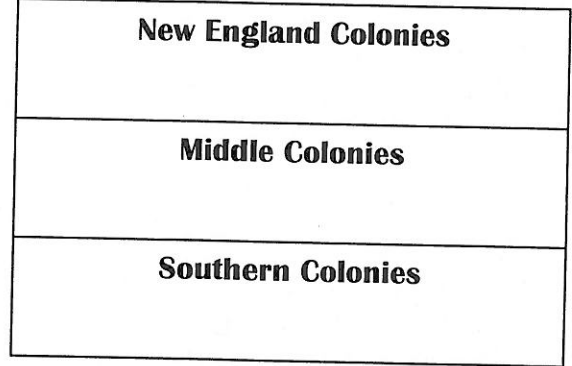


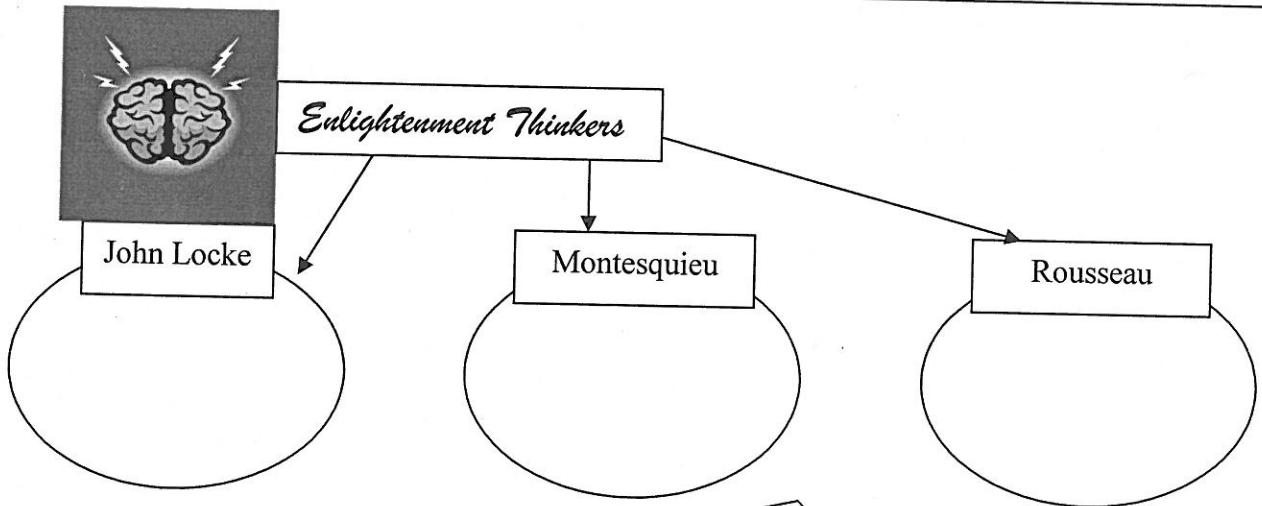
Civics and Economics
Goal 1 Review

Colonial Regional Differences



List key characteristics of each region

Important English Documents and Stuff	<i>Magna Carta</i>
	English Bill of Rights
	ENGLISH COMMON LAW



Early New World Self-Government
Early New World Self-Government

JAMESTOWN, VA IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE:

Virginia House of Burgesses

Mayflower Compact

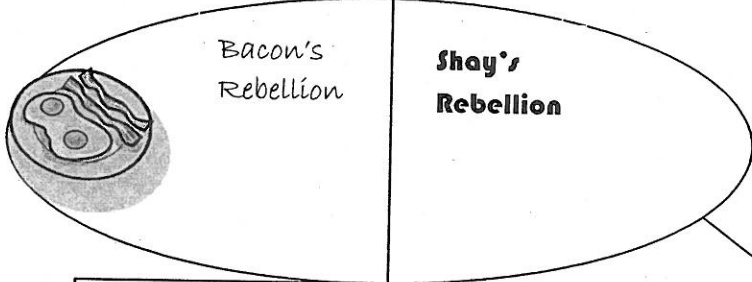
Best Example is a:

**Civics and Economics
Goal 1 Review**

Mercantilism is

Why didn't the colonists like this practice?

