**Civics Exam Review-** February-March 2015 **NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**EXAM: 95% Multiple Choice, 5% ONE Essay Question.**

**The Exam Review is due Monday, March 9. EACH PAGE of this Exam Review is ALSO worth 5 points of your FINAL NOTEBOOK GRADE, due the day of the exam.** (40 points total!) You MUST write the page number(s) where you found the information.

**General Study Tips for Exam**

* Use your notes and the textbook to complete the study guide.
* Work on the exam review every night! You are more likely to complete the task if you do, for example, one page every night.
* If you are struggling with the exam review, make plans to stay before or after school and work in my room – I would be glad to help! Bulldog Brilliance on Tuesdays and Thursdays is a good place to work on this exam review.
* You will turn in your exam review, and it will be checked and returned to you, on **Monday, March 9.**

**Please keep in mind that some of the ideas and concepts below are found in more than one place in your textbook and notebook.** Some of the concepts are only found in your notes. Preparing for the exam is your responsibility!

| **QUESTION** | **ANSWER TO QUESTION** | **Page # Book or Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Lesson 1** | **Constitutional Government** |  |
| The Founders decided on a representative democracy or a R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of government. From where did they get this idea? What are the characteristics of this type of government? | A. R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B. C. |  |
| In what document are stated the functions and structure of the United States government? |  |  |
| **Lesson 2** | **Ideas that Informed the Founders** |  |
| What ancient republic influenced the Founders, and what is “civic virtue?” | A.B. |  |
| Describe the key ideas of Classical Republican thought: | A.B.C. |  |
| Explain John Locke’s **natural rights** philosophy, and list the natural rights: | A.B. |  |
| Explain a “**state of nature”** as described by John Locke. What are the problems with a state of nature? | A.B. |  |
| Explain a “social contract” as described by John Locke. |  |  |
| Describe **popular sovereignty**. List one example of popular sovereignty found in Article I of the Constitution. | A.B. |  |
| **Read the Preamble to the Constitution.**What does the Preamble describe? |  |  |
| **Read the Preamble to the Constitution.**What prompted the inclusion of the phrase **“in order to form a more perfect union”** in the Preamble? | The failure of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect the rights of the people and provide a strong stable national government. |  |
| **Lesson 3** | **History and Individual Rights** |  |
| What are ALL the characteristics of a **sovereign** nation-state?**See your NOTES! (NOT all listed in book)** | A.B.C.D. | **See your NOTES! (NOT all listed in book)** |
| **Lesson 4** | **British Origins of American Constitutionalism** |  |
| Describe the Constitutional principle of “rule of law.”  |  |  |
| What famous English document set the precedent for **rule of law** both in England and later in the colonies? |  |  |
| Describe the writ of habeas corpus. |  |  |
| Describe due process of law: |  |  |
| **Lesson 5** | **Colonial Americans Ideas about Rights and Constitutional Government** |  |
| Why was the right to vote in the colonies restricted to property owners? | The p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of government is to protect life, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, only those people that own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have an economic stake in the community and should be allowed to v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |
| **Lesson 6** | **Declaration of Independence****Read the first few paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence.** |  |
| What was the main purpose of the Declaration of Independence? |  |  |
| **According to the Declaration of Independence**, what is the relationship between government and the people? |  |  |
| Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence? |  |  |
| **Lesson 7** | **State Governments** |  |
| Describe legislative supremacy and the reason for it: | A.B. |  |
| **Lesson 33 (part)** | **Citizenship** |  |
| What is a “naturalized citizen”? What is a “natural born” citizen?  | A.B. |  |
| **Lesson 8** | **Articles of Confederation (and additional notes on types of Government)** |  |
| Describe a **confederate** government. |  |  |
| What are the characteristics of a **presidential** government and how is it different than a Parliamentary system?  | A.B. |  |
| Describe “who has the power” in a federal system of government and give an example of **federalism. (“Division of Power”)** | A.B. |  |
| List four weaknesses of the **Articles of Confederation**, AND the number of branches in this government (name the branches). | A. No power to T \_\_ \_\_\_.B.C.D.**Number of Branches and name(s):** |  |
| **Lesson 9** | **Philadelphia Convention & Virginia Plan** |  |
| Who is called the Father of the Constitution? |  |  |
| List the city, and year, of the Constitutional Convention and **why** the convention was called. | A.B.C. To r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| List four common characteristics of the Framers. | A. Experience serving in g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B.C.D. |  |
| **Lesson 10** | **More on Virginia Plan & New Jersey Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise** |  |
| **Describe** the Great Compromise, using the names of the two plans that were combined in this compromise.Which plan was most like the Articles of Confederation?Which plan proposed a strong national government?Describe the number of Senators and Representatives each state has in Congress. | A.B.C.D. Number of Senators per state:E. Number of Representatives per state: |  |
| What were two reasons a bicameral legislature was chosen for U.S. government? | A. The Founders were familiar with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  ParliamentB.  |  |
