

**GOAL 6: WHY LAWS ARE NEEDED & HOW THEY ARE ENACTED, IMPLEMENTED, & ENFORCED AT ALL GOVERNMENT LEVELS**

**Objective 1: Development of Laws in American Society**

1. Whose law was most influential on the US Adversarial System?

**Objective 2: Identify Various Kinds of Laws**

TYPE OF LAW	DEFINITIONS / EXAMPLES
CIVIL LAW	
CRIMINAL LAW	
INTERNATIONAL LAW	
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Public Law)	
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Public Law)	
STATUTORY LAW (Public Law)	

2. Define the following terms:

Precedents	
Prosecution	
Defense	

Lawsuit	
Plaintiff	

**Objective 6.03: Procedures Involved in Law-making**

1. What is the role of the executive branch in the lawmaking process?
2. What role do executive agencies play concerning laws?
3. List some agencies that help enforce administrative law?

**Objective 6.04: Ways to Inform Citizens About Laws**

1. Why should citizens remain informed about laws?

**Objective 6.05: Role and Responsibility of Government to Inform Citizens**

1. How does government inform citizens?

**Objective 6.06: Role of Lobbyists and Special Interest Groups**

1. Fill in the chart:

VOCABULARY TERM	DEFINITION	WHAT THEY DO
Lobbyist		
Special interest groups		

(Private, Public, and Economic)		
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**Objective 6.07: Responsibilities, Jurisdictions, and Methods of Law Enforcement Agencies**

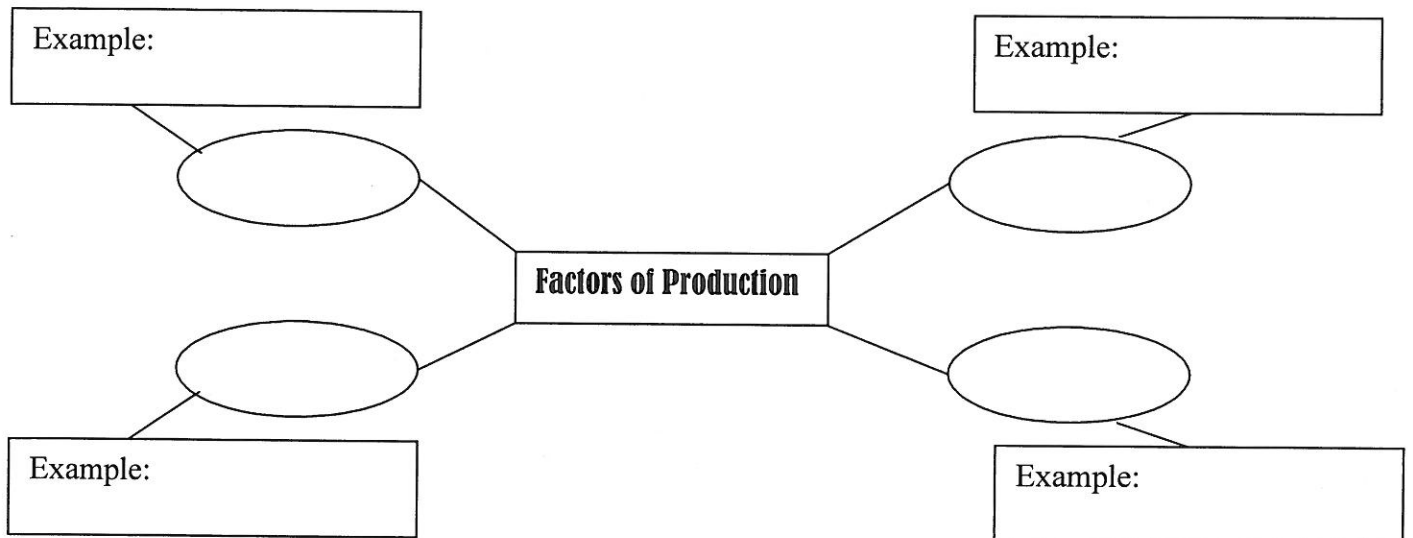
1. Fill in the chart: Law Enforcement Agencies

<b>Level/Jurisdiction</b>	<b>List the Agencies within their Jurisdiction</b>	<b>What are their responsibilities?</b>
Federal		
State		
Local		

