

# Civics & Economics Review

Adapted from  
<http://www.wsfcs.k12.nc.us/Page/4370>

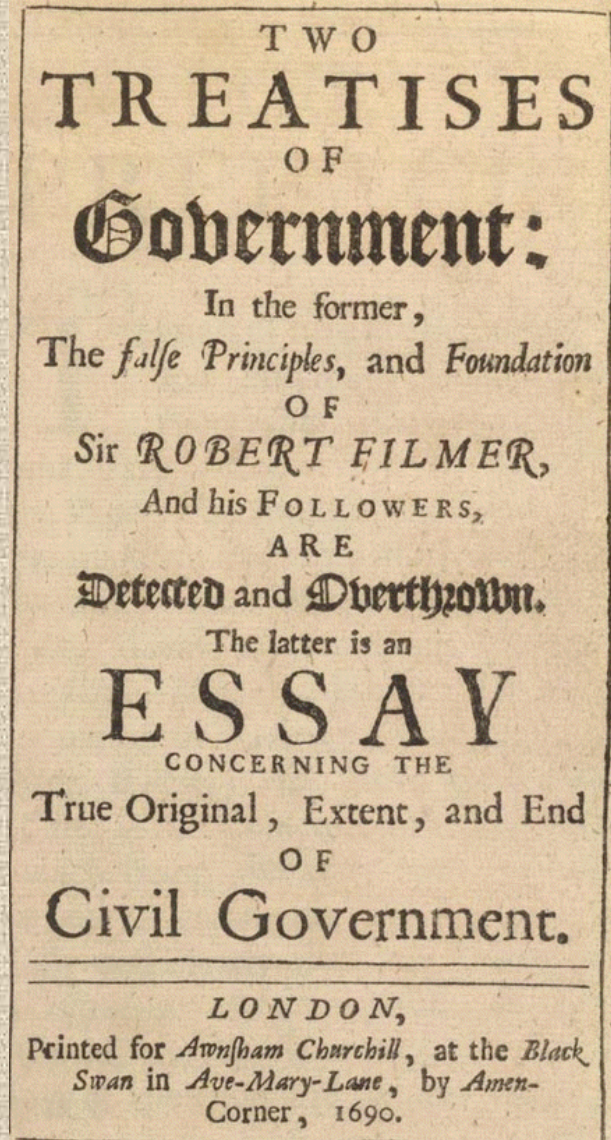
# What is the importance of the Magna Carta, 1215?



- An English document draw up by nobles under King John which limited the power of the king. It has influenced later constitutional documents in Britain and America.

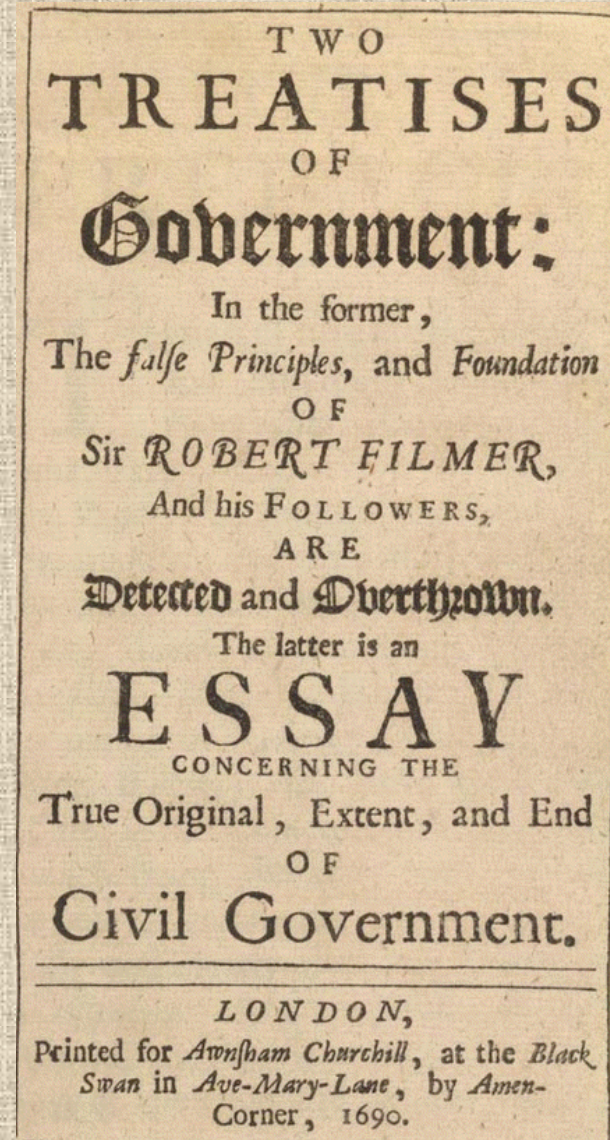
Established the Idea of  
Rule of Law

What were the  
contributions of the  
Enlightenment  
Philosophers Locke,  
Montesquieu and  
Rousseau?



# Enlightenment Philosophers

- John Locke – Natural rights, rights people are born with, government can't take away.
  - Life – liberty and Property
- Montesquieu – Separation of powers, dividing government power among legislative, executive, & judicial branches.
- Rousseau – Social contract, people give up some rights in order to receive social order.



What is the  
significance of the  
House of  
Burgesses, 1619?



# House of Burgesses, 1619

- The **Virginia House of Burgesses** formed the first legislative body in colonial America. Later other colonies would adopt houses of burgesses.
- First representative democracy in the new world.



What was the  
Mayflower  
Compact – why is  
it so significant?





# Mayflower Compact, 1620

- It was the first agreement for **self-government in America**. It was signed by the 41 men on the *Mayflower* and set up a government for the Plymouth colony.



# What is mercantilism and who does it benefit?



# What is **mercantilism** and who does it benefit?

- **Mercantilism** is the economic doctrine that government control of foreign trade is of paramount importance for ensuring the military security of the country. In particular, it
  - Building a network of overseas colonies;
- Forbidding colonies to trade with other nations;
- Forbidding trade to be carried in foreign ships and nations;

# Discuss several causes of Revolution



# Long-term causes of Revolution

- Discontent with foreign rule
- Mercantilism
- Tradition of self-government
- Preservation of civil liberties
- No taxation without representation



What was the **purpose** of the Declaration of Independence, 1776 and who was the primary author?



**List of grievances that the  
Colonists had – Britain  
ignored.....and the  
Revolution ensued.**

# Declaration of Independence, 1776

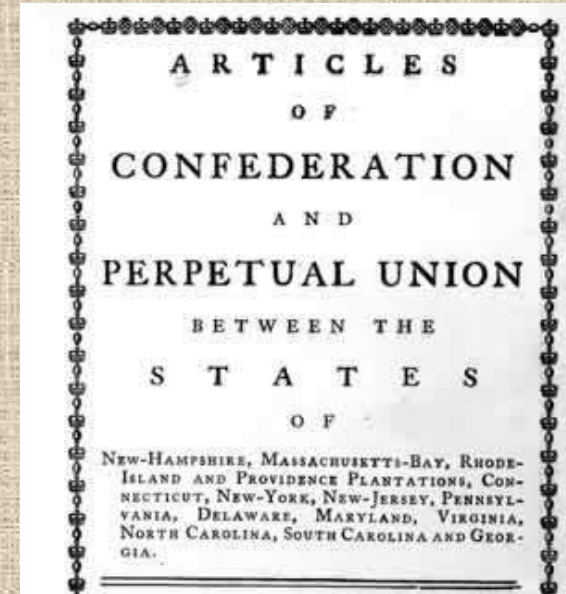
- **The Declaration of Independence was signed by the Second Continental Congress on July 4. It dissolved the colonies' ties with Britain, listed grievances against King George III, and declared the colonies to be an independent nation.**



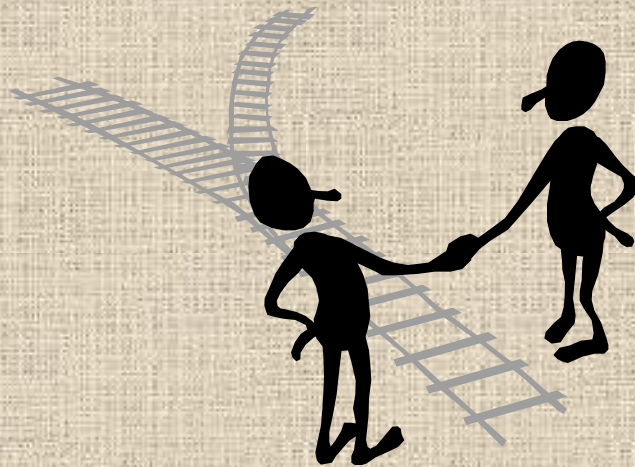


# Articles of Confederation

- The Articles of Confederation delegated most powers to individual states.
- The Articles' weakness was they gave the federal government so little power it couldn't keep the country united.
- The Articles' only major success was they settled western land claims with the Northwest Ordinance.
- The Articles were abandoned for the Constitution.

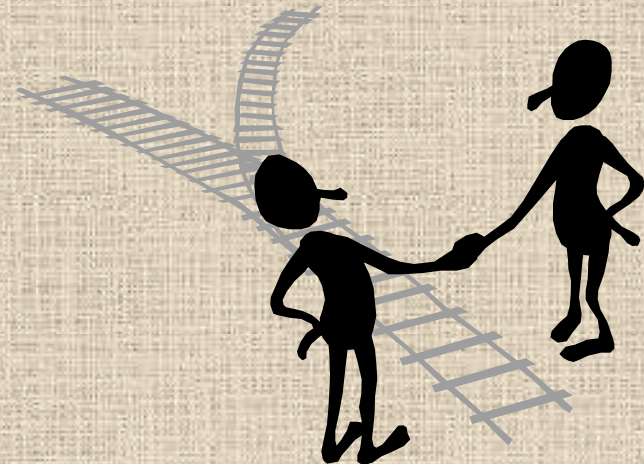


# Constitutional Compromises???



# Constitutional Compromises???

- The **Great Compromise** settled the differences between the Virginia and the New Jersey plans by creating a bicameral legislature. The Senate would equally represent every state and the House of Representatives would be based on population.
- The **Three-fifths (3/5) Clause** counted each enslaved person as three fifths of a person, which boosted the number of the South's seats in Congress.



## *Compromises continued...*

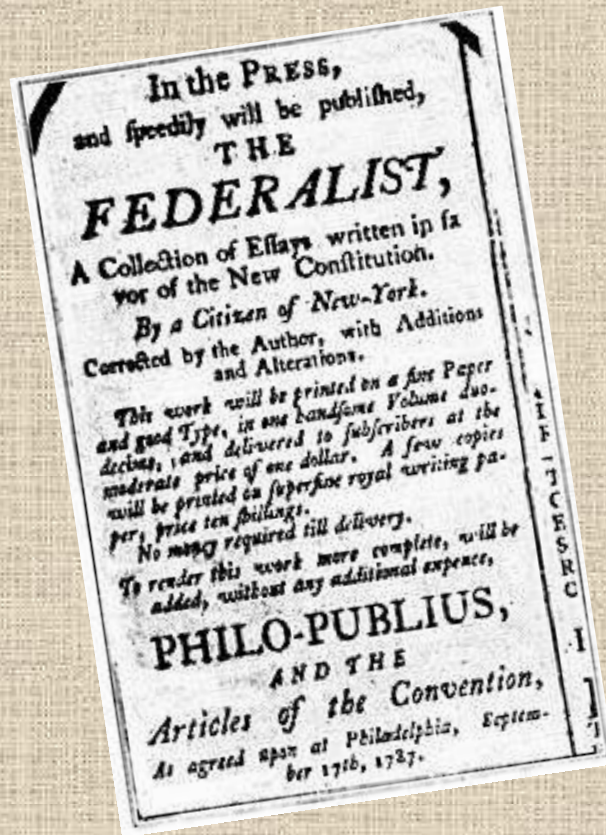
- **Compromise on Executive Elections:**

The president is elected indirectly by the electoral college to a four year term of office.

- **The Commerce Compromise:** The Constitution allows the federal government to tax imports but not exports.

