

## Civics EOC Study Guide

1. Social Contract
  - a. Developed by Thomas Hobbes
  - b. Agreement between people in a society with their government
  - c. People agree to give up some freedom and be ruled by the gov.
  - d. In return, the gov. agrees to protect the people's rights
  - e. John Locke built on the idea of the social contract
  - f. Locke believed if the gov. did not protect the people the contract was broken
  - g. People could choose new leaders
  - h. Influenced Founding Fathers
2. Natural Rights
  - a. John Locke believed that all people were born equal w/ certain God-given rights
  - b. Life, freedom, and property
  - c. Influenced Founding Fathers
3. Montesquieu
  - a. Enlightenment writer
  - b. Power of gov. should be divided into 3 branches
  - c. This would keep the gov. from becoming too powerful
  - d. Influenced Founding Fathers
4. Magna Carta
  - a. English nobles forced King John to sign in 1215
  - b. 1<sup>st</sup> document to limit the power of a king
  - c. King couldn't tax w/o nobles consent
  - d. Gave certain rights to freemen: equal treatment under the law, trial by jury, right to rebel if king broke the agreement
5. English Bill of Rights
  - a. Signed by William and Mary in 1688
  - b. English citizens had rights no king could violate
  - c. No imprisonment or loss of property w/o due process
  - d. No cruel punishment
  - e. No standing army in time of peace w/o Parliament's consent
  - f. No taxation w/o Parliament's consent
  - g. Right to bear arms
  - h. Right to petition the king
  - i. Freedom of speech
6. Mayflower Compact
  - a. Signed by the Pilgrims in 1620
  - b. Established a direct democracy in colonial America
  - c. 1<sup>st</sup> document American colonists claimed a right to govern themselves
7. Common Sense
  - a. Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine
  - b. Argued it was "common sense" for colonists to rebel against the king's abuse of power
  - c. Helped gain support for American independence
8. British policies that led to American Revolution

- a. Navigation Acts- colonies could only trade w/ England
  - b. Proclamation of 1763- forbid colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - c. Taxed colonies despite the colonists not having any representation in Parliament
  - d. Writs of assistance- Search warrants that allowed British officials to search any home or business at anytime
  - e. Intolerable Acts- British response to Boston Tea Party
  - f. Closed port of Boston
  - g. Quartering Act- required colonists to provide housing for British soldiers
9. Boston Tea Party
- a. Colonists' response to the Tea Act
  - b. Tea Act allowed the British East India Company to sell their tea w/o paying tax
  - c. Group of protestors boarded British ships in Boston Harbor and dumped tea into the harbor
  - d. British responded w/ the Coercive Acts, which colonists called the Intolerable Acts
10. Declaration of Independence
- a. Written by Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Declared American colonies independent from Britain
  - c. Borrowed from John Locke's ideas
  - d. "All men are created equal"
  - e. Born with God-Given rights (natural rights), "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness"
  - f. Government existed to protect these rights
  - g. If gov. does not protect these rights, people have the right to choose a new gov.
  - h. Outlined colonists' complaints against the king, and how he had violated these rights
11. Popular Sovereignty
- a. Idea that power lies w/ the people
12. Articles of Confederation
- a. 1<sup>st</sup> Constitution of the U.S.
  - b. Weaknesses led to the writing of the Constitution
13. Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
- a. Congress had no power to tax, regulate trade, or enforce laws
  - b. No executive to lead and direct government policy
  - c. No national court system
  - d. Needed a 2/3 vote to pass laws
  - e. Needed all states to pass amendments
14. Shays's Rebellion
- a. Massachusetts farmers had their land taken and sold when they could not pay their taxes
  - b. Daniel Shays led a rebellion of farmers facing similar circumstances
  - c. Took control of court house and attacked a federal arsenal
  - d. Federal government did not offer any help
  - e. State militia put down the rebellion
  - f. Americans became worried that their weak gov. could not stop more uprising from happening
15. Preamble
- a. Introduction to the Constitution
  - b. Outlines the purposes of the Constitution
  - c. "We the people..." shows that the gov. gets its power from the people

