. type of regressive tax that places a burden on the poor and people on fixed incomes
A. sales tax B. tariff C. seniority D. medicare

_B___70. happens to prices when too much money is in circulation
A. go down B. go up C. stay the same D. becomes disposable

_B___71. long term debt on real property such as houses, buildings, and land
A. property tax B. mortgage C. credit D. bankruptcy

_A___72. money an individual has left to spend after paying bills, taxes, and other expenses
A. disposable income B. gross income C. net worth D. net value

_B___73. Supplying paper money, regulating the money supply, clearinghouse for checks
A. IRS B. Treasury C. Federal Reserve D. Justice Department

_A___74. most important question to ask before starting a new business
A. Is there demand? B. Are there workers? C. What will be the profit?

_C___75. A machine would be which factor of production
A. land B. entrepreneur C. capital D. labor

_A___76. As supply increase, prices
A. decrease B. increase C. stagnate D. inflate

_A___77. The Federal Reserve lends money to member
A. banks B. schools C. countries D. recall

_A___78. Exchanging money for a CD would be an example of a/an
A. trade off B. interest C. deflation D. inflation
Goals 7,8,9 –Economics

__B__ 79. an increase in the unemployment rate would lead to a/an __________ in consumer spending
   A. increase  B. decrease  C. human capital  D. equilibrium

_B_ 80. type of tax that provides the most revenue for the Federal Government
   A. property tax  B. income tax

_A_ 81. if there is an increase in consumer credit, the economy will grow or
   A. expand  B. contract  C. equalize  D. deflate

_A_ 82. exporting more than importing is a favorable
   A. balance of trade  B. balance of selling  C. dividends  D. expansion

_A_ 83. a country that makes a product more efficiently would then do this to the other countries
   A. export  B. import  C. tax  D. blockade

_B_ 84. an increase in price is
   A. Deflation  B. Inflation  C. Equilibrium  D. tax evasion

_A_ 85. a share of profit paid to stockholders of a corporation
   A. dividends  B. bonds  C. stocks  D. inflation

_B_ 86. when investors earn a profit by selling stock after they increase in value
   A. capital loss  B. capital gain  C. inflation  D. equilibrium

_B_ 87. money you pay for using someone else’s money
   A. credit  B. interest  C. taxes  D. trade off

_B_ 88. when a stockholder sells their stock for less than they paid for it
   A. capital gain  B. capital loss  C. arbitration  D. trade off

_B_ 89. the value of a second choice not taken
   A. trade off  B. opportunity cost  C. capitalism  D. command

_C_ 90. During a recession, congress may decide to __________ to help give people more money to spend
   A. expand  B. appeal  C. reduce taxes  D. balance trade

_C_ 91. in what type of economic system to you have free enterprise
   A. command  B. traditional  C. Capitalism  D. Socialist

_C_ 92. the total retail value of all the goods and services produced in a country in 1 year
   A. Income tax  B. tariff  C. GDP/GNP  D. Interest

_B_ 93. In a pure monopoly, there is no
   A. money  B. competition  C. profit  D. anarchy

_C_ 94. In a sole proprietorship, who would be sued if the company produces a hazardous product
   A. opportunity cost  B. profit  C. business owner  D. embezzlement

_B_ 95. Stocks (securities) are bought and sold on the New York
   A. Market  B. Stock Exchange  C. Streets  D. Banks

_C_ 96. when a business hires more workers but output per worker declines
   A. command  B. trade deficit  C. diminishing return  D. stock exchange

_A_ 97. Workers would be which factor of production
   A. labor  B. land  C. entrepreneur  D. consumer

_A_ 98. When a country imports more than it exports
   A. trade deficit  B. inflation  C. income tax  D. easy money policy

_A_ 99. when a single firm controls prices, quality, and all decisions related to a good or service
   A. monopoly  B. merger  C. expansion  D. consumers

_A_ 100. when a country has a developed economy, it has a ______ of goods to trade to other countries
   A. surplus  B. circular flow  C. competition  D. business cycle

_A_ 101. your purchasing power __________ during a recession
   A. decreases  B. increases  C. stays the same

_A_ 102. economic system where the incentive is supposed to be the good of the country
   A. command  B. capitalism  C. traditional  D. free enterprise

_A_ 103. bargain with management for better working conditions, higher pay, and benefits
   A. collective bargaining  B. mediation  C. inflation  D. taxes

_B_ 104. when a corporation joins another corporation
   A. monopoly  B. merger  C. stock  D. capitalism

_C_ 105. Founder of Socialism and Communism
   A. Smith  B. Keyes  C. Marx  D. Washington
Goals 7,8,9 – Economics

3 basic economic questions that all societies face

- What to produce
- How to produce it
- For whom to produce it for

The answers to these questions force individuals, businesses, and government to do what?

