

Coursin Mega - Civics EOC Review Guide

Name of Document	How it Laid the Foundation for American Democracy
Magna Carta	Limited Power of the monarchy, made its citizens have a trial by jury, eliminated the power of the king to have unjust taxes.
Parliament	Legislative branch of Great Britain- the idea of representative government
English Bill of Rights	Limits the power of the monarchy (limited government) – Idea that people have rights and they are recorded.
House of Burgesses	Legislature in the New World – In Virginia, 1 st colonial attempt at a government system.
Mayflower Compact	1 st written colonial constitution- social contract of the Pilgrims – direct democracy

Event	How this caused the American Revolution
French and Indian War	War between France and Great Britain for supremacy of land. Caused colonial heavy taxation-led to American Revolution.
Stamp Act	British law placing a tax on printed colonial matter: Paper products
Quartering Act	British 1760s law requiring colonists to supply the basic needs of British soldiers – 3 rd amendment protects Americans from this.
Declaratory Act	British act of Parliament declaring its right to tax and legislate over the colonies without colonial representation. (“No taxation without representation”)
Tea Act	Forced colonist to buy tea only from the British East Indian Company.
Boston Tea Party	Protest by the Sons of Liberty against the British. Colonists dressed as Indians and threw tea overboard.
Common Sense	Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that called for independence from Great Britain.
Author of the Declaration of Independence	Thomas Jefferson – John Locke’s ideas of: Life, Liberty and Property. Signed: July 4, 1776
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 abuses the colonists suffered under the British king. 3. Rights 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

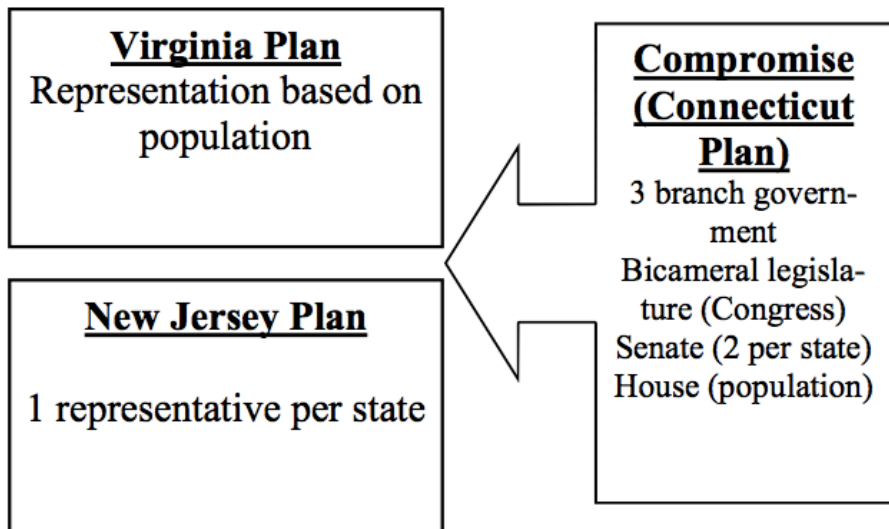
United 13 colonies into the United States of America

