

Civics and Economics Point Review

NAME: _____

Inside you will find a variety of review activities. Each activity has a different point value. You must choose the activities you want to do. Your total point value must be 150pts or more.

Step 1— Choose the activities you want to do

Step 2—Add up the point value of all the activities you have chosen to do and see if they total 150 +. If not go back and do some more until your total is 150 or more.

Step 3—Make sure you follow the directions. **If it says write 2-3 sentences DO IT!** You will not get credit just because you wrote down something. It must be the right answer and it must follow the directions.

Keeping track!

Record how many of each type of question you have done.

_____ 2pt. Questions

_____ 5pt. Questions

_____ 10 pt Questions

Total Points: _____ out of 190 pts.

Democracy v. Republic

The government of the United States is a democratic republic (representative democracy). It includes the principles of both a democracy and a republic. In a pure democracy, citizens have a direct say in decisions of government. In republic, citizens elect representatives to make decisions for them. Think about the strengths and weaknesses of each of these systems. Identify a possible strength and a weakness of a democracy and a republic.

	Weakness	Strength
DEMOCRACY		
REPUBLIC		

2pts.

The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution

The statements below describe problems in the U.S. government under the Articles of Confederation. Below is a statement from the A of C. **Explain how the U.S. Constitution solved the problem. You've learned about the Constitution. Tell me how it solves the problem listed below.**

1. Congress could not call on individuals for the purpose of forming a standing army. The federal government required the states to provide military troops when needed.
2. The federal government relied on the states to contribute money for federal government use. The federal government had no means to make money.
3. Individual states often taxed goods imported from other states and foreign countries. This created competition and bad feelings between states.
4. Each state issued its own paper money. As a result, money was not uniform in value. It was difficult to determine the value of goods.

5pts.

The Supremacy Clause

Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution is known as the Supremacy Clause. It states:

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof: and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

In a well written paragraph and using knowledge about the A of C and other things **explain why you believe the framers (people who wrote the Constitution) put the Supremacy clause in the Constitution.**

10pts.

Involvement and Action

There are always policies, practices, and laws in effect that some people find inappropriate, unfair, or wrong. At the same time, people often wish there were laws to protect or provide for a certain group. Think about how this applies to you by responding to the following scenarios.

1. Think about what you would like to change in your town, state or country. Make a list of at least three issues that concern you.

- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Choose one item from your list above. Provide three ways someone might fix that issue.

- _____
- _____
- _____

2pts.

School Attendance

One reason you go to school is because the law requires it. In most states, laws require that anyone under the age of sixteen must attend school. These laws are evidence that our society sees a value in education.

Why do you think an **educated citizenry** is important for a democracy to function? Explain your answer in 2-3 sentences

2pts.

Lobbyists

One way interest groups try to achieve their political agendas is by sending lobbyists to counsel members of Congress. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence about lobbyists below.

1. Which one of the following is a lobbyist NOT ALLOWED to give to a Congressmen?

- A. expert testimony
- B. literature for constituents
- C. background idea
- D. money for vacation

2. Some lobbyist must go door to door to gain support for their cause. What is this called?

- A. opinion polling
- B. voting in a primary
- C. Campaigning
- D. blogging

3. Lobbyist are NOT ALLOWED to influence Congressmen with which of the following?

- A. propaganda literature
- B. direct mail
- C. bribery
- D. paid advertisements

2pts.

Lobbyist & Ethics

5pts.

In 2005, Republican members of Congress were accused of illegally taking gifts and money from a lobbyist, Jack Abramoff. He was working on behalf of Native American tribes. This scandal caused members of Congress to propose a number of bills. These bills would require lobbyists to disclose their activities and financial dealings more fully. Other bills attempted to set limits on the contact that can take place between lobbyists and legislators. Some of the most powerful lobbyists in Washington, D.C., were dismayed by these proposals.

