

## **Civics EOC Study Guide**

This schedule is intended to be a guide to help you prepare for this year's Civics End of Course Exam.

***Exam Dates:  
May 16/17***

### ***Origins and Purposes of Law and Government***

- Enlightenment Ideas: [SS.7.C.1.1](#)
- Impact of Key Documents: [SS.7.C.1.2](#)
- English Policies: [SS.7.C.1.3](#)
- Declaration of Independence: [SS.7.C.1.4](#)
- Articles of Confederation: [SS.7.C.1.5](#)
- Preamble of the Constitution: [SS.7.C.1.6](#)
- Separation of Powers and Checks & Balances: [SS.7.C.1.7](#)
- Federalists and Anti-Federalists: [SS.7.C.1.8](#)
- Rule of Law: [SS.7.C.1.9](#)
- Sources & Types of Laws: [SS.7.C.3.10](#)

### ***Roles, Rights, & Responsibilities of Citizens***

- Citizenship: [SS.7.C.2.1](#)
- Obligations of Citizens: [SS.7.C.2.2](#)
- Bill of Rights & Other Amendments: [SS.7.C.2.4](#)
- Constitutional Safeguards & Limits: [SS.7.C.2.5](#)
- Constitutional Rights: [SS.7.C.3.6](#)
- 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, & 26th Amendments: [SS.7.C.3.7](#)
- Landmark Supreme Court Cases: [SS.7.C.3.12](#)

### ***Government Policies and Political Process***

- Political Parties: [SS.7.C.2.8](#)
- Qualifications for Political Office: [SS.7.C.2.9](#)
- Monitoring & Influencing Government: [SS.7.C.2.10](#)
- Media & Political Communications: [SS.7.C.2.11](#)
- Public Policy: [SS.7.C.2.12](#)
- Multiple Perspectives: [SS.7.C.2.13](#)
- U.S. Domestic & Foreign Policy: [SS.7.C.4.1](#)
- Participation in International Organizations: [SS.7.C.4.2](#)
- U.S. & International Conflicts: [SS.7.C.4.3](#)

### ***Organization and Function of Government***

- Forms of Government: [SS.7.C.3.1](#)
- Systems of Government: [SS.7.C.3.2](#)
- Three Branches of Government: [SS.7.C.3.3](#)
- Federalism: [SS.7.C.3.4](#)
- Amendment Process: [SS.7.C.3.5](#)
- Structure, Function, & Processes of Government: [SS.7.C.3.8](#)
- Court System: [SS.7.C.3.11](#)
- United States & Florida Constitutions: [SS.7.C.3.13](#)
- Government Obligations & Services: [SS.7.C.3.14](#)

### ***iCivics Games***

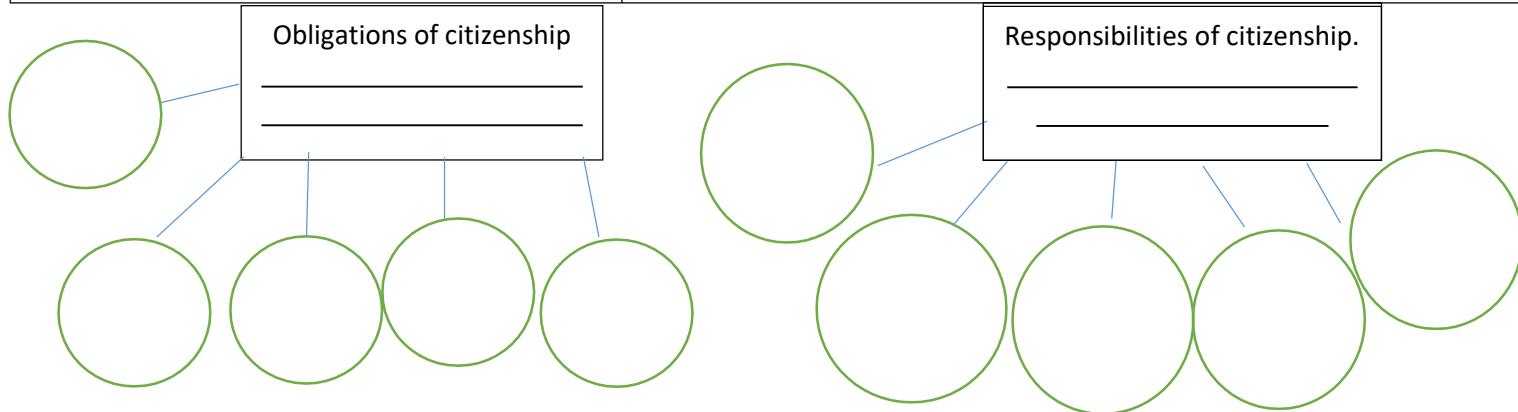
- [Argument Wars](#)
- [Do I Have a Right?](#)
- [Do I Have a Right - Bill of Rights Edition](#)
- [Branches of Power](#)
- [Cast Your Vote](#)
- [Counties Work](#)
- [Court Quest](#)
- [Crisis of Nations](#)
- [Executive Command](#)
- [Immigration Nation](#)
- [Law Craft](#)
- [People's Pie](#)
- [Power Play](#)
- [Represent Me](#)
- [Responsibility Launcher](#)
- [Supreme Decision](#)
- [We The Jury](#)
- [Win the White House](#)

