

██████ - 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 abused 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

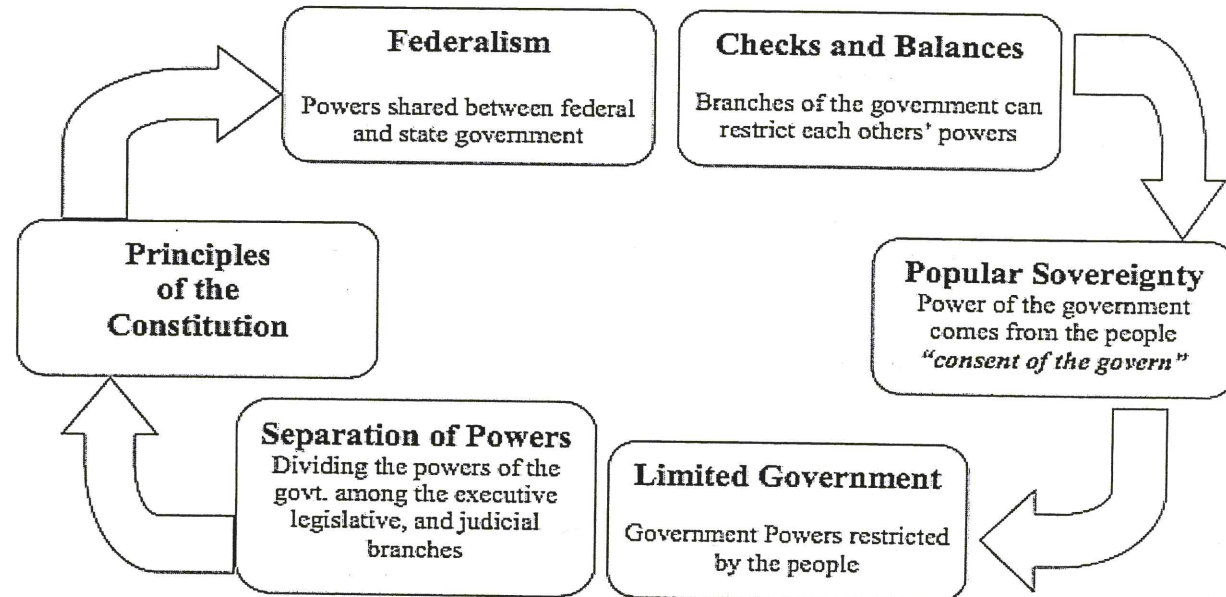
United 13 colonies into the United States of America

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:

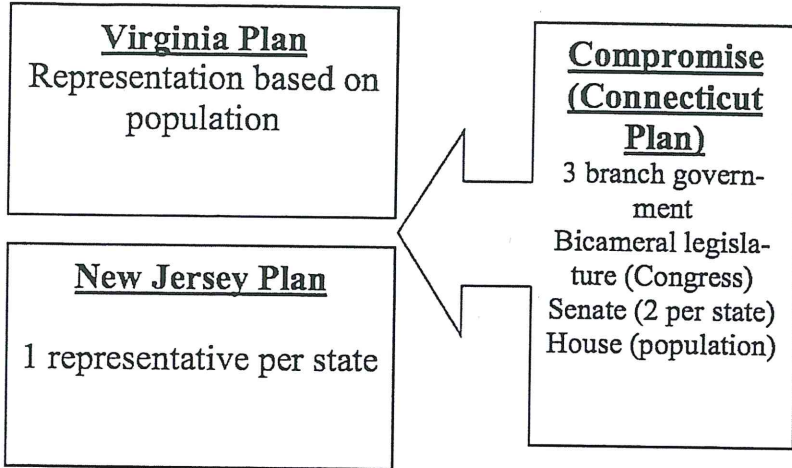
Believed in a strong national government

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



Amendment that address the President:

- 20th: Inauguration date of the President
- 22nd: Limit president to two terms
- 25th: Presidential succession Act

Amendments that Address Voting Rights:

- 15th: Minority groups gain suffrage
- 19th: Women gain suffrage
- 26th: Voting age changed from 21 to 18 (Vietnam War)

Post Civil War Amendments

- 13th: Abolish slavery
- 14th: Citizenship and due process of law on state level
- 15th: Minority groups gain suffrage

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 trial; Right to an attorney
- 8th: Protection from cruel and unusual punishment, excessive bail.

Bill of Rights

1st Amendment: Freedom of speech, press, religion, petition, and assembly

2nd Amendment: Right to bear arms (owning of Guns)

3rd Amendment: Quartering of Soldiers

4th Amendment: Privacy Act (search warrant) protection against of illegal search and seizures

5th Amendment: self-incrimination, due process of law, grand jury, eminent domain, and double jeopardy

6th Amendment: speedy and public trial, right to attorney

7th Amendment: Right to a jury in CIVIL CASES

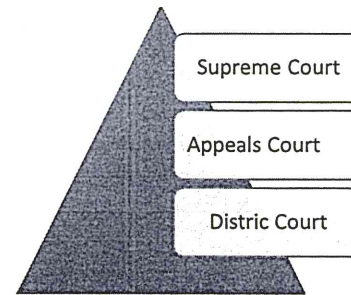
8th Amendment: Protection against cruel and unusual punishment; excessive bail

