

Civics and Economics EOC Exam Review Packet

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

- ___B___1. slavery
A. equality B. involuntary servitude C. indentured servant
- ___B___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
- ___B___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
- ___A___4. name of the colonial document that established direct democracy
A. Mayflower Compact B. Declaration of Independence C. House of Burgesses
- ___C___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
- ___D___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
- ___A___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
- ___D___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
- ___A___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
- ___A___10. first 10 amendments to the Constitution are
A. Bill of Rights B. Demands C. Supply D. Supremacy Clause
- ___A___11. pro-state’s rights
A. Anti-Federalists B. Federalists C. Democrats D. Republicans

<u>Northern</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Southern</u>
Geography New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	Geography Pennsylvania New York Delaware New Jersey	Geography Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia
Economics Farming and Fishing	Economics Harbor, Agricultural, Industrialize	Economics Agricultural Cash Crops
Social Puritans/Pilgrims Great Awakening Scientific Revolution	Social Diverse ethnicities Quakers	Social Farmers
Who Settled and Why Religious Dissenters	Who Settled and Why Religious Dissenters Investors	Who Settled and Why Debtors Investors

Document	How it laid the foundation for American Democracy/ Law
Magna Carta	Nobles forced the king to sign the document— limiting the power of the monarchy (limited government)
Parliament	Legislative branch of Great Britain— the idea of representative government
Common Law	Law from custom, tradition, and judicial decisions- the ideas of a legal system
English Bill of Rights	Limits the power of the monarchy (limited government) - Idea that people have rights and they are recorded
House of Burgesses	First legislature in the New World— in Virginia, 1st colonial attempt at self government
Mayflower Compact	1st written colonial constitution- social contract of the Pilgrims—direct democracy
Roman Law	Early forms of law very strict Jurisprudence— science of law

<u>Event</u>	<u>Explain how it caused of the American Revolutionary War</u>
French and Indian War	War from 1756 to 1763 between France and Great Britain for supremacy in North Carolina (<i>caused colonial heavy taxation-led to American Revolution</i>)
Proclamation of 1763	British statement that colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.
Quartering Act	British 1760s law requiring colonists to supply the basic needs of British soldiers— <i>3rd amendment protects Americans from this.</i>
Stamp Act	British law placing a tax on printed colonial matter: PAPER PRODUCTS
Declaratory Act	British act of Parliament declaring its right to tax and legislate over the colonies WITHOUT colonial representation. (<i>no taxation without representation</i>)
Boston Massacre	Violent confrontation between British troops and colonists. Crispus Attucks first Afr. Am. to die, 5 colonist murdered
Boston Tea Party	Protests by the Sons of Liberty against the British. Colonists dressed up as Indians and threw tea overboard. Led by Samuel Adams
Intolerable Acts/ Coercive Acts	British laws in response to the Boston Tea Party (took away the colonists' civil rights)
Common Sense	Written by Thomas Paine, that called for independence from Great Britain.
Navigation Acts	British laws requiring that American goods be exported in British ships (<i>mercantilism</i>)
Author(s) of the Declaration of Independence and Date it was adopted	Thomas Jefferson—John Locke's ideas signed July 4, 1776
3 Main Ideas of the Declaration of Independence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. unalienable rights– life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness 2. Grievances against the King of England. Listed the many abused the colonists suffered under the British king. 3. Right to revolt because the treatment they had received under British rule contradicted the purpose of Government

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

Articles of Confederation

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

Shay's Rebellion

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)

Commerce and Slave Trade

North: wanted Congress to ban the external slave trade.

South: slavery was vital to their economy

3/5ths

North did not want slaves to be counted for representation in Congress

South slaves to be counted for representation in Congress

Compromise

Count Slaves 3/5 of a person

Compromise

Slave Trade banned after 1808

Constitutional Convention: A Bundle of Compromises

Goal 2-Constitution

- __B__ 1. Branch of government that can declare laws unconstitutional.
A.City Council B. Judicial C. Capital Punishment D. Executive
- __C__ 2. Level of government that protects from military attack.
A.Executive B. Judicial C. National D. State
- __B__ 3. Level of government that runs the post office.
A.State B. National C. Executive D. General Assembly
- __C__ 4. Federal Judges are
A.Plea Bargaining B. Consensus C. Appointed D. Elected
- __B__ 5. A/An _____ to the Constitution is the only way a Supreme Court Decision can be overturned
A.Plea Bargain B. Amendment C. Sheriff D. Judicial Review
- __C__ 6. Supreme Court Case that said you had a right to an attorney.
A.Wallace v. Jaffree B. Judicial C. Gideon v. Wainwright D. Marbury v. Madison
- __B__ 7. Supreme Court Case that said separate but equal was okay.
A.Engle v. Vitale B. Plessy v. Fergusson C. Tinker v. DesMoines D. Consensus
- __B__ 8. Branch of Government checking the Legislative and Executive branch through Judicial Review.
A.Executive B. Judicial C. Legislative D. State
- __A__ 9. Spending of government funds
A.Appropriations B. Consensus C. Reserved D. Annexation
- __C__ 10. Supreme court case said that a suspect must be read their rights
A.Amendment B. Baker v. Carr C. Miranda v. Arizona D. Mapp v. Ohio
- __B__ 11. Supreme Court Case that said Separate but Equal is not Equal
A.Plessy v. Fergusson B. Brown v. Board of Education C. Equal Justice D. Sheriff
- __B__ 12. Supreme Court Case that said evidence can not be used if it is illegally obtained.
A.Miranda v. Arizona B. Mapp v. Ohio C. Plessy v. Fergusson D. TLO v. New Jersey
- __B__ 13. Right to vote—African Americans
A. 20th B. 15th C. 13th D 19th
- __B__ 14. Prevents government from claiming people’s only rights are those listed in the Bill of Rights
A.6th B. 9th C. 18th D. 19th
- __D__ 15. abolished slavery
A. 10th B. 2nd C. 6th D. 13th
- __A__ 16. Citizen’s Rights, Civil Rights, Equal Rights (Equal protection of the law+due process)
A. 14th B. 18th C. 19th D. 24th
- __C__ 17. Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.
A.7th B. 3rd C. 26th D. 17th
- __A__ 18. right to bear arms.
A. 2nd B. 4th C. 7th D. 10th
- __A__ 19. repealed Prohibition
A. 21st B. 20th C. 7th D. 6th
- __D__ 20. the people, instead of state legislatures elect US Senators
A. 4th B. 8th C. 15th D. 17th
- __D__ 21. right to vote—women
A. 9th B. 10th C. 15th D. 20th
- __D__ 22. protects Americans from unreasonable search and seizure
A. 20th B. 21st C. 23rd D. 4th
- __D__ 23. protection from excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment
A. 24th B. 18th C. 10th D. 8th
- __B__ 24. right to speedy, public trial by jury, right to have an attorney—criminal cases
A. 13th B. 6th C. 20th D. 16th
- __B__ 25. limits the President to a maximum of TWO elected terms
A. 18th B. 22nd C. 23rd D. 16th
- __D__ 26. Income tax
A. 18th B. 5th C. 15th D. 16th

Goal 2-Constitution

- ___D___ 27. Abolished Poll taxes in National Elections
A. 9th B. 16th C. 20th D. 24th
- ___D___ 28. Makes Congressional pay raises take effect during the term following their passage
A. 2nd B. 5th C. 15th D. 27th
- ___B___ 29. "Lame Duck" Amendment
A. 21st B. 20th C. 16th D. 26th
- ___B___ 30. Freedoms (religion, assembly, press, speech, petition)
A. 10th B. 1st C. 3rd D. 5th
- ___B___ 31. Allows Washington DC residents to vote for President and Vice President
A. 24th B. 23rd C. 22nd D. 18th
- ___D___ 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
- ___C___ 33. trial by jury—civil cases
A. 15th B. 3rd C. 7th D. 29th
- ___D___ 34. government may not require housing of troops during peacetime (Quartering)
A. 16th B. 17th C. 2nd D. 3rd
- ___A___ 35. Due process, protection from self-incrimination, eminent domain, grand jury, double jeopardy
A. 5th B. 7th C. 14th D. 26th
- ___C___ 36. part of the Constitution
A. Capital Punishment B. Establishment Clause C. Bill of Rights D. Elastic Clause
- ___C___ 37. Highest authority in the US
A. Bill of Rights B. Elastic Clause C. Constitution D. Delegated Powers
- ___C___ 38. same thing as Necessary and Proper Clause
A. Opportunity cost B. Supremacy Clause C. Elastic Clause D. Bill of Rights
- ___B___ 39. Branch of government that enforces laws or sees that they are carried out
A. legislative B. executive C. judicial D. state
- ___C___ 40. most of the work in Congress takes place in
A. Congress B. White House C. Committee D. Legislative Branch
- ___A___ 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
- ___B___ 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
- ___A___ 43. leads the Senate on a daily basis
A. President Pro Tempora B. Speaker C. Plea Bargain D. Parole
- ___B___ 44. The president can negotiate treatise with foreign nations but this must approve them
A. House B. Senate C. Supreme Court D. States
- ___C___ 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
- ___A___ 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
- ___A___ 47. Special Vote taken to end a Filibuster in the Senate
A. Cloture Vote B. Absentee Vote C. Legislative Veto D. Presidential Veto
- ___A___ 48. System of government where powers are divided between national and state governments
A. federalism B. National C. State D. Anti-Federalism
- ___A___ 49. Examples of this are setting up courts, collecting taxes, setting up prisons
A. Concurrent Powers B. Judicial Review C. Congress D. Post Office
- ___A___ 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
A. Popular Sovereignty B. Federalism C. Limited Government D. Separation of Powers
- ___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

