Foundations of American Government

1. Magna Carta: An English document drawn up by nobles under King John which _____________ the power of the king. It has influenced later constitutional documents in Britain and America. From this document comes the idea of Rule of _____________ - the idea that no one is above the law.

2. Enlightenment Philosophers:
   a. John Locke – _____________ rights, rights people are born with, government can’t take away & _____________ contract – agreement between govt and governed. If govt violates contract, people can rebel.
   b. Montesquieu – _____________ of powers, dividing government power among legislative, executive, & judicial branches.
   c. Rousseau – _____________ contract, people give up some rights in order to receive social order.

3. _____________: unofficial British policy that allowed colonies to experience some independence.

4. _____________: possession of colonies provided mother countries with raw materials and markets to sell their goods in. Great Britain exported goods and forced the colonies to buy them so Great Britain would have more money.


7. Declaration of Independence: 1776, signed on the 4th of July by the _____________ Continental Congress. It dissolved (ended) the colonies dependence and ties with Great Britain. Also listed _____________ (complaints) about King George III and said the colonies were not their own nation.

8. Articles of Confederation: first attempt at a _____________ in the colonies. Gave most power to the _____________ because the people were scared of a powerful central government. Articles had many _____________ because the federal government had no power. No taxes, no national military, no judicial branch, all states had to agree to amend the Articles. Articles of Confederation were replaced by the Constitution.

9. Constitutional Compromises:
   a. Great Compromise: settled the differences between the New Jersey and Virginia Plans. New Jersey wanted representation to be _____________; Virginia wanted representation to be based on _____________. The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) created a bicameral legislature. _____________ has equal representation and the House of _____________ is based on population.

The “Great Compromise”
- Sometimes called the Connecticut Compromise because it was proposed by Roger Sherman.

Bicameral Legislature
- Lower house based on population and elected directly by the people.
- Upper house would have two senators from each state elected by state legislatures.
b. 3/5ths Compromise: to count population for representation in the House; __________ count as 3/5ths a person or every 5 slaves count as 3 persons. This was a compromise between Southern farm based states and business based Northern states.

10. __________: supported the Constitution; wanted a strong central government; Madison, Hamilton, and Jay wrote Federalists papers trying to get the public to support the Constitution.

11. Anti-Federalists: against the Constitution, wanted strong __________ governments and a weak central government.

U.S. Constitution & Federalism

1. 3 Branches of Government:
   a. Legislative: makes laws; Article 1
   b. __________: enforces laws; Article 2
   c. Judicial: interprets laws; Article 3

2. Bill of Rights: first 10 Amendments of the Constitution that give citizens their basic rights and civil __________. These were added to get the Anti-federalists to __________ (approve) the Constitution.

3. Suffrage Amendments:
   a. 15th: __________ American men granted right to vote
   b. __________: Gave women the right to vote
   c. 23rd: gave the residents of the __________ of ___________ the right to vote in presidential elections.
   d. 24th: abolished __________ taxes
   e. 26th gave ___________ year olds and older the right to vote

4. Civil War Amendments:
   a. __________ Amendment: abolished slavery
   b. 14th: defined citizenship and guaranteed __________ to all citizens
   c. 15th: gave African Americans the right to __________

5. __________: a majority of the members in the House of Representatives can accuse the President or other high government officials of serious wrongdoing while in office.

6. __________: The Supreme Court’s power to overturn any law that it decides is in conflict with the Constitution.

7. Landmark Supreme Court Cases:
   a. __________ v Madison: estb. judicial review
   b. Plessy v Ferguson: “__________ but equal” is allowed and okay
   c. Brown v Board of Education Topeka Kansas: __________ Plessy v Ferguson by saying separate is not equal
   d. Gideon v Wainwright: uses the 14th Amendment to make all citizens equal under law, Gideon was not given an __________.
   e. Miranda v Arizona: rights of the __________; read your Miranda Rights at the time of arrest
   f. Roe v Wade: gives women the right to choose an ___________, based on privacy
   g. Texas v Johnson: allows burning of the __________, based on freedom of speech
   h. Tinker v Des Moines: students are allowed to protest as long as there is not __________ of learning or teaching.
   i. Swann v Char-McK: allowed schools to use __________ to racially balance schools.
   j. Mapp v Ohio: exclusionary rule; __________ taken illegally can’t be used in court
k. McCulloch v Maryland: rule National Bank is constitutional and states cannot tax the national government, made national government __________ to states
l. Gibbons v Ogden: ruled national government has power of __________ commerce

8. 3 Branches of State and Local Government:
   a. Legislative: NC __________ Assembly
   b. Executive: ____________
   c. Judicial: NC State Supreme, Appeal, Superior and District Courts

9. ____________: a document giving permission to create a government and providing a plan as how that government should work

10. Types of Local Government: County, City, Special Districts (school districts) Townships, Metropolis

11. The __________ Case: Determined that every North Carolina child has a Constitutional right to a sound, basic education.