- **Slave Trade Compromise:** Congress was given the power to ban the slave trade after 1808.

# Who were the **Federalist vs. Anti-federalists...** What did each stand for?



# Federalist vs. Anti-federalists

## Federalists

- Supported the Constitution
- Wanted a strong central government
- Madison, Hamilton, and Jay wrote the Federalist Papers



## Anti-federalists

- Opposed the Constitution
- Wanted strong state governments and a Bill of Rights
- Patrick Henry was an Anti-federalist

# Explain these Constitutional principles...

1. Popular sovereignty
2. Federalism
3. Separation of Powers
4. Checks & Balances
5. Limited Government
6. Flexibility

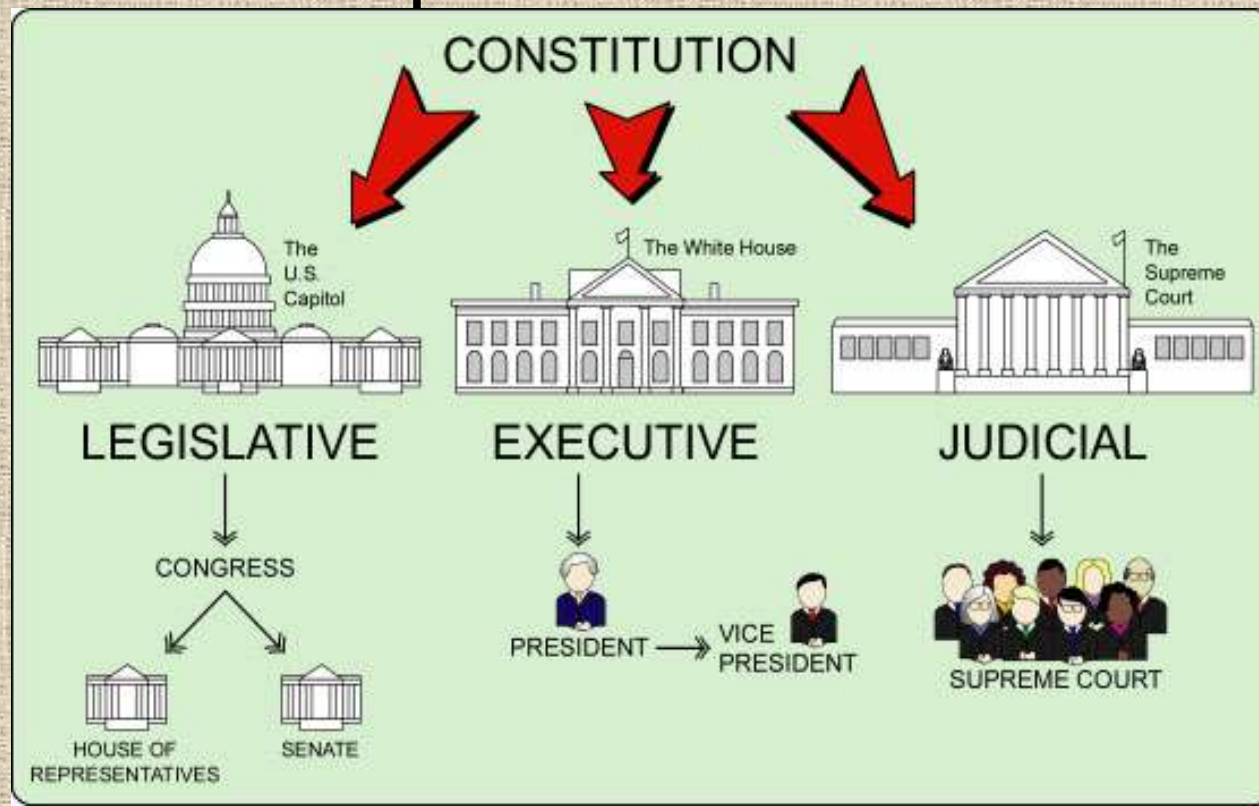


What are the three **Branches of Government** & their purpose?



# 3 Branches of Government

- Legislative – makes laws
- Executive – executes or enforces laws
- Judicial – interprets laws



# Describe the purpose of the Bill of Rights, 1791



# Bill of Rights, 1791

- The first ten amendments to the Constitution, which **guarantee basic individual rights.**



Go through the  
amendments....

# AMENDMENTS BOR

1. Freedom of Religion, Assembly, Petition, Press, Opinion, and Speech (establishment & free exercise clause)
2. The freedom to bear arms
3. No military in your home except in war time
4. No unreasonable searches or seizures
5. The right to remain silent and not incriminate yourself, eminent domain, double jeopardy, right to grand jury, and "due process"

# AMENDMENTS

6. The right to a speedy, fair, and public trial, counsel/lawyer, notified of the cause for accusation
7. The right to a trial by jury in civil matters of \$20 and over.
8. The right to fair fines and bail. No cruel and unusual punishment
9. Individual Rights. Rights that are not in the constitution are still rights delegated to citizens.
10. State Rights. Any right not given in the constitution is delegated to the states to legislate.

# Amendments

11. You cannot sue another state except with permission by that state's judicial system.

12. The electoral college must have two separate elections for president and vice president

# AMENDMENTS AKA as the Civil War Amendments

13. Emancipation. All slaves are free.

14. Every citizen guaranteed equal protection under the law and no state can deprive citizens of "due process"

15. All men get the right to vote - including ex-slaves



# Amendments

- 16. The Federal Income Tax is established
- 17. The people elect their own US senators
- 18. Alcohol is prohibited
- 19. Women get the right to vote – Suffrage Amendment
- 20. January 20th is the day that a new president takes office (lame duck)
- 21. It is no longer illegal to drink Alcohol. The 18th amendment is struck down.

22. A president can only have 2 terms in office.

23. Washington DC can vote for the president **suffrage amendment**

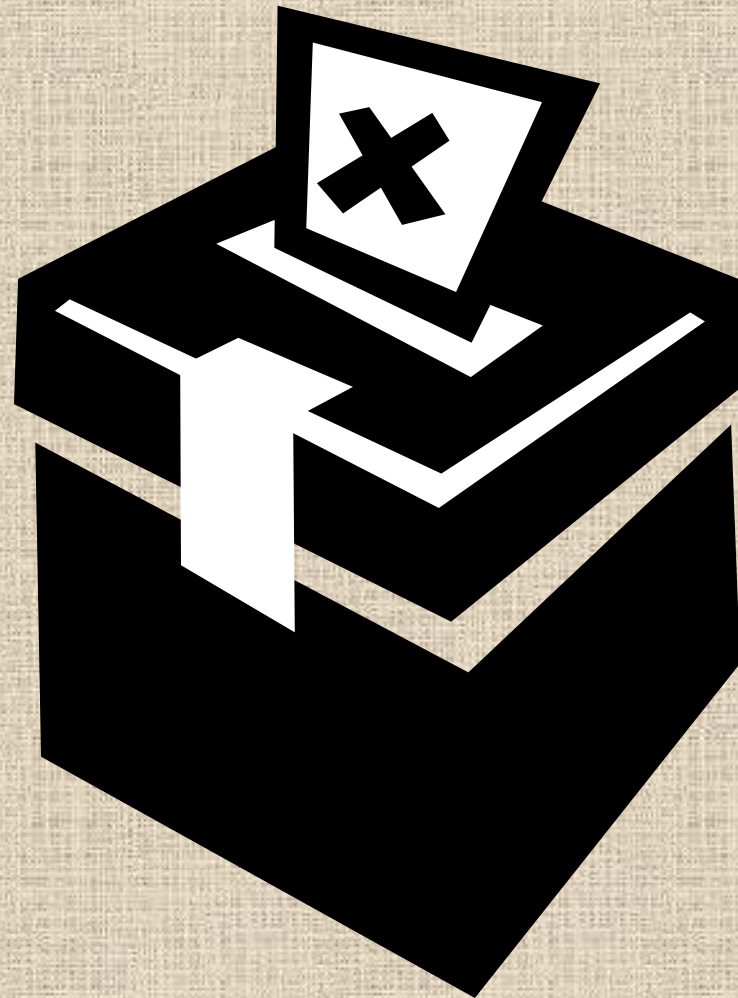
24. You may not charge people money so that they can register to vote -**suffrage amendment**

25. Lays down the rules for who becomes president if the president dies/resigns etc.

26. You can vote at the age of 18. **suffrage amendment**

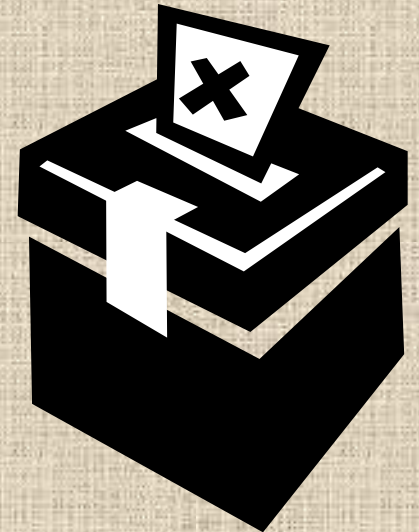
27. Congressmen cannot vote to give themselves a raise in the same term.

# List and describe the Suffrage Amendments

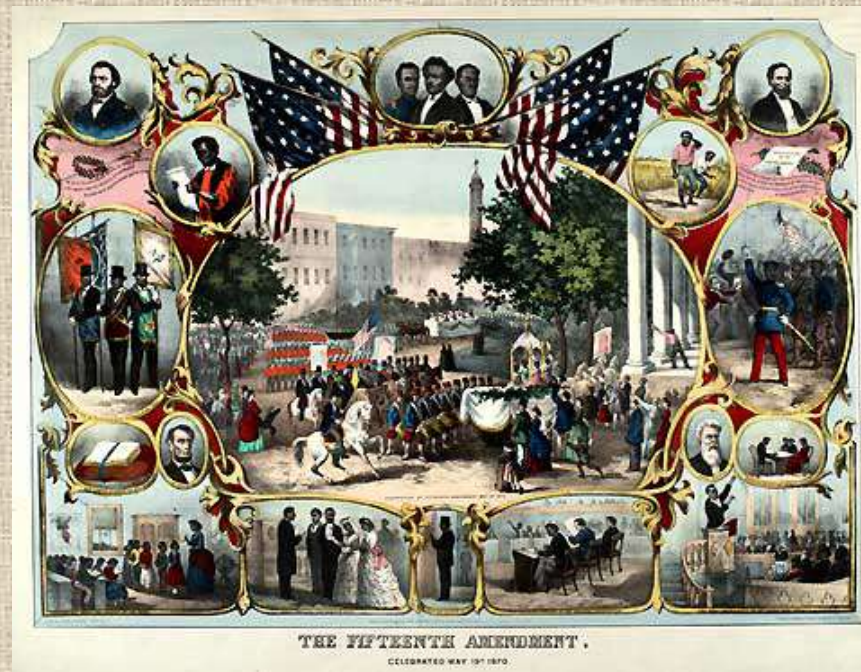


# Suffrage Amendments

- **15<sup>th</sup>** gave African Americans the right to vote.
- **19<sup>th</sup>** gave women the right to vote.
- **23<sup>rd</sup>** gave residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote in presidential elections.
- **24<sup>th</sup>** abolished poll taxes.
- **26<sup>th</sup>** gave citizens 18 years and older the right to vote.