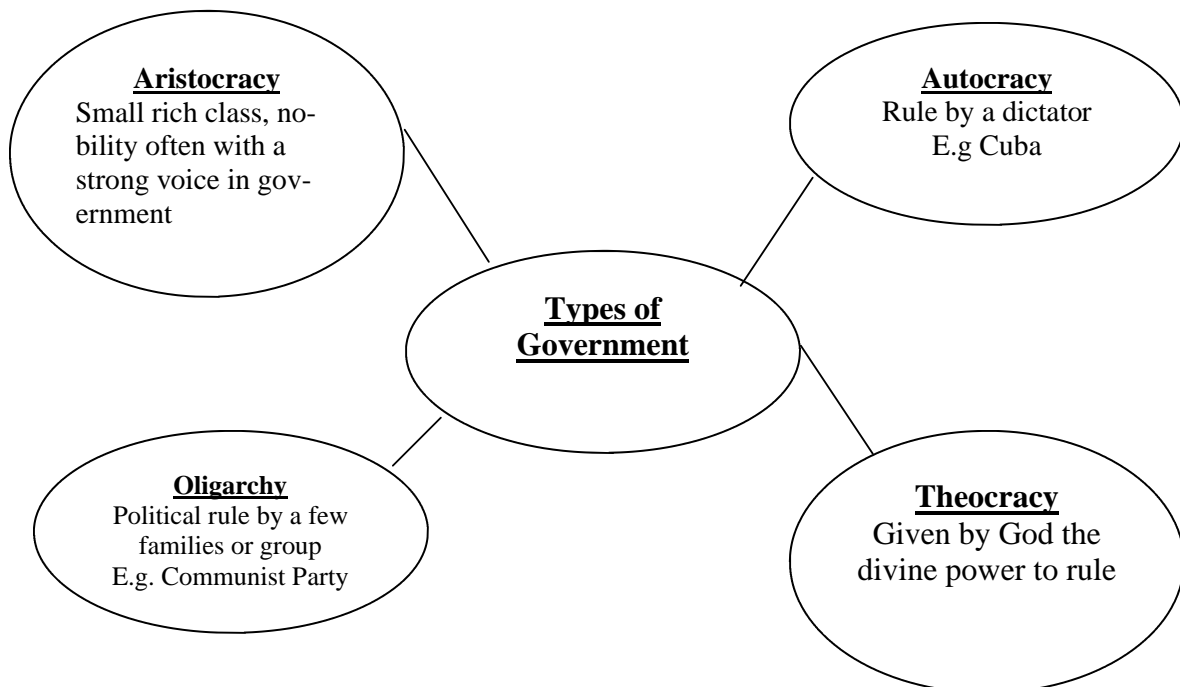
Who were they: Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry

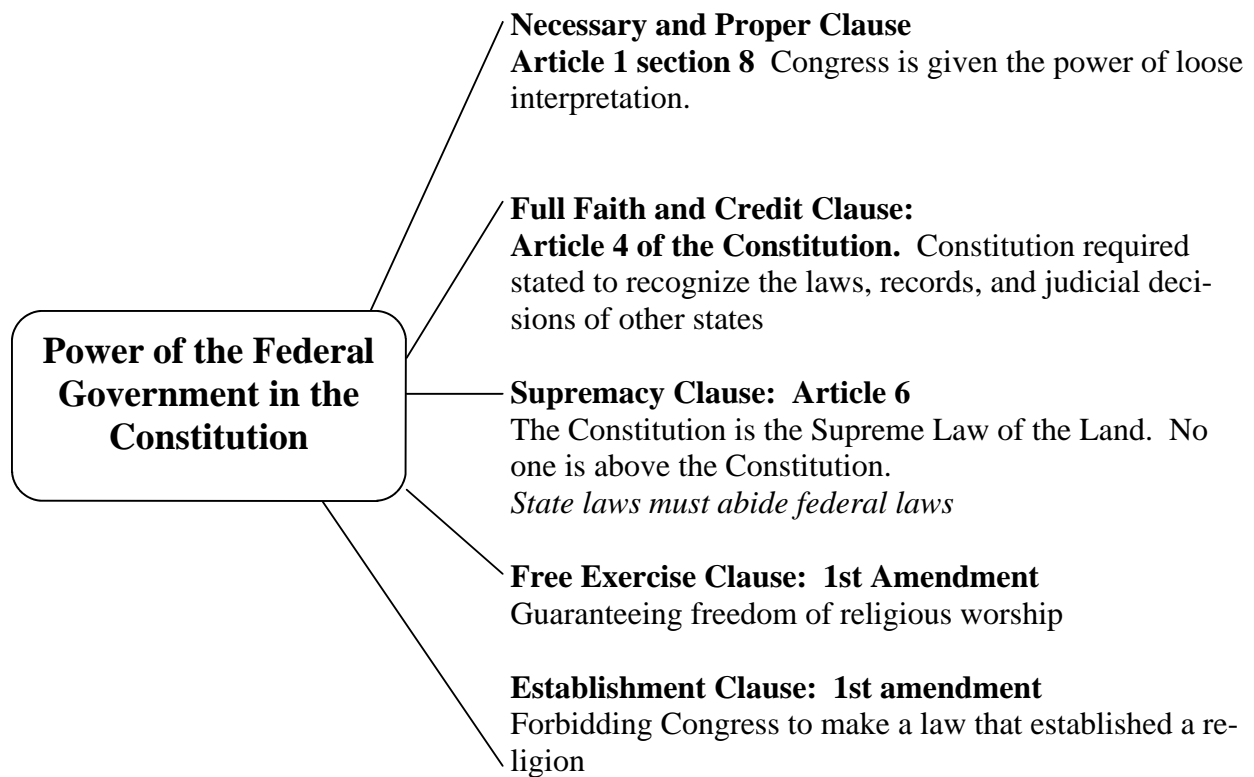
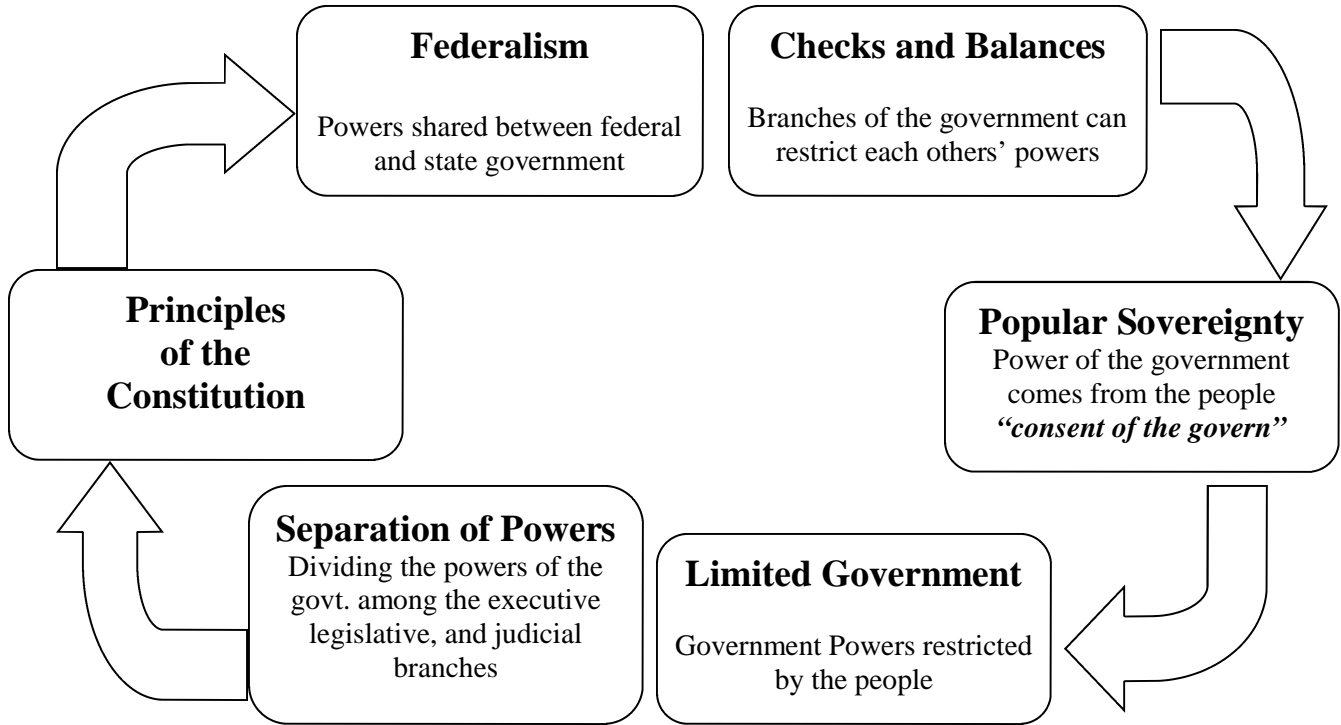
What were their beliefs about the role of Government:

Limited federal powers—Believed in State Right's

What made them finally agree to the Constitution?