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*



**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

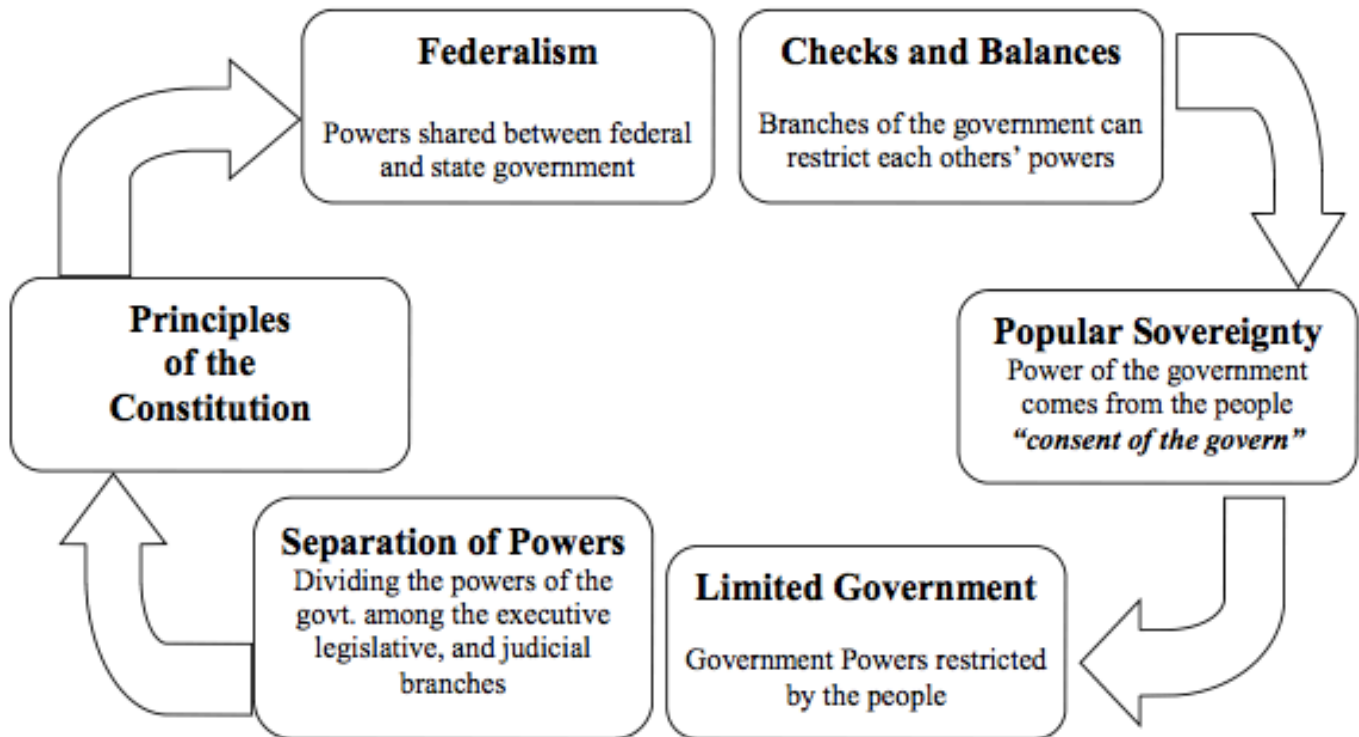
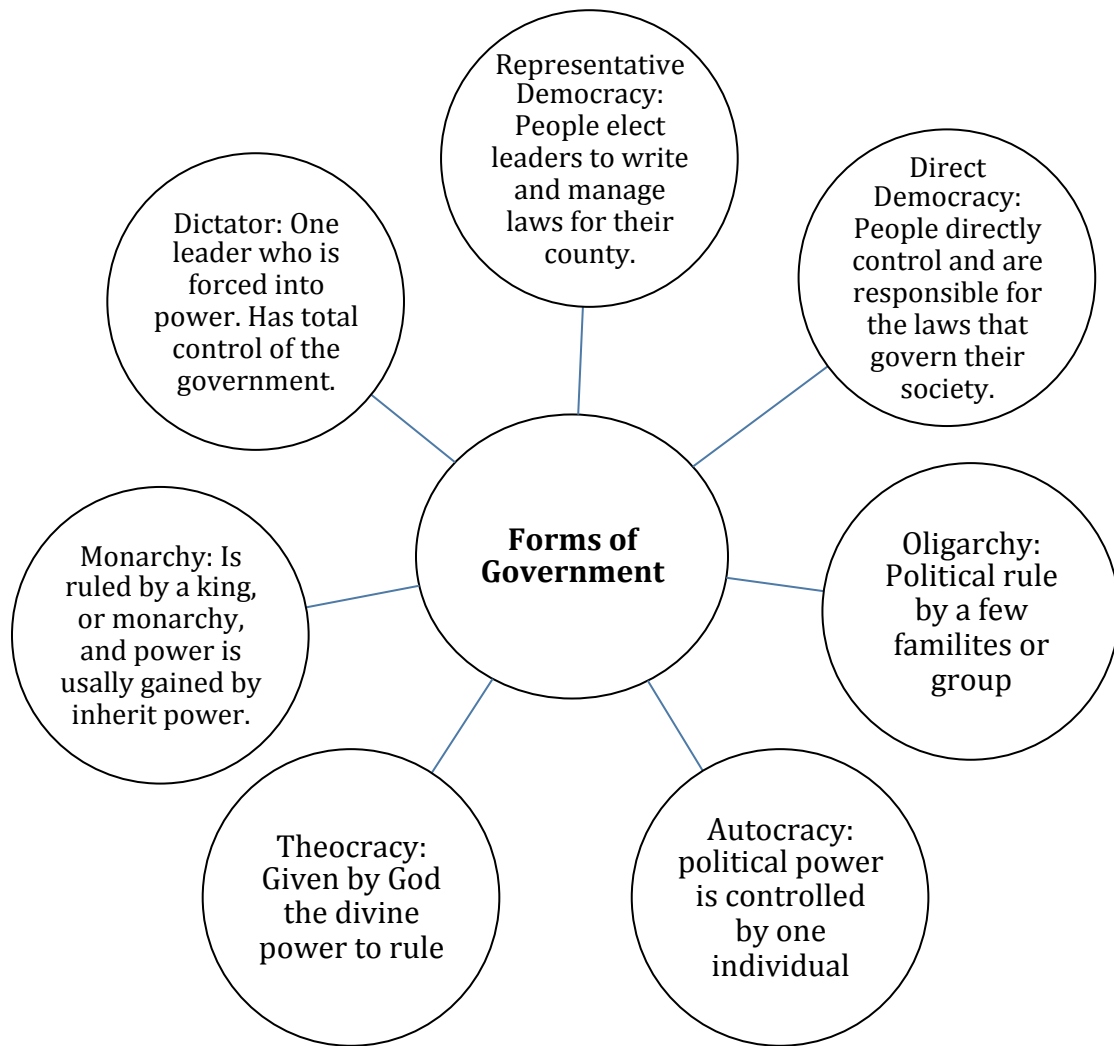
Who were they: Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry

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

R (raspp)- Religion, Assembly, Speech, Press, Petition

A- right to bear Arms and have a militia

S - freedom from unlawful Soldier Quartering

S- freedom from unlawful Search and Seizure.

D- Due process, Double Jeopardy, eminent Domain, and you Don't have to testify against yourself

A- Right to an Attorney and a fair and speedy jury trial in criminal cases

T- right to Trial by jury in civil suits over \$20

E- freedom from Excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment

P- People's Rights

S- States Rights

Amendment XIII (13) – Abolition of slavery, freed the slaves.

Amendment XIV (14) – All citizens are to be given the equal right to vote.(made the freed slaves citizens) and Equal Protection under the law

Amendment XV (15) – African Americans are given the right to vote.

Amendment XIX (19) – Women are given the right to vote.

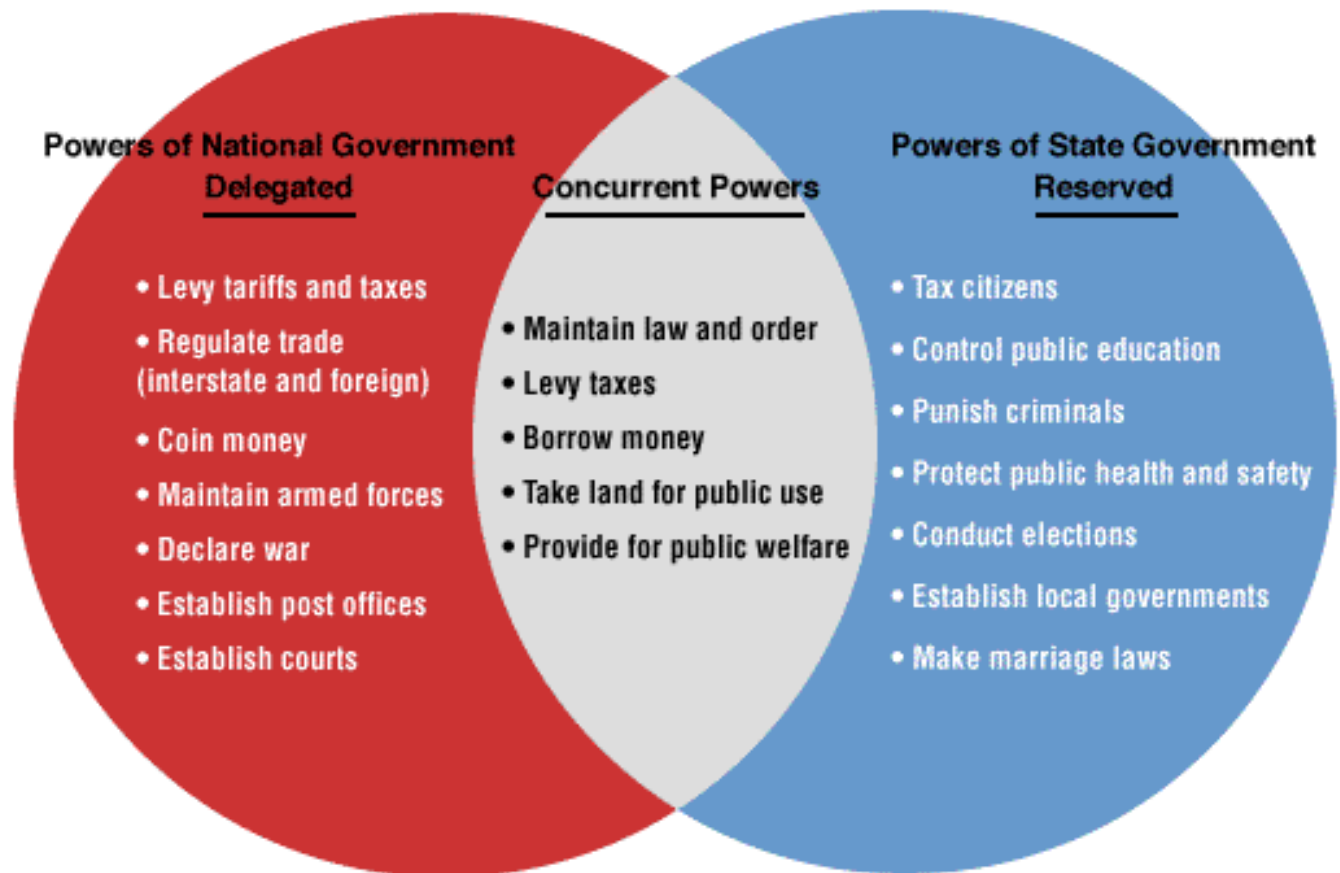
Amendment XXIV (24) – Ended poll taxes

Amendment XXVI (26) – The voting age moved to 18.

Amendments:

<p>Amendment that address the President: 20th: Inauguration date of the President 22nd: Limit president to two terms 25th: Presidential succession Act</p>	<p>Amendments that Address Voting Rights: 15th: Minority groups gain suffrage 19th: Women gain suffrage 26th: Voting age changed from 21 to 18 (Vietnam War) 24nd: Ended Poll Taxes</p>