# Which amendments are the Civil War Amendments-describe them



# Civil War Amendments

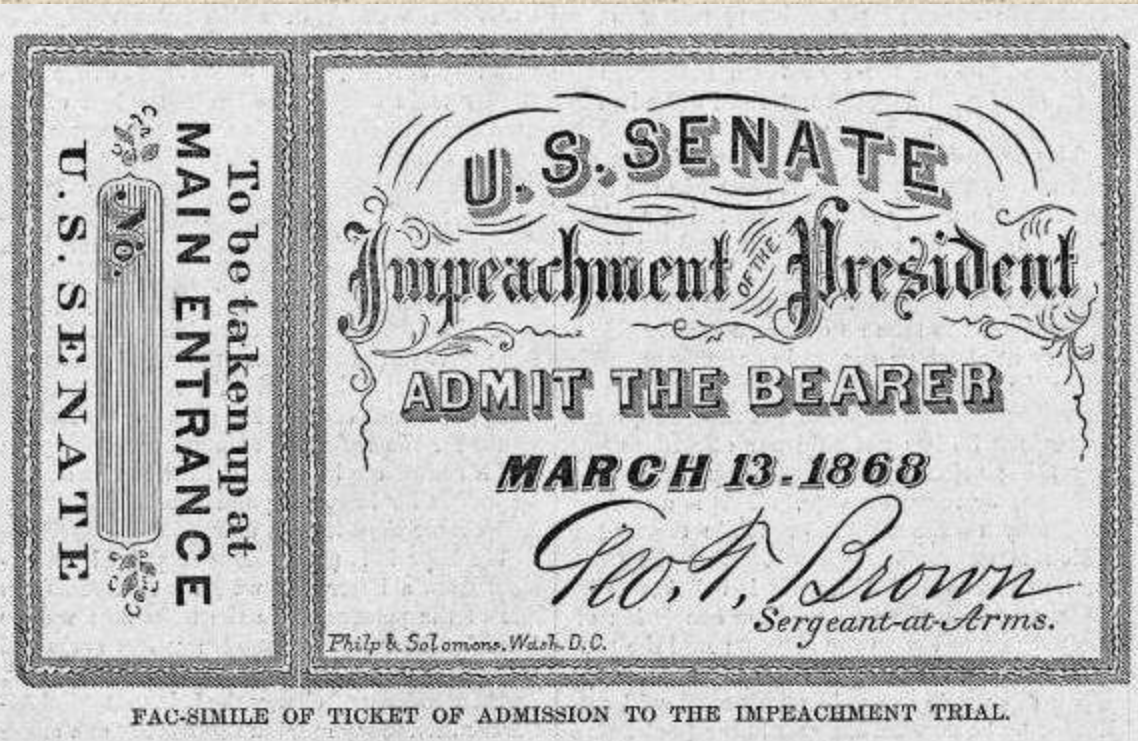
- 13<sup>th</sup> abolished slavery.
- 14<sup>th</sup> defined citizenship and guaranteed all citizens “equal protection under the law.”
- 15<sup>th</sup> gave African Americans the right to vote.



THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.  
CELEBRATED MAY 19<sup>th</sup> 1870.

# Impeachment

- Describe it!!



# Impeachment

- A check and balance that the legislative branch has to remove officials from office
- A majority of the members of the House of Representatives accuse the President or other high government officials of serious wrongdoing.
- The Senate conducts the trial to determine guilt.



FAC-SIMILE OF TICKET OF ADMISSION TO THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.



# Judicial Review

- The **Supreme Court's** power to overturn any law that it decides is in conflict with the Constitution - **unconstitutional**
- Judicial Review was established by the decision in *Marbury v. Madison*.



# Describe these cases...Landmark Supreme Court Cases

- *Marbury v. Madison* –
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* –
- *Brown v. Board of Education* –
- *Gideon v. Wainwright* –
- *Miranda v. Arizona* –



Where does the federal get its revenue from??

## Government Revenue



# Government Revenue

- Money the government collects, such as taxes, fines, bonds, or user fees.



# 3 Branches of State & Local Government

- Executive – Governor
- Legislative – NC General Assembly
- Judicial – NC State Supreme Court



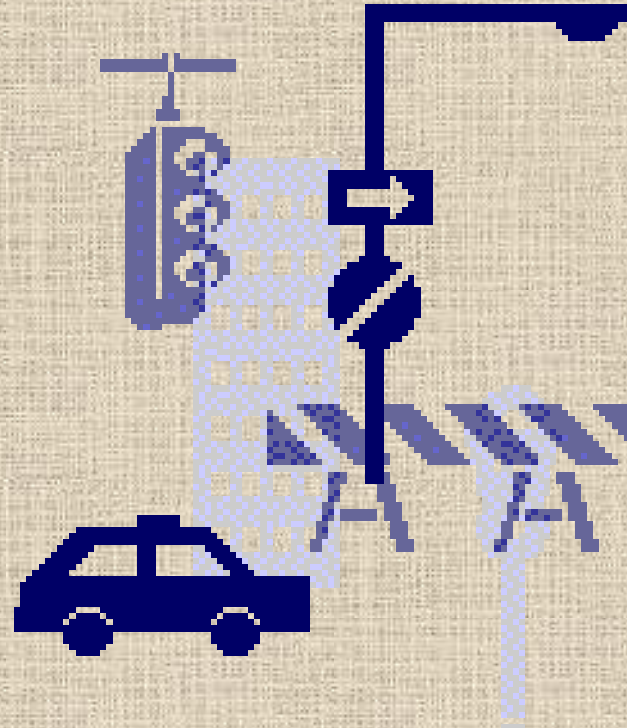
# Incorporation and Charters

- A document giving permission to create a government and providing a plan as to how that government should work.



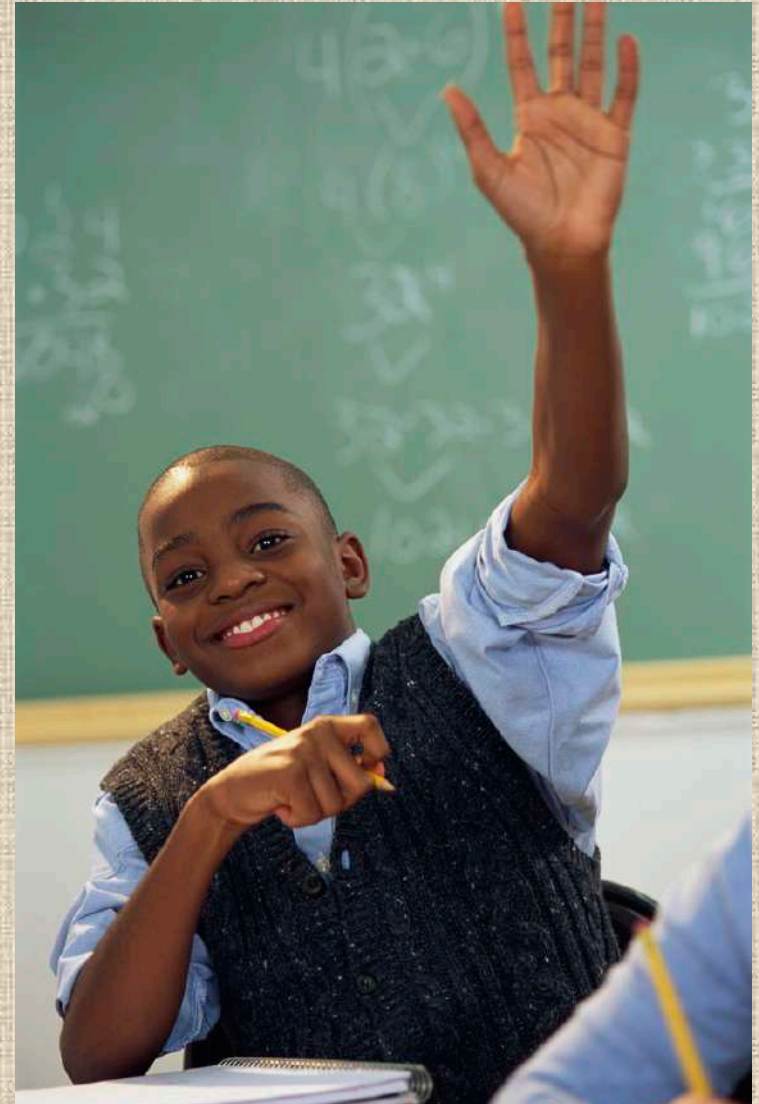
# Types of Local Government

- County
- City
- Special districts
- Townships
- Metropolis



# The Leandro Case

- *Leandro* determined that every North Carolina child has a Constitutional right to sound, basic education.





# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- The amendment provides a **definition of citizenship**, overturning the *Dred Scott* case, which excluded African Americans.
- It requires states to provide **equal protection under the law** to all persons within their jurisdictions, and was used in the mid-20th century to dismantle legal segregation, as in *Brown v. Board of Education*.
- Its **Due Process Clause** has driven many cases around privacy rights, abortion (*Roe v. Wade*), and other issues.

# State and Local Revenue

- State income tax
- Sales tax
- Excise taxes
- Licenses
- Property tax
- Permits
- User fees
- Federal grants in aid



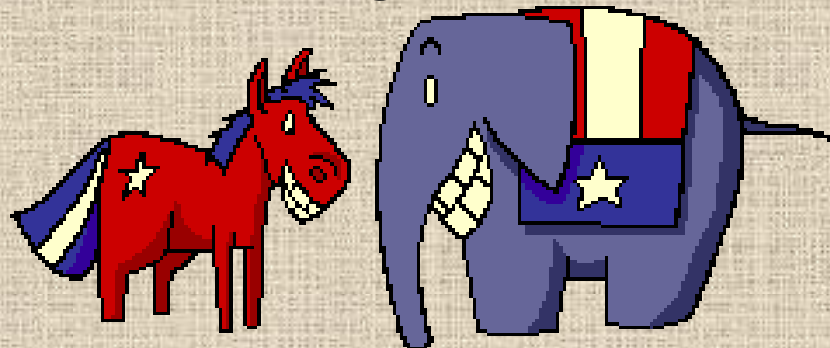
# State and Local Spending

- Public schools and colleges
- Jails and youth detention centers
- Public Health services
- Social services
- Libraries
- Public housing
- Parks and recreation
- Elections



# Political Party Systems

- One-party system – one political party controls the government
- Two-party system – two political parties compete for government positions
- Multi-party system – three or more political parties compete for government positions



# Types of Elections

- Primary election – members from the same party select candidates to run in general elections
- General election – voters make a final decision about candidates or issues
- Recall election – voters can remove elected officials from office



# Voting Procedures and Qualifications

- 18 years or older
- U.S. citizen
- Resident of the state where he or she wants to vote
- Completed voter registration



# Election Campaign Process

- Public and Private Funding – money is raised to pay for the campaign
- Canvassing – going door-to-door asking people to vote for a candidate
- Endorsements – the action of publicly declaring one's personal or group's support of a candidate for elected office
- Propaganda – messages that are meant to influence people's votes

# Interest Groups/PACS

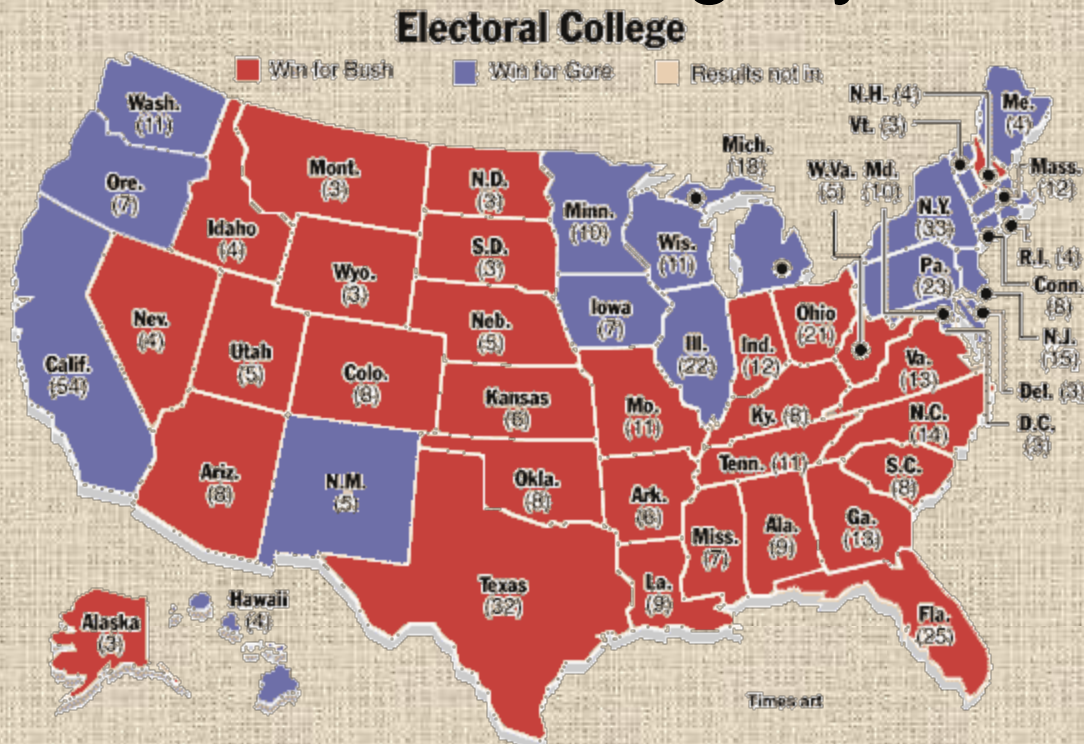
- Interest groups – people who work together for similar interests or goals
- PACS (political action committees)
  - promotes its members' interests in state and national politics and are regulated by the federal government





# Electoral College

- A group made up of electors from each state who vote for presidential candidates.
- Based on a “all or nothing” system.