**Important
Rebellions**



**Causes of the American
Revolution**



Paine

--



Jefferson

--

Lexington	<u>Important Battles:</u> Concord	Saratoga
-----------	--------------------------------------	----------

Weaknesses include: Articles of Confederation

**CONSTITUTIONAL
PLANS AND
COMPROMISES**

3/5 Compromise	Electoral College	Bill of Rights
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<i>Virginia Plan</i>	<i>New Jersey Plan</i>

Federalists	Anti-Federalists
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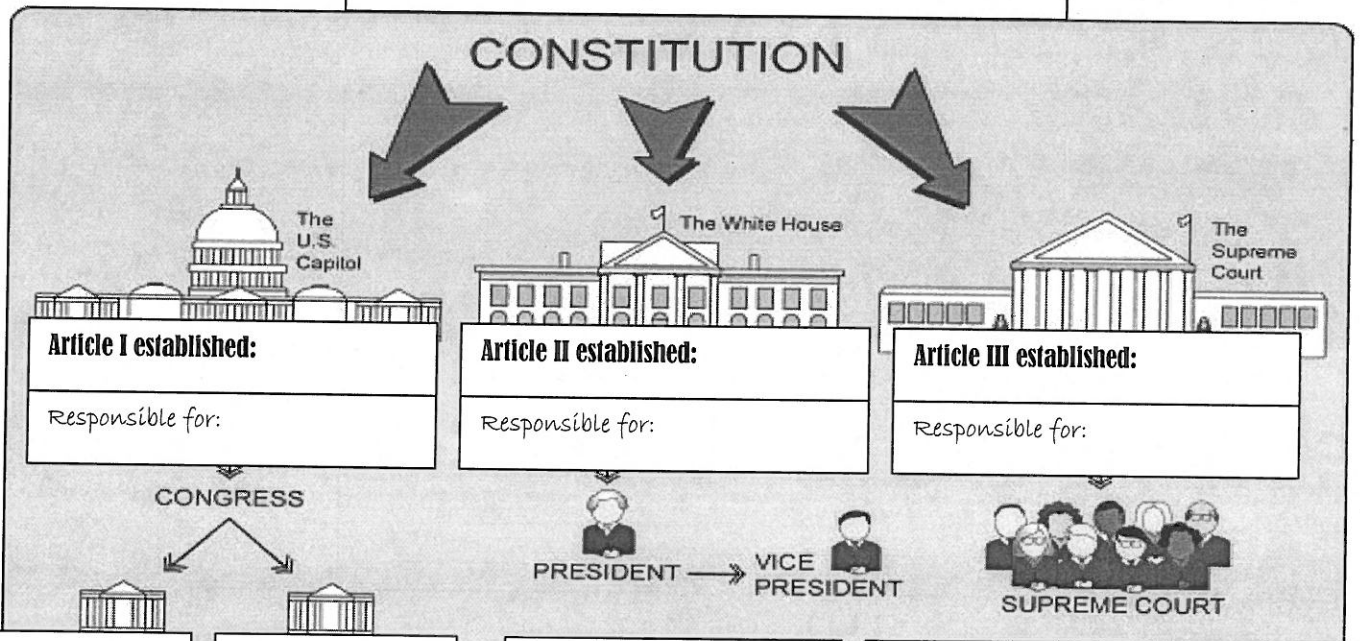
Great Compromise

Civics and Economics Goal 2 Review of the Top 100 Things to Know



Principles of the United States Constitution

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Lower House is the _____ of _____

Length of term _____ years

Total Number of Reps _____

Every _____ years, the census is taken to determine the number of reps each state will have.

Upper House is the _____

Length of term _____ years

Total Number of Reps _____

Every state has _____ members.