<p>Post Civil War Amendments 13th: Abolish slavery 14th: Citizenship and due process of law on state level 15th: Minority groups gain suffrage</p>	<p>Amendments that Address Rights of the Accused 4th: Privacy Amendment (Search Warrant) 5th: Eminent domain, grand jury, self-incrimination, double jeopardy, due process 6th: Right to a speedy and public trail; Right to an attorney 8th: Protection from cruel and unusual punishment, excessive bail.</p>

Federal System



CITIZENS' DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

DUTIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
Obey the law	Be informed and vote
Pay taxes	Participate in your community and government
Defend the nation	Respect the rights and property of others
Serve in court	Respect different opinions and ways of life
Attend school	

FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

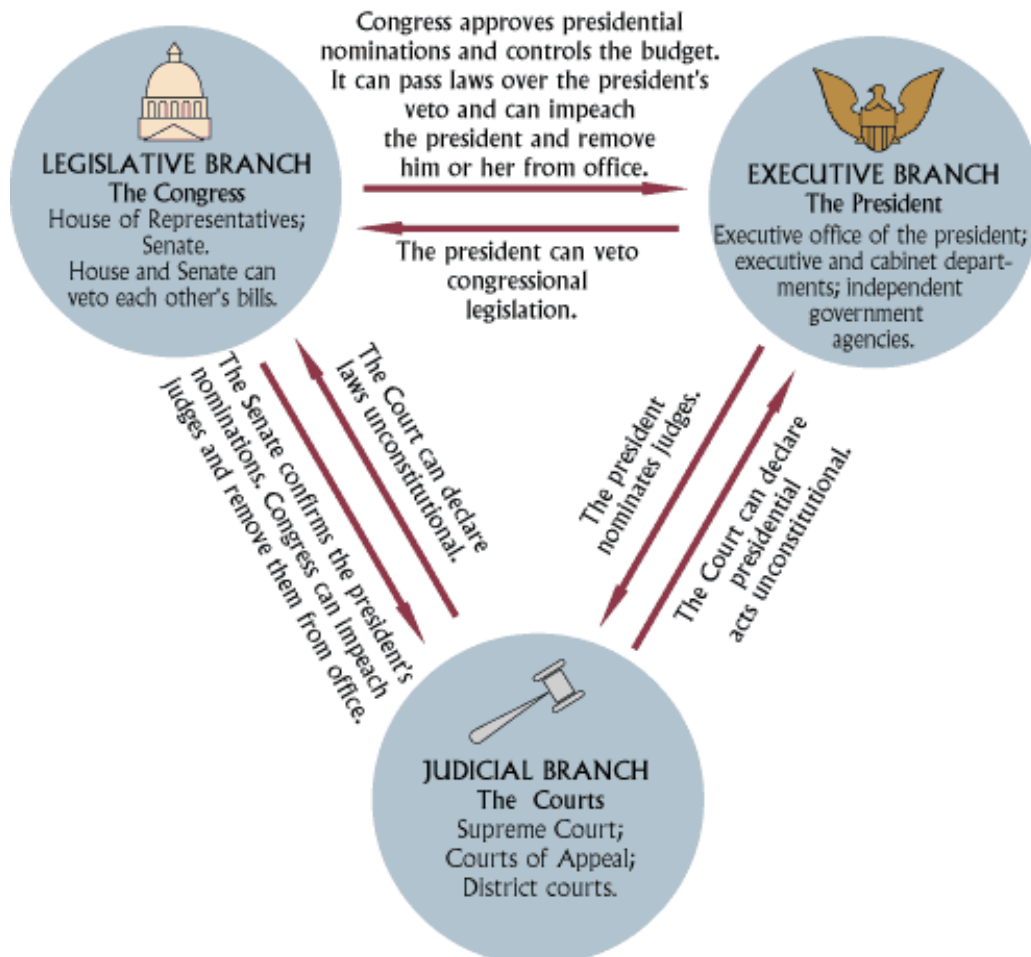
KEEP ORDER	PROVIDE SECURITY
Pass and enforce laws to deter crime	Establish armed forces
Establish courts	Protect citizens from foreign attacks
PROVIDE SERVICES	GUIDE THE COMMUNITY
Protect public health	Develop public policy
Protect public safety	Manage the economy
Provide public welfare	Conduct foreign relations