Write a short paragraph in which you explain what kind of contact lobbyists should be allowed to have with members of Congress.

Party Identification

5pts.

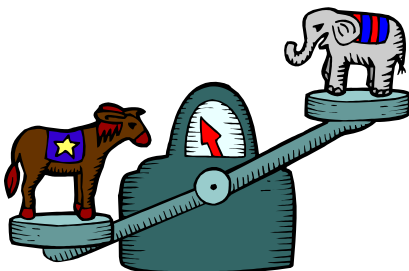
The two major political parties in the United States are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. What ideologies, goals, and issues do you associate with each party? Write at least 7 things you know about each party in the boxes.

Democratic Party

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Republican Party

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____



Filibuster (*will require internet*)

Filibuster: a stalling tactic used by the United States Senate. Find at least 3 examples throughout history when a filibuster was used to stall a bill.

5pts.

Supreme Court Membership

The most powerful court in the country is the U.S. Supreme Court. Write one or two sentences to answer each question below about the Supreme Court.

1. How many judges are there on the Supreme Court? _____
2. How old does a person have to be in order to be nominated for the Supreme Court? _____
3. What kind of background or experience should a Supreme Court justice have? _____
4. Do you think there should be additional criteria for Supreme Court nominees? **Why or why not?**

5pts.

Civil Liberties v. Civil Rights

Civil Liberties: protect individuals, their ideas, and their property against the power of government

Civil Rights: are the positive acts of government that make the rights guaranteed by the Constitution available for all people.

For each of the following, write **L** if it refers to civil liberties or **R** if it refers to civil rights.

- _____ 1. freedom of exercise religion
- _____ 2. protection against discrimination based on race
- _____ 3. freedom of speech and press
- _____ 4. protection against discrimination based on sex
- _____ 5. guarantee of a fair trial

2pts

Bill of Rights

1. What is the Bill of Rights? _____
2. Why were they added to the Constitution? _____
3. Where can these rights be found? _____

4. List as many of these rights as you can.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

5pts.

The Bill of Rights: The First Amendment

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution reads:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; of abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

What rights are protected by the First Amendment?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Provide an example of when one of the rights above is ABUSED by people.

Write 2-3 rights you think should be added to the Bill of Rights. **(Saying "none" is not an option)**

5pts.

The Bill of Rights: The Fourth Amendment

The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The Fourth Amendment protects an individual right to privacy by prohibiting the government from conducting unreasonable searches and seizures.

A local jewelry store is robbed, and the police suspect that Alyssa has committed the crime. However, they have no evidence to support their suspicion. The following morning, they wait for Alyssa to go to work and then let themselves into her home to look for the stolen jewels. **Are the police allowed to do this? Explain your answer in 2-3 sentences.**

5pts.

The Bill of Rights: The Ninth Amendment

(Rights given to the People)

The Ninth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states:

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

When debating whether or not to add a bill of rights to the U.S. Constitution, some argued that providing a list of rights may lead the government to contend that those were the only rights held by the people. **What is the purpose of the 9th amendment? Write two or three sentences for your answer.**

10pts.

State Law

Each state has its own set of laws, typically referred to as statutes, that establish rules of conduct in those areas in which power has not been exclusively granted to the federal government.

State laws generally address such things as...

- The authority of local governments (such as cities, towns and counties)
- Rules of conduct for certain businesses and professions (including the practice of law or medicine)
- Family law (such as marriage, divorce, and child custody)
- Criminal laws and procedures

Provide **THREE** examples of laws that may be different from one state to another state.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

5pts.

The Executive Branch

The executive branch, led by the president of the United States, is responsible for enforcing the laws made by the legislative branch. In addition, the president has limited legislative powers. When a bill is approved by Congress, the president can do one of three things. He can sign it into law (ratify), veto (reject) it, or do nothing with it. If the do nothing and Congress is still in session the bill automatically becomes a law. If Congress session is 10 days from ending or is ended the bill dies. It is called a pocket veto.