Bill of Rights





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 of 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

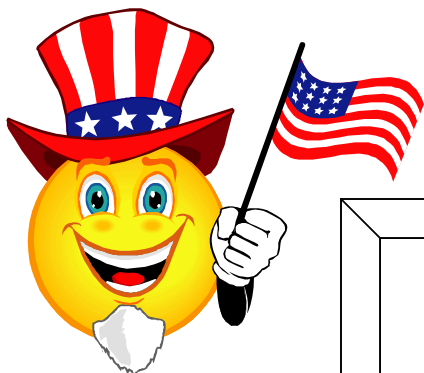
10th Amendment: Reserved Powers e.g. marriage, education, divorce, professional certification

Double Jeopardy: can not 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:

Amendments that address the President	Amendments that Address Voting Rights	Amendments that Address Rights of the Accused
20: inauguration date of the President 22: limit president to two terms 25: Presidential succession act	15: Black males gain suffrage 19: Women gain suffrage 26: Voting age changed from 21 to 18 (Vietnam War)	4: privacy amendment 5: Eminent domain, grand jury, self-incrimination, double jeopardy, due process 6: Right to speedy and public trial; Right to an attorney 8. Protection from cruel and unusual punishment, excessive fines
Amendments that Address Equality	Post-Civil War Amendments	
13: abolish slavery 14: Citizenship and due process of law on state level 15: Black males' suffrage 19: Women's suffrage	13: abolish slavery 14: Citizenship and due process of law on state level 15: Black males' suffrage	



**Hopefully you are using
 the multiple choice to
 help you fill in the organ-
 izers– and vice-
 versa!!!!!!!!!!!!**

Constitutional Powers Worksheet

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

<u>Power</u>	<u>Expressed/ Reserved</u>	<u>Implied</u>	<u>Enumerated</u>	<u>Concurrent</u>
To Tax				X
Create Municipal Courts	X			
Foreign Affairs			X	
Call out military			X	
Appoint Judges			X	
Tax refunds				X
Declare war			X	
Regulate commerce			X	
Necessary/Proper Clause		X		
Regulate Postage Price		X		
Build Roads				X
Establish Marriage Laws	X			
Drivers license age	X			
Establish Post Office			X	
Ratify Constitutional Amendments				X
Create a Budget				X
Establish Graduation Standards	X			
Create Lower Courts		X		
Create Divorce Courts	X			
Try people accused of a crime				X
Create and maintain military			X	

Branch	Members of the Branch	Functions/roles/jobs
Legislative	Congress	Makes laws
Executive	President Executive Office of President Cabinet	Enforces laws
Judicial	Supreme Court and Federal Court System	Interpret laws
Judicial Checks on Executive	Can declare presidential actions unconstitutional	
Judicial Checks on Legislative	Can declare acts of legislature unconstitutional	
Executive Checks on Legislative	Can veto legislation	
Executive Checks on Judicial	Can appoints judges	
Legislative Checks on Executive	Impeachment process, can override veto, can reject appointments, can refuse to approve treaties	
Legislative Checks on Judicial	Can impeach judges Can reject appointment of judges	

Organization/Structure of Congress— House and Senate	Leadership Positions in each House	Special Powers/Jobs of each House
<p style="text-align: center;">Senate 100 members 2 per state</p> <p>House of Representatives 435 members</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">President Pro Tempore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Speaker of the House</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Majority and Minority Leaders Party Whips Committee Chairpersons</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Approve treaties, all presidential appointments Decide the verdict in the Impeachment process</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Impeachment process begins in the House</p>

Federal Court System

<p>Supreme Court—</p> <p>Jurisdiction: Limited original and appellate</p> <p>Examples: Justices No Jury</p>	<p>Federal District Court —</p> <p>Jurisdiction: original</p> <p>Examples: Judges and Juries</p>	<p>US Court of Appeals—</p> <p>Jurisdiction: appellate</p> <p>Examples: Judges NO Jury</p>
--	---	---

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

Cabinet/Executive Departments	EOP/White House Office	Independent Agencies
<p>Assist the president</p> <p>Advise the president on issues related to their departments.</p> <p>15 cabinet departments E.g. Department of Homeland Security</p>	<p>Assist the president</p> <p>Prepare reports, write bills, check on the work of the different agencies, and write budgets.</p> <p>OMB(Office of Management and Budget) NSC (National Security Council) CEA (Council of Economic Advisors) White House Office</p>	<p>Carry out the many programs that Congress has created to serve the American people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn laws into action 2. Administer the day to day operations of the federal government. 3. Regulate various activities

Supreme Court

Year	Name of Case	Constitutional Principal	Why Decision is Important
1803	Marbury v. Madison	Separation of Powers The Judiciary	Est. Judicial Review Demonstrates the power of the Judicial Branch
1819	McCulloch v. Maryland	Federalism National Power The Judiciary	Federal power overrides state power. States can not tax federal banks.
1824	Gibbons v. Ogden	Federalism Property Rights The Judiciary	Federal government has the right to regulate interstate commerce
1832	Worcester v. Georgia	Federalism National Power Separation of Powers Equality	Native Americans are entitled to federal protection from the actions of state government
1857	Scott v. Sanford	The Judiciary Equality	Property can not sue for freedom
1896	Plessy v. Ferguson	Equality Right of Minority Groups	OKAY to separate the races “separate but equal”
1919	Schenck v. United States	Civil Liberties	Cannot obstruct US gov’n’t business during wartime
1944	Korematsu v. United States	Civil Liberties Rights of Minority groups	Reinforced power of executive orders

1954	Brown v. Board of Education	Equality Rights of Minority groups	Separate but equal is UNCONSTITUTIONAL Segregation ends
1961	Mapp v. Ohio	Civil Liberties Rights of the Accused	4th amendment: Privacy Evidence found without a search warrant can not be used in court.
1962	Baker v. Carr	Avenues of Representation Federalism	Federal courts can intervene in reapportionment of Congressional districts
1962	Engel v. Vitale	Civil Liberties	1st amendment: Prayer State can not enforce an official School Prayer
1963	Gideon v. Wainwright	Civil Liberties Rights of the Accused	6th amendment: right to an attorney
1963	Reynolds v. Sims	Apportionment Racial Equality	State legislative districts had to be equal in population
1964	Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States	Civil Liberties	Federal government can intervene to end segregation
1964	Escobedo v. Illinois	Rights of the Accused; Criminal Procedures	Suspects have a right to a lawyer during interrogation
1966	Miranda v. Arizona	Criminal Procedures; Rights of the Accused Civil Liberties	5th amendment: Self-Incrimination Miranda rights: Right to remain silent.....
1969	Tinker v. Des Moines School District	Civil Liberties	1st amendment: freedom of speech Symbols are considered freedom of speech

1972	Furman v. Georgia	Capital Punishment	8th amendment The death penalty is unconstitutional in CERTAIN cases
1974	United States v. Nixon	Separation of Powers	President's Executive Privilege can not be used to conceal a crime
1976	Gregg v. Georgia	Capital Punishment	8th amendment Death penalty is not always unconstitutional
1978	Regents of the University of California v. Bakke	Affirmative Action Equality Racial Discrepancies	14th amendment
1985	New Jersey v. T.L.O	Civil Liberties	4th amendment: Privacy
1986	Bethel School District v. Fraser	Freedom of Speech, Rights of Students	Schools can prohibit speech that violates values of educ.
1988	Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier	Rights of Students, Freedom of Press	School publications can be censored
1989	Texas v. Johnson	Freedom of Speech and Expression	Protects flag-burning at political "speech"
1993	Shaw v. Reno	Reapportionment Racial Equality	Race can be considered in redistricting, according to Voting Rights Act
1997	Leandro v. North Carolina	Education Power of Judiciary Equality	NC students have a right to an education

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
A. Reserved Powers B. Judicial Powers C. Legislative Powers D. Executive Powers
- ___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

Similarities between NC General Assembly and US Congress	Difference between NC General Assembly and US Congress
Make laws Senators and House of Representatives Unlimited terms	Terms Age Requirements Salary Federal vs. State

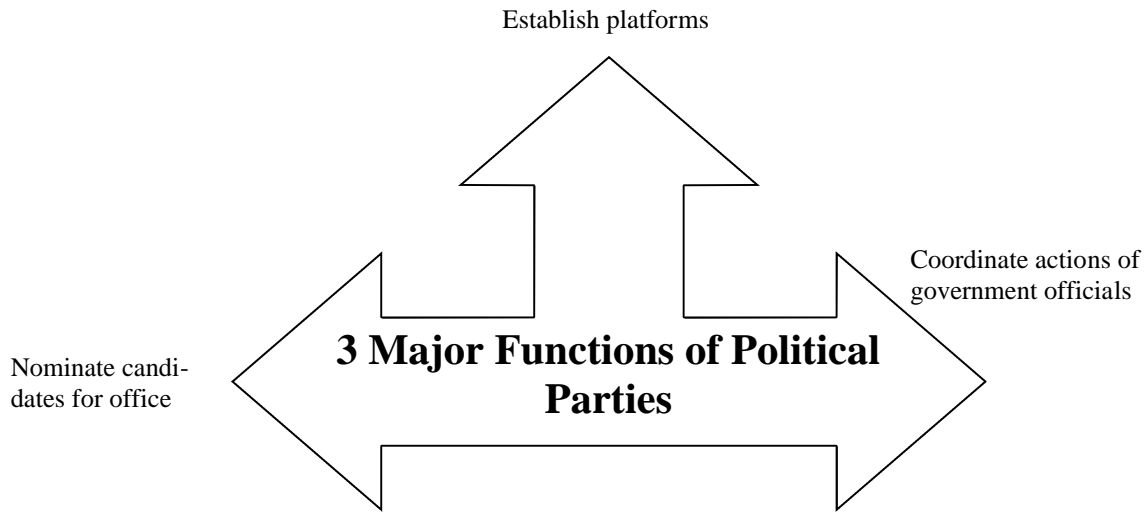
Branch	Role	Checks and Balances
Executive— Governor	Chief executive for State Government Enforces laws	Veto power
Legislative— General As- sembly	Make laws	Override vetoes, Impeachment process, Approval of executive branch appointments
Judicial—State Courts	Interpret laws	Judicial Reviews-laws unconstitutional, preside over impeachment process
Executive— Mayor	Chief executive of a city	City Council (elected)
Legislative— County Board	Makes county law, appropriates budget	Mayor/City-Manager (elected)
Legislative— School Board	Makes school policy	Elected; funding comes from the county commissioners
Legislative— City Council	Makes policy for the city, appropriates budget; ordinances– city law	Laws can be reviewed by State/ Federal Supreme Court, laws must be enforced by executive branch (elections)
Judicial—City Court	Enforces ordinances	Cases can be appealed to a higher court
Judicial— County Court	Lower level courts	Cases can be appealed to a higher court
Sheriff	Chief law enforcement of COUNTY	Elected
Police	City law enforcement	Must follow law or lose job (is hired by city council)
Executive— Manager	Carries out city policy, that was set by the council	Can be hired/fired at will