# Rights/Duties/Responsibilities

- Rights – what you are allowed to do (freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, petition)
- Duties – what you are required to do (pay taxes, obey laws, serve on juries)
- Responsibilities – what you should do (vote, recycle, get an education)



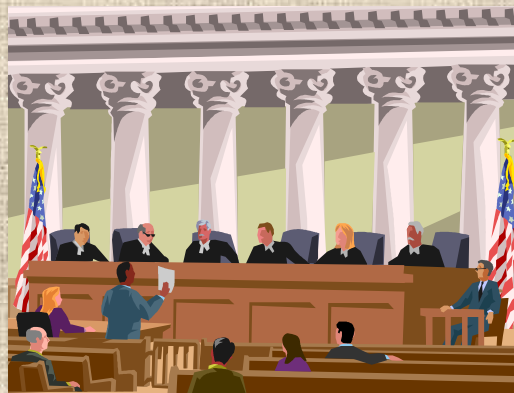
# Mediation and Arbitration

- Mediation is a process by which people **agree** to use a third party to help them settle a conflict.
- Arbitration is the use of a third party to make a legal decision **that is binding on all parties.**



# What are the levels of federal and state courts??

- Federal courts
  - District Courts
  - U.S. Court of Appeal
  - U.S. Supreme Court
  - *Special Court*



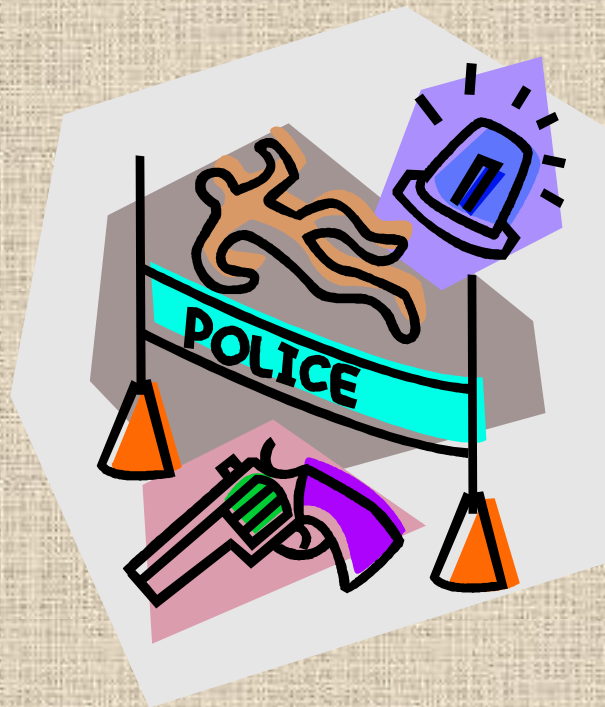
- State Courts
  - Lower Courts
  - General Trial Courts
  - Intermediate Appellate Courts
  - State Supreme Court

# Types of Jurisdiction

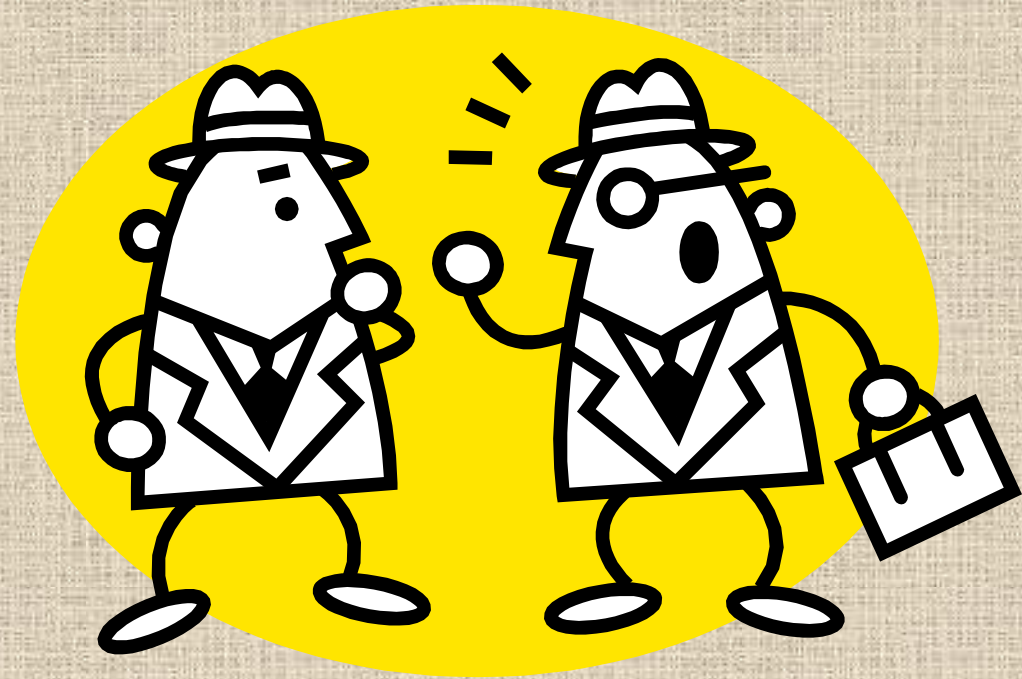
- **Original**
  - a court's authority to hear a case first
- **Appellate**
  - a court's authority to hear an appeal of a decision by another court
- **Concurrent**
  - a court's authority to hear a case is shared with another court
- **Exclusive**
  - a court's authority to head a case is not shared with another court

# Describe Criminal 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.

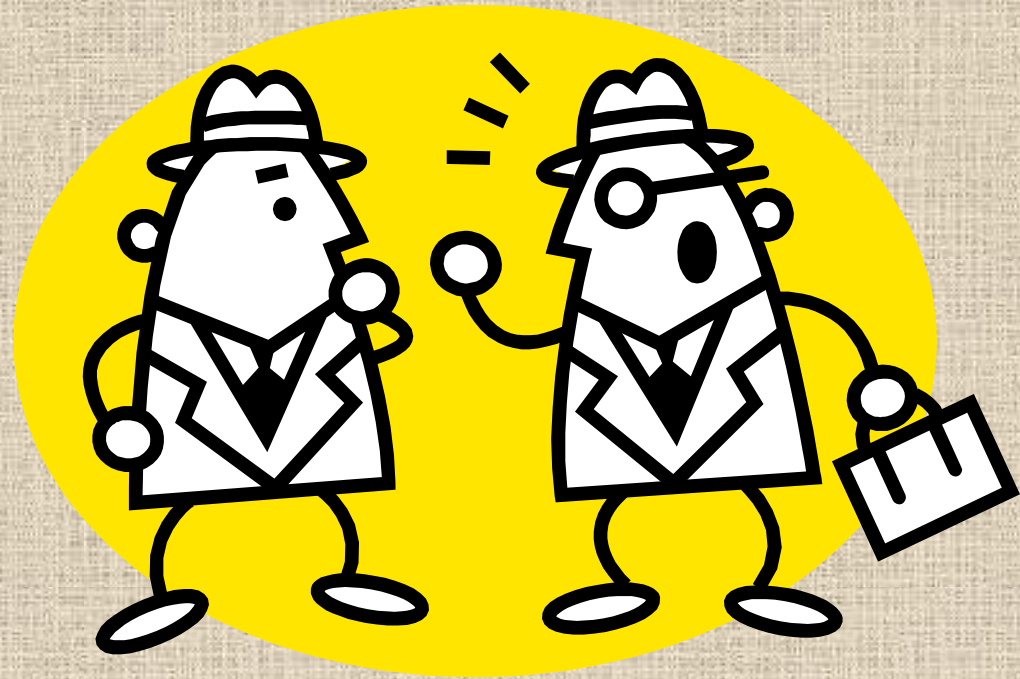


# Describe Civil Law



# Describe Civil Law

- The group of laws that help settle disagreements between people.





# Selection of Federal Judges

- All federal judges are appointed by the

President

and confirmed by the

Senate.

They serve for

life

terms and can be removed from office only by the impeachment process.



# Courtroom Roles

- Judge - Presides Over the Trial, Controls the Courtroom, and Decides the Evidence and All Questions of Law.
- Courtroom Deputy - Calls Court to Order, Swears in Witnesses, Manages the Exhibits, and Keeps the Minutes to Be Posted to the Court Docket.
- Court Reporter - Takes Down the Record of Proceedings and Provides Transcripts in a Later Stage of the Proceedings if Needed.
- Bailiff- Is Responsible for Overall Security in the Courtroom.

# What is the Legislative Process?

- **Legislation is Introduced** - Any member of Congress can introduce a piece of legislation.
- **Committee Action** - The bill is referred to the appropriate committee by the Speaker of the House or the presiding officer in the Senate.
- **Debate** - In the House, debate time is divided equally. In the Senate, members can speak as long as they want unless cloture is invoked. Senators can use a filibuster to defeat a measure.

# Legislative Process

- **Vote** - If the House and Senate pass different bills they are sent to Conference Committee. Most major legislation goes to a Conference Committee.
- **Conference Committee** - Members from each house form a conference committee to work out the differences. If the Conference Committee reaches a compromise, it prepares a written conference report, which is submitted to each chamber.

# Committee System

Due to the high volume and complexity of its work, Congress divides its tasks.

## **Standing committees:**

permanent, divided based on topics

Subcommittees handle specific areas of the committee's work.

## **Select committees:**

temporary, do a special job for a limited time

## **Joint committees:**

include members of both houses

## **Conference committees:**

help the House and Senate agree on the details of a proposed law.

# Legislative Process

- **The President** – The President can sign or veto the bill. A bill becomes law if signed by the President. Congress can attempt to override the veto by a vote of two-thirds of those present. If the veto of the bill is overridden in both chambers then it becomes law.
- **The Bill Becomes A Law** - Once a bill is signed by the President or his veto is overridden by both houses it becomes a law and is assigned an official number.

# Town meetings

- Found especially in New England, a legislative assembly of the qualified voters of a town.

DIRECT  
DEMOCRACY



# Public hearings

- The main purpose of most public hearings is to obtain public testimony or comment.
- A public hearing may occur as part of a regular or special meeting, or it may be the sole purpose of a special meeting, with no other matters addressed.