The president can only veto or ratify an entire bill even if there are parts of the bill they do not agree with. The ability to veto portions of a bill is called a line-item veto. The U.S. President does not have this ability.

1. **Give an example of when it might be a good idea for the POTUS to have the power of line-item veto.**

2. When Congress decided the president was NOT allowed to have the power of line-item veto they believed it would give too much power to the president and would throw off the system of checks and balances. **Why did they believe the line-item veto would give too much power to the president and throw off the balance of power amongst the three branches?**

10pts.

The U.S. Supreme Court: Article III

The first section of Article III of the U.S. Constitution established that the federal judicial power of the United States would rest with *“one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.”*

Based on this provision, the United States Supreme Court was created in 1789 and was organized in February of 1790.

The Court is comprised of one Chief Justice and associate justices. The number of associate justices is determined by Congress and is currently at eight. Justices are appointed by the president of the United States and must be approved by the Senate. Each justice is appointed for life and can only be removed by death, resignation, or impeachment.

What impact does the POTUS have on the United States Supreme Court? Write your answer in 3-4 complete sentences.

10pts.

U.S. Supreme Court Matching

Match the U.S. Supreme Court case with the ruling.

1. ____ **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**

2. ____ **Roe v. Wade (1973)**

3. ____ **Mapp v. Ohio (1961)**

4. ____ **Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)**

5. ____ **Brown v. Board of Education (1954)**

6. ____ **Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)**

7. ____ **Texas v. Johnson (1989)**

8. ____ **Bush v. Gore (2000)**

9. ____ **Engle v. Vitale (1962)**

- A Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional
- B The U.S. Supreme Court may review & invalidate laws if they violate the U.S. Constitution.
- C Flag burning is “symbolic speech” that is protected by the 1st amendment
- D The Florida State Supreme Court’s order to recount presidential ballots was unconstitutional.
- E A woman’s right to an abortion is privacy guaranteed by the 14th Amendment
- F Prevents schools from leading prayer during school hours.
- G The police are not allowed to use evidence found illegally against you in a court of law
- H Allows students to have non-disruptive symbolic speech in schools.
- I Guarantees the right to counsel even if the defendant cannot afford one.

2pts.

Areas of the Law: Criminal Law

Criminal law is the area of legal practice with which most people are familiar, thanks to television and the movies.

Attorneys who are responsible for trying to convict criminal defendants (those who are accused of committing a crime) are called prosecutors. Criminal prosecutors are employed by the federal, state or local government. On the federal level, prosecutors, known as United States Attorneys, work within the Criminal Division of the Attorney General of the United States. In many state governments, state prosecutors work for the attorney general of that state. In most local governments, prosecutors work for an agency that is known as either the Office of the District Attorney or Office of the State's Attorney.

Imagine that you work as a prosecutor. **Make a list of pros (good things) and cons (bad things) about being a prosecutor.**

Pros	Cons

5pts.

Defense Attorneys

Attorneys who defend people accused of a crime are called criminal defense attorneys. Most local governments have an Office of the Public Defender. Attorneys who work for the public defender are generally assigned to represent accused criminal defendants who are indigent, which means they cannot afford a lawyer. If a local government does not have an Office of the Public Defender or if that office has too much criminal defense work for its lawyers to handle, criminal trial judges will assign private attorneys to handle the cases *pro bono*. *Pro bono* is a Latin phrase meaning "for the good." It describes legal work that is free.

If criminal defendant cannot afford a lawyer, why does the government provide one at no cost? (think about the Constitution and rights) Write two or three sentences for your answer.

5pts.

What is Law?

Laws are rules for conduct that are established by the government. Citizens are required to follow these results and face consequences if they fail to do so. The severity of the consequence depends on the nature of the law that they violate.