12. State and Local Revenue: most money comes from State Income Taxes. Other forms of revenue are sales tax, excise tax, licenses, property tax, permits, user fees, and federal grants

13. State and Local Spending: most money is spent on schools and detention centers. NC has the one of largest state college system so most of our money is spent on education. Also spend money on health services, libraries, public housing, parks recreation, elections

Political Parties, Voting & Elections

1. Political Party Systems:
   a. __________ System: one political party controls the government
   b. __________ System: two main political parties compete for government positions. There can be smaller less powerful parties called __________ Parties. Started in America with the __________ and Democratic Republicans.
   c. __________-party System: three or more political parties compete for government positions.

2. Types of Elections:
   a. __________ election: members form the same party select candidates to run in general election.
   b. __________ election: voters make a final decision about candidates or issues
   c. __________ election: voters can remove elected officials from office.

3. Voting Procedures and Qualifications: 18 years old, US citizen, resident of the state where he/she wants to vote, __________ to vote.

4. Election Campaign Process:
   a. Private and Public Funding: money is raised to pay for the campaign
   b. __________: beginning at neighborhood level to gather support for a candidate
   c. ____________: messages that are meant to influence the people’s votes

5. Interest Groups and PACS
   a. __________ Groups: people who work together for similar interest or goals
   b. __________: Political Action Committees promotes its members’ interest in state and national politics, regulated by the federal government on how much __________ they are allowed to donate to campaigns.

6. __________ College: A group made of electors from each state who vote for presidential candidates; based on the “winner take all system” in most states. (know how this works!)

7. Mass Media and Public Opinion: TV, newspapers, magazines and the Internet are the greatest factors that influence __________ opinion. Internet is available 24-7

8. __________: what you are allowed to do
9. Duties: what you are ____________ to do (pay taxes, obey laws, go to school, serve on juries)

10. Responsibilities: what you ____________ do (vote, recycle, donate to charity, volunteer)

Branches of Government

1. Levels of Courts

2. Types of Jurisdiction:
   a. Original: a courts authority to hear a case ____________
   b. ______________: a courts authority to hear an appeal of a decision by another court
   c. ______________: a courts authority to hear a case is shared with another court (state and federal can both hear the case)
   d. ______________: a courts authority to hear a case is not shared with another court (federal court only is an example)

3. ______________ Law: group of laws that tell which acts are crimes, how accused persons should be tried in court, and how crimes should be punished.

4. Civil Law: groups of laws that help settle ______________ between people

5. Types of Juries
   a. Grand Jury: ______________ suspects
   b. Petit Jury: determines guilt or innocence of suspects
   c. Hung Jury: a jury that cannot make a ______________ decision

6. ______________: the way most cases are ended in US criminal courts. This means the person pleas to a lower crime for a reduced punishment.

7. The Legislative Process: HOW A BILL BE COMES A LAW: MAKE SURE YOU KNOW THIS IN ALL ITS STEPS!!!!

8. Town meeting: found especially in New England, a legislative assembly of the qualified voters of a town (example of a ______________ democracy)

9. Committees in Congress:
   a. ______________ Committees: permanent committees there from session to session
   b. ______________ Committee: permanent committees that have members from both the House and Senate
   c. ______________ Committees: committees in one house; created for a special purpose and a limited amount of time
   d. ______________ Committees: committees that have members from both the House and Senate; created to reconcile differences between bills passed in House & Senate

10. Types of Laws:
   a. Code of Hammurabi – the earliest legal code known in its entirety
   b. Ten Commandments – ten injunctions given to Moses, serving as the basis of Mosaic Law
   c. Justinian Codes – the collections of laws and legal interpretations developed under the sponsorship of the Byzantine emperor Justinian I
   d. ______________ Law: a body of law based on custom, and ______________, also known as unwritten law
   e. ______________ Law: the group of laws that tell which acts are crimes, how accused persons should be tried in court, and how crimes should be punished
f. Law: the group of laws that help settle disputes between people

11. Types of Punishments: Probation, Juvenile detention, Community Service, House Arrest, Prison, Boot Camp

12. Criminal Trial Process:
   a. _______________: police arrest and book suspect
   b. Preliminary Hearing: suspect appears before a judge, _______________ is set
   c. _______________: Defendant pleads not guilty, trial date is set OR defendant pleads guilty
   d. Trial: prosecution and defense present cases to jury.
   e. Jury reaches _______________: Defendant found not guilty (acquittal) and goes free OR defendant found guilty and sentenced to their punishment

13. Civil Trial
   a. Plaintiff's attorney files a _______________
   b. Court sends a _______________ to defendant
   c. Defendant's attorney files a written answer
   d. Attorneys from both sides exchange pleadings documents
   e. Attorneys for plaintiff and defendant argue case in court
   f. Court gives _______________

14. Law Enforcement Agencies:
   a. FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
   b. SBI: State Bureau of Investigation
   c. Local Law Enforcement such as Police or Sheriff