# Annexation and Zoning

- Annexation
  - The legal merging of one territory into another one
- Zoning
  - Local rules that divide a community into areas and tell how the land in each area can be used



# What would you do?

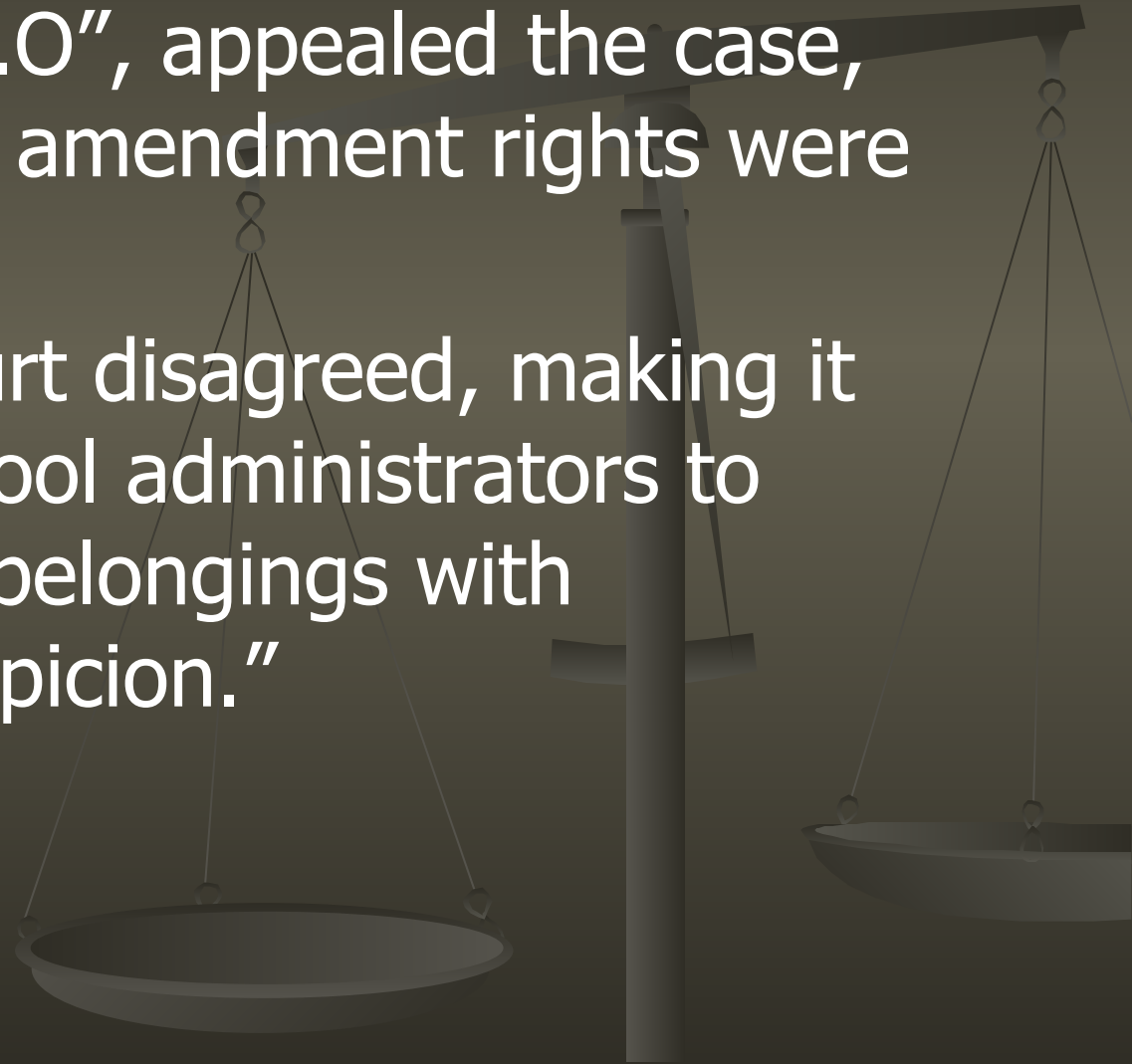
- A student is caught in the bathroom with two other students who are found smoking. When called to the principal's office, he sees the following items in her purse and confiscates them:
  - Rolling papers
  - A large amount of cash
  - A list of names



# *New Jersey v. T.L.O*

The student, "T.L.O", appealed the case, claiming her 4<sup>th</sup> amendment rights were violated.

The Supreme Court disagreed, making it possible for school administrators to search student belongings with "reasonable suspicion."



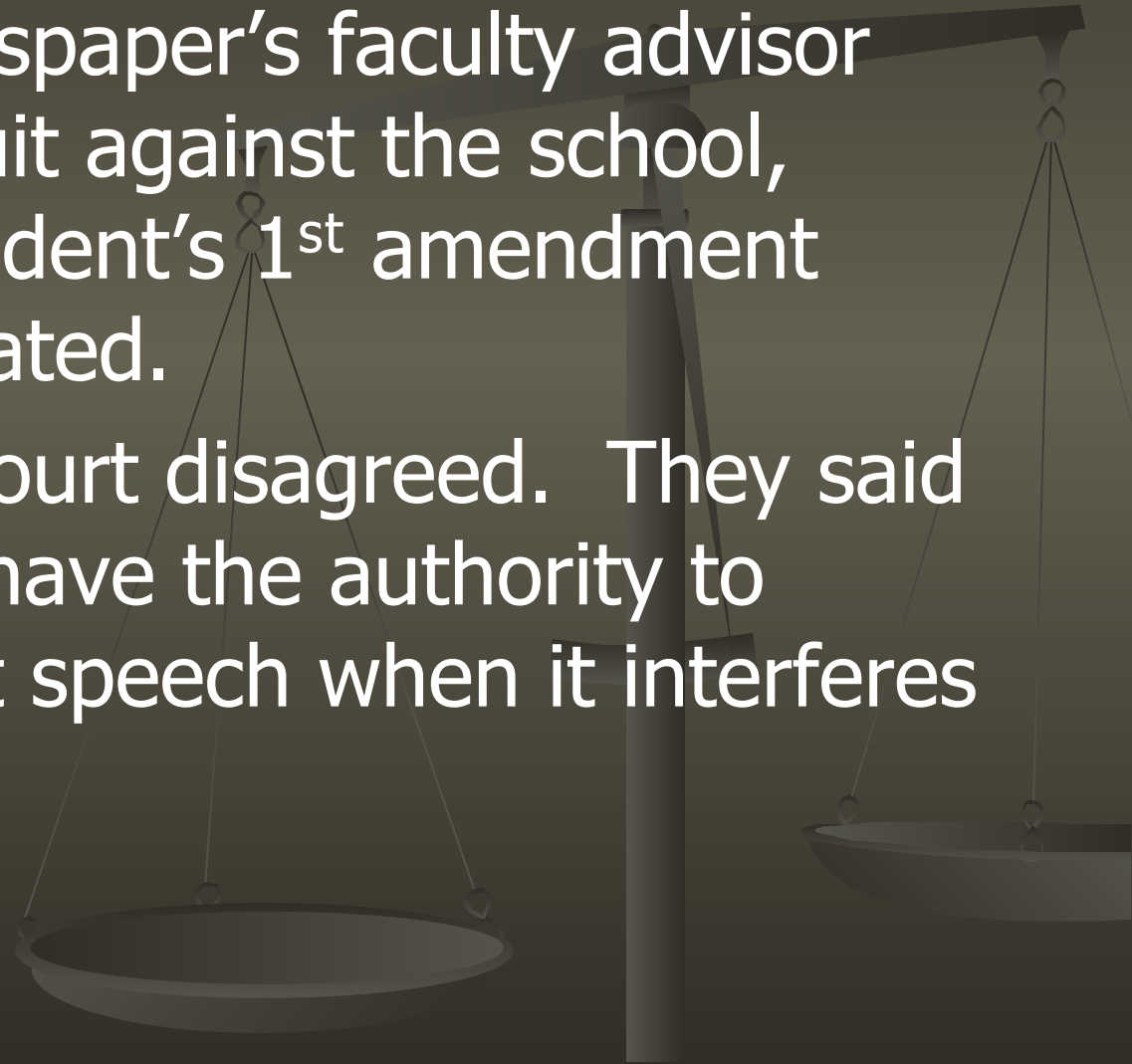
# What would you do?

- The school newspaper staff decides to write and print two controversial articles. One discusses the impact of divorce on teens, and the other discusses teen pregnancy. Both articles name other students.



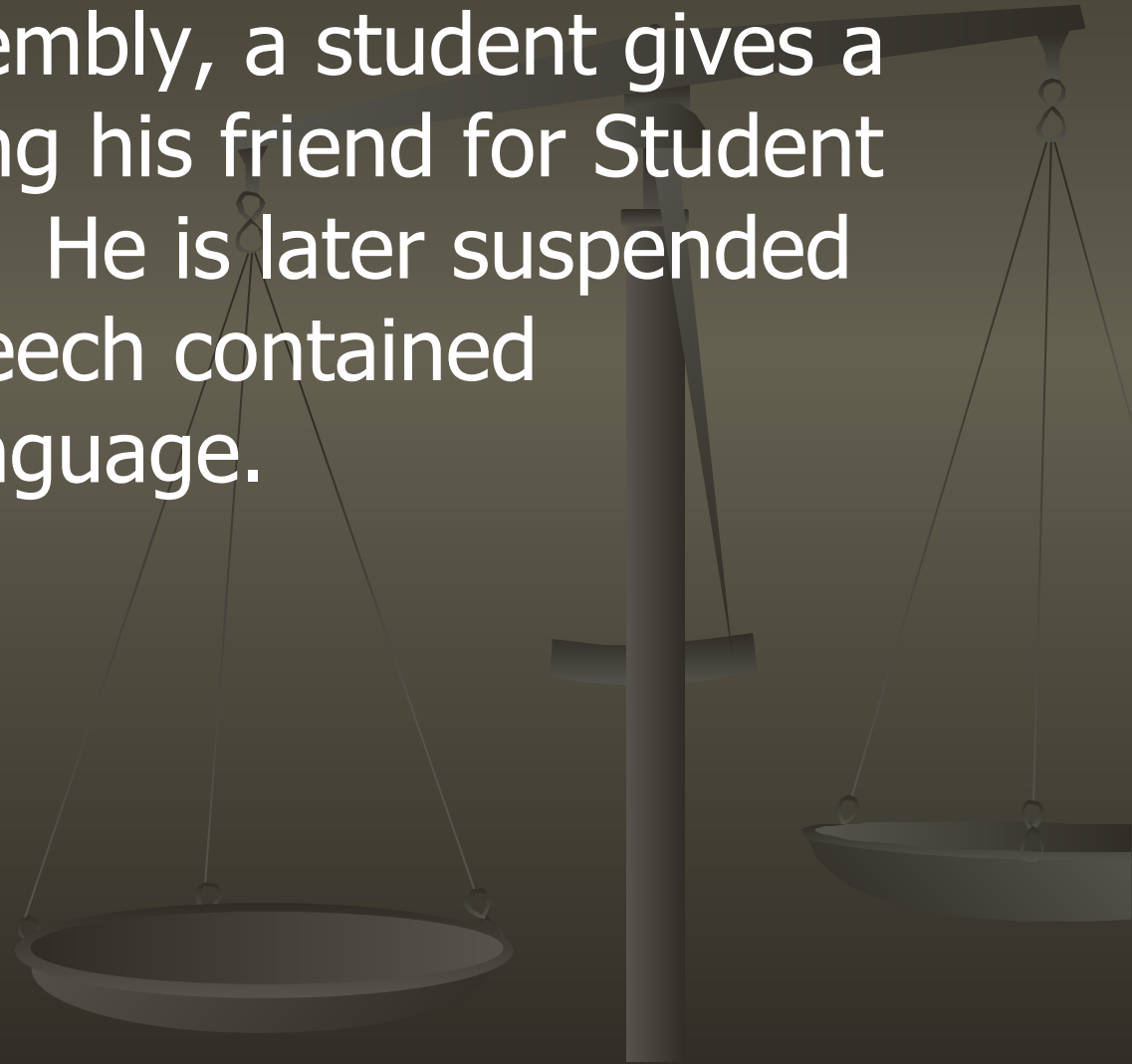
# *Hazlewood v. Kuhlmeier*

- The school newspaper's faculty advisor brought a lawsuit against the school, claiming the student's 1<sup>st</sup> amendment rights were violated.
- The Supreme Court disagreed. They said school officials have the authority to monitor student speech when it interferes with education.