Length of Term _____ years

Powers Include:

- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____

Length of term for Justice _____

Total Number of Justices _____

Important Supreme Court Decisions:

Marbury v. Madison

Plessy v. Ferguson

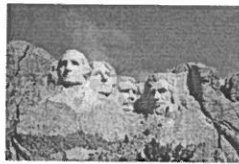
Brown v. Board of Education

Gideon v. Wainwright

Miranda v. Arizona

Civics and Economics Goal 2 Review of the Top 100 Things to Know

Powers and Checks of the Federal Government



For each power listed, identify the branch having the power and the branch(es) checking the power

Power and/or Check	This branch has this power	This branch checks this power
Create and pass legislation		
Veto bills		
Ratify treaties		
Appoint government officials (such as cabinet and federal judges)		
Impeachment		
Declare laws unconstitutional		
Declare war		
Override presidential vetoes		
Control Appropriations of Money		
Makes treaties		

And, some more important info about our 3 federal branches of government:

<p>Congressional Concepts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gerrymandering 2. Committee System 3. Impeachment
--

<p>Executive Stuff:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cabinet Departments 2. Executive Order

<p>Judicial Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process for cases moving through the Supreme Court
--

Civics and Economics Goal 2 Review of the Top 100 Things to Know

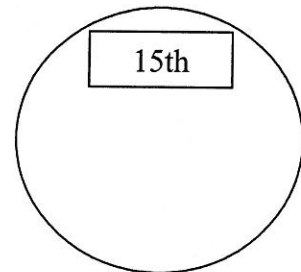
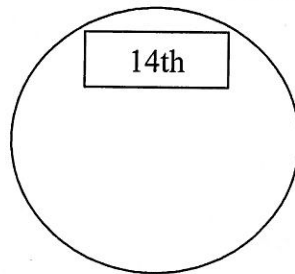
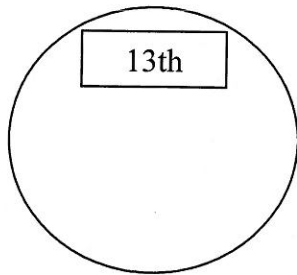
Bill of Rights →

Which group agreed to ratify the Constitution with the addition of the Bill of Rights?

Provide a summary of the rights protected/granted by the first 10 amendments to the US Constitution.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Civil War Amendments



Suffrage (That Means Voting) Amendments

19th	
23rd	
24th	
26th	

Some More Amendments

16th

18th
And was
repealed by
the 21st

Presidential Amendments
22nd
25th



**Money, Money, Money
(Or Should I Say
"Taxes, Taxes, and More
Taxes"?)**

Progressive Tax



Defined as:
Best Example:

Proportional Tax



Defined as:
Best Example:

**Why are proportional taxes
sometimes considered to be
or called "REGRESSIVE"?**

What are other methods that government uses to raise money (revenue)?

What are the 3 largest expenditures for our federal government?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

More NC stuff:



Important NC
 Supreme Court
 Decisions:

Leandro v. NC

State v. Mann

Swann v. Charlotte-Meck

**14th
 Amendment**

Defined as:

Cases Involving 14th
 Amendment

Plessy v. Ferguson

Dred Scott v. Sanford

Overturned by
Brown v. Board of Education:



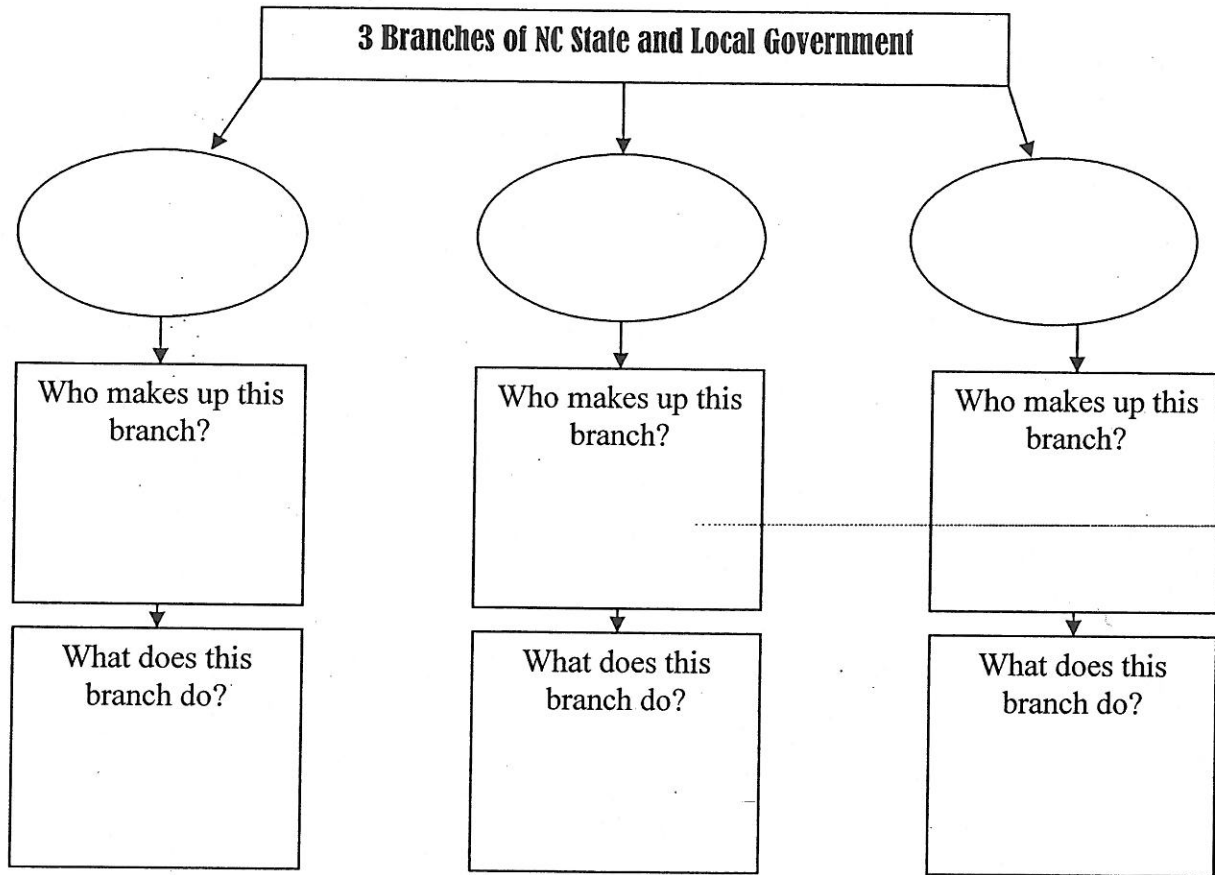
Sources of
 Revenue

Largest Source of
 State Revenue is
 NC State Income
 Tax

Largest Source of
 Local
 Government
 Revenue is
 Property Tax

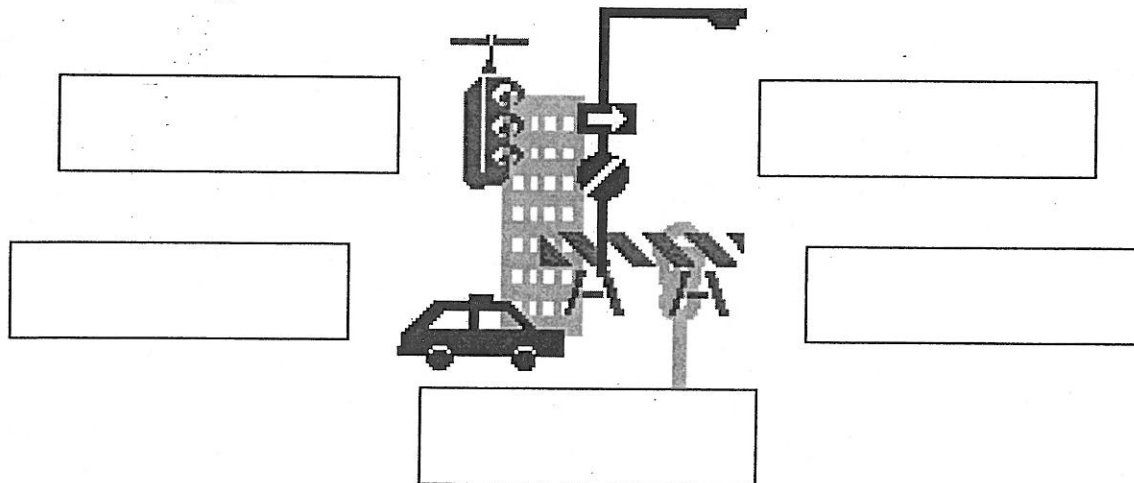
State and
 Local
 Expenditures

- *Public Schools
- *Community Colleges
- *Police, Fire, and Other Public Services
- *Health Services
- *Libraries
- *Parks/Rec
- *Social Services