15. Regulatory Agencies
   a. FCC: Federal Communications Commission: makes rules for radio and _______________ stations

**Personal Finance**

1. _______________: a written plan of the money that flows in and out of your household or pocket every month
2. _______________: income before taxes taken out
3. _______________: income after taxes and other deductions subtracted
4. _______________ interest: Interest on principal amount borrowed.
5. _______________ interest: Interest on principal and accrued interest.
6. Mutual funds: pools the savings of many individuals; a relatively _______________ investment.
7. Pension: fund that collects and invests income until payments are made to eligible recipients
8. APR: describes the _______________ rate for a whole year (annualized), rather than just a monthly fee/rate, as applied on a loan, mortgage loan, credit card, etc
9. Principle: the amount that one
   _______________
10. Interest: compensation to the lender, for a risk of principal loss.
11. _______________: The crime of obtaining the personal or financial information of another person for the sole purpose of assuming that person's name or identity in order to make transactions or purchases
12. Credit report: a detailed report of an individual's credit _______________ prepared by a credit bureau and used by a lender in determining a loan applicant's creditworthiness
13. _______________: contract in which someone receives reimbursement against losses
14. ________________Bureau: aims to protect consumers; leading to an environment where buyers and sellers can operate under a common understanding of trust
Microeconomics

1. Factors of Production:
   a. Natural Resources: found in nature
   b. __________________: people who do both physical and mental work
   c. __________________: man-made materials that are not natural resources used in production
   d. __________________: person/persons who start a new business or make new improvements to an old method

2. __________________: not having enough resources or products to produce the wants and needs of the people; the main problem of economics...the reason we have to make choices and decisions

3. __________________: the choice you face if you decided to do one thing rather than another

4. _________ Costs: the cost of the next best use of time and money when choosing to do one thing rather than another

5. Law of Diminishing Returns: the tendency for utility (usefulness) one receives from a good or service to decline with more use or exposure. (Your old shoes don't usually make you as happy as your new ones)

6. __________________: the degree to which resources are being used efficiently to produce goods or services; how well you use your resources to make the most product in the least amount of time

7. __________________: when people or businesses only focus on goods or services than can produce better than others.

8. Division of Labor: breaking down a job into separate smaller tasks to be done individually, example is an _____________ line (like used by Ford)

9. Needs: requirements for survival; food, clothing, shelter, water

10. Wants: things we desire/ would like to have such as entertainment, vacation, and items that make life easier

11. Cost-Benefit Analysis: economic model that compares to marginal cost to marginal

12. Command Economy: an economic system in which the major decision are made by the

13. ____________ Economy: an economic system in which individuals own factors of production and make economic decisions through free interaction

14. ____________ Economy: an economic system combining the characteristics of more than one type of economy

15. ____________ Economy: an economic system in which the decisions of what, how and for whom to produce are based on tradition or custom.

Microeconomics cont.

1. __________________: the study of how we make decisions in the world where resources are limited.

2. The 3 Questions of Economics: WHAT to produce? HOW to produce? FOR WHOM to produce?

3. Free Enterprise System: economic system in which individuals and business are allowed to compete for __________________ with a minimum of government interference (_____________________: government stays out of economy)

4. __________________ Model: shows the input and output of production of the main sectors in the economy. Examples of sectors included in flow model: government, consumers, Factor market, __________________ market, foreign countries.

5. __________________: the amount of goods and services that producers are able and willing to sell at various prices

6. Law of Supply: the principle that suppliers will normally sell __________________ product at higher prices and be less willing to sell product at lower prices. Price and supply move in the __________________ direction

7. Supply _______________: graph of a supply schedule, displays same information with price on the vertical axis and supply on the horizontal.

8. _______________: the desire, willingness, and ability to buy a good or service.
10. Law of Demand: the concept that people are morally willing to buy ____________ of a product if the price is high and more if the price is low. Price and demand move in OPPOSITE directions.

11. Demand Curve: ______________ of a demand schedule, displays same information with price on the vertical axis and demand on the horizontal.

![Traditional Supply & Demand](image)

12. ______________: situation in which quantity supplied is greater than the quantity demanded

13. Shortage: situation in which quantity demanded is ______________ than quantity supplied

14. ______________: the struggle that exists between buyers and sellers to get the best products and the lowest prices

15. Labor Unions: associations organized to improve wages and working conditions

Macroeconomics

1. Business Cycle: economy goes through periods of ______________ and ______________.

2. ![The Business Cycle](image)

3. Economic Indicators: using items like __________ (Gross Domestic Product) to predict the future of the economy

4. Consumer Price Index: an index of prices used to measure the change of cost to purchase goods and services. It measures ____________.

5. ______________: the total market value of all the goods and services ______________ with the borders of a nation during a specified period (FINAL PRODUCTS ONLY)

6. ______________: individuals and nations working across barriers of distance, culture, and technology

7. ______________: a tax on imported goods

8. NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement: an agreement between US, Canada, and Mexico; established free ______________.

9. ______________ System: US central bank system made up of 12 banks; has broad regulatory powers over the money supply and credit structure in the US

10. National ______________: the debt acquired by the federal government by borrowing money

11. ______________: the increase in level of prices

12. ______________ policy: Fed’s policy of regulating money supply

13. ______________ policy: Federal government helps boost economy by lowering taxes or spending

14. ______________ policy: Fed reduces money supply

15. ______________ policy: Fed increases money supply