# **Civics EOC Study Guide**

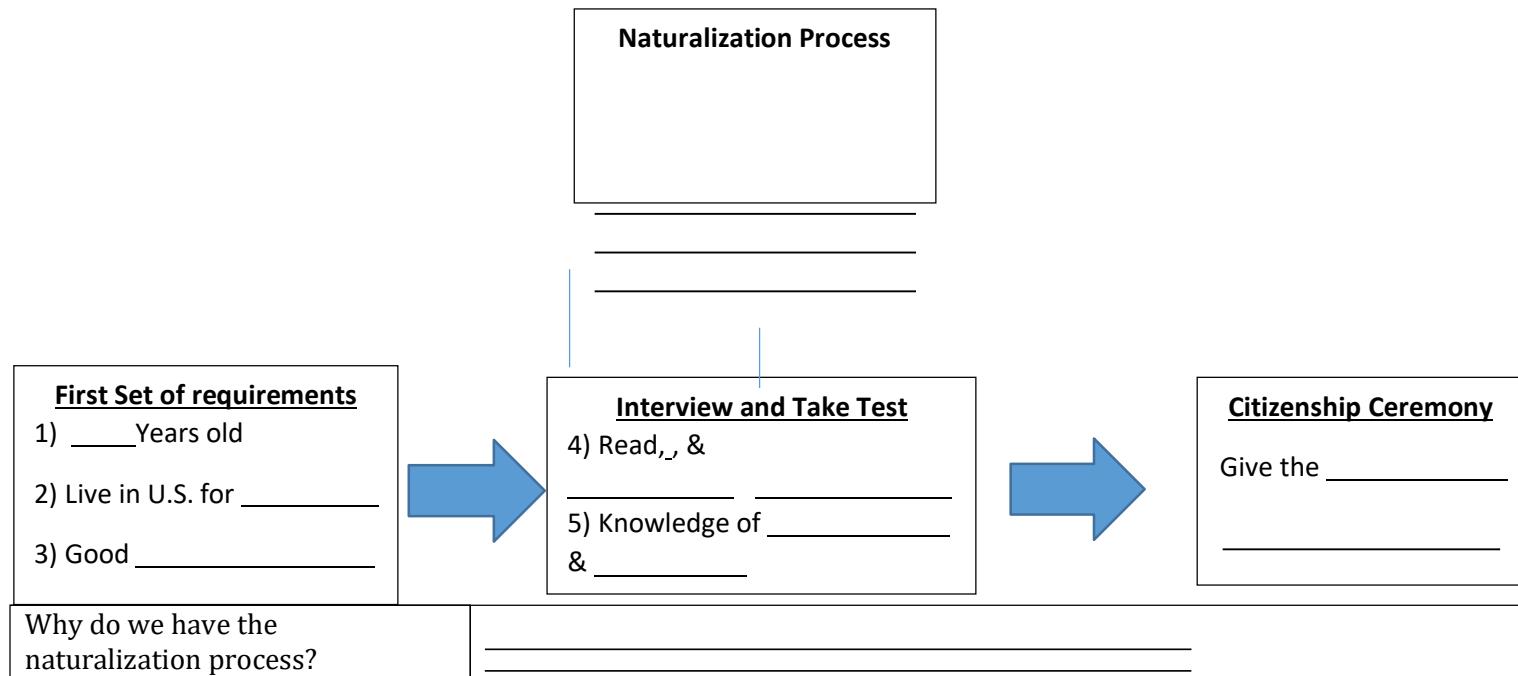
*Directions: Complete each section of the study guide using your understanding of the concepts from throughout the year. You may have to research, revise, and return to sections to respond to each prompt correctly.*

## **Citizenship**

_____	Someone who permanently lives in the U.S., but is not a_____.
_____	Someone who moves from one country to another country.
Law of _____	If your parents are U.S. citizens, you are a U.S._____.
Law of _____	If you are born on U.S. soil, you are automatically a_____.
S S S	Men between 18 and 25 are signed up and can be drafted into war if needed.
Definition of Citizenship (14 <sup>th</sup> amendment)	Anyone who is_____ or _____ is a U.S. citizen.



Why is it important to fulfill our obligations of citizenship?	_____
Why is it important for citizens to be active participants in the community?	_____



## **Forms & Systems of Government**

<b>SYSTEMS of Government</b>	Determines how Power is divided in the country.
<b>FORMS of Government</b>	Shows who has the power in government.

### **Systems of Government**

<b>System of Government</b>	<b>Central Government has most/all of the power</b>	<b>The States have a most/all of the power.</b>
System	X	
System		X
System	X	X
P System	System of government in which the citizens elect representatives. However, the elected representatives choose the _____, who is the executive authority of the country.	

### **Forms of Government**

<b>FORMS of Government</b>	Shows who has the power in government.
_____	When the citizens control the government by directly deciding/voting on laws and procedures.
/ _____	When the citizens control the government, but elect _____ to govern the country. This is also called <b>popular sovereignty</b> .
Absolute Monarchy	_____
_____	Power is inherited through the bloodline, but a _____ limits the monarch's power.
Oligarchy	When one person has complete control over the country and citizens. The most common type is a _____.
Anarchy	_____
_____	Every citizen in the country is equal and the citizens own all means of production.
Communism	_____

### **Foundations of American Democracy (Enlightenment and Influential Docs)**

<b>E _____ Thinkers</b>	Group of people who came up with theories on how the government should run.	
_____	A theory created by John Locke that says all people are born with the rights to _____, & _____.	
_____	A theory created by John Locke that says in order for people to protect their natural rights, they must create a contract between themselves and a _____.	
_____	A theory created by Montesquieu that says the only way government will work properly is if it is broken up into _____ branches.	
<b>Influential Documents</b>	<b>What was the document?</b>	<b>Ideas our founding fathers gained from it.</b>
_____	Document that limited the power of the King of England and made sure the King had to follow all the laws of the kingdom.	_____
_____	Document that gave additional rights to the people of England (i.e. freedom of speech, no cruel or unusual punishment, etc.)	_____
_____	Document that outlined how the people on the Mayflower would be governed once they landed.	_____
Thomas Paine's Common Sense	_____	Declaring Independence