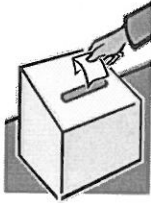
Charters are:

Types of Local Governments:



Goal 4 Top 100 Things to Know for the Civics and Economics EOC

Voting Requirements



DIFFERENT TYPES OF ELECTIONS:

1ST ON THE AGENDA IS A
PRIMARY ELECTION:

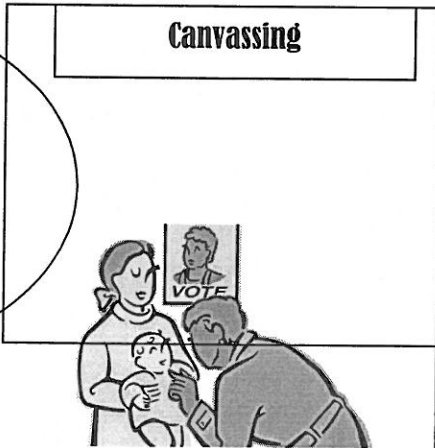
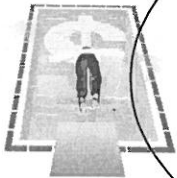
AFTER THE PRIMARY IS THE
GENERAL ELECTION:

AND IF YOU DON'T LIKE THE
JOB A POLITICIAN IS DOING
YOU CAN HAVE A
RECALL ELECTION:

CAMPAIGN ELECTION PROCESS (THIS
MEANS THE CANDIDATES ARE
TRYING TO EARN YOUR VOTE)

**Public and Private
Funding**

Canvassing



- Propaganda Techniques**
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.

Goal 4 Top 100 Things to Know for the Civics and Economics EOC

Roles of Political Parties: 1) Campaign for _____ 2) Inform the _____
3) Help Manage _____ 4) Linking Different Levels of _____
5) Serve as a _____ for the other party

TYPES OF POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEMS

1 Party System

2 Party System

Multi Party System

The United States 2-Party System

Democrats

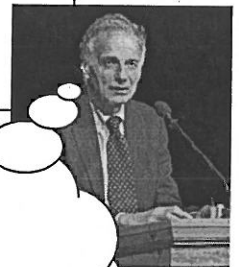
Republicans

Major 3rd Parties in American Politics

A platform is:

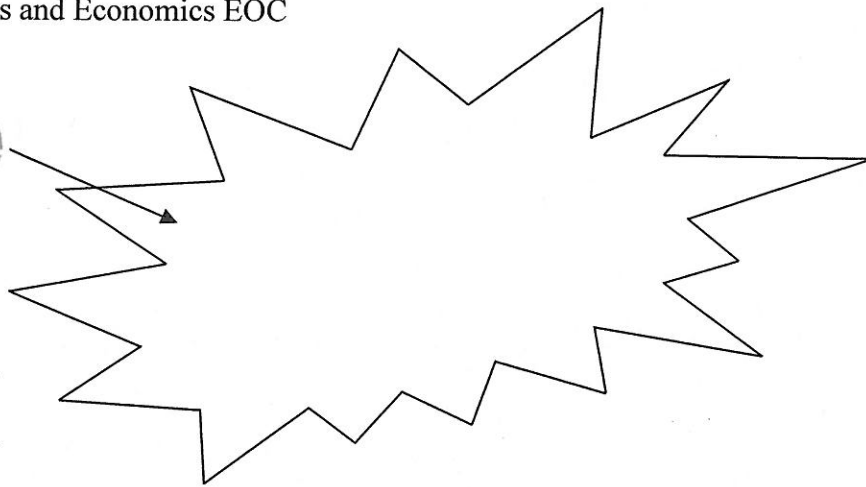
A third party is:

A plank is:



Interest Groups are

Types of Interest Groups



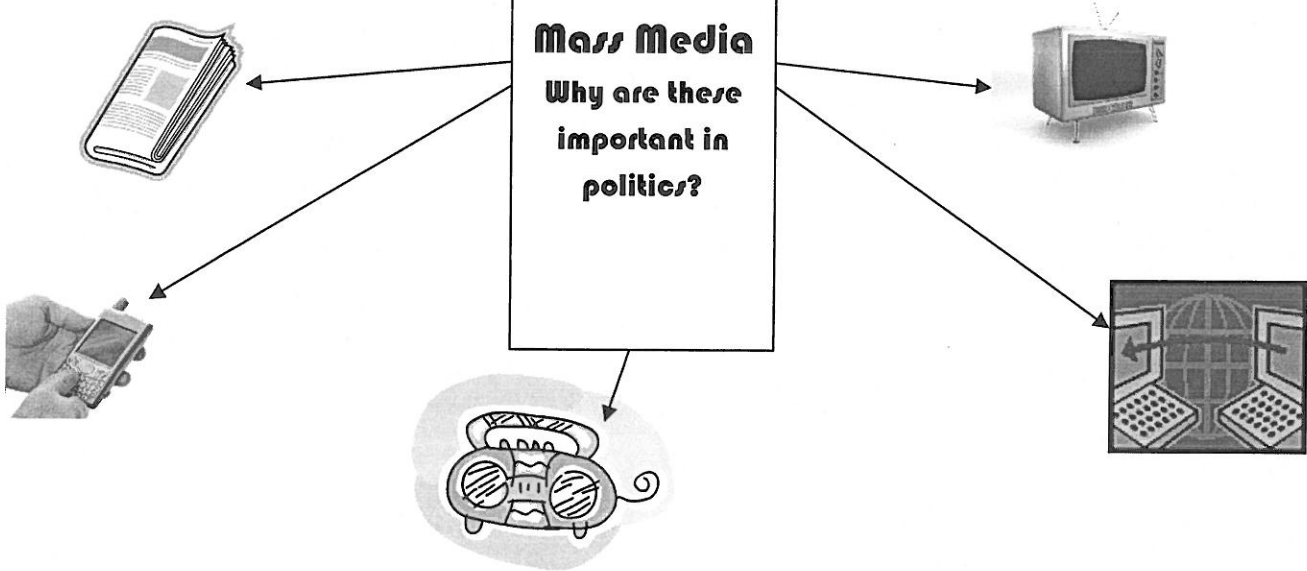
Political Action Committees (PACs for short) are:

Electoral College



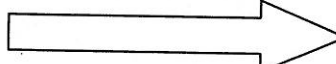
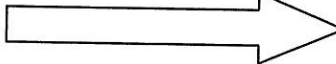
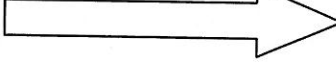
THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IS:

Mass Media
Why are these important in politics?





Rights and Duties of Citizens

FORMS OF RESOLUTION:

1. NEGOTIATION:

2. MEDIATION:

3. ARBITRATION:

4. COLLABORATION:

5. DEBATE:

6. COMPROMISE:

Civics and Economics Goal 5 Top 100 Review Activity

Federal Court System

Levels of Courts

State Court System

Highest Court in the Land

Highest Court in NC



District Court

Superior Court

Types of Jurisdictions	Definition	Example
ORIGINAL		
APPELLATE		
CONCURRENT		
EXCLUSIVE		

Criminal Law

Types of Law

Civil Law



Example of:

Example of:

Civics and Economics Goal 5 Top 100 Review Activity

Legislative Process:



A bill is introduced either in the _____ of _____ or the _____

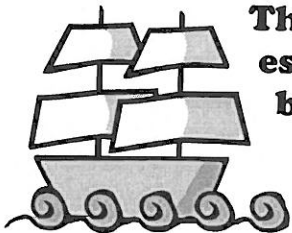
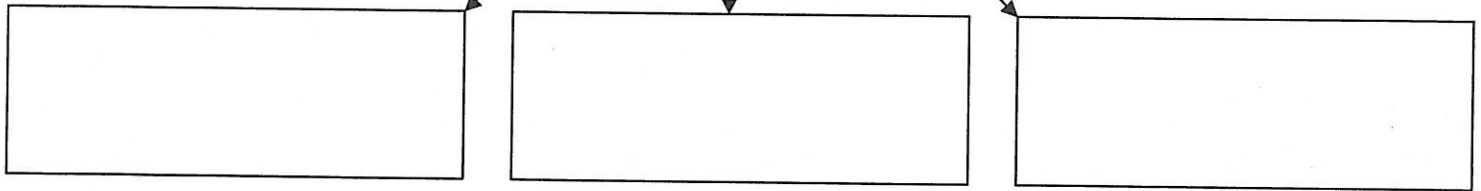
Bill is debated on the floor of the House of Representatives for a specific amount of time as determined by the _____ Rules _____, or for an unlimited time in the Senate, known as a _____, unless of course a Senator invokes the practice of _____ to limit the amount of time the bill will be debated in the Senate.