They answer the question of scarcity—the availability of goods and services
What’s a Trade-Off?
The alternative you face if you decide to do one thing rather than another

Examples of Trade-Offs:
Taking more time to study for a test means having less time to talk on the phone with friends.

How are Trade-offs and Opportunity Costs related?
In both you are giving something up or making a choice to forego something.

What’s an Opportunity Cost?
The cost of the next best use of your time or money when you choose to do one thing rather than another

Examples of Opportunity Costs:
Choosing to go to college instead of working. Your opportunity cost is the income you have given up.

Specialization
What is it?
A person may focus on a specific task and skill that are good at.

Effects on Productivity
Increases productivity

Division of Labor
What is it?
Separating work into specialized tasks
Creating a specialized workforce
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic System</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Answers to the 3 basic questions</th>
<th>Advantages/Disadvantages</th>
<th>Country with that system</th>
<th>Type of Government that it matches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Economy that is organized and operated by the government</td>
<td>Central planner answers the three basic economic questions</td>
<td>Disadvantages: grow more slowly and attain a lower per capita GDP than market economies.</td>
<td>China, Cuba and North Korea</td>
<td>Socialism and Communism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Economy that runs on a Free Enterprise System</td>
<td>The people answers the three basic economic questions</td>
<td>Popular sovereignty and free choice</td>
<td>Doesn’t really exist in a particular country… except think of an auction system (like eBay!)</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>Uses both free-market and command elements</td>
<td>Market and a central planner answer the three basic economic questions</td>
<td>Popular sovereignty and limited government live in happy harmony</td>
<td>U.S. Most of Europe</td>
<td>Democracy, Republic, Monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Demand</td>
<td>Relationship between demand and price</td>
<td>Law of Supply</td>
<td>Relationship between supply and price</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers will only demand/buy a product that they want/need at a price they can afford</td>
<td>Prices go UP; Demand goes DOWN</td>
<td>Producers will only produce a good/service that will yield a profit</td>
<td>Supply goes UP; prices go DOWN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Draw a Supply/Demand Graph.** Be sure to include all the correct labels: supply, demand, equilibrium point, price, surplus, shortage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
<th>Equilibrium Price</th>
<th>Shortage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1.**

**What factors cause supply to change?** Price, subsidies & taxes, technology, other goods, number of sellers, expectations, resource costs

**What factors cause demand to change?** Price, buyers, income taste, expectations, related goods
Draw and Label a circular flow model that illustrates the flow of goods/services, money, and the factors of production. Be sure to include the factor market, product market, households/individuals, and businesses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages of Investing in the Stock Market</th>
<th>Disadvantages of Investing in the Stock Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential of high growth, only responsible for losses of the amount you invest</td>
<td>High risk, few people have necessary expertise to invest well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages of Investing in Bonds</th>
<th>Disadvantages of Investing in Bonds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return of interest is guaranteed, more interest than a regular savings account</td>
<td>Lower rate of return; slower return</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excise Tax</th>
<th>Regressive Tax</th>
<th>Progressive Tax</th>
<th>Proportional Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is it?</td>
<td>What is it?</td>
<td>What is it?</td>
<td>What is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General tax on the sale or manufacture of a good—user tax</td>
<td>Tax for which the % of income paid decreases as income increases; ex: sales tax</td>
<td>Tax for which the % of income paid increases as income increases; ex: income tax</td>
<td>Tax that is the same % of income for everyone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User tax</td>
<td>Sales tax</td>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td>Suggested by many in place of an income tax, i.e.: 10% for all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impact on the US Economy