## English Policies and Steps Toward Independence

	Colonists wanted more land westward. Britain sent troops to help win the war. King George felt the colonists should have to repay war costs and forbade them to expand into old French territory. Taxing of the colonists increased.
	Tax on every piece of printed paper; legal documents, licenses, newspapers etc.
<b>Townshend Act 1767</b>	Placed new taxes _____
<b>Tea Act of 1773</b>	Required colonists to buy _____ only from the British East India Company. Colonists response: _____
	_____ : Required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers Also included: closing Boston Harbor until ruined tea was paid for and made town meetings illegal.
<b>First Continental Congress</b>	Sent a _____ to King George asking him to respect the colonists' rights as British citizens. Organized a _____ of British goods and banned trade with Britain.
<b>Thomas Paine's</b>	The 1776 publication moved colonists to declare independence from England.
<b>Second Continental Congress</b>	Fighting between colonist and British had begun. Approved the Declaration of Independence

## Understanding the Declaration of Independence

*In this section you may need to look at the actual text within the Declaration of Independence to respond accurately!*

<b>Different parts of the Declaration of Independence</b>	<b>Meaning of the parts of the Declaration.</b>
“ _____ ”	People are born with certain rights that can't be taken away.
“Among these are _____, _____, and the _____.”	Thomas Jefferson got the ideas for these rights from John Locke's natural rights.
“ _____ ”	The purpose of government is to protect the _____ of the citizens.
“ _____ ”	Governments get their power only if citizens give them permission.
“Whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to _____ or _____ it.”	_____

## Complaints in the Declaration of Independence

*In this section you may need to look at the actual text within the Declaration of Independence to respond accurately!*

<b>List of Complaints</b>	<b>What the complaints are referring to</b>
_____	The King took away colonists rights to have a jury decide whether they are guilty or not!
Imposing taxes without the consent of the people.	_____
_____	The King & Parliament brought in their own judges & ordered the colonists' judges around!
Quartering Soldiers	_____
_____	The King got rid of the legislatures in the colonies, which made it impossible to govern themselves!
“He has refused to assent to laws...”	The King refused to accept the laws of the colonies, which took away their ability to govern themselves!

## **The United States Constitution**

<b><i>Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation</i></b>	<b><i>How did the Constitution solve these weaknesses?</i></b>
Congress didn't have the power to _____ _____.	The Constitution gave Congress the power to _____ _____.
Congress couldn't control _____ between the states.	The Constitution gave Congress the power to control _____ between the states.
Congress couldn't _____ the laws it passed.	The Constitution created the _____ branch whose main job is to _____.
The national government had no court system. (no _____ branch)	The Constitution created the _____ branch, which is in Article _____.
The national government had no leadership (no _____ branch)	The Constitution created the _____ branch, which is in Article _____.
To change the Articles, _____ _____.	The Constitution made it so that only ____/____ of the _____ legislatures were needed to _____ the Constitution.

- The above weaknesses were the result of The Articles of Confederation creating a government that was too \_\_\_\_\_.
- Shays' Rebellion was important because it \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Federalists v. Anti-Federalists**

_____	1) Believed in a _____ central/national government. 2) Wanted the _____ ratified just the way it was.
_____	1) Believed in a _____ central/national government. 2) Wanted the _____ to have more power than the central government 3) Argued that the Constitution should protect the _____ of citizens and wanted to add a _____ to the Constitution before it was _____.
_____	A set of published articles and essays written to support ratification of the _____.
Anti-Federalist Papers	_____.

## **Preamble of the Constitution**

What was the intention of the preamble to the Constitution? *It is an \_\_\_\_\_ to the Constitution, establishing the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of government.*

<b><i>Parts of the Preamble</i></b>	<b><i>Goals and Purposes of the parts of the Preamble</i></b>
“ _____ ”	The government depends on the _____ for its power and exists to _____ them.
“ _____ ”	The government should be a better union of states than the one created under the Articles of Confederation.
“ _____ ”	The government should protect the freedoms of the people and keep things fair and honest.
“ensure domestic tranquility”	The government should _____
“provide for the common defense”	The government should _____
“ _____ ”	The government should work to make things better for everyone in the U.S.
“secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity”	The government should protect freedoms _____ and for _____.
“do and establish this Constitution”	This Constitution is officially the governing document for the United States of America.

## **Separation of Powers vs. Checks and Balances**

<u>of</u>	<u>and</u>
The limitation of government power by separating the power into _____ separate branches.	The ability of each branch of government to limit each other's powers so one doesn't become _____.
<b>Example:</b> Our constitution created the _____, and _____ branches.	1) The president can _____ an act of Congress. 2) Congress can override a veto with a / vote. 3) The Supreme Court can throw a law out if it violates the _____. (judicial review) 4) _____ appoints Supreme Court Justices. 5) The _____ must confirm ALL appointments. 6) _____ creates all lower federal courts. 7) _____ can impeach judges & the president.

## **The Bill of Rights**

What are the Bill of Rights made up of? \_\_\_\_\_

<b>#</b>	<b><i>Amendment Recap</i></b>	<b><i>What do those rights mean?</i></b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Freedom of _____	The government can't take our right to speak openly and express ourselves.
	Freedom of Religion	_____.
	Freedom of _____	The government can't take away our right to come together in groups.
	Freedom of _____	The government can't take away our right to publish news and information, even if it is about the government!
	Freedom to Petition	_____.
2 <sup>nd</sup>	The right to Bear Arms	_____.
3 <sup>rd</sup>	_____	The government can't force us to allow soldiers to live in our homes when there isn't a war.
4 <sup>th</sup>	No unreasonable searches or seizures	_____
5 <sup>th</sup>	"Pleading the Fifth"	_____
	Double _____	We cannot be charged for the same crime twice if we are found not-guilty the first time.
	Due Process	_____
	Self-Incrimination	_____
	Eminent Domain	The government can take private property for public use as long as they _____.
6 <sup>th</sup>	_____	We have the right to a quick trial that will be decided by an unbiased jury or our peers.
	Right to legal counsel	_____
	Right to a speedy and public trial	_____
	Confronting Witness and Notice of Charges	_____

7 <sup>th</sup>	Civil Trials	_____
8 <sup>th</sup>	_____	We are protected from a judge giving us a punishment that is not fair for the crime we have committed.
9 <sup>th</sup>	_____	Rights that we have that are NOT clearly written in the Constitution
10 <sup>th</sup>	_____	Powers not _____ to the Federal Government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are _____ to the States respectively, or to the people.