- d. "Form a more perfect Union"- unite the states, so they can act as a single nation
- e. "establish Justice"- equal treatment
- f. "insure domestic Tranquility"- protect citizens and their property
- g. "provide for the common defense"- maintain a military to protect the country from attack
- h. "promote the general Welfare"- help people live healthy, happy, prosperous lives
- i. "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity"- guarantee the rights of all Americans now and for future generations

16. Limited Government

- a. Gov. is not all-powerful
- b. Gov. can only do the things people have given it the power to do

17. Separation of Powers

- a. Power is divided between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches
- b. Legislative branch passes laws
- c. Executive branch enforces laws
- d. Judicial branch settles disputes and interprets the law
- e. Limits any one branch from becoming too powerful

18. Checks and balances

- a. A system in which each branch of gov. is able to limit (check) the power of the other two branches
- b. Ex. Congress passes laws, but the President can veto the law, and the Supreme Court can rule a law unconstitutional

19. Federalists

- a. Supported the ratification of the Constitution
- b. Believed in a strong central government

20. Anti-Federalists

- a. People who opposed the ratification of the Constitution
- b. Believed strong central government would ignore the rights of the states and its citizens
- c. Believed gov. would favor the wealthy
- d. Upset the Constitution did not have a bill of rights

21. Rule of Law

- a. Principle that the law applies to everyone, even those who govern

22. Types of Law

- a. Criminal law- deals w/ crimes committed against people or property
- b. Ex. murder, robbery, vandalism
- c. Two types: felonies and misdemeanors
- d. Felonies are serious offenses that have serious consequences
- e. Misdemeanors are lesser offenses
- f. Civil law- disputes between people or groups
- g. Ex. broken contracts
- h. Military law- set of statues that apply to those serving in the armed forces of the U.S.
- i. Ex. disrespecting or physically striking a superior officer, desertion, mutiny
- j. People who break military law could end up at a court-martial (court of officers who try the case)
- k. Constitutional law- deals w/ the structure and meaning of constitutions

1. Decide the limits of the government's power and the rights of the individual
23. Sources of Law
    - a. U.S. Constitution
    - b. State constitutions
    - c. Statutes- law written by a legislative branch of gov.
    - d. Case law
    - e. Administrative agencies
  24. Citizen
    - a. Members of a community who owe loyalty to a gov. and, in turn, are entitled to the protection of that of gov.
  25. Naturalization
    - a. Legal process to obtain citizenship
    - b. Must be 18 years or older
    - c. Must be a lawful permanent resident for 5 years
    - d. Must be able to read, write, and speak English
    - e. Final step is to swear an oath of allegiance to the U.S.
    - f. Applicants have to swear to be loyal to the U.S., to obey the Constitution and the country's laws
  26. Voter qualifications
    - a. Be an American citizen
    - b. Be at least 18 years old
    - c. In some states, people who have committed serious crimes are not eligible to vote
    - d. People who suffer from certain mental illnesses can lose their right to vote
  27. Obligations of citizenship
    - a. Obey laws
    - b. Pay taxes
    - c. Defend the nation
    - d. Serve in court
    - e. Attend school
  28. Bill of Rights
    - a. 1<sup>st</sup> 10 amendments to the Constitution
    - b. I (1)- freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition
    - c. II (2)- right to bear arms
    - d. III (3)- quartering of troops
    - e. IV (4)- search and seizure
    - f. V (5)- due process, double jeopardy, self-incrimination
    - g. VI (6)- Speedy and public trial by impartial jury, right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, right to be confronted w/ witnesses against the accused, right to counsel (lawyer)
    - h. VII (7)- civil trials, common lawsuits
    - i. VIII (8)- Excessive bail or fines, cruel and unusual punishment
    - j. IX (9)- People have other rights not listed in the Constitution
    - k. X (10)- Powers not given to the federal gov. by the Constitution are reserved for the states or the people