The first known set of laws is the Code of Hammurabi, which was compiled sometime between the 1792 B.C. and 1750 B.C. when Hammurabi was the king of Babylon. The Code of Hammurabi lists 282 rules and consequences for a variety of actions. Included among these rules are the concepts of “an eye for an eye” (“If man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out”) and “a tooth for a tooth” (If a man knock out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out).

Why is it important for a society to have laws? Explain your answer in 2-3 sentences.

2pts.

The Articles of Confederation

The first document to draw the colonies together as a nation was the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union and was adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777.

This document established a federal government but it gave it limited powers. The current United States government is comprised of three branches: the legislative to make the laws, the executive to enforce laws, and the judicial branch to interpret laws. The Articles of Confederation merely established a legislative branch and gave the federal government no ability to enforce the laws against the individual states. The states maintained control over matters such as foreign affairs, defense, and public finances.

1. Below are the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. Explain why the writers of the Articles of Confederation made them weak based on the treatment of the colonist by the British.

Weakness	Reason
EXAMPLE: No president	They were afraid of a king
No power to tax	
No power to raise a military	
States had too much power	
NO federal courts	

2. We know that the Articles of Confederation were created weak. Provide two examples of TWO political issues that the Articles of Confederation would have trouble dealing with.

- _____
- _____

10pts.

The United States Constitution

In 1787, the Continental Congress gathered in Philadelphia for the express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. IN the ten years since the Articles were adopted, it had become clear that a stronger central government was needed. While the Articles of Confederation established only a legislative branch of government and reserved the majority of powers for the states, the United States Constitution created a legislative, executive, and judicial branch each with its own set of powers. The powers established for each branch were intended to strengthen the role of the federal government and still give power to the states while ensuring that no one branch held too much power.

1. What event demonstrated the United States needed a new form of government?

- _____

2. The U.S. Constitution is eh oldest written constitution in the world. Part of why it is so enduring is a provision contained in Article V that allows for changes, or amendments to be made to the document. Since its original adoption, the U.S. Consti-tution has been amended 27 times.

- Why do you think that amending the Constitution has helped it survive for as long as it has?

- Choose at least ONE amendment that reflects what was going on in the country at the time of it's passage. Explain the amendment and how it relates to the time period.

10pts.

Characteristics of Early State Constitutions

The early state constitutions shared a number of traits with the U.S. Constitution. **Draw a picture to represent each principle of the Constitution.**

- **Popular Sovereignty**

- **Limited Government**

- **Civil Lib-**

- **Sep-**

aration of Power

5pts.

The Constitutional Convention

Read each statement and decide if it is **true or false**.

- _____ 1. Thomas Jefferson was the primary writer of the Constitution
- _____ 2. The Three-Fifths Compromise dealt with the issue of how to deal with the question of how to count slaves for taxation and representation.
- _____ 3. The New Jersey Plan proposed that representation in a national legislature should be based on population.
- _____ 4. Most delegates or politicians at the time were wealthy, white landowners.
- _____ 5. The Great Compromise settled this issue of representation in the legislature.

2pts.

Power Divided

The national government under the U.S. Constitution is based on two important principles: separation of power (dividing powers between the three branches of government) and federalism (dividing power between the state and federal government). Decide if the following statements refer to

- **separation of powers (SP)**
- **federalism (F)**

- _____ 1. Powers not specifically granted to the national government are reserved to the states.
- _____ 2. The legislative branch creates the laws and the executive branch enforces them.
- _____ 3. While the legislative branch makes the laws, the judicial branch can interpret them.
- _____ 4. The Supremacy Clause clarifies that the U.S. Constitution is the highest law of the land.
- _____ 5. There are delegated, reserved, and concurrent powers.

2pts.

Separation of Power

Founding Fathers wanted to make sure no one branch of the government became too strong. Decide which branch of government has the following powers.