Goal 4-Political Parties

- __A__ 1. Officially elects the President
 A. Electoral College B. Popular Vote C. Absentee Ballot D. Primary Election
- __A__ 2. Office a naturalized citizen can never hold
 A. President B. Mayor C. Governor D. Senator
- __A__ 3. Elects the President if no candidate gets a majority
 A. House of Representatives B. Supreme Court C. Senate D. States
- __C__ 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
- __C__ 5. Members of Congress can exchange their views on proposed bills during
 A. Committee B. Filibuster C. Floor Debate D. Franking Privileges
- __A__ 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
- __B__ 7. Senators and Congressmen are _____ by the people
 A. appointed B. Directly elected C. impeached D. debated
- __C__ 8. Term for the people of a Congressional District that elect their representatives
 A. Filibuster B. Gerrymandering C. Constituents D. seniority system
- __B__ 9. Makes political campaigns so expensive
 A. Voting B. Media Advertising C. Polling D. Taxes
- __A__ 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
- __B__ 11. Official running for re-election
 A. Jim Crow B. Incumbent C. Treason D. voter
- __C__ 12. Least bias source of information for voters
 A. Recall B. Mass Media C. Debate on TV D. Commercial
- __A__ 13. Election in which voters can approve or reject a local or state law
 A. Referendum B. Citizens C. Special Interest Group D. Debate
- __B__ 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
- __B__ 15. A direct method for removing a public official from office
 A. National Convention B. Recall C. Loosing support D. Gerrymandering
- __A__ 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
- __D__ 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
- __B__ 18. Propaganda technique that uses numbers—4 out of 5 dentists recommend Crest
 A. Glittering B. Bandwagon C. Suffrage D. Jim Crow
- __B__ 19. Representatives avoid talk of cutting Federal programs or raising taxes to avoid _____ of voters
 A. votes B. loosing support C. Increase D. Pass into law
- __D__ 20. Techniques used to shape public opinion-including Bandwagon and Glittering Generality
 A. Suffrage B. Recall C. Referendum D. Propaganda
- __B__ 21. Public official use this to their advantage by issuing press releases highlighting themselves
 A. Civil Court B. Media C. Debate D. Petition
- __C__ 22. Process by which citizens may propose new laws by circulating a petition
 A. Special Interest Group B. Voting C. Initiative D. Election
- __C__ 23. The most important thing to know about a candidate is his/her
 A. suffrage B. Taxes C. Views D. Initiative
- __B__ 24. Right to vote
 A. Jim Crow B. Suffrage C. Scarcity D. Demand
- __A__ 25. This is where bills dealing with appropriations (borrowing money) originate
 A. House of Representatives B. Senate C. President D. Judicial
- __B__ 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

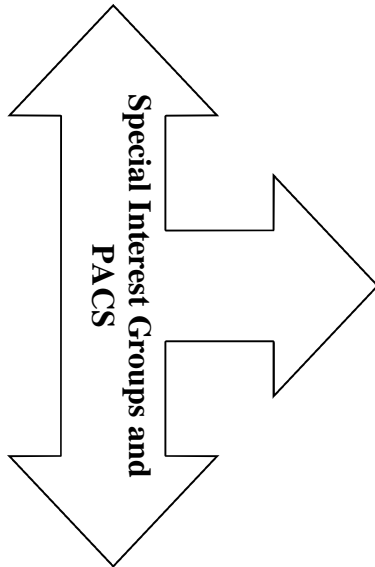
- B 27. printing lies about a person to intentionally harm a person's reputation
A. Slander B. Libel C. Freedom of Press D. Embezzlement
- A 28. telling lies about a person to intentionally harm a person's reputation
A. Slander B. Libel C. Freedom of Press D. Embezzlement
- A 29. term for the people 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
- A 30. Term for a political movement that begins with the people
A. Grassroots B. Larceny C. Treason D. Gerrymandering
- B 31. The primary function of this is to get candidates elected
A. Special Interest Group B. Political Party C. Grassroots Movement D. Demand
- A 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
- A 33. PAC stands for
A. Political Action Committee B. Primary Area Constituents C. Permanent Address of Constituent
- B 34. Influences Congressional legislation and decision-making by representing an interest group
A. Corporation B. Lobbyist C. Voter D. Veto
- A 35. If Democrats controlled the Senate, the _____ would likely lead opposition to the Republican Party legislation
A. Majority Leader B. Speaker of the House
- B 36. Free mailing privileges—gives incumbents running for re-election an advantage
A. Gerrymandering B. Franking Privileges C. Entrepreneur D. Supply
- A 37. Congressional Committee assignments and Chairpersons for committees are decided based upon the
A. Seniority System B. Franking privileges C. Gerrymandering D. Demand



Primary Election	General Election
<p>Voters choose a candidate for the November presidential race</p> <p>E.g. Barack Obama and John McCain won in the primaries</p> <p>Closed primary: participation from only declared party voters</p> <p>Open primary: open to independent voters or non-declared voters</p>	<p>Held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday</p> <p>An election in which states or nations choose officeholders (president, governor, mayor, Senators, and Representatives) and vote.</p>
<p>Process for every election except President : Campaign; Primary</p>	<p>Process for every election except the President Campaign; General Election</p>
<p>Process for the Presidential Election: Campaign; Primary</p>	<p>Process for the Presidential Election: National convention; campaign; General Election; Electoral College</p>

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

Campaign Issues

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

- 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. CCPS 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

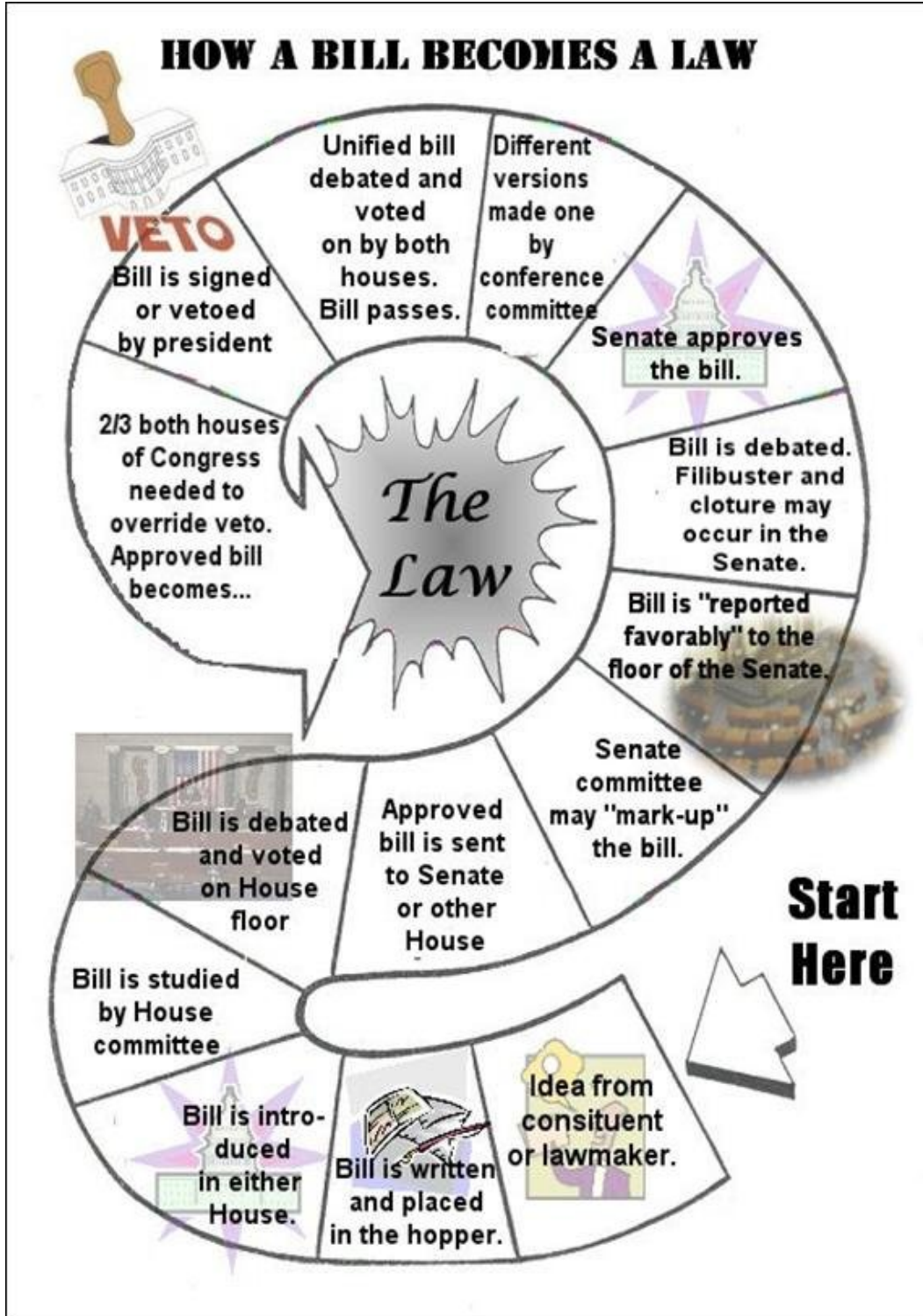
- ___B___ 27. If a person ignores a Jury Summons, this will be issued for his/her arrest
A. Write of Habeas Corpus B. Warrant C. Plea
- ___A___ 28. Who has the burden of proof in a civil case
A. plaintiff B. prosecutor C. Defendant D. Witness
- ___B___ 29. This agency would investigate a crime that involves 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