29. Eminent domain
  - a. Right of the gov. to take private property (usually land) for public use
  - b. Ex. A house that lies in the path of a proposed highway
  - c. 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment limits the gov. power of eminent domain
  - d. Gov. has to pay a fair price for the property
30. Balancing rights/individual freedoms
  - a. Bill of Rights safeguards civil liberties
  - b. In exercising our rights, we should not interfere w/ the rights of others
  - c. Ex. Freedom of speech- you do not have the right to spread lies
31. Civil Rights Amendments
  - a. 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments
  - b. XIII (13)- Abolished slavery
  - c. XIV (14)- Due process, equal protection, privileges of citizens
  - d. XV (15)- Voting rights cannot be denied to citizens b/c of race
32. Women's rights
  - a. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave women the right to vote
33. Other Amendments
  - a. XXII (22)- limits the President to 2 terms in office
  - b. XXIV (24)- Outlawed poll taxes
  - c. XXV (25)- Outlines Presidential succession
  - d. XXVI (26)- Lowered the voting age to 18
34. Marbury v. Madison
  - a. Supreme Court case that established the power of judicial review
  - b. Judicial review-power of the Supreme Court to review any federal, state, or local law and determine if it is Constitutional
35. Plessy v. Ferguson
  - a. Made segregation legal
  - b. Could be "separate, but equal"
36. Brown v. Board of Education
  - a. Overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*
37. Gideon v. Wainwright
  - a. Court ruled that the right to a lawyer applied to state courts
38. Miranda v. Arizona
  - a. Court ruled that a person has to be informed of their rights when arrested
39. Tinker v. Des Moines
  - a. S.C. ruled that freedom of speech applies to students in public schools
40. United States v. Nixon
  - a. S.C. ruled the President cannot use executive privilege as an excuse to withhold evidence
41. Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier
  - a. S.C. ruled public school officials may impose limits on school newspapers
42. Bush v. Gore
  - a. S.C. ruled Florida's recount of presidential votes violated the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
43. Political parties

- a. Democrats- generally believe gov. should be more involved in regulating the economy and helping the poor
  - b. Republicans- generally believe in less gov. regulation
44. Presidential qualifications
- a. At least 35 years old
  - b. Born in the U.S.
  - c. Lived in the U.S. for the past 14 years
45. State election requirements
- a. Legislatures: at least 21 years old, live in the district your elected to, live in the state of Florida for 2 years prior to election
  - b. Governor: at least 30 years old, live in the state of Florida for 7 years prior to election
46. Political qualifications
- a. House of Representatives: at least 25 years old, live in the state you represent, U.S. citizen for at least 7 years
  - b. Senate: at least 30 years old, live in the state you represent, U.S. citizen for at least 9 years
47. Interest groups
- a. Group of people who share a point of view about an issue and unite to promote their beliefs
  - b. Main goal is to influence the decisions that leaders make
  - c. Accomplish this 4 ways
  - d. Being active in elections: support candidates that favor their interests, collect money to help candidates
  - e. Working through the courts: help bring cases to court that affect their interests
  - f. Directly influencing officials: lobbyists are people who represent interest groups, they contact lawmakers and gov. officials directly, provide info that supports their cause, write drafts of bills for lawmakers
  - g. Shaping public opinion: Use advertising, email, or regular mail to promote their cause
48. Influencing government
- a. Individuals influence the gov. through voting
  - b. Media influences gov. through shaping public opinion: the more stories they carry on an issue, people begin to view that issue as important/ News commentators offer their opinions on air or in print which can affect public opinion as well
  - c. Media also plays the role of watchdog: Monitors gov. activity and write stories that expose waste or corruption
49. Internet usage
- a. Social media sites like Facebook and YouTube have become a popular way for candidates to get their message out to the public
50. Bias
- a. Favoring one view
51. Propaganda
- a. Presenting information in a slanted or bias way
  - b. Tries to persuade people to view an issue or a person a certain way
  - c. Appeals to emotion
  - d. Endorsement- having a celebrity promote the candidate
  - e. Name calling