### Other Key Amendments and Acts

<u>Number</u>	<u>What caused this amendment to be added to the Constitution?</u>	<u>What did the amendment do?</u>	<u>What impact did this amendment have on social movements?</u>	<u>What impact did this amendment have on politics?</u>
13	A majority of citizens felt that slavery was wrong.	_____	African Americans began to gain rights in society.	This amendment was needed to classify African Americans as citizens.
—	African Americans and other groups were being treated unequally. Defining citizenship also made it easy to classify the newly freed slaves as citizens.	Defined _____ & created the “ _____ Clause”	Led to several movements including the _____ Movement.	Many groups of people, especially in the minority population, had to be treated fairly under the law.
15	African Americans were new citizens and were told by some states that they weren't allowed to vote.	_____	This amendment was also a big proponent of the Civil Rights Movement.	Members of the government started to listen to the needs of African Americans since they could now vote.
19	A group of women petitioned the government for 50+ years to gain this amendment.	_____	Women have continued to fight for equality over the years.	Members of the government started to listen to the needs of _____ since they could now vote.
24	Some states were charging a tax to vote so that those who were poor couldn't afford it.	_____	This amendment helped spark further Civil Rights Movements to end voting discrimination.	_____ people (many of them African Americans) started voting for candidates who would help fight for their rights.

26	Young men were being drafted into the _____ War. Citizens protested saying those who fight for our country should get to vote.	Lowered the voting age from _____ to _____.	N/A	Members of the government started to listen to the needs of 18-20 year olds since they could now vote.
<b><u>Civil Rights Movement</u></b>		<b><u>What did the law/act do?</u></b>		<b><u>Significance of Act/Law</u></b>
Civil Rights Act of 1964		Forbid discrimination based on race, sex, or disability in jobs, schools, public places, etc.		_____
_____ Act of 1965		Forbid discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests.		_____
Civil Rights Act of 1968		Forbid discrimination based on race in housing opportunities.		_____

### **Legislative Branch: Article I**

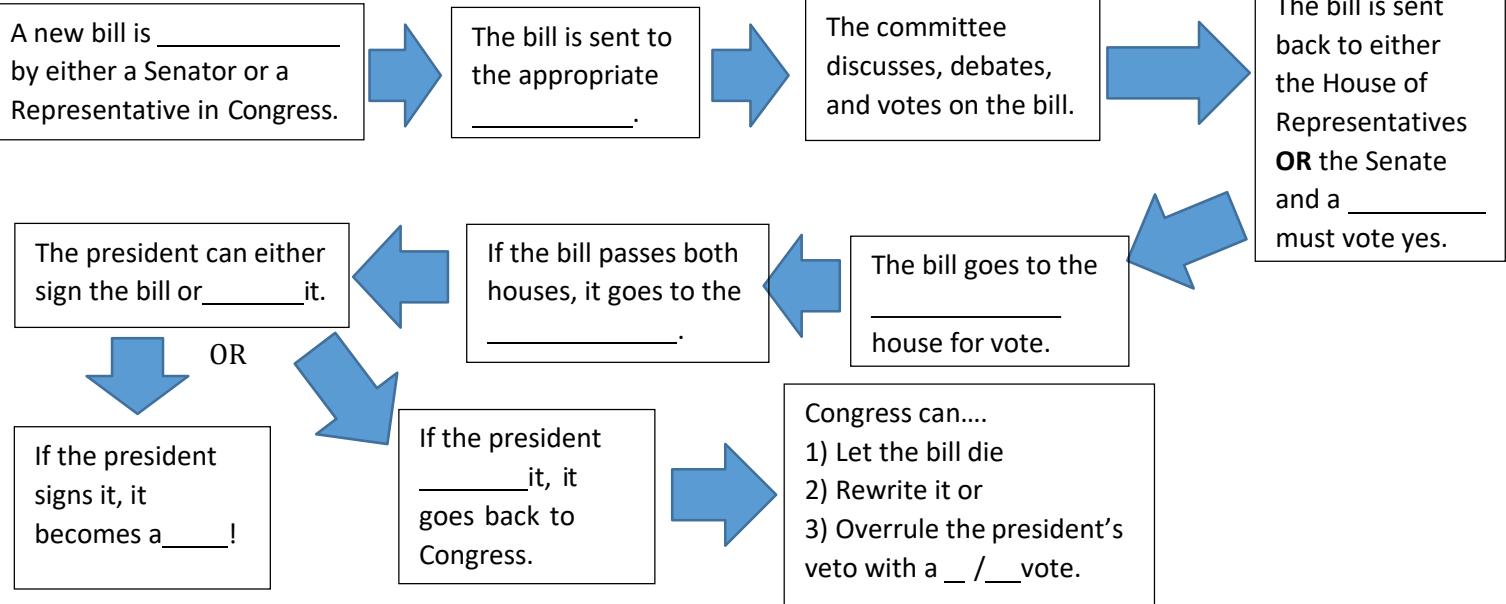
Main Job: \_\_\_\_\_ the Laws

<b><u>Congress (bicameral _____)</u></b>	House of _____	The _____
<b><u>What we call them...</u></b>	Congressman/Congresswoman	Senators
<b><u># of Members</u></b>	435	_____
<b><u>Term in office</u></b>	_____ years	_____ years
<b><u>Leader</u></b>	_____ of the House	The _____ The _____ is in charge when the VP is not available.
<b><u>Requirements to run</u></b>	_____ years old _____ years as a U.S. citizen	_____ years old _____ years as a U.S. citizen
<b><u>Unique functions/jobs</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impeaches (accuses) officials/judges</li> <li>• Originate "money bills"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holds the trial of the official/judge impeached</li> <li>• Ratifies Treaties with a _____ vote.</li> <li>• _____ president appointments</li> </ul>
_____ leader	The leader of the political party who has the most members in the House/Senate.	
_____ leader	The leader of the political party who has the _____ members in the House/Senate.	