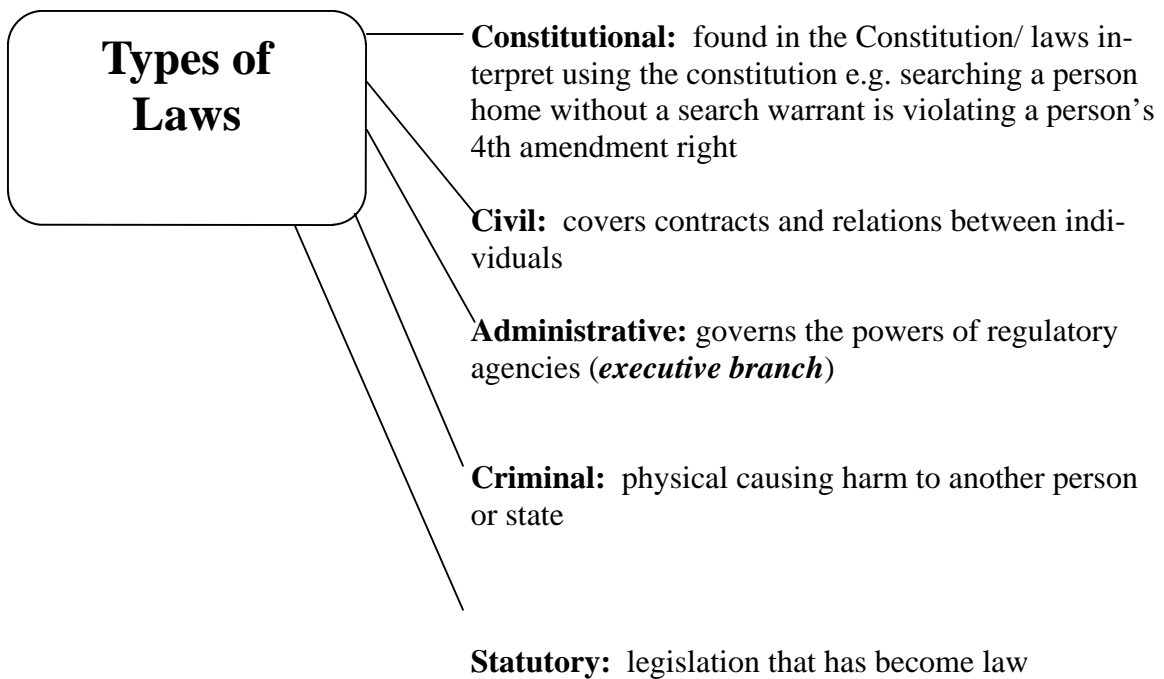
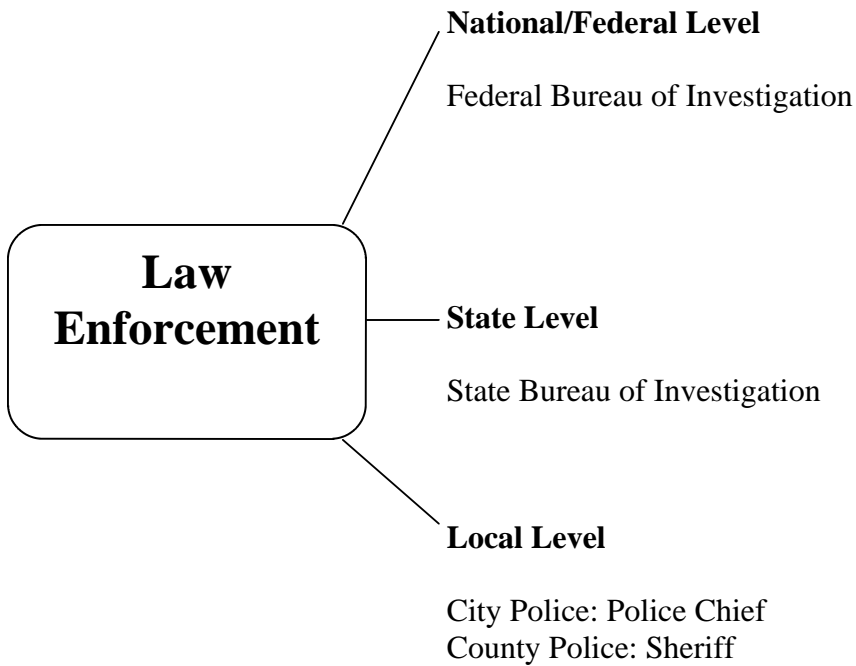
Goal 5&6—Law and Justice

