**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_**

*The following material is your study guide. If you study this information, you will do well. Your answers to the following are due the day of your exam. It is worth 200 formative points (it will be entered into IC using a 100-point scale; only it will be multiplied by 2.0).*

**Unit 1: Foundations of Government** (10 questions)

1. List and describe the four essential features of a state
2. List and describe the four theories of government
3. Philosophers of government (what they wrote, theory they supported)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Philosopher** | **Writing** | **Theory** |
| John Locke |  |  |
| Jean Jacques Rousseau |  |  |
| Baron de Montesquieu |  |  |
| Thomas Hobbes |  |  |

1. What was the name of the Greek philosopher who was one of the first students of government?
2. What is a constitution?
3. Major Types of Government
	1. Authoritarian
		1. Autocracy-
		2. Oligarchy-
		3. Dictatorship-
		4. Totalitarian-
	2. Monarchy
		1. Absolute monarchy-
		2. Constitutional monarchy-
	3. Democracy-
	4. Confederal-
	5. Unitary-
	6. Federal-
4. Major Documents (Know who signed it and its purpose- i.e.: established limited government/ rule of law)
	1. Magna Carta-
	2. Petition of Rights-
	3. English Bill of Rights-
5. Declaration of Independence
	* 1. What are the three parts of the Declaration?
		2. What was the purpose of the Declaration?
6. Founding Fathers
	1. This founding father was the only president to receive a unanimous electoral college vote.
	2. This founding father was the president of the Continental Congress and is famous for his bold signature on the Declaration.
	3. This founding father wrote the Declaration of Independence despite the fact that he was never supposed to be at the Philadelphia convention at all. He had simply gone as a favor to his friend and neighbor, Henry Lee.
	4. This founding father was one of the writers of the Federalist Papers, and was instrumental in choosing the president in the election of 1800, but was killed in a duel for his efforts shortly after by the disgruntled, newly elected VP under Thomas Jefferson.
7. Who was Karl Marx and what did he write that is still used today in favor of establishing a communist form of government?

**Unit 2: Constitution & Civil Rights Movement** (10 questions)

1. Define popular sovereignty.
2. What are the three parts of the Constitution?
3. What is the purpose of the Preamble?
4. Identify the 7 Articles of the Constitution (topic of each article).
5. What is the difference between checks and balances and separation of powers?
6. Rule of Law-
7. Civil Rights Movement
	1. Martin Luther King, Jr.-
	2. Malcolm Little (Malcolm X)-
8. Federalists-
9. Anti-Federalists-

**Unit 3: Legislative Branch** (10 questions)

1. What are the qualifications for the House of Representatives and the Senate?
2. What are the terms of office for the House and Senate?
3. When does the new term for Congress begin (specific date and time, and whether or not it is in even or odd years)
4. List the select powers of Congress (the powers belonging only to the House and the powers belonging only to the Senate).
5. Committees
	1. Standing committee-
	2. Select-
	3. Rules Committee-
	4. Conference Committee-
6. Explain the process of how a bill becomes a law.
7. Where do most bills die?
8. Define filibuster. Know which chamber of Congress uses it.
9. Define cloture and give the required vote for a cloture to pass (fraction).
10. What is impeachment, and what is the required vote to remove the elected official from office?
11. Normally, it does not matter where a bill starts. However, where are appropriations and revenue bills required to start (House or Senate)?
12. Define appropriations bill.
13. Define revenue bill.
14. Types of Powers
	1. Delegated-
	2. Expressed-
	3. Implied-
	4. Concurrent-

**Unit 4: Executive Branch** (10 questions)

1. Qualifications to be President
2. Line of succession to the presidency. Include how the cabinet secretaries are placed in order in this line of succession.
3. Electoral College
	1. Type of system
	2. Total # of electors and how those are determined
	3. How many electoral votes a candidate needs to win
	4. # of elector votes for GA
4. Rock the Vote-
5. Identify the original cabinets of Washington.
6. Identify the “inner” cabinets and their importance to presidential decisions.
7. OMB- what is it and what does it do?
8. Identify the top staff positions of the West Wing and describe their responsibilities.
9. What is executive privilege, and what landmark court case upheld it despite the ruling not being in that president’s favor?
10. What are the specific roles of the president and what are the duties/ responsibilities of each role?
11. Amnesty-
12. Reprieve-
13. Pardon-
14. What department helps and protects students with disabilities?

**Unit 5: Judicial Branch** (10 questions)

1. What is the court of last resort?
2. Identify the limitations on the SCOTUS.
3. Identify the types of jurisdiction.
4. Steps the SCOTUS takes in deciding a case.
5. Writ of certiorari-
6. Famous Court Cases
	1. Marbury v. Madison
	2. Dred Scott v. Sanford
	3. Plessy v. Ferguson
	4. Brown v. Board of Education
	5. Miranda v. Arizona
7. What is the difference between judicial restraint v. judicial activism?
8. What are the four major categories of crime? Provide two examples of each.
9. Number of judges
	1. 1- # of judges in the district court to hear a case
	2. 3- # of judges in the appellate court to hear a case
	3. 4 (Rule of 4)-
	4. 5-
	5. 6-
	6. 9-
10. Criminal Law Vocabulary
	1. Indictment-
	2. Arraignment-
	3. Restitution-
	4. Incarceration-

**Unit 6: State and Local Government/ Political Parties** (There will be 20 questions for this unit.)

1. What are the various roles of the governor and what duties/ responsibilities for each role?
2. Can a governor declare war under ANY circumstance?
3. Where do the powers of the state government come from?
4. Define municipal government.
5. List the concurrent powers of the national government and the state government.
6. What is the difference between a constitutional commission and a constitutional convention?
7. Item veto-
8. Plurality-
9. What is the major source of income for state and local governments?
10. Three types of taxes
	1. Progressive-
	2. Regressive-
	3. Proportional-
11. Revitalization-
12. Gentrification-
13. Who takes over the office of governor in anything happens to the existing governor?
14. Forms of Local Government
	1. Commission-
	2. Municipal-
15. Know the organization of state and local governments as well as the three different forms of local government. See the chart below.

State (Governor 🡪 Lt. Governor 🡪 Secretary of State 🡪 Attorney General)

County (county commission)

Township City (has 3 different forms of local government)

 a. Mayor-Council

b. Council- Manager (city manager is selected by the city council)

c. Mayor-Council-Manager (mayor holds no real power)

1. What is the difference between intrastate commerce and interstate commerce?
2. Types of Third Parties
	1. Single issue parties
	2. Ideological parties
	3. Splinter parties
3. Types of sampling in elections
	1. Universal-
	2. Random-
	3. Cluster-
4. Vocabulary
	1. News release-
	2. News briefing-
	3. Press conference-
	4. Grandfather clause-
	5. Shield law-
	6. Free exercise clause-
5. Political ideologies
	1. Liberal-
	2. Conservative-
	3. Moderate-
	4. Independent-

**Amendments Study Guide**

You may use the quizlet located at: <https://quizlet.com/238274.amendments-1-27-flash-cards/>

(***Note: The 20th Amendment is correct on the quizlet, but it does not cover what you need. The part of the 20th Amendment you need for the EOC is that the it changed when the president took office (inauguration) from March to January 20th, so remember 20/20!***)

**Additional Amendment Questions**

1. What do you call the first ten amendments of the US Constitution?
2. What two names are the 13th -15th Amendments collectively known as?
3. What two amendments deal extensively with due process?