Three Branches

Branch	Members of the Branch	Role
Legislative Branch	Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)	Makes Laws
Executive Branch	President Executive Office of President Cabinet	Enforce Laws
Judicial Branch	Supreme Court and Federal Court System	Interpret Laws

Checks and Balances

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 appoint Supreme Court Justices
Legislative Checks on Executive	Impeachment process, can override veto, and reject appointments, can refuse to approve treaties.
Legislative Checks on Judicial	Can impeach judges Can reject appointment of judges

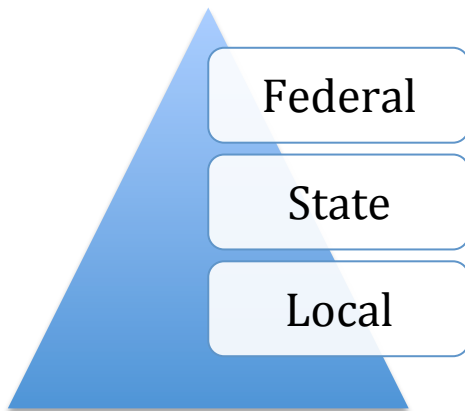


Head of the Legislative Branch		Head of the Executive Branch	Head of the Judicial Branch
Congress	Senate	The President	9 Supreme Court Justices
House of Representatives			
435 Members	100 Members		
How is Representatives Selected?		How is the President Selected?	How are the Justices Selected?
Based on the population of each state, house members are elected every two years through elections.		The president is elected every 4 years through the Electoral College. Presidents are limited to serving in office for only 2 terms.	The president has the power to select Supreme Court Justices, and the Senate confirms the president's appointment. Supreme Court Justices serve for a lifetime.
How is Senators Selected?			
Each state has two senators that are elected every 6 years through elections.			

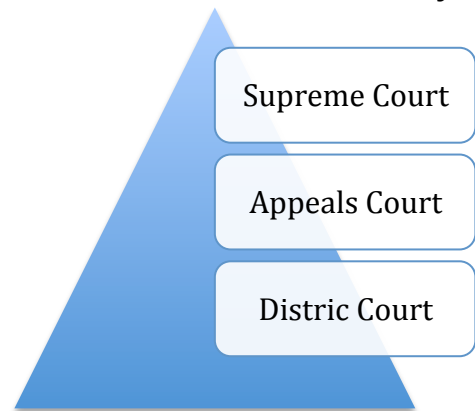
Powers of the Legislative Branch	Powers of the Executive Branch	Powers of the Judicial Branch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes Laws • Collect Taxes • Create the Budget • Regulate Trade Between Nations • Coin Money • Establish Post Offices • Declare War • Make any other laws that are "necessary and proper" to carry out the powers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry Out Laws • Commander-in-Chief • Maintain a cabinet of advisors who run the 14 executive departments • Grant pardons in federal criminal offenses • Negotiate treaties • Appoint Ambassadors, Supreme Court Justices, Federal Court Judges, and Cabinet Members • Represents the United States as a diplomat when dealing with other countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets the United States Constitution • Judicial Review • Interprets the laws • Deals with cases involving the Constitution • Deals with cases with the federal law, treaties and disputes between states