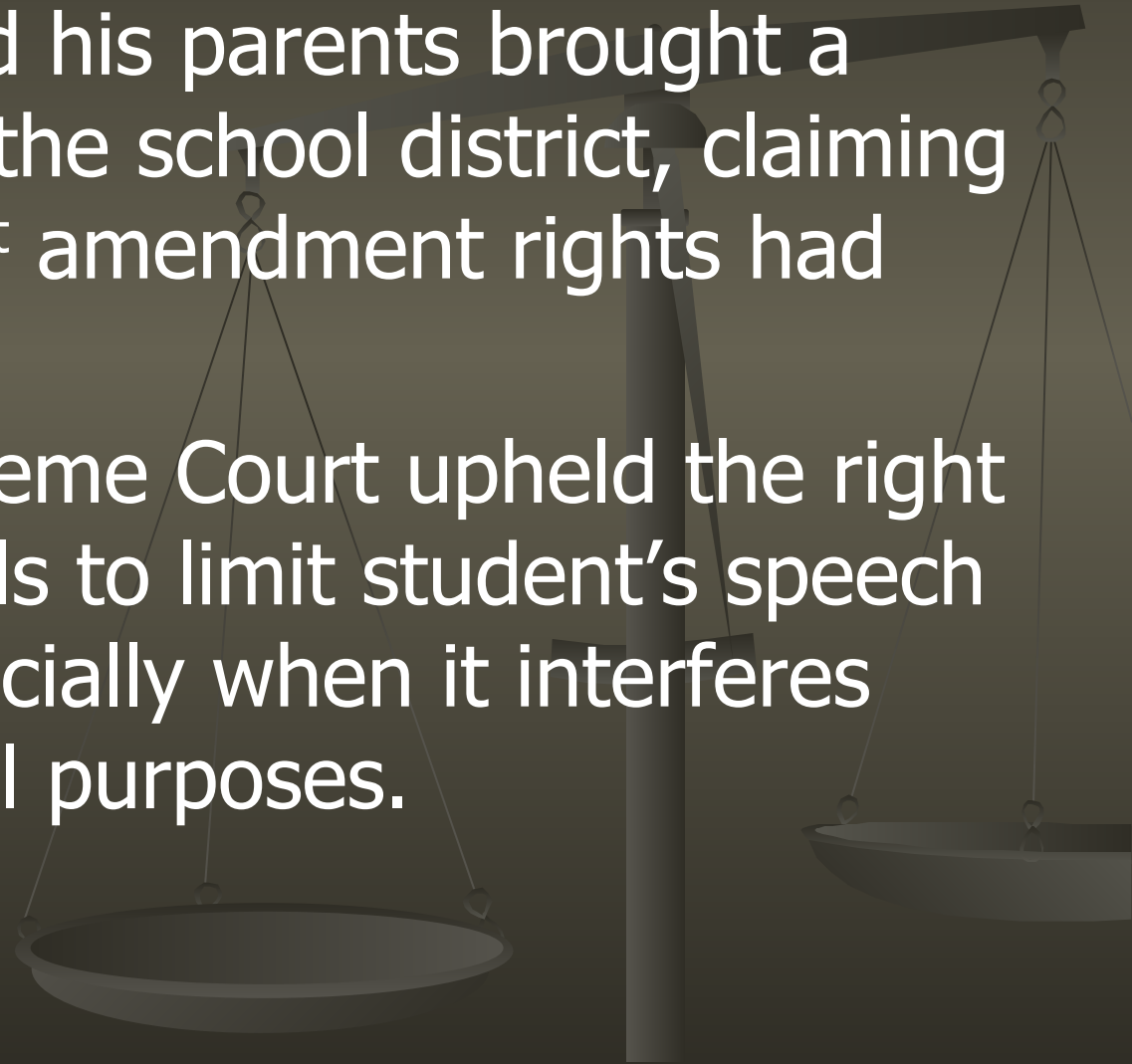
# What would you do?

- At a school assembly, a student gives a speech endorsing his friend for Student Body President. He is later suspended because the speech contained “suggestive” language.



# *Bethel School District v. Frasier*

- The student and his parents brought a lawsuit against the school district, claiming the student's 1<sup>st</sup> amendment rights had been violated.
- Again, the Supreme Court upheld the right of school officials to limit student's speech in schools, especially when it interferes with educational purposes.



# What would you do?

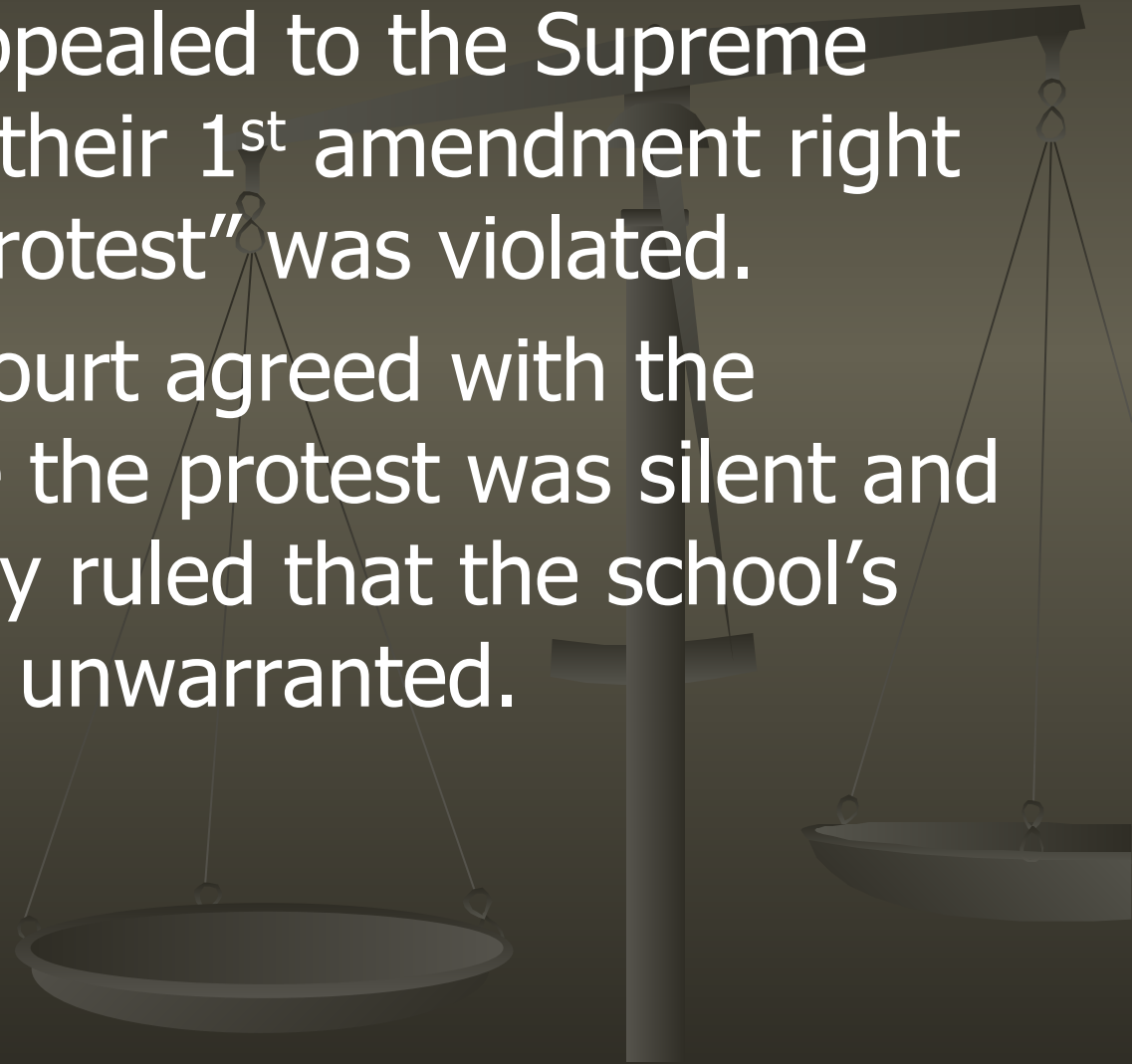
- A student and her siblings decide to protest the war by wearing black armbands to school. They are written up and suspended for violating the school's dress code.





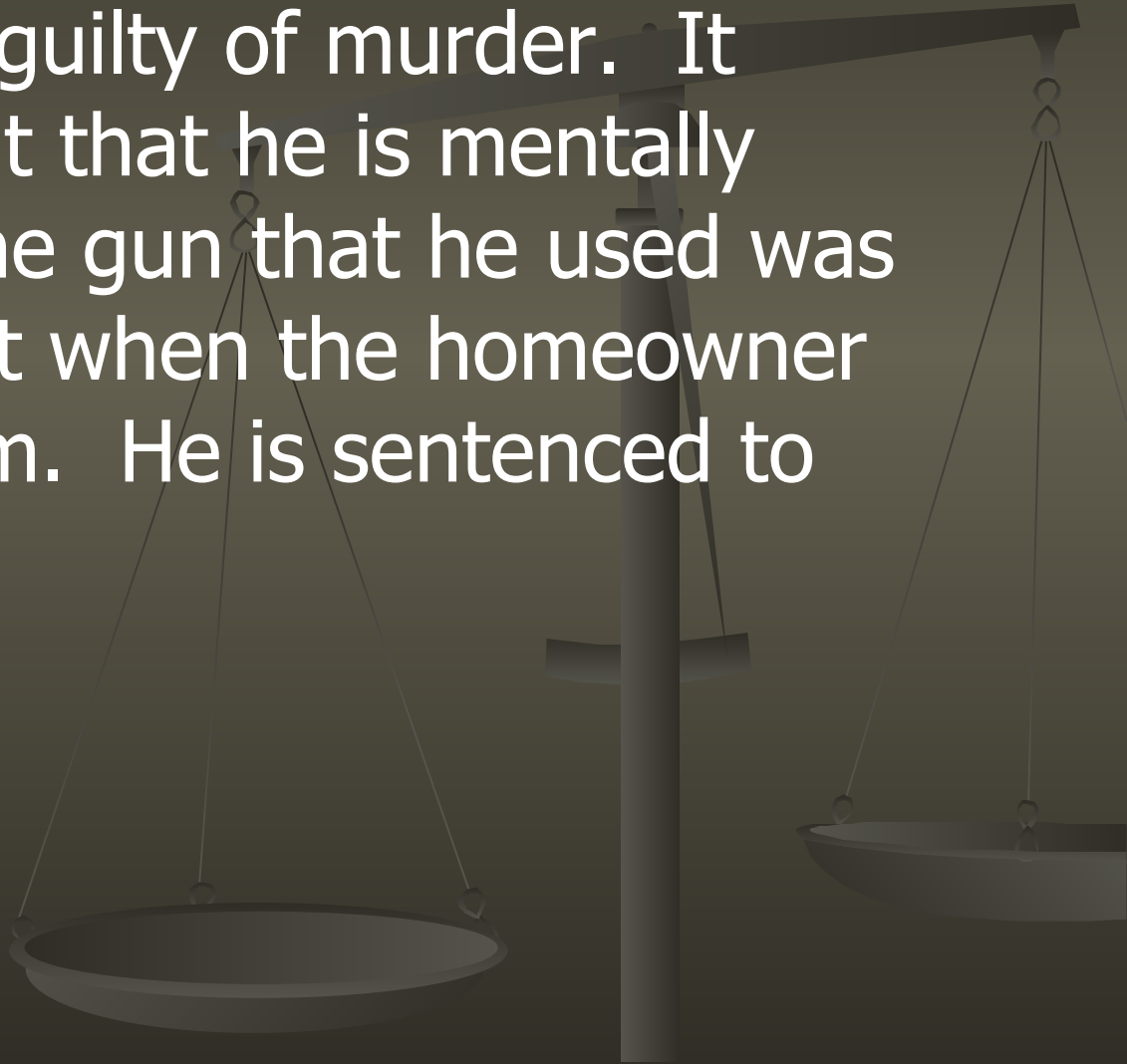
# *Tinker v. Des Moines*

- The students appealed to the Supreme Court, claiming their 1<sup>st</sup> amendment right to “peaceably protest” was violated.
- The Supreme Court agreed with the students. Since the protest was silent and non-violent, they ruled that the school’s suspension was unwarranted.