- f. Transfer- associating a patriotic symbol w/ a candidate
  - g. Bandwagon
  - h. Glittering generality
  - i. Just Plain Folks
52. Diplomacy
- a. The work of maintaining good relations between the governments of different countries
53. Foreign Policy
- a. A nation's plan for dealing w/ other nations
  - b. President directs foreign policy
  - c. 4 main goals: national security (most important), encourage trade w/ other countries, promote world peace, advance democracy around the world
  - d. Treaty- formal agreement between the governments of 2 or more nations
  - e. President makes a treaty, but the Senate must approve
  - f. Ambassadors represent the U.S. gov. in other countries
  - g. Foreign policy tools: treaties, executive agreements, ambassadors, foreign aid, trade sanctions, embargos, military
54. International organizations
- a. Nations join together to deal w/ issues that affect the entire world: environmental problems, fights between countries, trade and economic issues
  - b. Individuals can join non-governmental organizations
  - c. These organizations fight for causes such as ending world hunger or poverty
55. United Nations
- a. Formed at the end of WWII
  - b. 192 member nations
  - c. Main goal is to keep peace
  - d. Also fights poverty and protects human rights
  - e. UN Security Council made up of 5 permanent member nations: Britain, China, France, Russia, and U.S.
56. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- a. 28 member nations in Europe and North America
  - b. Work for peace and defend each other in times of war
57. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- a. 150 member nations
  - b. Goal is to arrange trade agreements and settle trade disputes
58. World Health Organization (WHO)
- a. Part of the United Nations
  - b. Fights diseases around the world by improving health guidelines and studying public health issues
59. Peace Corps
- a. Volunteer organization run by the U.S. gov.
  - b. Americans volunteer to work in countries all over the world
  - c. Work on public health projects (providing clean water), teach, help local business development
60. International Court of Justice (World Court)

- a. Part of the United Nations
  - b. Settles disputes between nations
61. Korean War
- a. 1950 communist North Korea invaded pro-western South Korea
  - b. U.S. fought along-side South Korea
  - c. U.S. did not want Communism to spread
  - d. Both sides suffered many casualties
  - e. Fearing a larger war, armistice was signed in 1953
62. Cold War
- a. Conflict between U.S. and the Soviet Union
  - b. U.S. wanted to spread democracy
  - c. Soviet Union wanted to spread communism
  - d. Did not fight each other directly, b/c both sides feared the others nuclear weapons
  - e. Korean War and the Vietnam War were part of the Cold War
63. Types of government
- a. Direct democracy- people vote on the issues themselves
  - b. Representative democracy- gov. in which people choose leaders to represent them
  - c. Socialism- System in which society, either directly or indirectly through the gov., controls all aspects of the economy
  - d. Communism- totalitarian (gov. controls all aspects of people's lives) system of gov. in which a single authoritarian (absolute power) party controls state-owned means of production
  - e. Monarchy- gov. ruled by a king or queen
  - f. Oligarchy- Gov. ruled by a small group of people
  - g. Autocracy- Gov. ruled by 1 person w/ absolute power: ex. dictator, tyrant, monarch, despot
  - h. Federal system- Gov. in which power is divided between the federal, or national, gov. and the states
  - i. Confederal system- Group of individual state governments that unite for a common purpose
  - j. Unitary system- Central, or national, gov. holds all the power
  - k. Parliamentary system- executive power lies w/ a cabinet made up of members of a legislature/ Cabinet answers to the legislature
64. Legislative branch
- a. Article I of the Constitution created the legislative branch
  - b. Called Congress
  - c. Makes the law
  - d. Upper house is the Senate
  - e. Each state gets 2 Senators (100 total)
  - f. Senators serve 6 year terms
  - g. Lower house is the House of Representatives
  - h. A state's representation in the House is based on their population (435 total)
  - i. Representatives serve 2 year terms
65. Executive branch
- a. Article II of the Constitution created the executive branch
  - b. President is the chief executive
  - c. Enforces the law

- d. President serves 4 year term
- e. Can only serve 2 terms (22 Amendment)

66. Judicial branch

- a. Article III of the Constitution created the judicial branch
- b. Settles disputes and interprets the law
- c. Supreme Court is the highest court in the land
- d. 9 S.C. justices
- e. Serve for life
- f. Most federal cases start in district courts
- g. These are trial courts
- h. Juries hear evidence and decide guilt or innocence
- i. Circuit courts are appeals courts
- j. Appeals courts are not concerned w/ guilt or innocence
- k. They decide if a person received a fair trial