### **Basic Powers of Congress**

1) Collect _____.	4) _____.	7) Regulate laws involving _____.
2) Borrow _____.	5) Create _____.	8) Create & pay for an _____ & _____.
3) _____ / _____ money.	6) Regulate _____ between states.	

## How a Bill Becomes a Law



## Committee System in Congress

What are the purpose of committees in Congress?	To divide the bills among the members of Congress by category so that 435 people don't debate over every bill at once.	
4 factors that determine what committee a member of Congress joins.	1) _____ 2) The political party he/she is in. 3) _____ 4) _____	
<u>Committee</u>	<u>Explanation of this type of Committee</u>	<u>Example of this type of Committee</u>
Standing Committee	_____	Senate Finance Committee
_____ Committee	A committee that is temporary for a specific bill.	Senate International Narcotics Control Committee
_____ Committee	Committees that have members of both the House and Senate to work out compromises on a bill.	There are currently no conference committees in Congress.

## Executive Branch: Article II

	Main Job: _____ the laws	
<u>President</u>		<u>Cabinet</u>
<b>Main Roles</b>	1) Commander of the _____. 2) Creates _____ policy. 3) Leader of the entire _____ branch.	<b>Main Roles</b> 1) Give _____ to the president. 2) Help _____ the laws passed by Congress.
<b>Requirements to run</b>	1) _____ years old 2) Resident of U.S. for _____ years 3) _____.	
<b>Powers of the President</b>	1) _____ bills from Congress. 2) _____ criminals. 3) Create _____, which are laws passed without Congress. 4) Makes _____ with other countries. 5) _____ federal judges, Supreme Court Justices, Ambassadors, and cabinet members. 6) Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.	