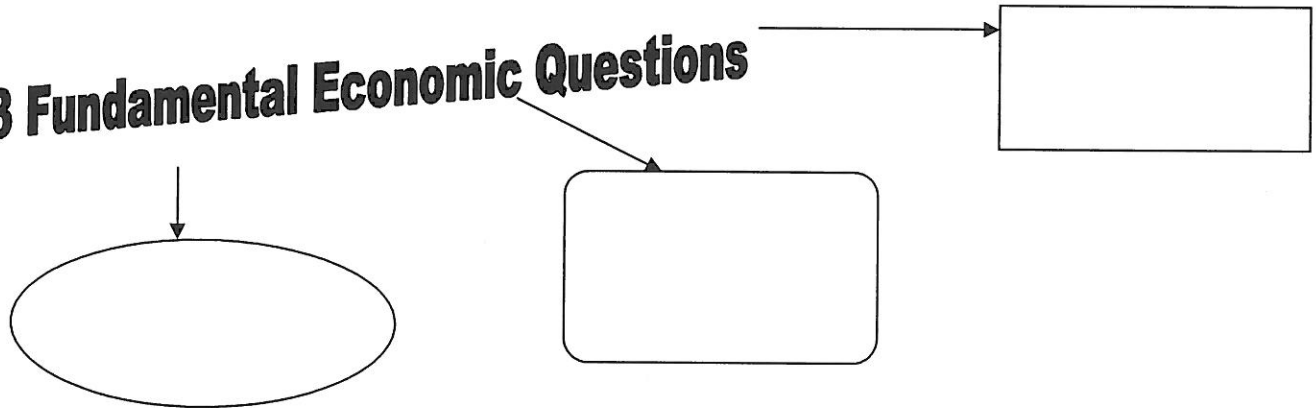
**Objective 6.08: Methods to Address Criminal Behavior**

1. It is the job of the \_\_\_\_\_ to decide innocence or guilt and the job of the \_\_\_\_\_ to pass sentence.
2. What might be punishments for minor crimes?
3. What might be punishment for major crimes?

Goal 7 EOC Review of the Top 100



**3 Fundamental Economic Questions**



**SCARCITY IS:**

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**EXAMPLES OF SCARCE ITEMS:**

A large empty rectangular box for writing examples of scarce items.

**FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN MAKING ECONOMIC DECISIONS:**

1)

*TRADE-OFFS:*

Example:

2)

*OPPORTUNITY COST:*

Example:

3) THE LAW OF DIMINISHING RETURNS:

4) MARGINAL UTILITY:

# Goal 7 EOC Review of the Top 100

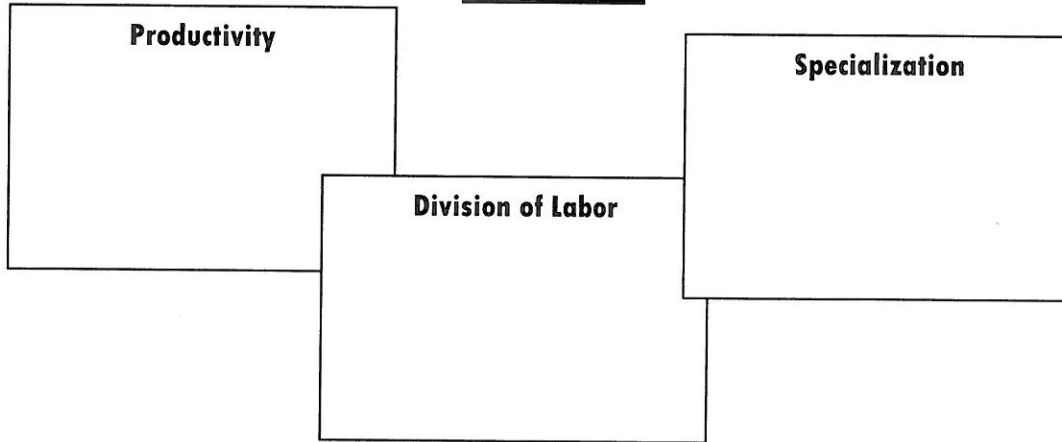
And don't forget about:

**Wants are!**

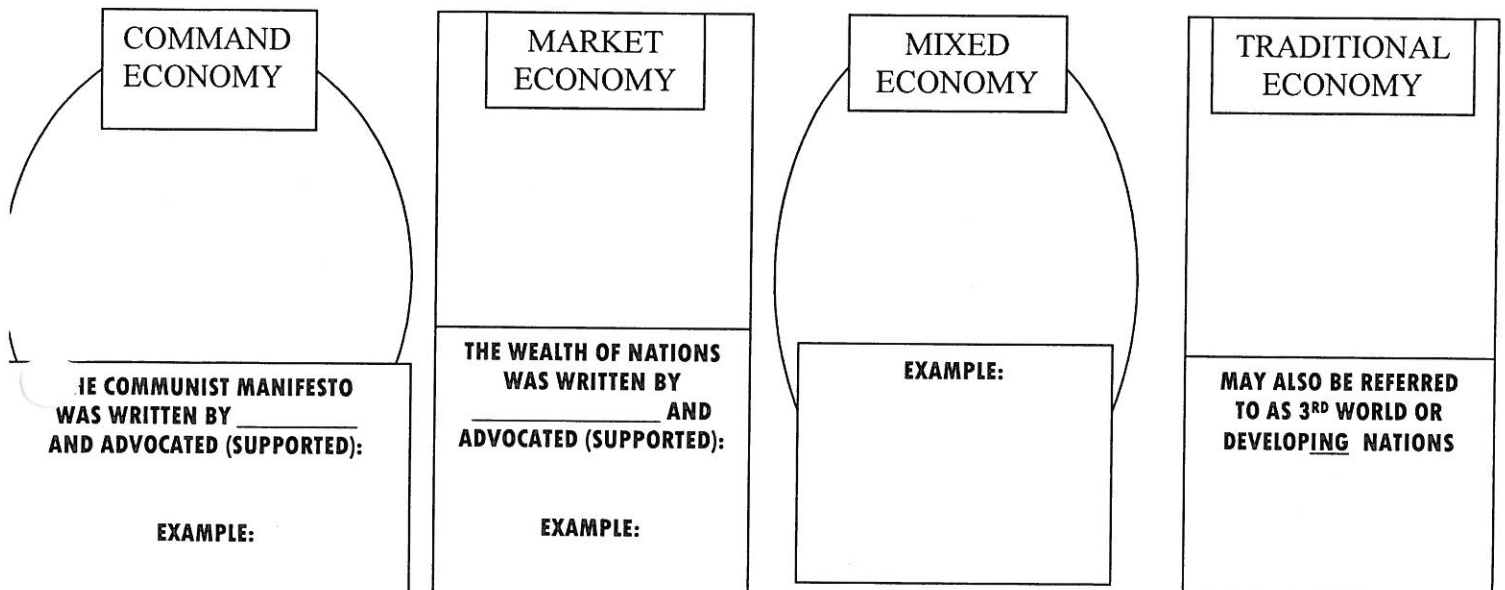
**Needs Are:**

## Things You Need To Know About labor and Human

### Capital:



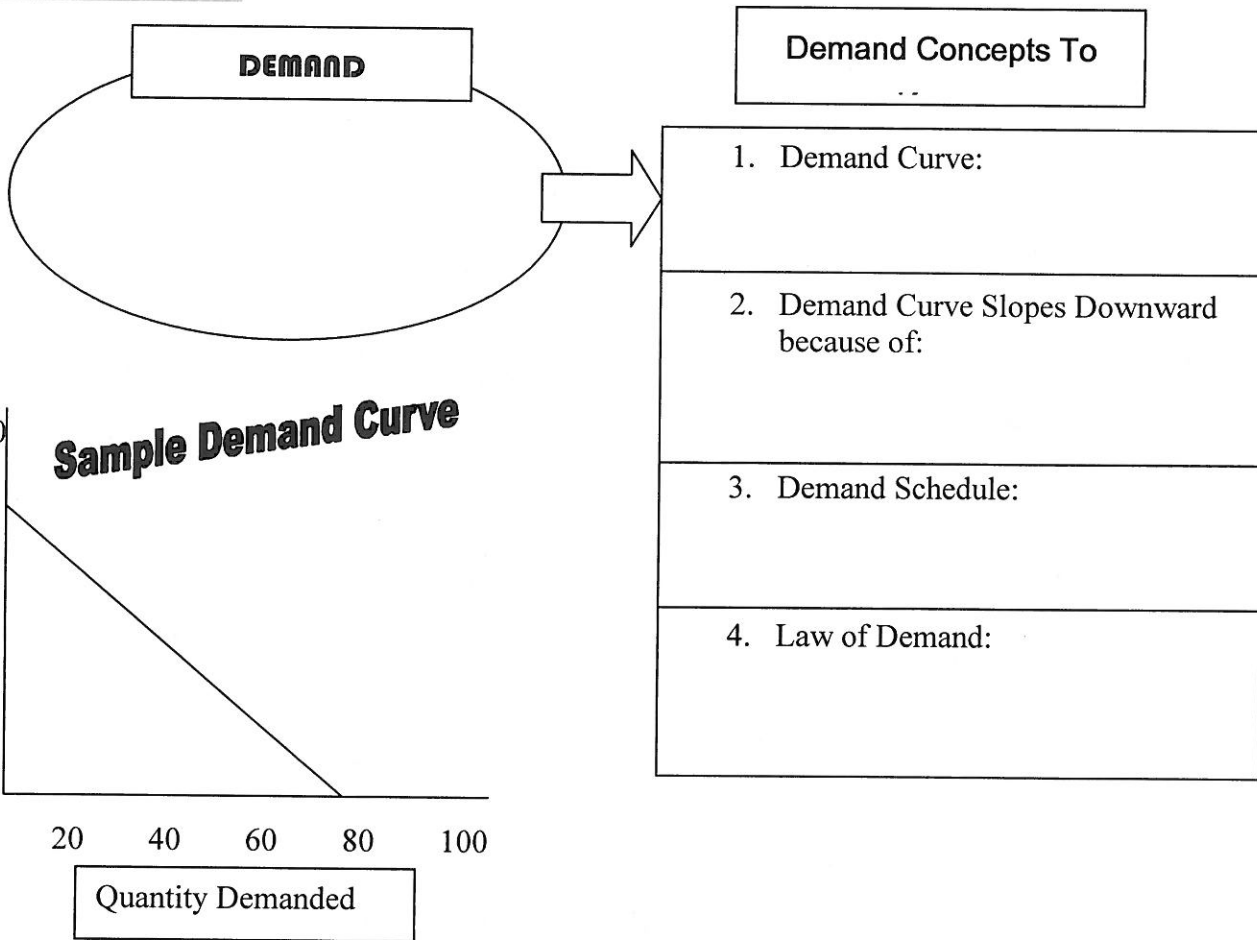
### TYPES OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS:



# 3 Basic Economic Questions



- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_



## Factors that Affect Demand:

<p><b>1.</b></p> <p><b>2.</b></p> <p><b>3.</b></p>	<p><b>4.</b></p> <p><b>5.</b></p>
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**Goal 8 Civics and Economics Top 100 Review**