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>

Levels of Government



Levels of the Court System



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>
--	---	---

**The 7 Roles
(Hats) of the
President of the
United
States.**

Leader of the
Military

Commander-in- Chief

Handle
foreign policy

Chief Diplomat

Propose
legislation to
Congress

Chief Legislator

Enforces
laws

Chief Executive

Implementing
the nation's
economic
policies

Economic Leader

Represents the
U.S. with foreign
leaders and
ceremonial leader

Head of State

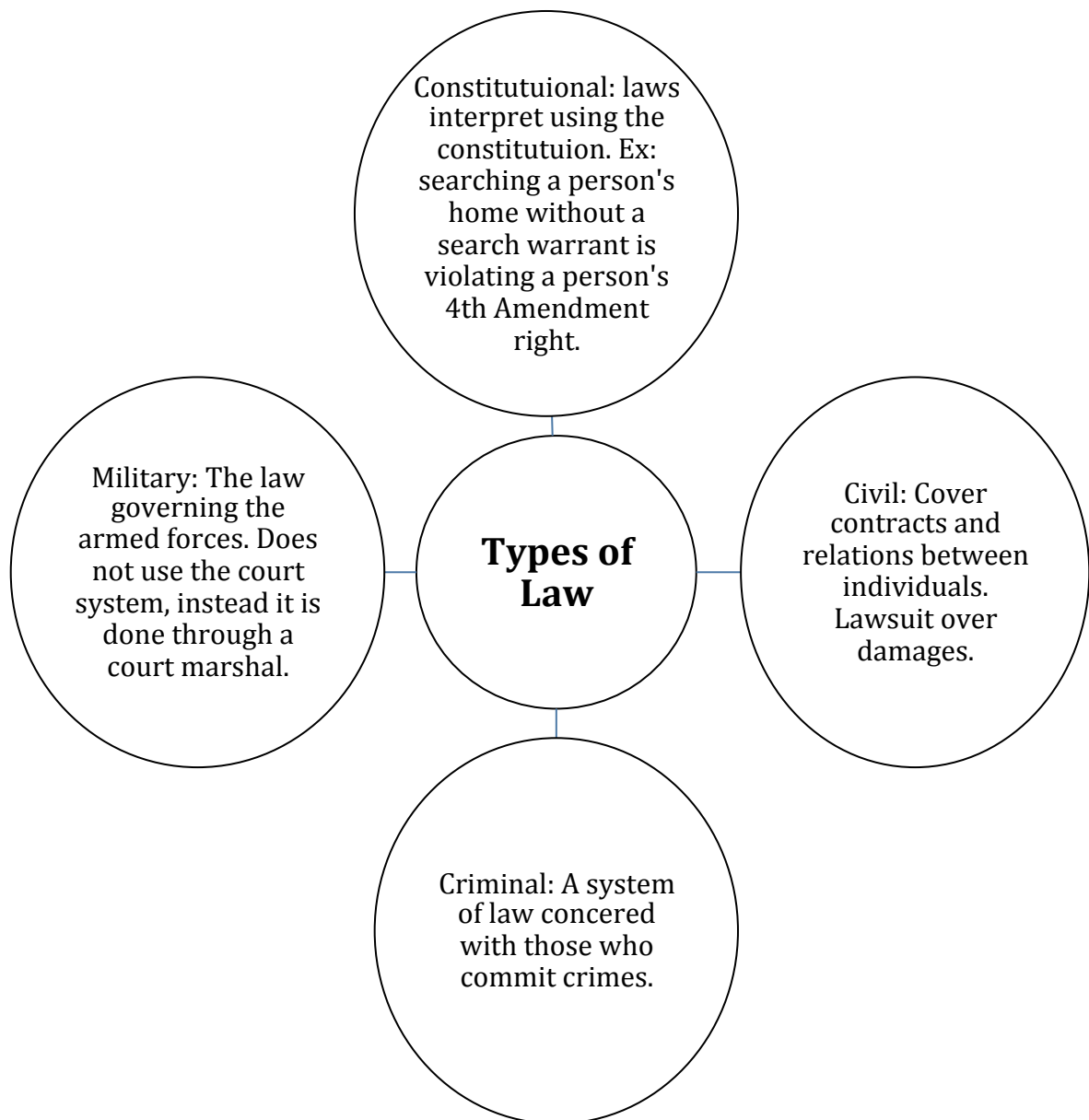
Head of his or
her political
party

Party Leader

Supreme Court Cases

Name of Case	Constitutional Principal	Why the Decision is Important
Marbury vs. Madison	Separation of powers in the Judicial Branch	Established Judicial Review Demonstrates the power of the Judicial Branch
Plessy vs. Ferguson	Equality rights of minority groups (14 th Amendment)	It is okay to separate the races "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL"
Brown vs. Board of Education	Equality rights of minority groups (14 th Amendment)	Separate but equal is unconstitutional Segregation ends in the public school system
Gideon vs. Wainwright	Civil liberties and rights of the Accused (6 th Amendment)	6 th Amendment right to an attorney if you cannot afford one.
Miranda vs Arizona	Criminal Procedures; Rights of the accused and civil liberties (5 th Amendment)	5 th Amendment: Self-Incrimination Miranda Rights: Right to remain silent....
Tinker vs Des Moines School Distric	Civil Liberties (1 st Amendment)	1 st Amendment: Freedom of speech Symbols are considered freedom of speech