- **Judicial branch (J)**
- **Executive branch (E)**
- **and Legislative branch (L)**

- _____ 1. the right to declare laws unconstitutional.
- _____ 2. the right to declare war
- _____ 3. the right to make treaties
- _____ 4. the right to impeach high ranking officials
- _____ 5. the right to nominate judges
- _____ 6. the right to make laws
- _____ 7. the right to create taxes

2pts.

Forming Public Opinion

Newspapers and television broadcasters often talk about public opinion. They may say, "Public opinion polls show great support for the war in Iraq." Or they may say "According to public opinion, stem cell research should be opened to new cell sources." Public opinion refers to the general attitudes, beliefs, and ideas of a large number of people in our society about politics and other matters. Public opinion is shaped by many different factors.

1. List at least four factors or things that influence a person's opinion.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Which force do you think is the most influential? Explain why in 2-3 sentences

5pts.

American Values

What are the essential values of American democracy? Most people consider the ideal of equality, freedom, individualism, and capitalism to be important. For each term write YOUR definition of the word or what it means to you.

1. Equality: _____
2. Freedom: _____
3. Individualism: _____
4. Capitalism: _____

5pts.

Challenges to the Electoral College System

10pts.

In recent years, the electoral college system has been criticized. Opponents to the system use the following issues:

- A candidate can win the presidency without winning the popular vote, as happened in the 2000 presidential election
- Electors do not have to vote in accord with the popular vote
- If an electoral majority is not achieved, the House of Representatives could end up choosing the president.

Make an argument as to whether or not there is enough reason to change the electoral college system. (1 paragraph)

Civic Participation

Currently the United States has a volunteer military which means that no one is required to serve in the military. There are countries that do require its citizens to serve in the military or do community service immediately after high school. Create a cost-benefit analysis of requiring citizens to do military or community service for one year after high school.

Costs

Benefits

5pts.

Types of Government

5pts.

Decide the pros and cons of each of the following types of governments.