67. U.S. system of government

- a. Federalism
- b. Enumerated powers- powers given to the federal gov. under the U.S. Constitution
- c. Ex. printing money, declaring war
- d. Reserved powers- powers set aside for the states
- e. Ex. Oversee school systems, conduct elections
- f. Concurrent powers- Powers both the federal and state governments can exercise
- g. Ex. Enforce laws, collect taxes
- h. 10th Amendment- powers not given to the federal gov. or denied to the states are reserved for the states or the people
- i. Supremacy clause- Article VI (6) of the Constitution states that the Constitution and other laws and treaties made by the national gov. are “the supreme law of the land”
- j. States cannot do anything that goes against the Constitution

68. Amending the Constitution

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> step-Amendment proposed by: 2/3 vote of both houses of Congress or a constitutional convention called by Congress on petition of 2/3 of the states
- b. 2<sup>nd</sup> step-Amendment ratified (passed) by: 3/4 of the state legislatures or 3/4 of special constitutional conventions called by the 50 states
- c. 27 Amendments

69. Confirmation process

- a. President appoints (chooses) the people he wants to serve on his cabinet, the Supreme Court, ambassadors
- b. Senate must approve the President’s choice

70. Lawmaking process

- a. Member of Congress introduces a bill
- b. Bill is sent to the correct standing committee
- c. The committee can do 5 things to the bill: pass it, make changes to the bill and suggest that it be passed, replace it w/ a new bill on the same subject, ignore the bill and let it die (pigeonholing), or kill the bill w/ a majority vote
- d. If the bill makes it through committee, it will be debated

- e. Each member of Congress can argue for or against the bill
  - f. Can suggest amending the bill
  - g. Senate can add riders—unrelated amendment to the bill
  - h. Time limit on House debate
  - i. Senators can speak as long as they want
  - j. Filibuster-talk a bill to death
  - k. Cloture-end a filibuster w/ a 3/5 vote of Senators
  - l. After the debate, it is time to vote
  - m. If bill passes one house, it is sent to the other
  - n. If it is defeated in either house, it is dead
  - o. If both houses pass a different version of the same bill, a conference committee is formed
  - p. Conference committee-members from both houses come up w/ one bill both sides agree on
  - q. Approved bill sent to the president
  - r. President can sign the bill into law, veto—refuse to sign—the bill, or ignore the bill
  - s. If President ignores the bill, it becomes law after 10 days if Congress is in session
  - t. If Congress has adjourned—not in session—the bill dies (pocket veto)
  - u. Congress can override Presidents veto w/ a 2/3 veto in both houses
71. State law making process
- a. Bills follow the same process in the states
  - b. Governor can veto a bill
  - c. Many governor's also have a line-item veto—they can veto certain parts of a bill
  - d. Legislative referendum- state legislature asks voters to approve a law it has passed
  - e. Popular referendum- a question placed on a ballot by a citizen petition to decide if a law should be repealed
72. Presidential power
- a. Veto bills passed by Congress
  - b. Call special sessions of Congress
  - c. Commander in chief of the armed forces-only the President can order troops into battle
  - d. Head of State-receives foreign leaders
  - e. Makes treaties
  - f. Can issues executive orders-command that has the same force as a law
  - g. Appoints Supreme Court justices, department heads, ambassadors, federal judges
73. Impeachment process
- a. House of Representatives can impeach any federal official involved in serious wrongdoing
  - b. Majority vote is needed to impeach
  - c. Senate holds a trial of the official
  - d. 2/3 vote needed to convict
  - e. If convicted, official removed from office
74. Similarities between U.S. Constitution and Florida's constitution
- a. Government split into 3 branches: executive, legislative, judicial
  - b. Both constitutions describe the power of each branch
  - c. Both constitutions have a bill of rights
  - d. Florida's bill of rights is called the Declaration of Rights

75. Differences between U.S. Constitution and Florida's constitution

- a. Florida has had 6 different constitutions
- b. Latest was approved in 1969
- c. Florida's constitution is much longer than the U.S. Constitution: 12 articles compared to only 7 in the U.S. Constitution
- d. U.S. Constitution is a broad framework of gov. while the Florida constitution is specific
- e. Florida's constitution has more amendments