To truly understand economics and how a FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM (define in the box)

it is important to understand the role *supply* plays.

Supply is:

Supply Concepts



When \_\_\_\_\_  
**Rise, Quantity Supplied**  
\_\_\_\_\_



When \_\_\_\_\_  
Fall, Quantity Supplied  
\_\_\_\_\_

**What is a supply schedule?**

**The above is best described as:**

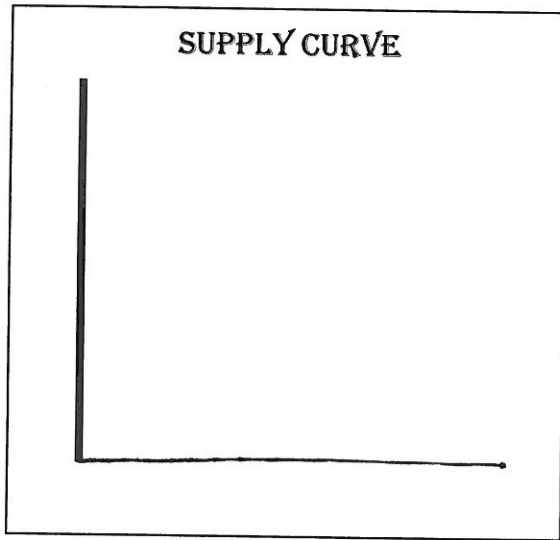
**Profit is:** \_\_\_\_\_



Goal 8 Civics and Economics Top 100 Review

Why is This important for Businesses?