- __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

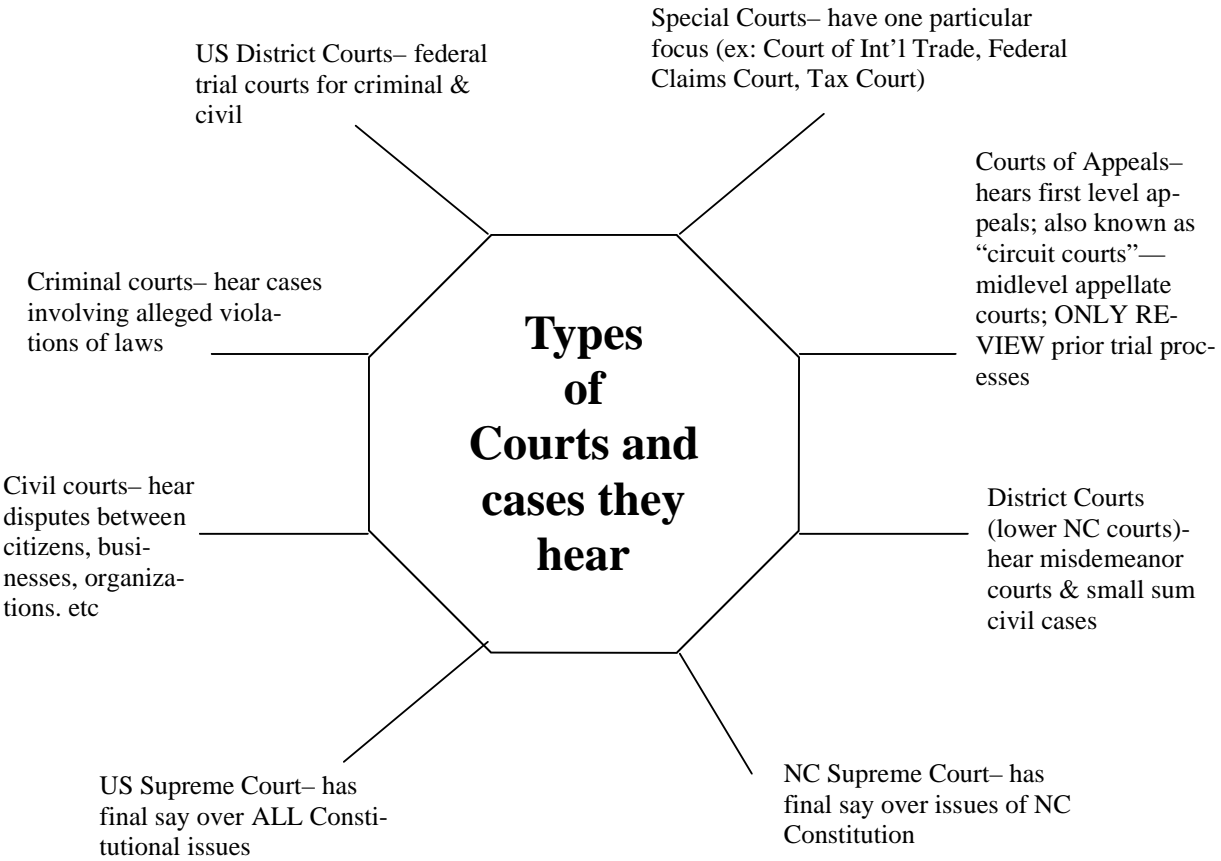
How a Bill Becomes Law

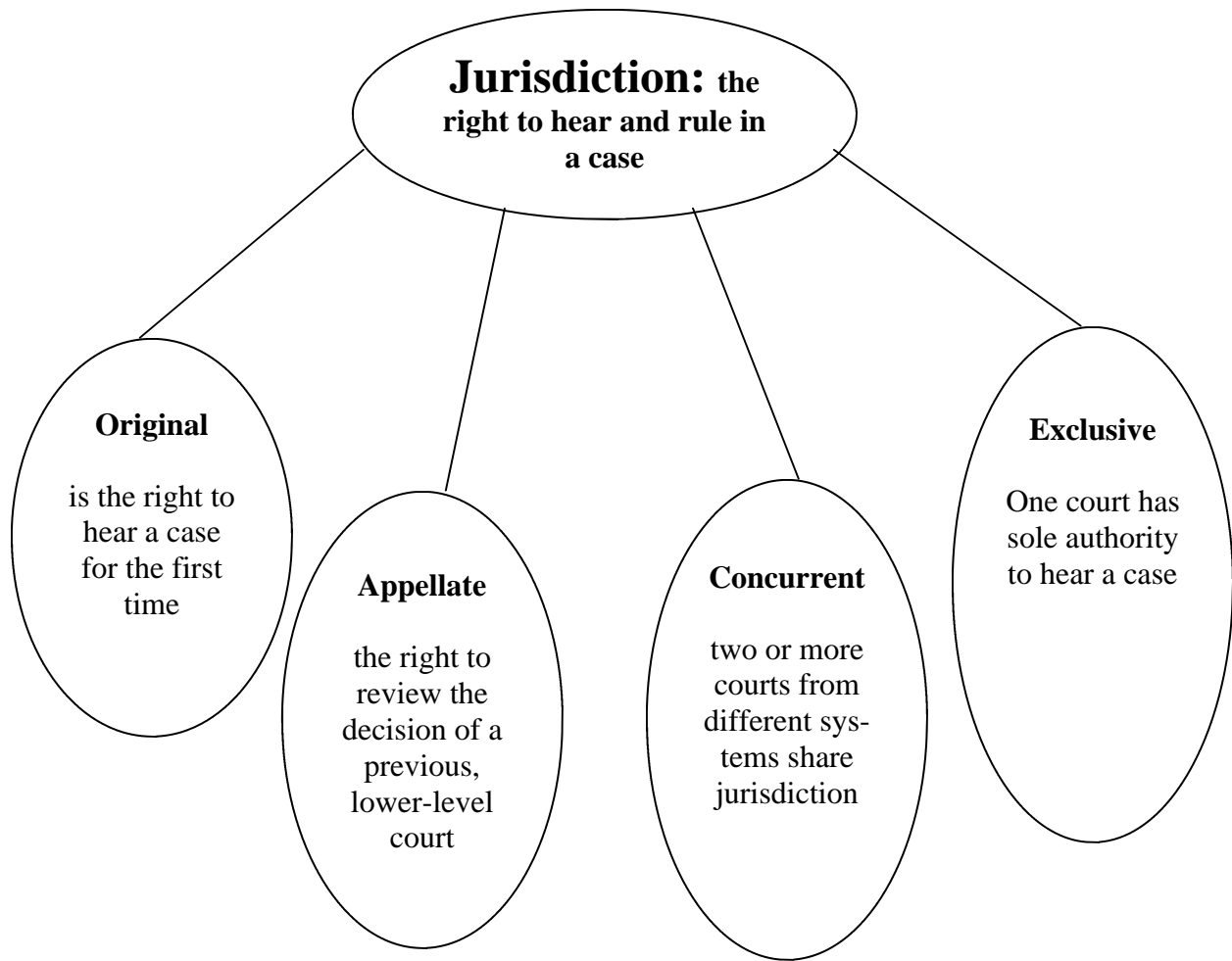
Draw a flow chart or explain the steps that a bill goes through to become law.





<u>Felony</u>	<u>V.</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u>
Murder, Arson, Kidnapping, Rape, DUI, Drug Trafficking	<u>Examples</u>	Petty theft, minor traffic violations
Serious crime, such as murder or arson	<u>Definition</u>	Minor offenses punishable by up to a year in jail or a fine
Prison sentences, capital punishment	<u>Punishments</u>	Fines, short prison sentences





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)

Regulatory Agency	Initials	What it regulates
Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	The environment
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA	Responsible for the space program
	Home Land Security	Domestic Terrorism
Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA	Responds to a disaster which has occurred in the United States
National Security Agency	NSA	Collects and analyze foreign communications and foreign signals intelligence
Center for Disease Control	CDC	Protect public health and safety, Develops and applies disease prevention and control
Department of Transportation	DOT	Handles transportation w/in the USA
Drug Enforcement Agency	DEA	Combats drug smuggling and use within the U.S.
National Transportation Safety Board	NTSB	Investigates accidents involving aviation, highway, marine, pipelines and railroads.
Food and Drug Administration	FDA	Enforces safety regulation of most types of foods
Internal Revenue Service	IRS	Collects taxes and enforces the internal revenue laws
Consumer Product Safety Committee	CSPC	Ensure the safety of consumer products
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	OSHA	Enforcement of safety and health leg-
Federal Aviation Administration	FAA	Responsible for the advancement, safety and regulations of airplanes and air traffic
Immigration and Naturalization Service	INS	Handles legal and illegal immigrations and naturalization

Goals 7,8,9 –Economics

- ___A___ 1. Someone who buys and uses goods and services
A. consumer B. producer C. Tax D. Interest
- ___A___ 2. Increased worker productivity leads to more of this for a business owner
A. profit B. expansion C. deflation D. inflation
- ___C___ 3. the amount of money you pay to use someone else's money
A. bonds B. stocks C. interest D. inflation
- ___B___ 4. A/An _____ means that the economy is growing which is a good thing
A. demand B. expanding economy C. contracting economy D. deflation
- ___B___ 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
- ___C___ 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
- ___A___ 7. this means the same thing as Capitalism
A. free enterprise B. interest C. capitalism D. factors of production
- ___C___ 8. land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship
A. capitalism B. interest C. factors of production D. government property
- ___C___ 9. profit is the main incentive for starting a business in
A. command economy B. traditional economy C. capitalism D. taxes
- ___A___ 10. the amount of good or service consumers are willing to buy at certain prices
A. demand B. supply C. interest D. command
- ___B___ 11. training workers increases worker output and efficiency or
A. capitalism B. productivity C. command D. supply
- ___B___ 12. the person who organizes land, capital, and labor and starts a new business
A. Demand B. Entrepreneur C. Legislative D. Executive
- ___C___ 13. Founder of capitalism
A. Marx B. Engels C. Smith D. Bob
- ___A___ 14. economic system in which basic economic questions are answered by buyers and sellers
A. market B. command C. socialism D. demand
- ___B___ 15. unlimited wants and limited resources
A. search B. scarcity C. required D. resources
- ___A___ 16. main incentive in a free enterprise system
A. profit B. loss C. equilibrium D. power
- ___A___ 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
- ___B___ 18. developed primarily because of poor working conditions
A. arbitration B. labor unions C. laws D. mergers
- ___C___ 19. a business can increase this for its product by investing in advertising
A. conservation B. supply C. demand D. encourages
- ___C___ 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
- ___C___ 21. the government is concerned about the country's _____ in order to monitor economic activity
A. Comparative B. tariff C. GDP/GNP D. IRS
- ___B___ 22. where supply and demand intersect on the Supply-Demand graph
A. merger B. equilibrium point C. selling point D. inflation
- ___C___ 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
- ___B___ 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
- ___B___ 25. A _____ Advantage means a country produces goods or services more efficiently than another
A. equilibrium point B. comparative C. GDP/GNP D. inflation
- ___B___ 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
A. stocks B. US Savings Bonds C. US GDP D. EPA
- 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
A. Dept. of Treasury B. Dept. of Justice C. Dept. of Education D. House of Rep.
- 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 house built and sold would likely
A. increase B. decrease C. stagnate D. flat line