Exchange Rate
Affects how much producers charge and balance of trade

Balance of Trade
Relationship b/t countries’ trade, favorable= exports more

NAFTA
Allowed US markets to gain greater access to foreign markets; could cause a job loss

Tariffs
Taxes on imported goods; makes American goods cheaper

CPI
Measures change in prices from month to month

Unemployment
A main indicator for econ. cycle (indicates lower spending)

GDP
Total value of everything produced in the economy

Inflation
Rise in prices that is not connected to higher demand

How do they indicate the health of the Economy?
## Functions of Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium of Exchange</th>
<th>Store of Value</th>
<th>Measure of value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assess value and can be exchanged for goods</td>
<td>The way that wealth can be amassed</td>
<td>Comparisons among different goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Federal Reserve Monetary Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tight Money Policy</th>
<th>Loose Money Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What is it?</strong></td>
<td><strong>What is it?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks have to keep more money on hand, rather than loan it out</td>
<td>Banks can lend more money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How does it work?</strong></td>
<td><strong>How does it work?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limits money supply</td>
<td>Generates more economic activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What happens with the Discount Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>What happens to the Discount Rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It goes up (banks have to pay more to get money from Federal Reserve to loan out= higher interest rates</td>
<td>It goes down (banks can loan money more easily= lower interest rates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What happens to the Reserve Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>What happens to the Reserve Requirement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It goes up– banks can loan less of their financial resources out</td>
<td>It goes down– banks can loan more of their money out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Business</td>
<td>Characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sole proprietorship</td>
<td>Owned by one person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>Two or more people own it together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation</td>
<td>When shares of the business are sold to stockholders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **FDIC**  
Federal Deposit Insurance Commission | **What is the role and function?** Helps to back up banking & prevent runs on banks; guarantees deposits up to $200,00 |
| **Federal Reserve System** | **What is the and what are the functions?**  
Strictly controls the money supply through monetary policies (tight or loose); helps to prevent collapse of value of the dollar |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Collective Bargaining Defined</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weapons each side has</strong></th>
<th><strong>Government intervention</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Negotiating wages and working conditions as a group, rather than individual workers (done through labor unions) | Unions: strikes; picket lines  
Corporation: lockouts | Mediation/arbitration |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Importance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sherman Anti-Trust</td>
<td>Banned monopolies &amp; other business competitions that prevented competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton Anti-Trust</td>
<td>Government has to approve mergers, competition must be allowed or government can intervene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Labor Relations Act</td>
<td>Gave employees the right to join unions without interference from employers and to choose representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Labor Standards Act</td>
<td>Included laws restricting child labor, establishing minimum wage, and regulating workplace safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taft-Hartley Act</td>
<td>Weakened unions, prohibited companies from hiring union-only workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oligopolies:</strong></td>
<td>Market when there are a few producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Price Control:</td>
<td>Somewhat, if they collaborate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Type/differentiation:</td>
<td>Some choice for consumers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of non-price competition:</td>
<td>Quality must be higher, more options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages for consumers:</td>
<td>More options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disadvantages for consumers:</td>
<td>Higher prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monopolistic</strong></td>
<td>Many substitutes that are very similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition:</td>
<td>Many producers, products are similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Price Control:</td>
<td>Little for producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Type/differentiation:</td>
<td>Many types of products, little differentiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of non-price competition:</td>
<td>Quality must be higher, more options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages for consumers:</td>
<td>Many choices, usually lower prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disadvantages for consumers:</td>
<td>Not a vast difference in products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monopolies:</strong></td>
<td>Only one producer of a good/service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Price Control:</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Type/differentiation:</td>
<td>No substitute goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of non-price competition:</td>
<td>Quality is lower, products less available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages for consumers:</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disadvantages for consumers:</td>
<td>Less options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect:</strong></td>
<td>No buyer or seller has more influence than another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Price Control:</td>
<td>None– only demand determines price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Type/differentiation:</td>
<td>Many options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of non-price competition:</td>
<td>Higher quality, more options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantages for consumers:</td>
<td>Most=&gt; can choose what they like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disadvantages for consumers:</td>
<td>None– they can choose from many options</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>