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*Place the following info on the curve to the left...*

- 1) **PRICE, QuaNtity**
- 2) Use Supply Schedule to plot the following.

<u>Supply Schedule</u>	
Price	Quantity Supplied
\$500	500
\$400	300
\$300	200
\$200	100
\$100	50
\$50	10

Factors that affect or change supply are:

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-

Elasticity of Supply is:

**Goal 8 Civics and Economics Top 100 Review**

A) What is a subsidy? \_\_\_\_\_ →

B) ProDucTS ThaT ARE likely to Be ElaSTic:

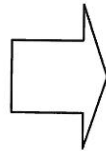
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

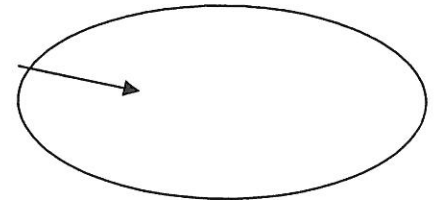
**Why?**



\_\_\_\_\_

C) Why Would SomeThing Be INelAStic? \_\_\_\_\_

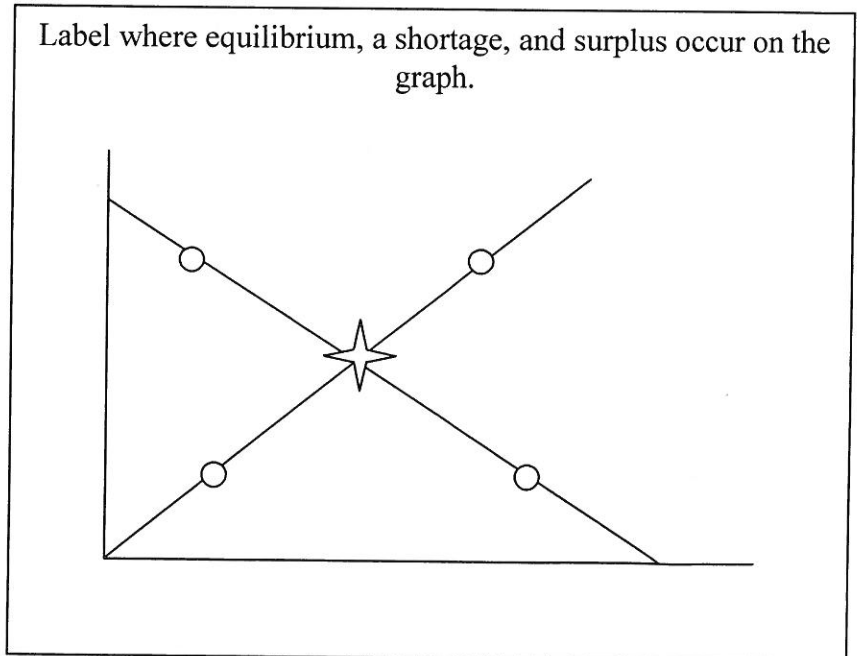
EXAMPLE OF AN INELASTIC GOOD or SERVICE is