United States vs Richard Nixon	Separation of Powers (Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution)	President's Executive Privilege can not be used to conceal a crime. Rule of law!
Hazelwood School District vs Kuhlmeier	Rights of students, Freedom of press (1 st Amendment)	School publications can be censored
Bush vs Gore	Electoral College	The president is selected through the electoral college and not the popular vote
In Re Gault	Bill of Rights	Defined the rights that minors have.

<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



THE BANDWAGON



"Polls show our candidate is pulling ahead, and we expect to win in a landslide."

NAME-CALLING



"Candidate A is a dangerous extremist."

ENDORSEMENT



Popular beauty queen says, "I'm voting for Candidate B and so should you."

TRANSFER



Associating a patriotic symbol with a candidate.

GLITTERING GENERALITY



"Candidate B is the one who will bring us peace and prosperity."

JUST PLAIN FOLKS



"My parents were ordinary, hardworking people, and they taught me those values."

STACKED CARDS



"Candidate C has the best record on the environment."

Republicans

- Conservative
- Red
- Elephant
- Less Government Control
- Lower Taxes
- Fewer Social Programs
- Oppose Environmental Regulation
- Private Healthcare
- Less Gun Control
- People Should be able to Choose Where They Attend School

Democrats

- Liberal
- Blue
- Donkey
- More Government Control
- Higher Taxes
- Universal Healthcare
- More Government Regulations
- Tax the Wealthier
- More Government Social Programs
- More Government Regulation to Help the Environment
- More Funding for Education

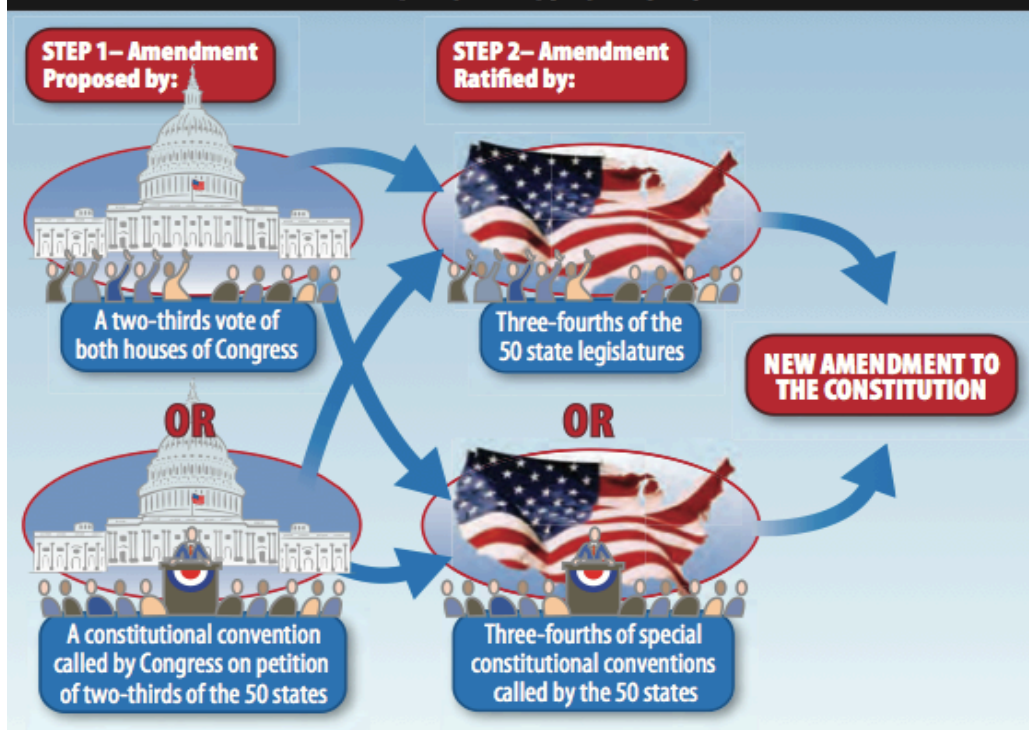
COMPARING DEMOCRATIC AND AUTHORITARIAN SYSTEMS