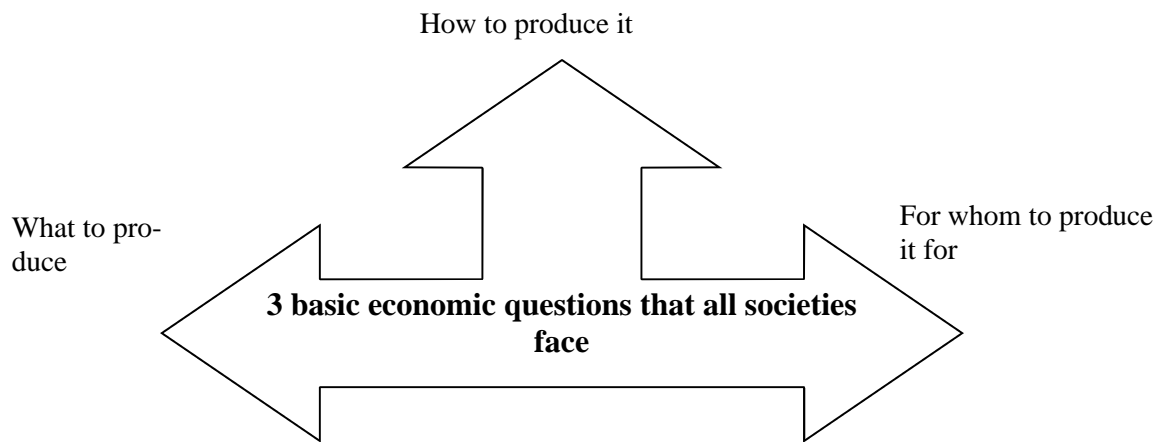
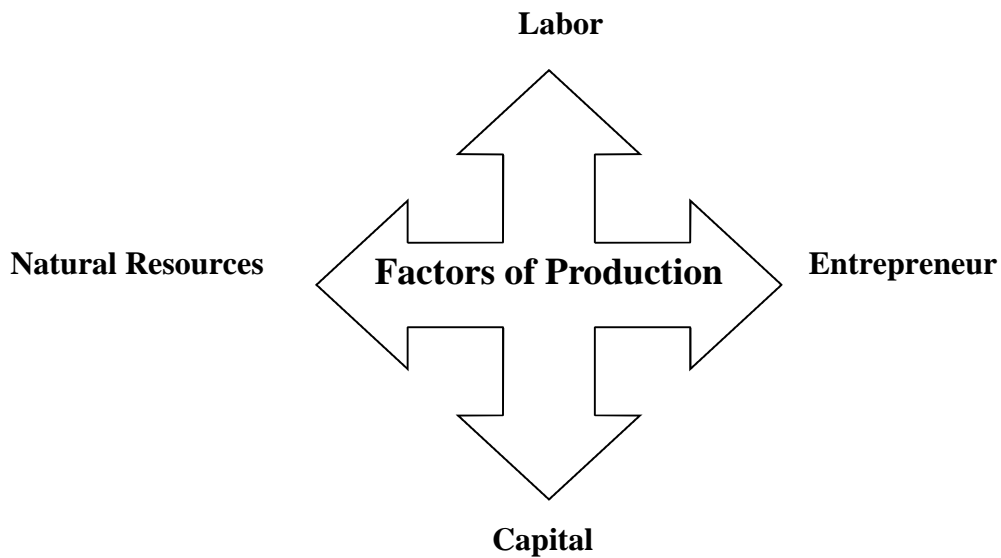
Goals 7,8,9 –Economics

- __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



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

Economic System	Definition	Answers to the 3 basic questions	Advantages/ Disadvantages	Country with that system	Type of Government that it matches
Command	Economy that is organized and operated by the government	Central planner answers the three basic economic	Disadvantages: grow more slowly and attain a lower per capita GDP than market economies.	China, Cuba and North Korea	Socialism and Communism
Market	Economy that runs on a Free Enterprise System	The people answers the three basic economic questions	Popular sovereignty and free choice Recession and Depression are more frequent	Doesn't really exist in a particular country... except think of an auction system (like eBay!)	Democracy
Mixed	Uses both free-market and command elements	Market and a central planner answer the three basic economic questions	Popular sovereignty and limited government live in happy harmony Recession and Depression are less frequent	U.S. Most of Europe	Democracy, Republic, Monarchy

Law of Demand	Relationship between demand and price	Law of Supply	Relationship between supply and price
Consumers will only demand/buy a product that they want/need at a price they can afford	Prices go UP; Demand goes DOWN	Producers will only produce a good/service that will yield a profit	Supply goes UP; prices go DOWN

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

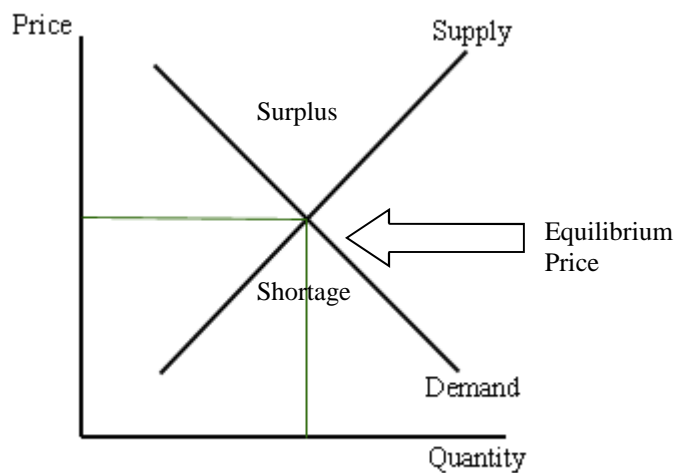
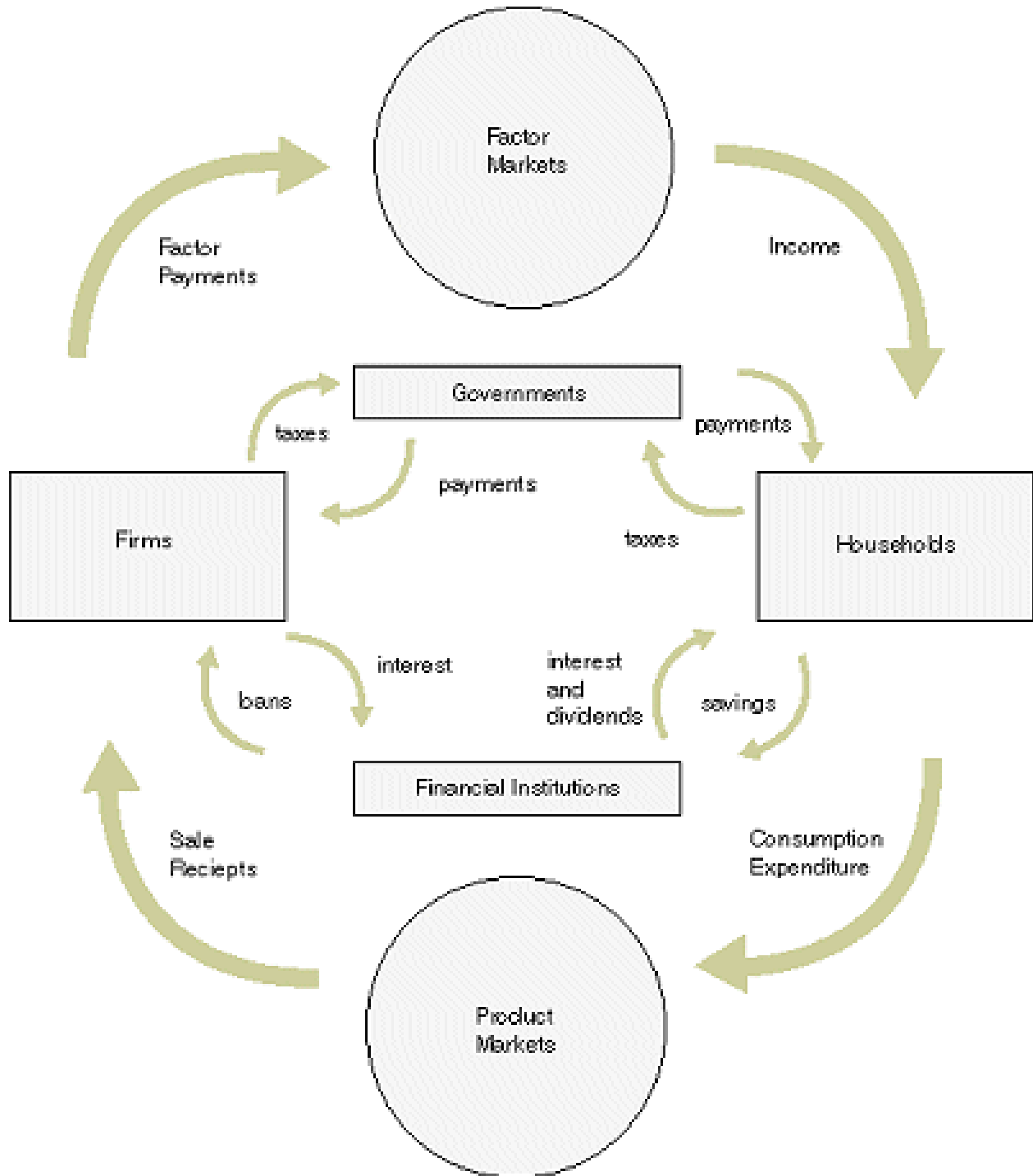


Figure 1.