## Judicial Branch: Article III

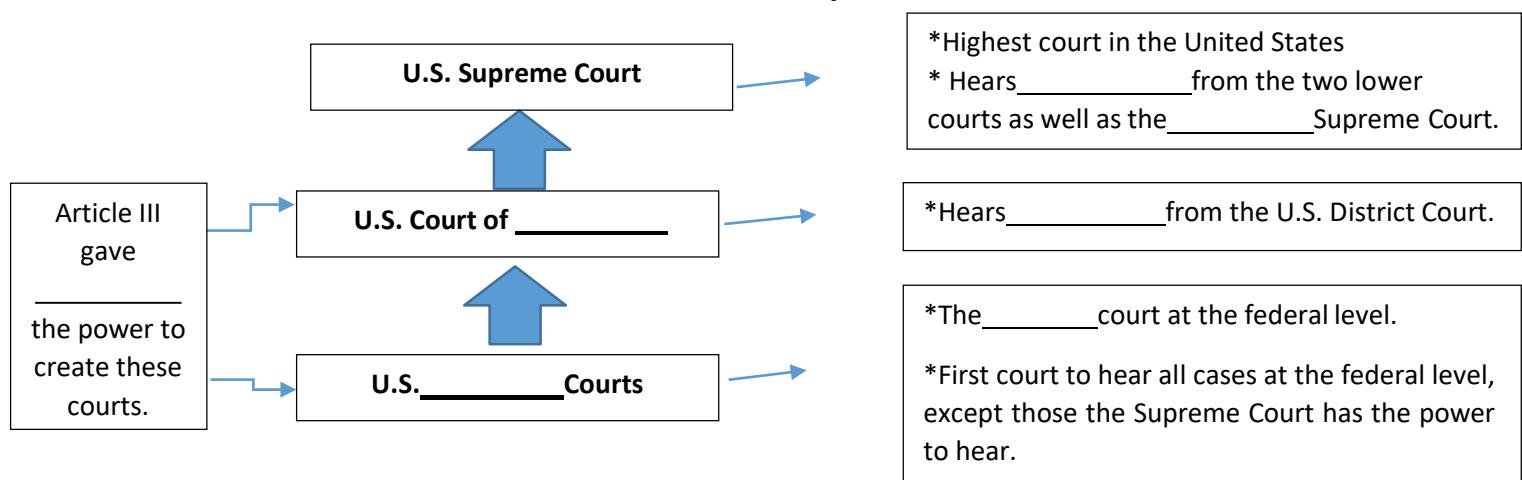
Main Job: \_\_\_\_\_ the laws

### Supreme Court

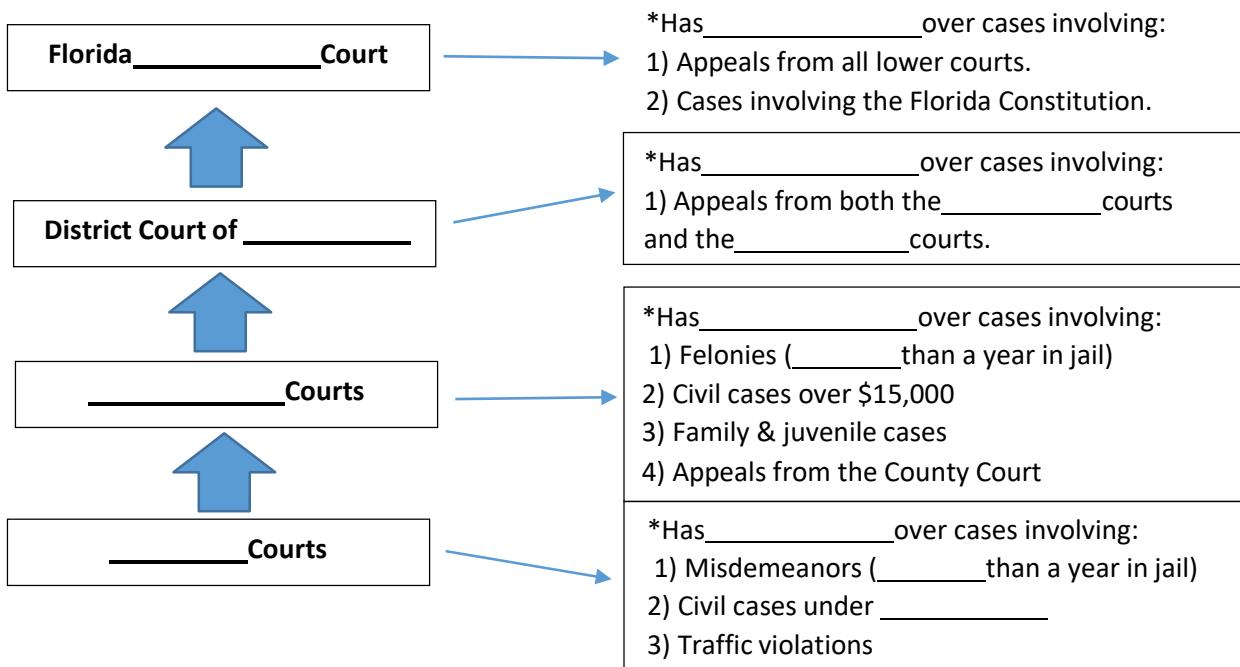
<b>Requirements</b>	Appointed by the _____. Confirmed by the _____.	
<b>Term</b>	_____	
<b>Leader</b>	_____	
<b>Powers of the Supreme Court</b>	Judicial Review	The power of the Supreme Court to _____.
	Writ _____	When the Supreme Court sends a request to a lower court to send them all the documents on a case. This is done because the Supreme Court has decided they are going to hear the case.
	The Supreme Court has _____	over all cases involving disputes between states.

What is the purpose of the trial courts?	To look at the _____ in a case and determine a _____.
What is the purpose of the appellate courts?	To review the _____ court decision for _____/_____.
Why are juries an important part of trials?	_____.

### Federal Court System



### Florida Court System



## Landmark Supreme Court Cases

<u>Supreme Court Case</u>	<u>Outcome and Significance of the Case</u>
_____	Established <b>judicial review</b> for the Supreme Court.
_____	This case changed how states conduct elections after a controversial ballot recount.
_____	Allowed segregation (_____ ) of the races. "Separate but equal"
_____	Stated _____ no longer allowed. "Segregation is inherently unequal"
_____	Upheled right of students to wear armbands in protest of the Vietnam War as a symbol of_____. Expanded students' rights in schools.
_____	Allows school administration to censor student's free speech if it is disrupting to the educational environment.
_____	This case established the right for those accused of crimes to have legal counsel.
_____	This case established the "_____ Rights." People accused of crimes are protected from self-_____.
_____	NO ONE is above the rule of_____, not even the_____!
_____	Extended _____ rights to juveniles.
_____	This case expanded the rights of those who carry guns.

## American Law

<u>Types of Law</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
_____	Laws that make an action a crime. This law is meant to protect citizens.
_____	Laws involving disagreements between citizens. "If it's not criminal, it's_____"
Juvenile Law	_____
Military Law	_____

<u>Sources of Law</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
_____	The_____ is the Supreme Law of the Land. Judges/courts will use the Constitution to determine what the law is.
_____	Both Congress and the Florida government have a series of books of all of the laws they have passed. Judges/courts will use these laws to determine the outcome of a case in court.
_____ Law	When a judge makes a decision on a case, that case can be used in the future to help decide a similar case. This is also known as_____ and/or_____ Law

<u>Judicial terms</u>	<u>Definitions/Explanations</u>
_____	When a judge/court throws out a case (or part of a case) due to lack of_____.
_____	When a judge orders someone to either do (i.e. community service) or not do something (i.e. restraining order)
_____	The right of someone in jail to formally request to see a judge if they have evidence they don't belong in jail.
_____	You may not be charged with a crime if that action became a crime after you did it.

## Rule of Law

What is the rule of law?	_____
Impact of Rule of Law on Government.	1) The government is_____ for obeying the law like everyone else. 2) The government must enforce the laws. 3) The government must provide those accused of crimes with due process. 4) The government shouldn't keep things_____, they should be transparent. 5) The government must consistently apply the laws to_____.

## **Political Parties**

A political party is _____.	
A party platform is _____.	
A candidate is _____.	
A third party is _____.	
What impact do political parties have on <b>society</b> ?	*They shape how citizens think about the government.
What impact do political parties have on <b>government</b> ?	They shape what kinds of _____ are passed.
What impact do political parties have on the political system?	Because _____ and _____ are the two major political parties, it's unlikely that others can get elected.
Democrats and Republicans DO NOT like _____ parties because _____.	