| What were the two issues involved in the **Three-Fifths Compromise?**  | A. South wanted to count slaves for purposes ofB. North wanted to count slaves for purposes of  |  |
| **Lesson 11** | **Three Branches, Divided and Shared Powers, Electoral College, Checks & Balances** |  |
| List one key idea the founding fathers borrowed from the English parliamentary system: | A. b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislature |  |
| What are the reasons the Founding Fathers decided that the House of Representatives should have the power to originate tax bills? | Originally only house of Congress directly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the people. (Senate was originally selected by state legislature.)The term of office for the House members is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years, so more a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the people than the Senate, whose members have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year terms. |  |
| The Legislative Branch is primarily described in which Article of the Constitution? |  |  |
| What are the qualifications for a U.S. Senator?What are the qualifications for a U.S. Representative? | A.B. |  |
| What is the basic role of Congress? |  |  |
| Who has the power under the Constitution to declare war? |  |  |
| The U.S. Senate is a “continuous body.” What does this mean? |  |  |
| Who ratifies treaties and confirms Presidential appointments? |  |  |
| Where can a filibuster take place? |  |  |
| What is gerrymandering and reapportionment, and which governmental body does it affect? | 1. Gerrymandering:
2. Reapportionment:
 |  |
| How does the U.S. Constitution **“separate the powers”** so government does not oppress the people? |  |  |
| Describe **checks and balances**.Describe one way each branch “checks and balances” the other two. | A.B. The legislature checks the judicial byThe legislature checks the executive byC. The executive checks the judicial byThe executive checks the legislature byD. The judiciary checks the executive byThe judiciary checks the legislature by |  |
| Our Founding Fathers went against the principle of direct popular election of the President by including what political process in our Constitution? Describe the process, and why we still use it today. | A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:Describe:B. We still use this process today because |  |
| The Executive branch is primarily described in which Article of the Constitution? |  |  |
| What is the basic role of the Executive Branch in regard to law? |  |  |
| What are all the qualifications to be President?  | A.B.C. |  |
| Who is commander in chief of the armed forces? What does this mean? | A.B. |  |
| What is an executive order?Who issues an executive order? | A.B. |  |
| What are the foreign policy responsibilities and powers of the President? (See Article II of Constitution) |  |  |
| The Judicial branch is primarily described in which Article of the Constitution? |  |  |
| Describe the process for picking justices for the Supreme Court and lower constitutional courts. Explain the role of the President and Congress, and the length of term. | A.B.C. |  |
| What is the basic role of the Supreme Court? |  |  |
| How many justices on the U.S. Supreme Court?What is the minimum number of votes needed for a majority decision in the Supreme Court? | A.B. |  |
| Describe the jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court:Which type of case does the Court hear most often? | A.B.C |  |
| When is the Court most likely to allow review of a case from a lower court? |  |  |
| **Lesson 12** | **National Government Powers & State Government Powers (Federalism), Limited Government, Slavery Issues & Other Unresolved Issues** |  |
| List three examples of **limits** on government listed in the U.S. Constitution: (Include those listed in Article I, Section 9, parts 2 and 3) | A.B.C. |  |
| **Lesson 13** | **Anti-Federalists** |  |
| Why did the Anti-Federalists oppose the ratification of the Constitution? List three reasons. | A. Lack of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B.C. |  |
| **Lesson 14** | **Federalists & Ratification** |  |
| What were ***The Federalist*** papers? |  |  |
| **Lesson 15** | **Amendments & Judicial Review** |  |
| What is the **Bill of Rights**? What is the primary purpose of the **Bill of Rights**? | A.B. |  |
| Which of the twenty-seven amendments deal with suffrage (right to vote)? Who does each amendment enfranchise (give the right to vote)? | A.B.C.D. |  |
| With what acquired power does the Supreme Court declare a law unconstitutional? Why do we call this power “acquired”? | A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B. |  |
| Describe the significance of *Marbury v. Madison:* |  |  |
| **Lesson 16** | **Political Parties** |  |
| Define sedition: |  |  |
| What part of the process in electing a President is never mentioned in the Constitution?(Also see Lesson 11 notes) |  |  |
| What are three important roles of political parties in our system of government?(more than three in lesson) | A.B.C. |  |
| What are the two ways that each state may participate in nominating a candidate to run for President for their political party?(Also see Lesson 11 notes) | A.B. |  |
| What is the major goal of a national party convention?Also see Lesson 11 notes) |  |  |
| **Lesson 17** | **Civil War (Presidential Power), Civil War Amendments and Jim Crow Laws** |  |
| What are three tactics states used following the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to keep African-Americans from voting? | A.B.C. |  |
| List three ways President Lincoln expanded the powers of the Presidency during war time. | A.B.C. |  |
| What event ended slavery in the United States? Which Amendment? | A.B. |  |
| **Lesson 18 & 19 (Parts)** | **Fourteenth Amendment** |  |
| Describe due process of law: |  |  |
| **Court Case – Explain what was decided by this case:***Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)* |  |  |
| **Court Case – Explain what was decided by this case:***Brown v. Board of Education (1954)* |  |  |