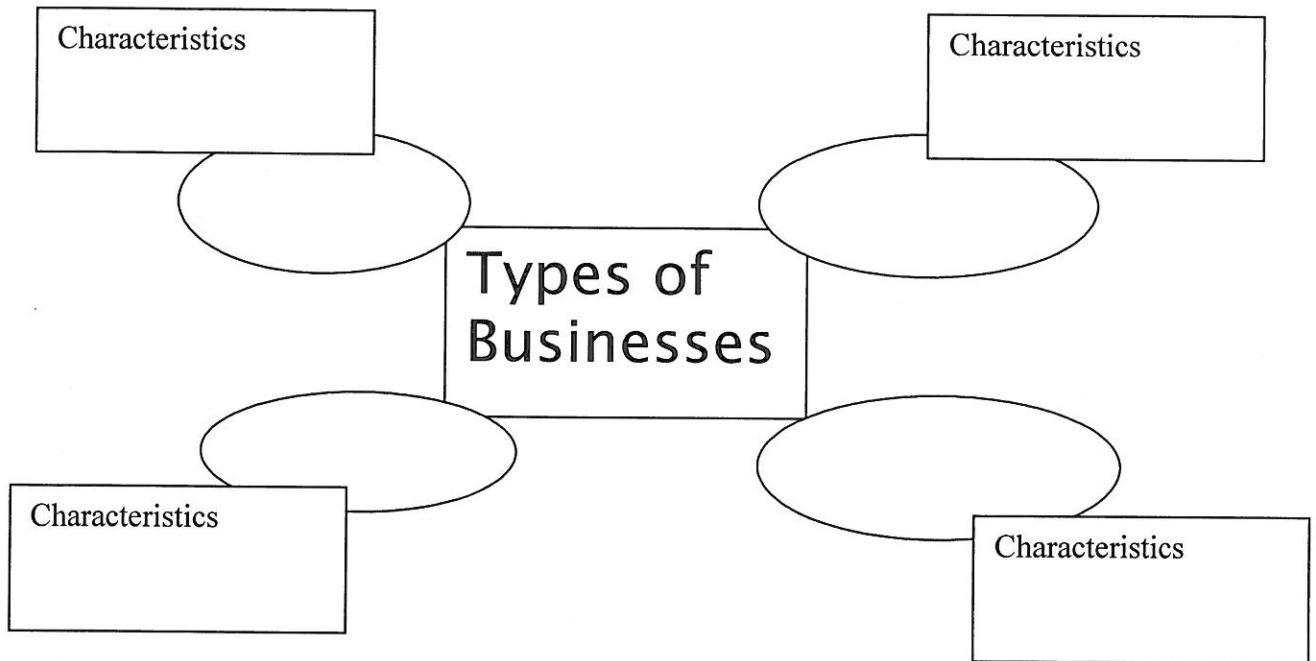


Define EQUILIBRIUM:

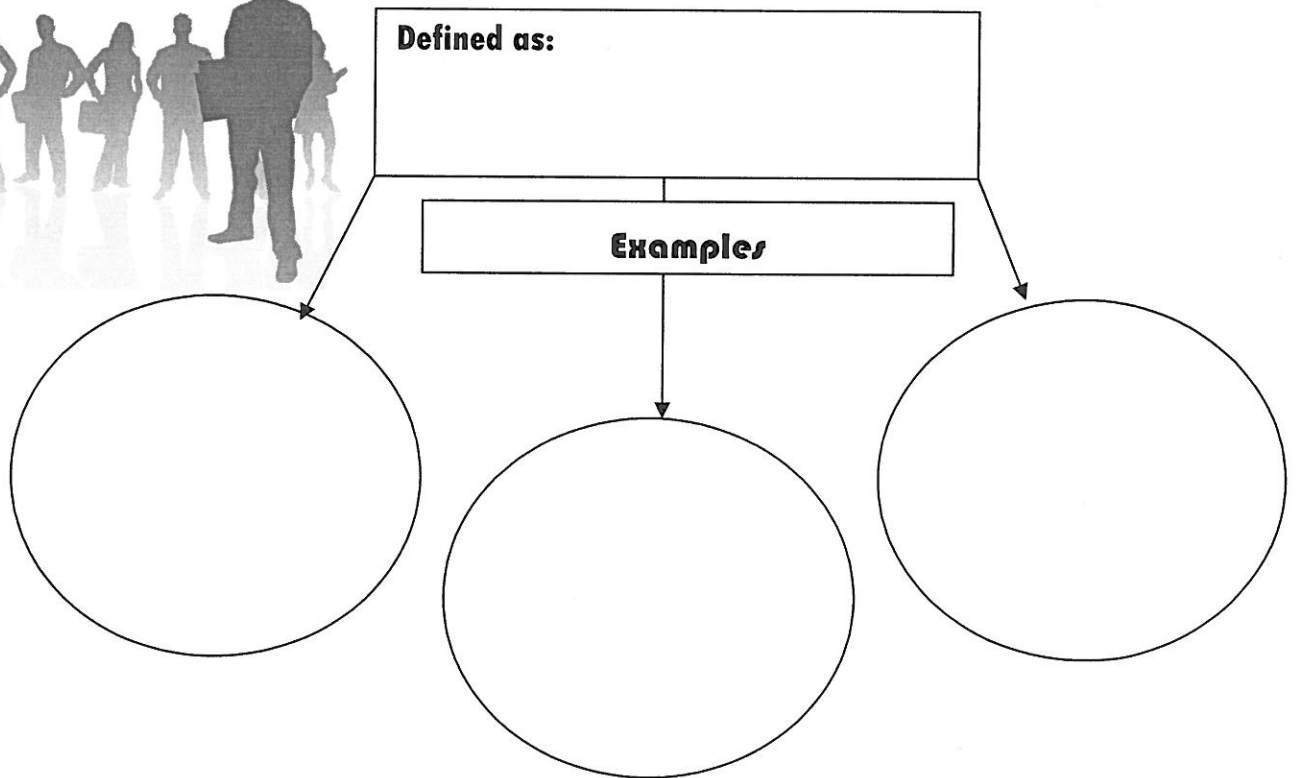
Define SHORTAGE:

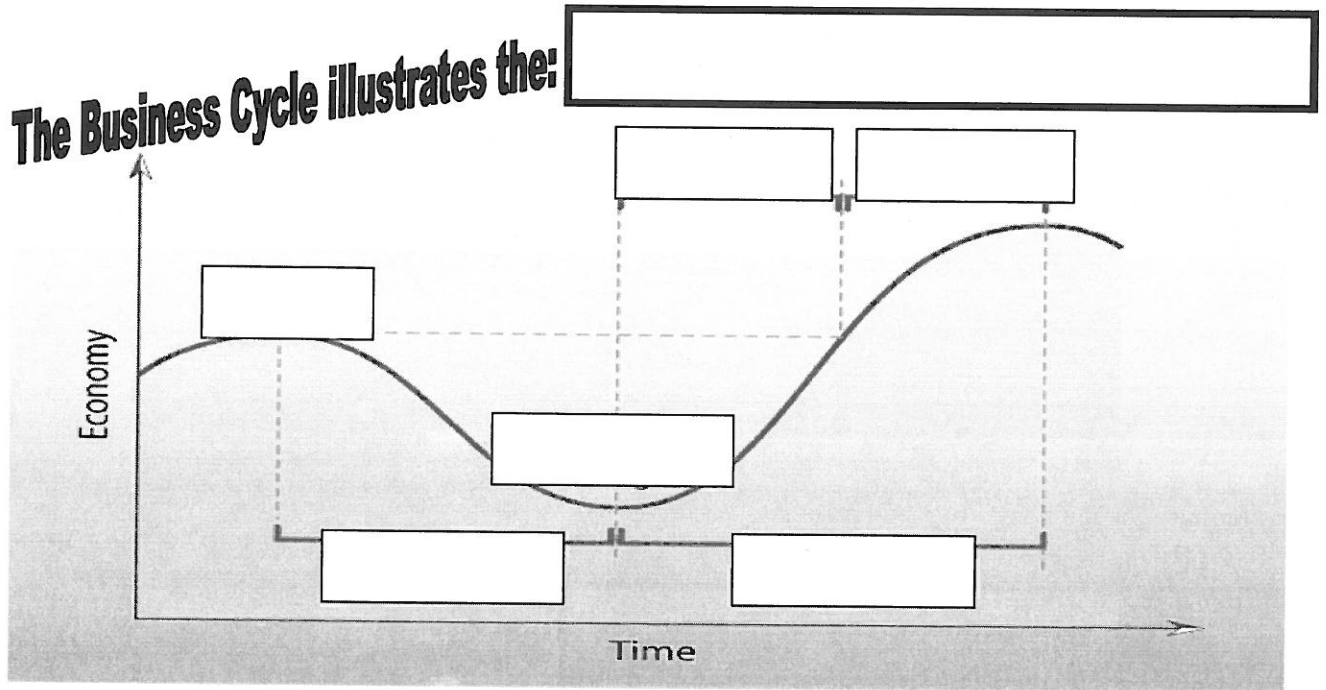
Define SURPLUS:





# Labor Unions





Label the parts of the Business Cycle in the boxes provided.