	SELECTION OF LEADERS	EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT POWER	MEANS OF ENSURING OBEDIENCE	POLITICAL PARTIES
Democracy (including republic, constitutional monarchy)	Leaders are chosen in free and fair elections.	The government is limited in power by the constitution and laws; citizens' rights and freedoms are protected.	The government relies on the rule of law.	Multiple parties compete for power.
Authoritarianism (including absolute monarchy, dictatorship, and totalitarianism)	Rulers inherit their positions or take power by force.	Rulers have unlimited power; the government may impose an official ideology and control all aspects of political, economic, and civic life.	The government relies on state control of the media, propaganda, military or police power, and terror.	Power lies with a single party.

The Preamble to the United States Constitution

1. To "form a more perfect Union"—to unite the states so they can act as a single nation, for the good of all
2. To "establish Justice"—to make sure that all citizens are treated equally
3. To "insure domestic Tranquility"—to provide peace and order, keeping citizens and their property from harm
4. To "provide for the common [defense]"—to be ready militarily to protect the country and its citizens from attack
5. To "promote the general Welfare"—to help people live healthy, happy, and prosperous lives
6. To "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity"—to guarantee the basic rights of all Americans, including future generations (posterity)

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION



Grievance	Grievance Description	Natural Right(s) Violated
He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.	Dissolving legislatures	Liberty
He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.	Limited judicial powers	Liberty
He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.	Limited judicial powers	Liberty
For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us...	Quartering soldiers	Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness
For imposing taxes on us without our consent...	Imposing taxes without the content of the people	Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness
For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury...	Suspending trial by jury	Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness
For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.	Dissolving legislatures	Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness

COMPARING GOVERNMENTS

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Organization

- Strong independent states with weak central government
- One-house legislature with equal representation for each state

Powers

Congress

- Declare war
- Make treaties
- Coin and borrow money
- Make laws, although not empowered to enforce them
- No power to tax
- No power to regulate trade

No executive branch
No judicial branch

CONSTITUTION

Organization

- Strong central government with certain powers reserved to states
- Two-house legislature: House of Representatives, with representation based on state population; Senate, with equal representation for all states

Powers

Congress

- Declare war
- Make treaties
- Coin and borrow money
- Make nation's laws
- Tax
- Regulate trade

President






- Commander in chief of armed forces
- Carries out the nation's laws

Supreme Court and lower federal courts

- Interpret the law

COMPARING CONSTITUTIONS

U.S. Constitution	Florida's Constitution
1st constitution of nation	6th constitution in state's history
7 articles	12 articles
Bill of rights added as first 10 amendments	Begins with a declaration of rights
Establishes executive, legislative, and judiciary at the national level	Establishes executive, legislative, and judiciary at the state level
Is a broad framework of government	Contains many specific provisions, such as provisions regarding a state lottery, conservation, transportation, and smoking in the workplace
Establishes state government	Establishes local government
Does not establish public education	Establishes public education
Allows for amendments but does not require regular reviews	Requires a commission to review the constitution every 20 years for proposing changes

Name of Organization	Short Form Name	Symbol	Purpose
North American Free Trade Agreement	NAFTA		Allows free trade among the United States, Canada and Mexico and has opened new markets, created jobs, and encouraged growth in the economies of its members. The governments of the United States, Mexico and Canada encourage the purchase and sale of each other's goods.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	NATO		A group of 28 countries that have agreed to protect each other in case of attack; specifically started to protect themselves against aggression by the Soviet Union and its communist allies. It is a military and defense agreement among the governments of member nations.
United Nations	UN		Created to keep peace worldwide and develop friendly relationship among nations. 193 nations (governments) are members of the United Nations. Countries may join the General Assembly.
World Trade Organization	WTO		The WTO was created to promote trade and economic growth by lowering taxes and other trade limitations. Countries may join and make agreements related to trade and taxes.
International Court of Justice (World Court)	No short form name.		The World Court offers legal advice to the UN and handles international legal concerns such as boundary issues and debt payments. Countries may become members by meeting the requirements of the UN. Individuals may work or intern with the World Court.