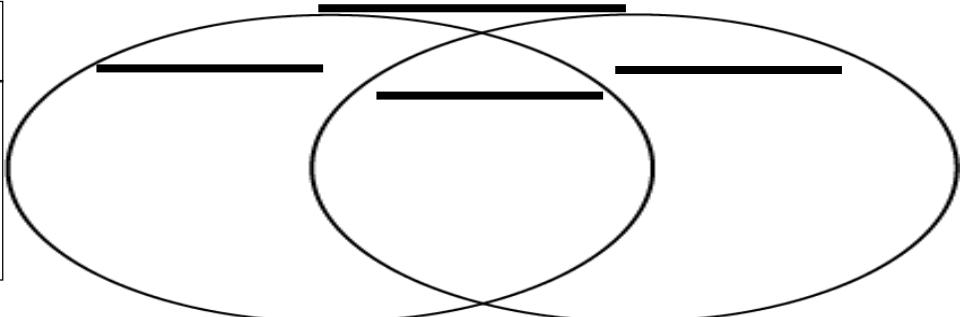
<b>Political Party</b>	<b>Ideas of Government Responsibilities</b>
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Government should provide more social services to take care of the citizens.</li> <li>*The wealthy should pay a higher tax rate to help pay for the services to help citizens.</li> <li>*Government should be more involved in how businesses run things.</li> <li>*Strong belief in equal rights for citizens.</li> </ul>
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Government should let citizens run their own lives with little interference.</li> <li>*Government should lower the taxes for citizens as much as possible.</li> <li>*Government should allow businesses to operate with little government interference.</li> <li>*Believes in traditional social values</li> </ul>
Communist Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Government should provide free healthcare to everyone.</li> <li>*Businesses should not keep their profits</li> <li>*Substantially increase taxes on the wealthy</li> </ul>
Socialist Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Eliminate all private ownership of banks, insurance companies, etc. (should be owned by all)</li> <li>* U.S. Military should be cut drastically and we should stop aiding other countries drastically.</li> <li>*Strong belief in equality of citizens. Believes capitalism is the cause for most discrimination.</li> </ul>
Libertarian Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Government should allow citizens to freely run their own lives without government interference.</li> <li>*Everyone should be treated equally and fairly under the law.</li> </ul>

## **Federalism**

The concept that the _____ & _____ governments both have their own powers, but also _____ powers.		
Clause	If a federal law and a state law conflict with each other, the federal law wins.	
_____, & _____ powers	_____ powers	_____ powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* _____, _____ &amp; delegated powers are powers given to the national government that are clearly in the Constitution.</li> <li>* _____ powers are powers the national government has that are not clearly listed in the Constitution, but are _____ &amp; _____. Also called the _____ clause.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Powers shared by both national and state governments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Powers reserved to the states</li> <li>*The _____ amendment made sure states would have these powers.</li> </ul>

### **Correctly label the Venn Diagram and fill in the powers using the list below**

Coin/Print Money, Collect taxes, establish courts, enforce laws, make laws, Declare War, Provide an army/navy, Conduct elections, marriage/driver licenses, establish schools



## Amending the U.S. Constitution

Step 1

of       /       houses of Congress  
vote to \_\_\_\_\_ the  
amendment.



Step 2

of the       /       legislatures  
vote to \_\_\_\_\_ the  
amendment.

What are we doing when we are amending the Constitution?	_____.
Why is it necessary for us to have an amendment process?	_____.
Why did our founders make it difficult to amend the Constitution?	_____.

## Florida Government

What is the purpose of having a Constitution?	1) Provides a _____ for government. 2) _____ government authority and power. 3) Protects the _____ of the people.
What is the outline of both the U.S. and Florida Constitution?	They both have _____, _____, and _____
What are the main similarities of the U.S. and Florida Constitution?	1) Both created _____ of government. 2) Both created a _____ legislature with houses. 3) Both guarantee rights/freedoms for the citizens.
_____	List of rights guaranteed to the citizens outlined in the Florida Constitution.
What is the big difference about the amendment process for the U.S. Constitution and the Florida Constitution?	The U.S. Constitution is ratified by <u>      </u> / <u>      </u> of the _____ legislatures while the Florida Constitution is ratified by <u>      </u> % of the citizens of Florida.
<b>Executive Leader of Florida:</b> _____	<b>Legislative Branch of Florida:</b> & _____
<b>Requirements:</b> 1) _____ years old 2) Live in Florida for _____ years.	<b>Requirements:</b> 1) _____ years old    2) Live in Florida for _____ years
A state law is called a _____.	<i>What is the only main difference between the U.S. and Florida with "How a Bill Becomes a Law"? The _____ signs the bill into law in Florida instead of the _____.</i>
<b>Services the Florida Government provides</b>	
1) Collects _____ to pay for things like education and highways. 2) Provide a public _____ system 3) Provide marriage, _____, and business licenses.	4) Establish _____ Governments 5) Protect the _____ of citizens. 6) Provide public safety

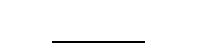
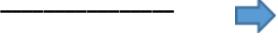
Study the chart comparing the US and Florida Constitutions!



<b>United States Constitution</b>	<b>Florida Constitution</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Begins with "We the People" – shows that the federal government gets its power from the citizens</li> <li>- Shorter than the Florida Constitution</li> <li>- Seven articles</li> <li>- 1 (large) page</li> <li>- Contains a <b>Bill of Rights</b> (enumerated list of rights for the people)</li> <li>- 27 amendments</li> <li>- Written as a "living document" to be interpreted and changed over time</li> <li>- Contains a "Supremacy Clause" stating that the Constitution is the highest law of the land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Begins with "We the People" – shows that the state government gets its power from the citizens</li> <li>- Longer than the U.S. Constitution</li> <li>- 12 articles</li> <li>- 80 pages</li> <li>- Contains the <b>Florida Declaration of Rights</b> (a list of the rights of the people that includes many of the same rights as those in the U.S. Bill of Rights)</li> <li>- Written as a "living document" to be interpreted and changed over time. There are many amendments to the Florida Constitution that are very specific.</li> <li>- Addresses public education, motor vehicles, and elections</li> <li>- Deals with day-to-day issues that affect state residents</li> </ul>

## Local Government

What they include: Cities, towns, villages, counties

<b>Executive Leader</b> <b>Requirements:</b> 1) _____ years old 2) Live in city/county	<b>Law Makers</b> (legislative) 	_____ _____	Makes laws for the <b>city</b> they govern. Makes laws for the <b>county</b> they govern
		This group of elected officials run the local school system. They decide on the budget, school calendars, etc.	
	Laws created by either the city council or county commissioners that apply only locally.		