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

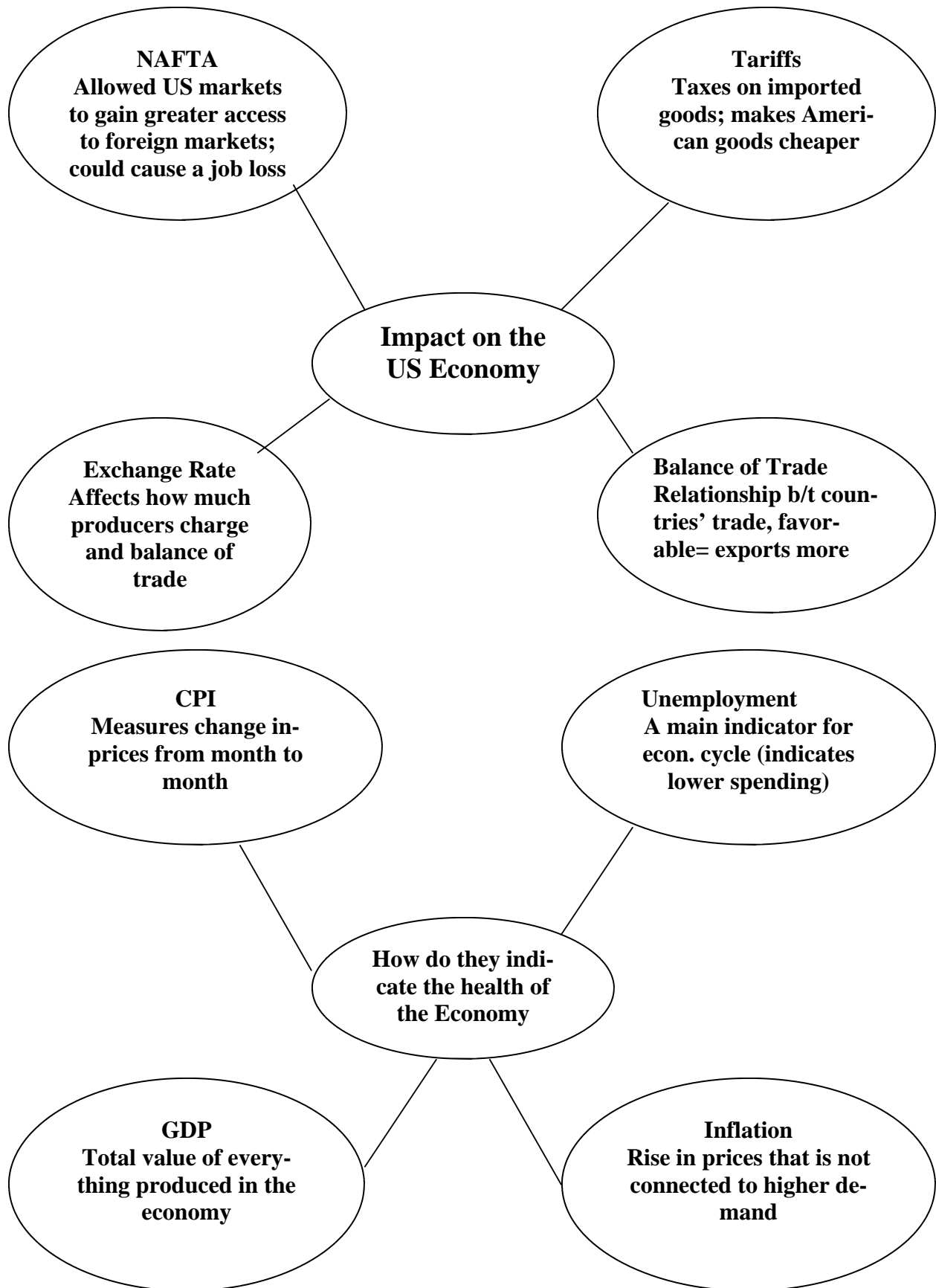
What factors cause demand to change? Price, buyers, income taste, expectations, related goods

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



<p align="center">Advantages of Investing in the Stock Market</p> <p>Potential of high growth, only responsible for losses of the amount you invest</p>	<p align="center">Disadvantages of Investing in the Stock Market</p> <p>High risk, few people have necessary expertise to invest well</p>
<p align="center">Advantages of Investing in Bonds</p> <p>Return of interest is guaranteed, more interest than a regular savings account</p>	<p align="center">Disadvantages of Investing in Bonds</p> <p>Lower rate of return; slower return</p>

Excise Tax	Regressive Tax	Progressive Tax	Proportional Tax
<p align="center">What is it?</p> <p>General tax on the sale or manufacture of a good— user tax</p>	<p align="center">What is it?</p> <p>Tax for which the % of income paid decreases as income increases; ex: sales tax</p>	<p align="center">What is it?</p> <p>Tax for which the % of income paid increases as income increases; ex: income tax</p>	<p align="center">What is it?</p> <p>Tax that is the same % of income for everyone</p>
<p align="center">Example</p> <p>User tax</p>	<p align="center">Example</p> <p>Sales tax</p>	<p align="center">Example</p> <p>Income tax</p>	<p align="center">Example</p> <p>Suggested by many in place of an income tax, i.e.: 10% for all</p>



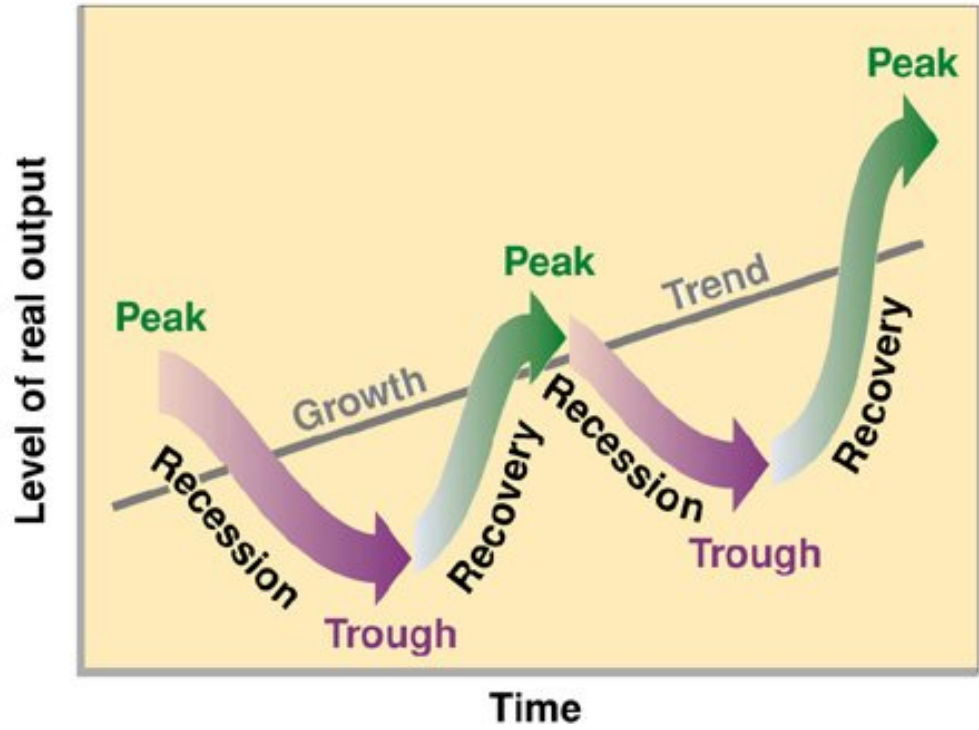
Functions of Money

Medium of Exchange	Store of Value	Measure of value
Assess value and can be exchanged for goods	The way that wealth can be amassed	Comparisons among different goods

Federal Reserve Monetary Policies

Tight Money Policy	Loose Money Policy
What is it? Banks have to keep more money on hand, rather than loan it out	What is it? Banks can lend more money
How does it work? Limits money supply	How does it work? Generates more economic activity
What happens with the Discount Rate It goes up (banks have to pay more to get money from Federal Reserve to loan out= higher interest rates)	What happens to the Discount Rate It goes down (banks can loan money more easily= lower interest rates)
What happens to the Reserve Requirement It goes up– banks can loan less of their financial resources out	What happens to the Reserve Requirement It goes down– banks can loan more of their money out

Draw the Business Cycle



Type of Business	Characteristic	Advantage	Disadvantage
Sole proprietorship	Owned by one person	Flexibility, personal char, direct interaction between owners and consumers	Unlimited liability (all responsibility for products/businesses) Limited life (company ends with owner's life)
Partnership	Two or more people own it together	Raise more money and combine expertise; liability divided	Can be difficult to reach decisions; unlimited liability (divided, however)
Corporation	When shares of the business are sold to stockholders	Limited liability, can raise more financial capital	Little/no influence for stockholders over company decisions

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

Collective Bargaining Defined	Weapons each side has	Government intervention
Negotiating wages and working conditions as a group, rather than individual workers (done through labor unions)	Unions: strikes; picket lines Corporation: lockouts	Mediation/arbitration

Act	Importance
Sherman Anti-Trust	Banned monopolies & other business competitions that prevented competition
Clayton Anti-Trust	Government has to approve mergers, competition must be allowed or government can intervene
National Labor Relations Act	Gave employees the right to join unions without interference from employers and to choose representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining
Fair Labor Standards Act	Included laws restricting child labor, establishing minimum wage, and regulating workplace safety
Taft-Hartley Act	Weakened unions, prohibited companies from hiring union-only workers



ONE MORE PAGE TO GO!!!

Oligopolies:	Market when there are a few producers
Degree of Price Control:	Somewhat, if they collaborate
Product Type/differentiation:	Some choice for consumers
Role of non-price competition:	Quality must be higher, more options
Advantages for consumers:	More options
Disadvantages for consumers:	Higher prices
Monopolistic	Many substitutes that are very similar
Definition:	Many producers, products are similar
Degree of Price Control:	Little for producers
Product Type/differentiation:	Many types of products, little differentiation
Role of non-price competition:	Quality must be higher, more options
Advantages for consumers:	Many choices, usually lower prices
Disadvantages for consumers:	Not a vast difference in products
Monopolies:	Only one producer of a good/service
Degree of Price Control:	complete
Product Type/differentiation:	No substitute goods
Role of non-price competition:	Quality is lower, products less available
Advantages for consumers:	none
Disadvantages for consumers:	Less options
Perfect:	No buyer or seller has more influence than another
Degree of Price Control:	None– only demand determines price
Product Type/differentiation:	Many options
Role of non-price competition:	Higher quality, more options
Advantages for consumers:	Most=> can choose what they like
Disadvantages for consumers:	None– they can choose from many options