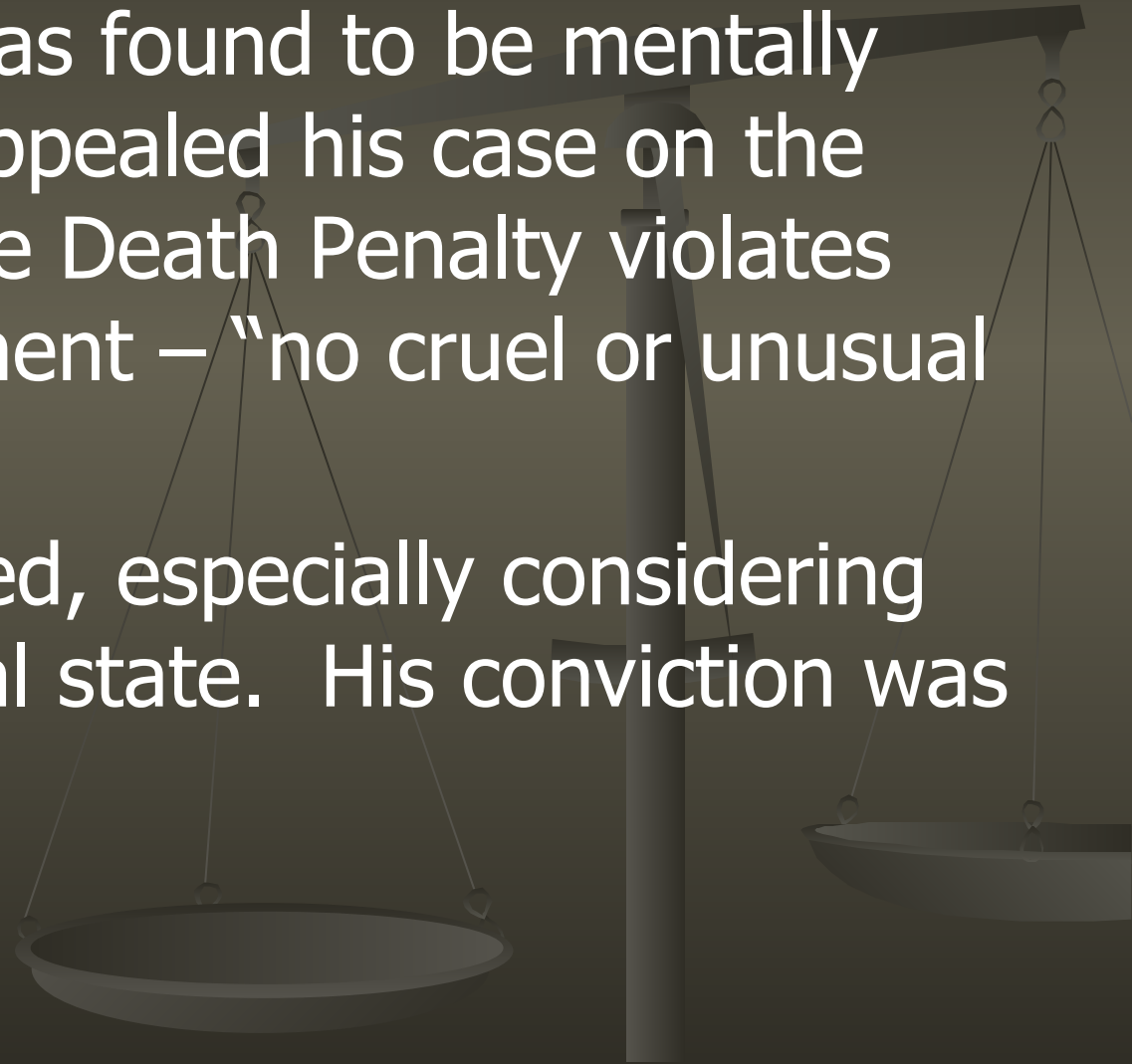
# What would you do?

- A man is found guilty of murder. It becomes evident that he is mentally unstable, and the gun that he used was fired by accident when the homeowner walked in on him. He is sentenced to death.



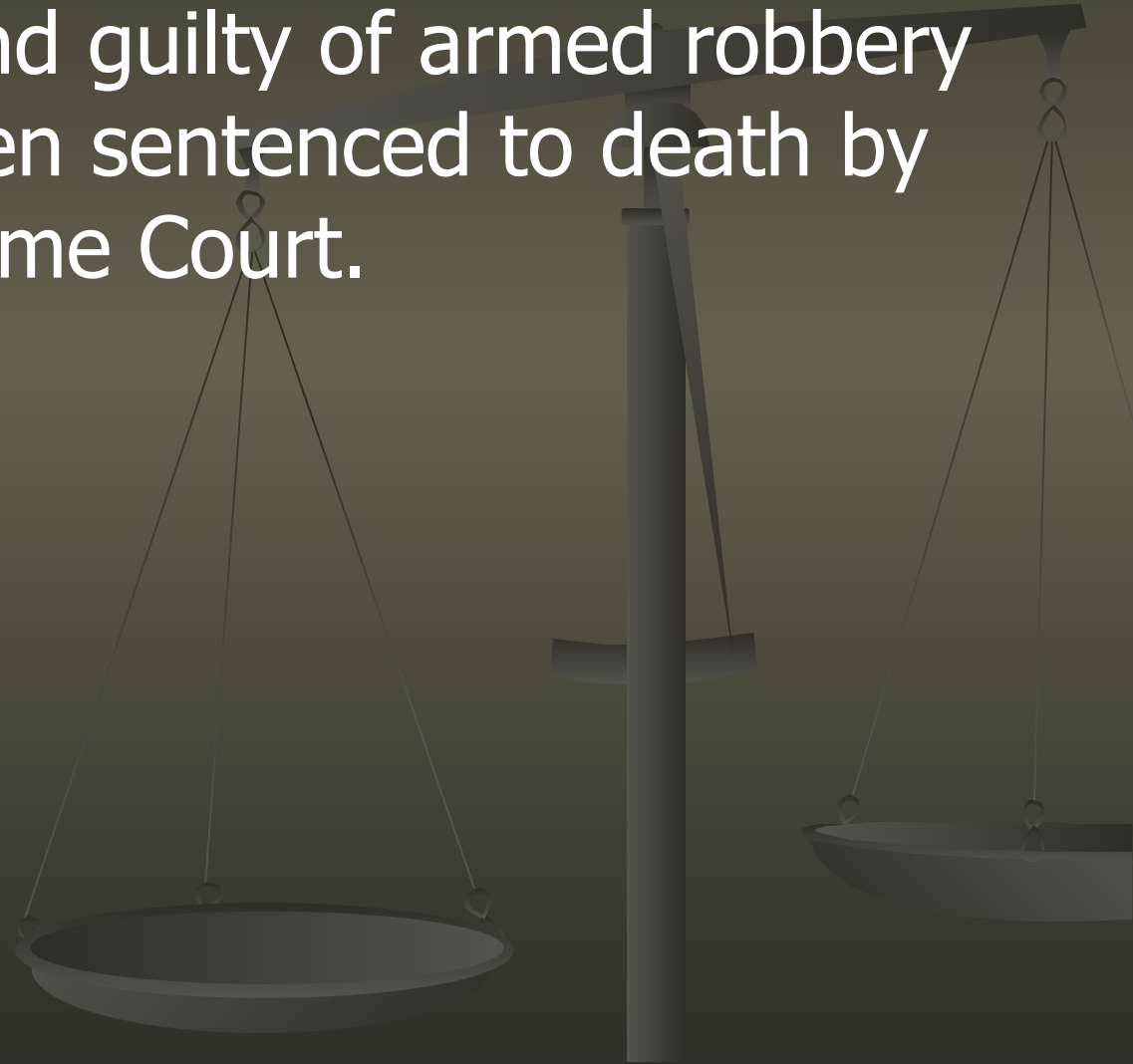
# *Furman v. Georgia*

- Furman, who was found to be mentally handicapped, appealed his case on the grounds that the Death Penalty violates the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment – “no cruel or unusual punishment”.
- The Court agreed, especially considering Furman’s mental state. His conviction was overturned.



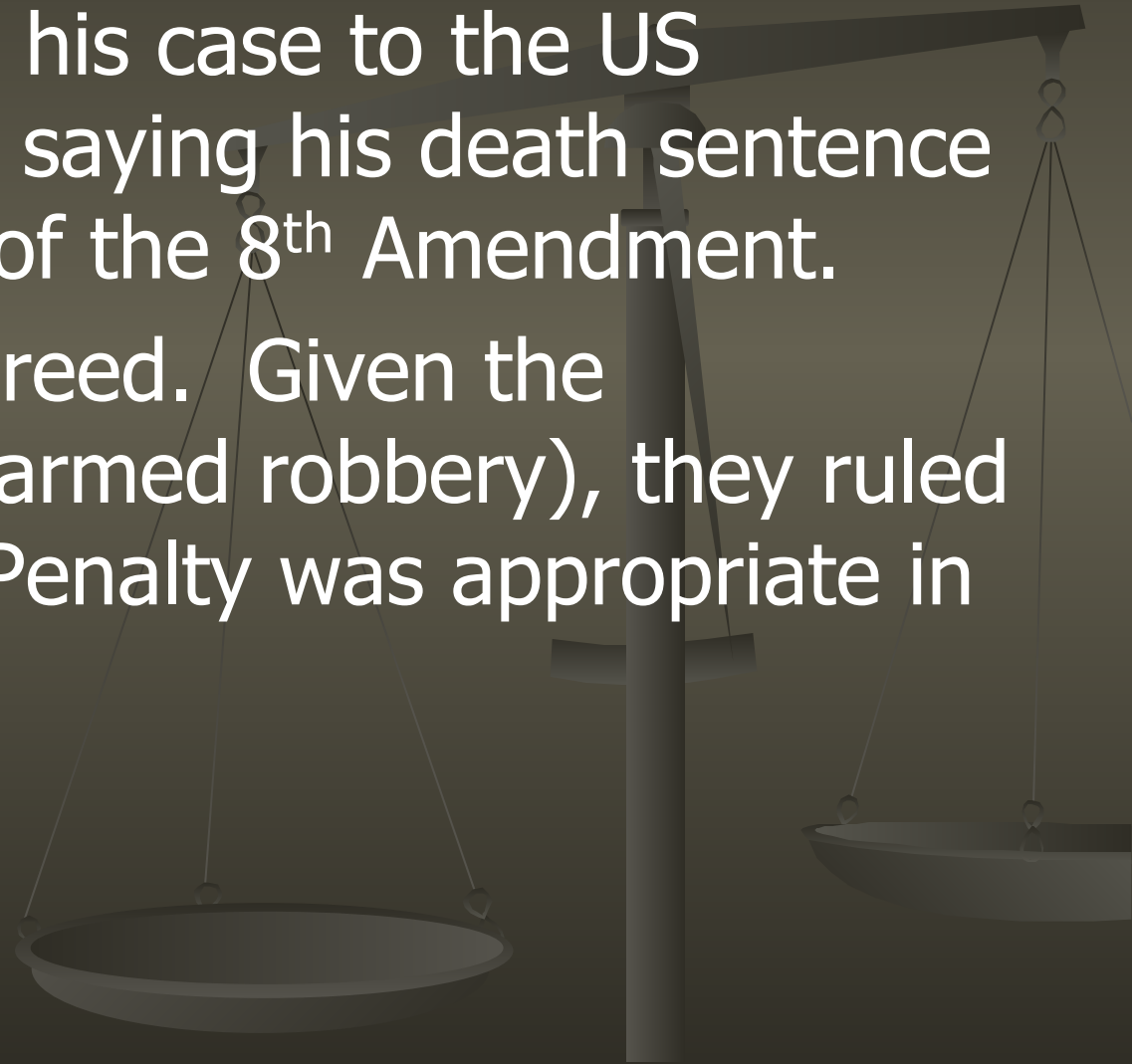
# What would you do?

- A man was found guilty of armed robbery and murder, then sentenced to death by Georgia's Supreme Court.



# *Gregg v. Georgia*

- Gregg appealed his case to the US Supreme Court, saying his death sentence was a violation of the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- The Court disagreed. Given the circumstances (armed robbery), they ruled that the Death Penalty was appropriate in this case.