### *Services the Local Government provides*

1) Collect _____ and recycling 2) Provides _____ to protect citizens and enforce the law. 3) Provides _____ to help with emergencies.	4) Provides clean drinking _____. 5) Collects property taxes to maintain roads and schools.
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## The Media & Interest Groups

<b>Group</b>	<b>How do they monitor the government?</b>	<b>How do they influence the government?</b>
<b>Media</b>	As a _____ the media keeps watch over the government to see if they are doing anything wrong.	The media reports what the government does to the _____, so the government is careful what they do while in office.
<b>Interest Groups</b>	Interest groups hire _____ to see what kinds of laws government is passing and if it affects them.	1) Interest groups use the _____ to persuade members of the government to support them. 2) Interest groups form _____ (_____), which raise _____ for candidates running for office. If the candidate wins, the interest group expects them to pass laws that favor the interest group!
<b>Citizens</b>	Citizens use the _____ to monitor government.	1) Citizens can _____ the government. 2) Citizens _____ for candidates running for office. 3) Citizens can join/form _____.

## Bias, Propaganda, and Symbolism

<b>Political Communication</b>	<b>What is it?</b>	<b>How can this impact the public opinion?</b>
<b>Bias</b>	Favoring one view over another	Citizens can be persuaded to feel a certain way when bias is being used.
<b>Propaganda</b>	Media that tries to _____ us to think a certain way about a person or product.	_____
<b>Symbolism</b>	When propaganda transforms an image or a person or product to make it look like something different.	The image used in symbolism can persuade people to feel differently about the person or product.

## Public Policy & Problem Solving

Public Policy Solution _____ Solution	When citizens petition the _____ to help solve a problem in the community. When the _____ step up to solve a problem in the community. (Join an interest group, start an _____, fix it yourself, etc.)
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## Foreign Policy

Policy/Affairs	The plans for dealing with issues inside the United States.
Policy/Affairs	The plans for dealing with issues with other countries.
Secretary of _____	Member of the president's cabinet who deals with all _____ situations.
_____	When two or more countries make an agreement to support each other if there is a problem.
_____	Someone who represents their country in a foreign country.
_____	A diplomat who is the official representative to another country. This person lives in an _____ within that country.
_____	The official foreign policy of a country's leader.
_____	Working with a foreign country in a peaceful, effective way (i.e. negotiations, treaties) This is the <b>main goal</b> of U.S. Foreign Policy
_____	An official agreement with another country. The negotiates them and the _____ ratifies them.
Why is it important to have international relations?	_____

## International Organizations

<b>International Organization</b>	<b>Intergovernmental or Non-Governmental?</b>	<b>Description of Organization.</b>
_____ (____)	_____	Works to keep peace and build relations around the world. Location: _____
_____ (____)	Intergovernmental	Treaty agreeing to help each other if they are attacked.
_____	_____	Deals with disagreements between countries involving international law.
_____ (____)	_____	The only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
_____ (____)	Intergovernmental, but works with NGO's.	Raises money to help children around the world have a better quality of life.
_____ / _____	_____	Works to help people around the world with natural disasters, victims of war, and disease.

_____ (____)	An agreement between the United States, _____, and _____ that makes trading between the three countries free.
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## International Conflicts

<b>Method for dealing with International Conflict/Cooperation</b>	<b>What does it mean?</b>
Impose _____	Stop all relations with the country. (i.e. no trade with country, no tourism, no negotiating)
Military Action	_____
Diplomatic Discussion	_____ with the other country to come to a peaceful conclusion
Send _____	Sending food, clothes, water, etc. to help the country out.

International Conflict	Why did the U.S. get involved? (motivation)	What action did the U.S. take?
Bay Of Pigs		The U.S. military trained 1500 Cubans, who <u>invaded</u> Cuba.
_____	_____	The U.S. <u>negotiated</u> with Russia to remove the missiles.
Korean War		<u>Sent in troops</u> through the U.N.
_____	The U.S. wanted to free the U.S. citizens who were being held hostage.	The U.S. placed <u>sanctions</u> on Iran until the hostage was over.
Gulf War I (Persian Gulf War)	The U.S. wasn't going to let Kuwait be taken over by Iraq.	_____
Gulf War II (Iraq War)	The U.S. was concerned that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction.	_____
_____	_____	The U.S. <u>sent in troops</u> to help South Vietnam.
World War I		The U.S. <u>declared war</u> on Germany
World War II		The U.S. <u>declared war</u> on Germany and Japan.

### Questions to Ponder and Discuss

1. How does government affect our lives?
2. What does it mean to be a good citizen?
3. Why are natural rights considered "Enlightened" ideas?
4. How do you know that our democratic ideals were influenced by John Locke and Montesquieu?
5. Why were having different perspectives so important when writing the U.S. Constitution?
6. How do political parties affect society today?
7. Why is it necessary to have different political ideologies?
8. Why are forms of political communication (bias/propaganda) both harmful and useful?
9. How do citizens, both individually and collectively, influence government?
10. How is the organization of the U.S. Constitution unique?
11. How are the roles and responsibilities interconnected among the three branches of government?
12. How do key character traits or expectations of government leaders differ among the branches?
13. How has/does the amendment process enable/enabled society to grow and evolve?
14. How is the value that a society places on individual rights reflected in that society's government?
15. How does the rule of law remain constant through changes and growth in society?
16. How does a landmark case reflect the social, political, economic and cultural aspects of that period in time?
17. Why is federalism important when limiting the power of government?
18. How has the US Constitution influenced to formation of the Florida Constitution?
19. How can public policy be used to improve society?
20. What motivates the formation of different political systems and forms of government?
21. How does the U.S. involvement in international conflicts and organizations impact its domestic policy?
22. How does global interdependence influence US foreign policy?
23. Why are natural rights considered "Enlightened" ideas?
24. How do you know that our democratic ideals were influenced by John Locke and Montesquieu?
25. Why were having different perspectives important when writing the U.S. Constitution?
26. How is the organization of the U.S. Constitution unique?
27. How does the rule of law remain constant through changes and growth in society?