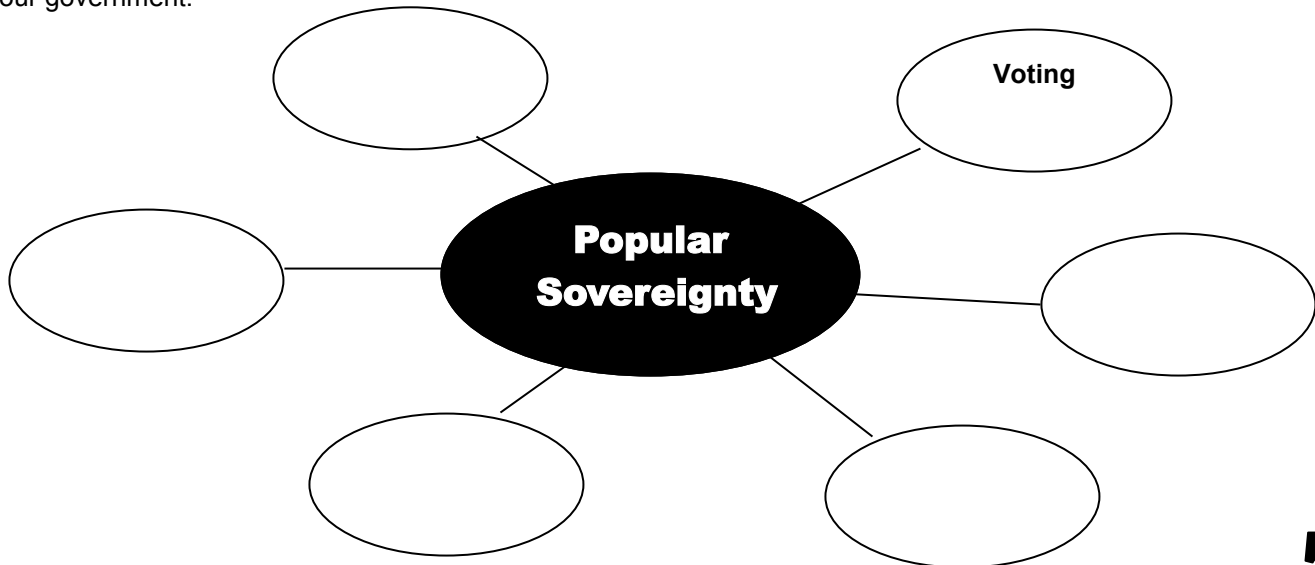
PRO

CON

1. Monarchy	<hr/>	<hr/>
2. Anarchy	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. Democracy	<hr/>	<hr/>
4. Dictatorship	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Theocracy	<hr/>	<hr/>

Popular Sovereignty

Popular Sovereignty is when people have a say in government. Fill in the chart to give examples of ways Americans can have a say in our government.



5pts.

Federalists and Antifederalists

- A- Federalists were for a strong central government
- F- Antifederalists were against a strong central government

Read each scenario and decide if a Federalist or an Antifederalist would agree with it.

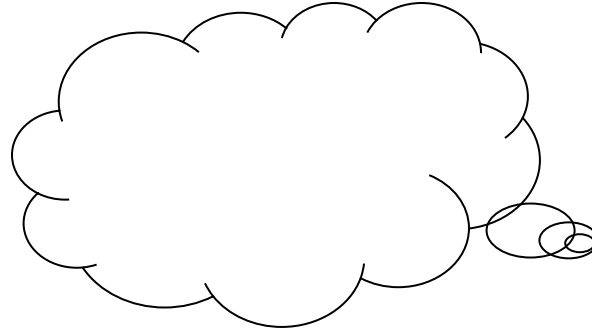
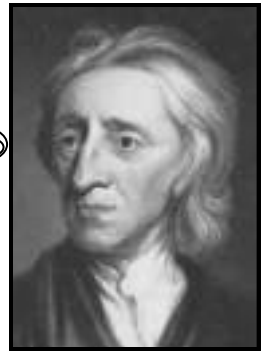
- _____ 1. We are very distrustful of a strong central government
- _____ 2. We do not believe that a Bill of Rights is necessary to ratify the Constitution.
- _____ 3. We believe the government needs structure and a strong leader in order to run correctly.
- _____ 4. We believe the rights of the states are more important than giving power to the federal government.
- _____ 5. We believe that individual rights are more important than a strong central government.
- _____ 6. We believe that by dividing government into three branches it will protect the people from an abusive government.
- _____ 7. We refuse to sign the Constitution until it has a Bill of Rights added to it.
- _____ 8. We believe that under the Articles of Confederation the states had way too much power.
- _____ 9. We are afraid of a strong leader like a dictator or king
- _____ 10. We believe Shays Rebellion showed how weak the government is and proves we need a national military to protect the people.
- _____ 11. We think the system of checks and balances will keep the government from becoming too power.
- _____ 12. We believe the states should make their own government, kind of like the Articles of Confederation.
- _____ 13. If it were modern day this group would be opposed to the healthcare bill because it gives too much power to the federal government.

5pts.

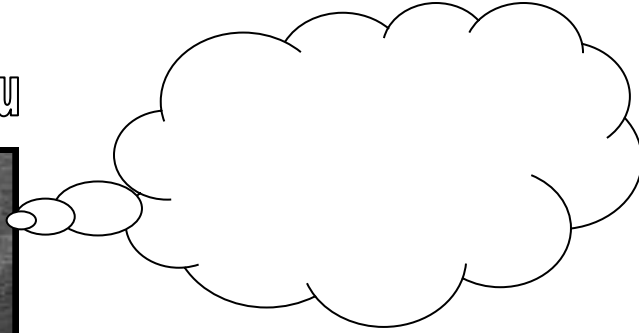
Enlightenment Thinkers (this activity requires internet)

Below are Enlightenment thinkers. Research each one and write YOUR OWN quote as to what they might say according to their beliefs.

John Locke



Montesquieu



10pts.