If the bill passes with a majority vote in the House, then it goes to the _____ to be voted on. If it passes in the Senate with a majority vote, then it goes to the _____ to be voted on. If it doesn't pass initially in the second house, then it can be sent to a _____ committee for further discussion.

If bill passes both houses, then the _____ will sign the bill, making it _____, or _____, which means to reject. However, a _____ vote by both houses will _____ the presidential veto, and the bill becomes law.

Also, a pocket veto is:

Committee System



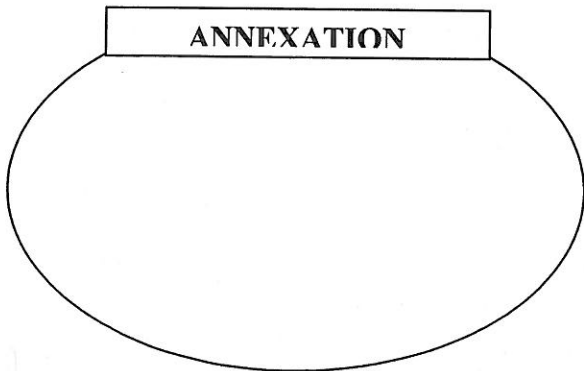
The Mayflower Compact

established a _____ which can
best be seen in the

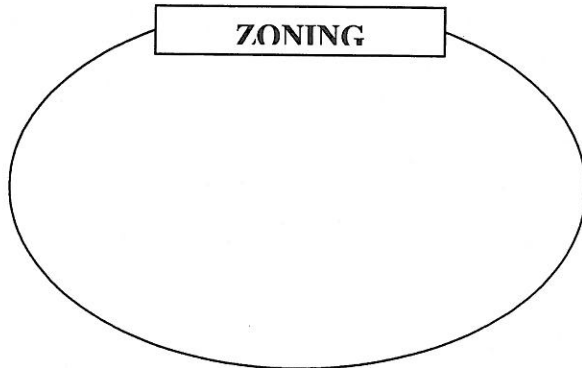
*******WHY DO WE HAVE PUBLIC HEARINGS?*******

LAND USAGE BY GOVERNMENTS

ANNEXATION



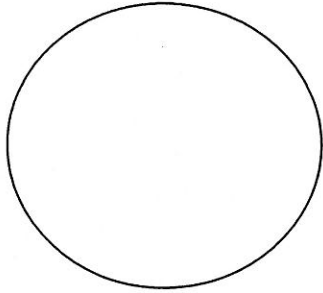
ZONING



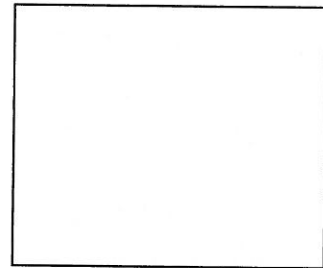
Civics and Economics, Goal 5 Top 100 Review Activity

The Adversarial System of American Courts:

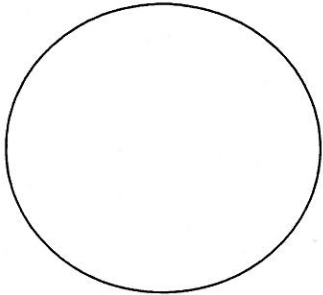
Civil Case



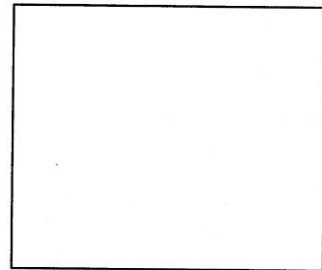
VS.



Criminal Case



VS.



The State Appointed Defense Attorney is called a _____ defender.

Steps in a Criminal Trial



1. _____
2. Preliminary Hearing
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. Sentencing or Acquittal

Important Court Officials

1. Judge
2. Court Reporter
3. Bailiff
4. Grand Jury
5. Petit Jury