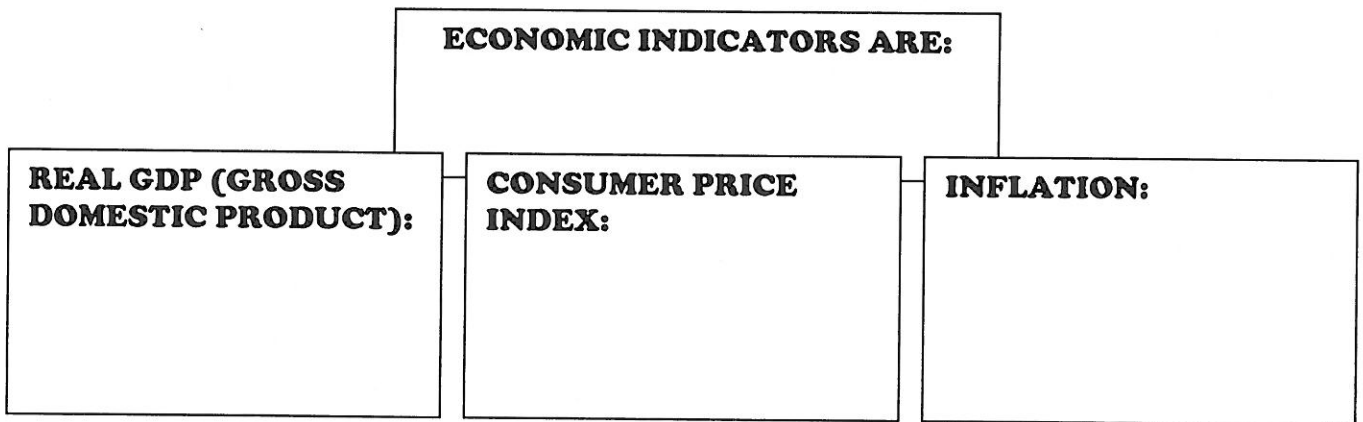
Also, make sure you understand what these mean:

Expansion: \_\_\_\_\_

Peak: \_\_\_\_\_

Contraction: \_\_\_\_\_

Recession: \_\_\_\_\_



## Goal 9 Civics and Economics Top 100 Review

### GOVERNMENT'S INVOLVMENT IN THE ECONOMY:

#### 1. MONETARY POLICY:

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The Central Bank of the United States is the \_\_\_\_\_ . This "Bank" is in charge of Monetary policy. They can use the following strategies:

- A) INCREASING THE DISCOUNT RATE WILL MOST LIKELY \_\_\_\_\_ INTEREST RATES ON LOANS CHARGED TO CONSUMERS.
- B) DECREASING THE DISCOUNT RATE WILL MOST LIKELY \_\_\_\_\_ INTEREST RATES ON LOANS CHARGED TO CONSUMERS.
- C) INCREASING THE RESERVE REQUIRMENT FORCES BANKS TO \_\_\_\_\_
- D) DECREASING THE RESERVE REQUIRMENT ALLOWS BANKS TO \_\_\_\_\_

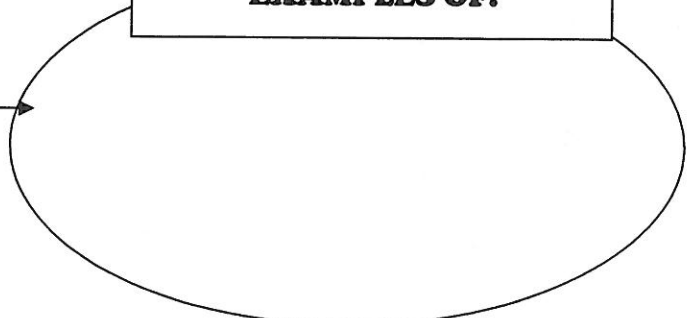
#### 2. FISCAL POLICY:

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- A) LOOSE FISCAL POLICY IS: \_\_\_\_\_
- B) TIGHT FISCAL POLICY IS: \_\_\_\_\_
- C) TO CONTROL INFLATION, THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ TAXES AND \_\_\_\_\_ SPENDING.
- D) TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMY, THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT \_\_\_\_\_ TAXES AND \_\_\_\_\_ SPENDING.

**GOVERNMENT  
REGULATION:**

**EXAMPLES OF:**



**Goal 9 Civics and Economics Top 100 Review**



**TRADE STUFF**



*NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT*

**WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION**

**TARIFF**

**TRADE BALANCE**

**TRADE SURPLUS**

**TRADE DEFICIT**

**EUROPEAN UNION (EU)**

**WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?**