9th Amendment: unmentioned rights

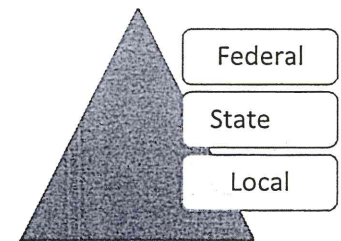
10th Amendment: Reserved Powers e.g. marriage, education, divorce, professional certification

<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

Levels of Court Systems



Levels of Government

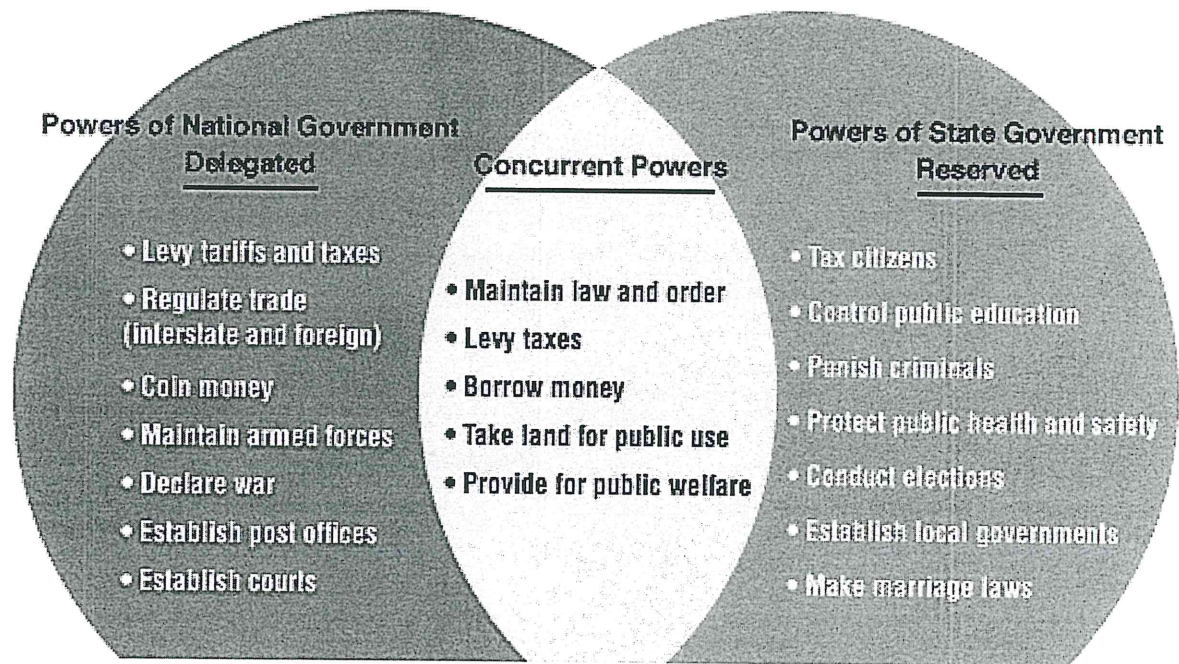


Federal Court System

Supreme Court—	Federal District Court —	US Court of Appeals—
Jurisdiction: Limited original and appellate	Jurisdiction: original	Jurisdiction: appellate
Examples: Justices No Jury	Examples: Judges and Juries	Examples: Judges NO Jury

The Three Branches		
<i>Branch</i>	<i>Members of the Branch</i>	<i>Role</i>
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

Federal System



7 roles of the president	
Chief executive	Enforces laws
Chief diplomat	Handles foreign policy
Party leader	Head of his or her political party
Commander-in-chief	Leader of the military
Head of state	Represents the US with foreign leaders and ceremonial leader
Economic leader	Implementing the nation's economic policies
Chief legislator	Propose legislation (laws) to congress

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

Organization/Structure of Congress— House and Senate	Leadership Positions in each House	Special Powers/Jobs of each House
<p>Senate 100 members 2 per state</p> <p>House of Representatives 435 members</p>	<p>President Pro Tempore</p> <p>Speaker of the House</p> <p>Majority and Minority Leaders Party Whips Committee Chairpersons</p>	<p>Approve treaties, all presidential appointments Decide the verdict in the Impeachment process</p> <p>Impeachment process begins in the House</p>

Supreme Court Cases

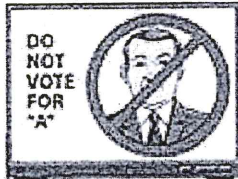
Name of Case	Constitutional Principal	Why the Decision is Important
Marbury vs. Madison	Separation of powers in the Judicial Branch	Established Judicial Review Demonstrates the power of the Judicial Branch
Plessy vs. Ferguson	Equality rights of minority groups (14 th Amendment)	It is okay to separate 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 (1st Amendment)	School publications can be censored
Bush vs Gore	Electoral College	The president is selected through the electoral college and not the popular vote

THE BANDWAGON



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

NAME-CALLING



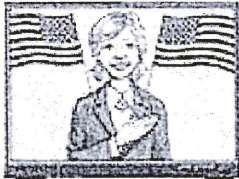
"Candidate A is a dangerous extremist."

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	Democrats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservative • Red • Elephant • Less Government Control • Lower Taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal • Blue • Donkey • More Government Control • Higher Taxes

Types of Law

Military: The law governing the armed forces. Does not use the court system, instead it is done through a court marshal.

Constitutional: laws interpret using the constitution. Ex: searching a person's home without a search warrant is violating a person's 4th Amendment right.

Criminal: A system of law concered with those who commit crimes.

Civil: Cover contracts and relations between individuals. Lawsuit over damages.