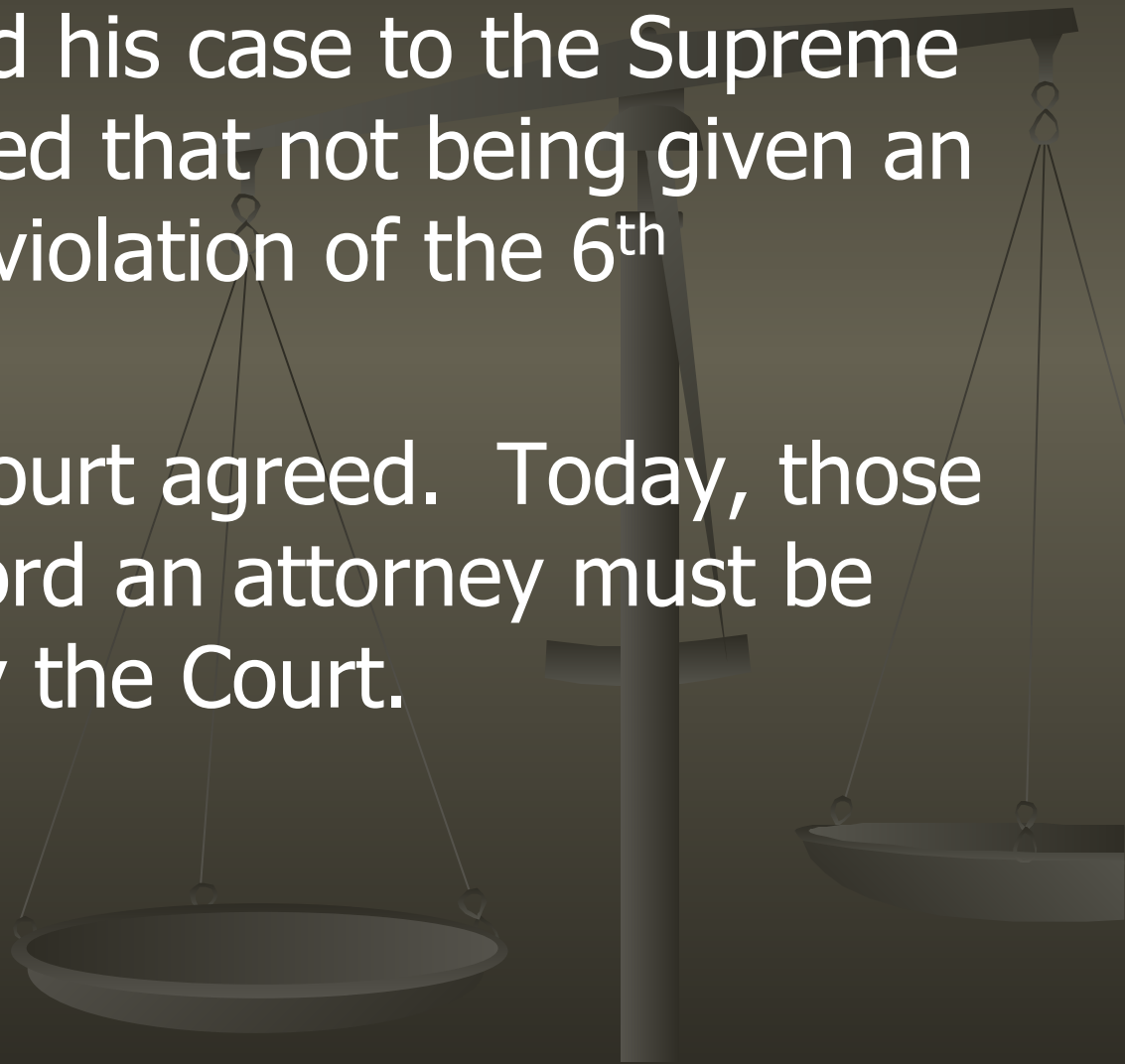
# What would you do?

- Clarence Earl Gideon was arrested and convicted of B & E as well as petty larceny. At the time of trial, he could not afford one. When he asked the judge to appoint one for him, his request was denied.



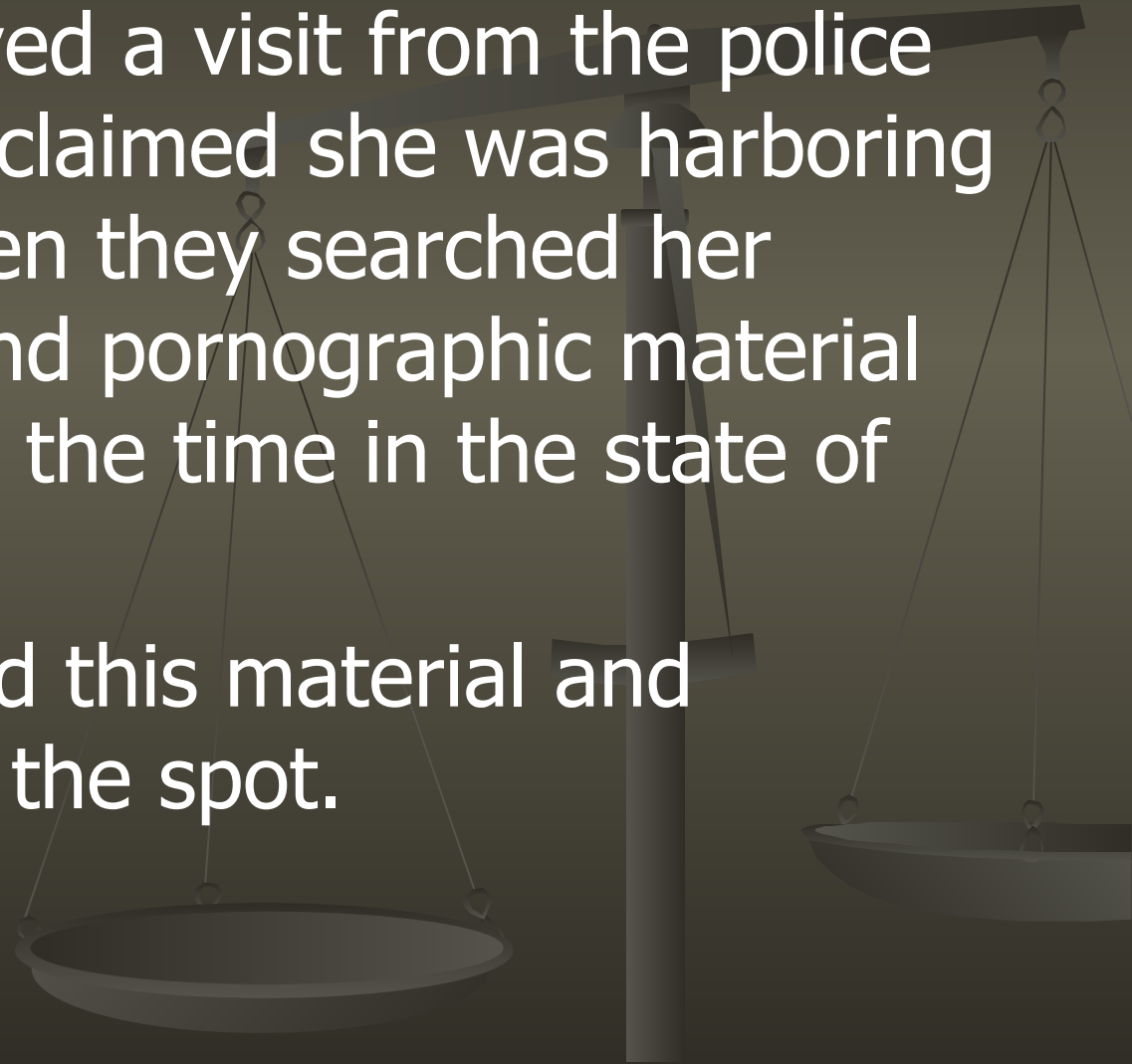
# *Gideon v. Wainwright*

- Gideon appealed his case to the Supreme Court. He argued that not being given an attorney was a violation of the 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- The Supreme Court agreed. Today, those who cannot afford an attorney must be provided one by the Court.



# What would you do?

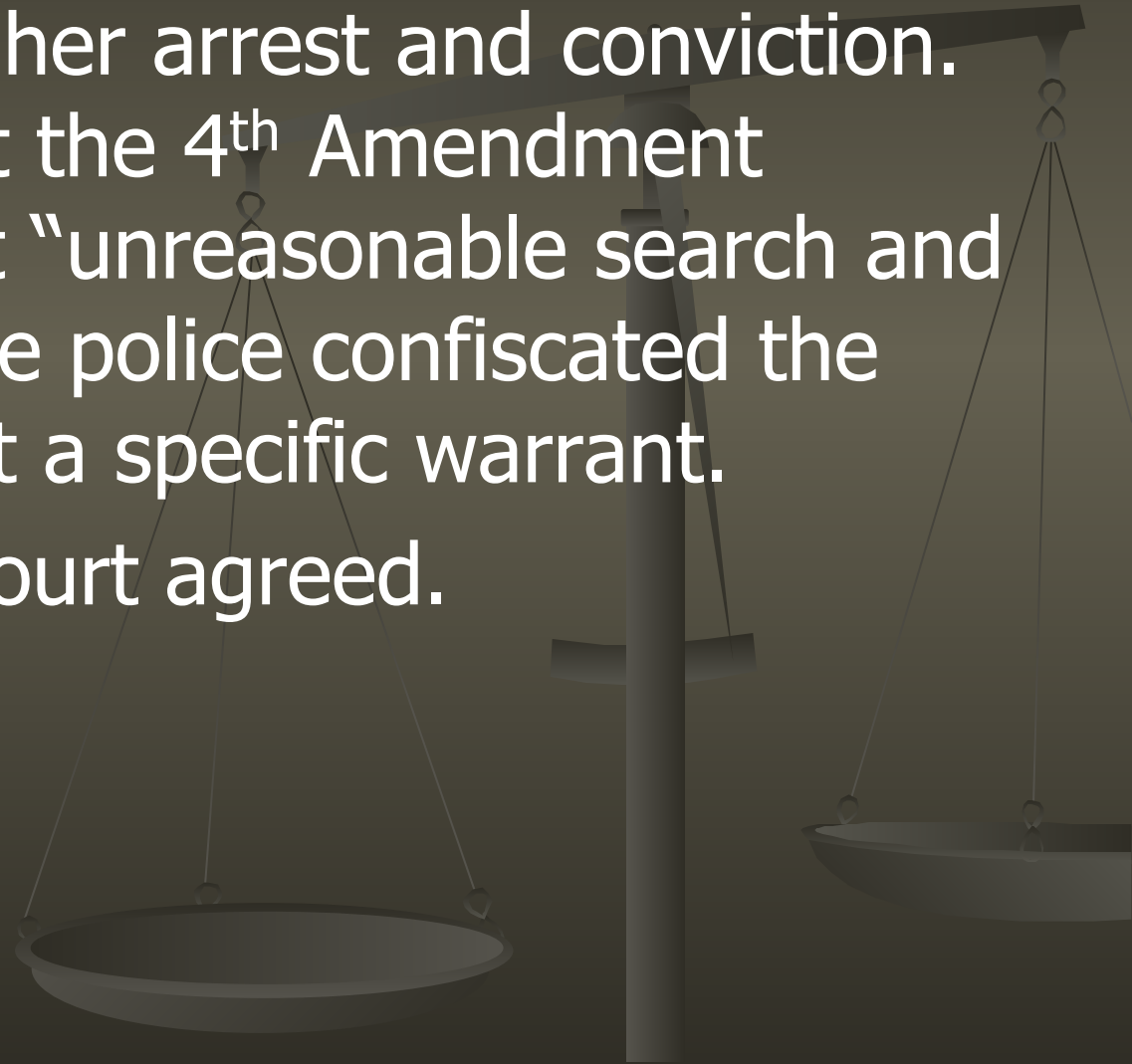
- A woman received a visit from the police one day. They claimed she was harboring a terrorist. When they searched her home, they found pornographic material (it was illegal at the time in the state of Ohio).
- They confiscated this material and arrested her on the spot.





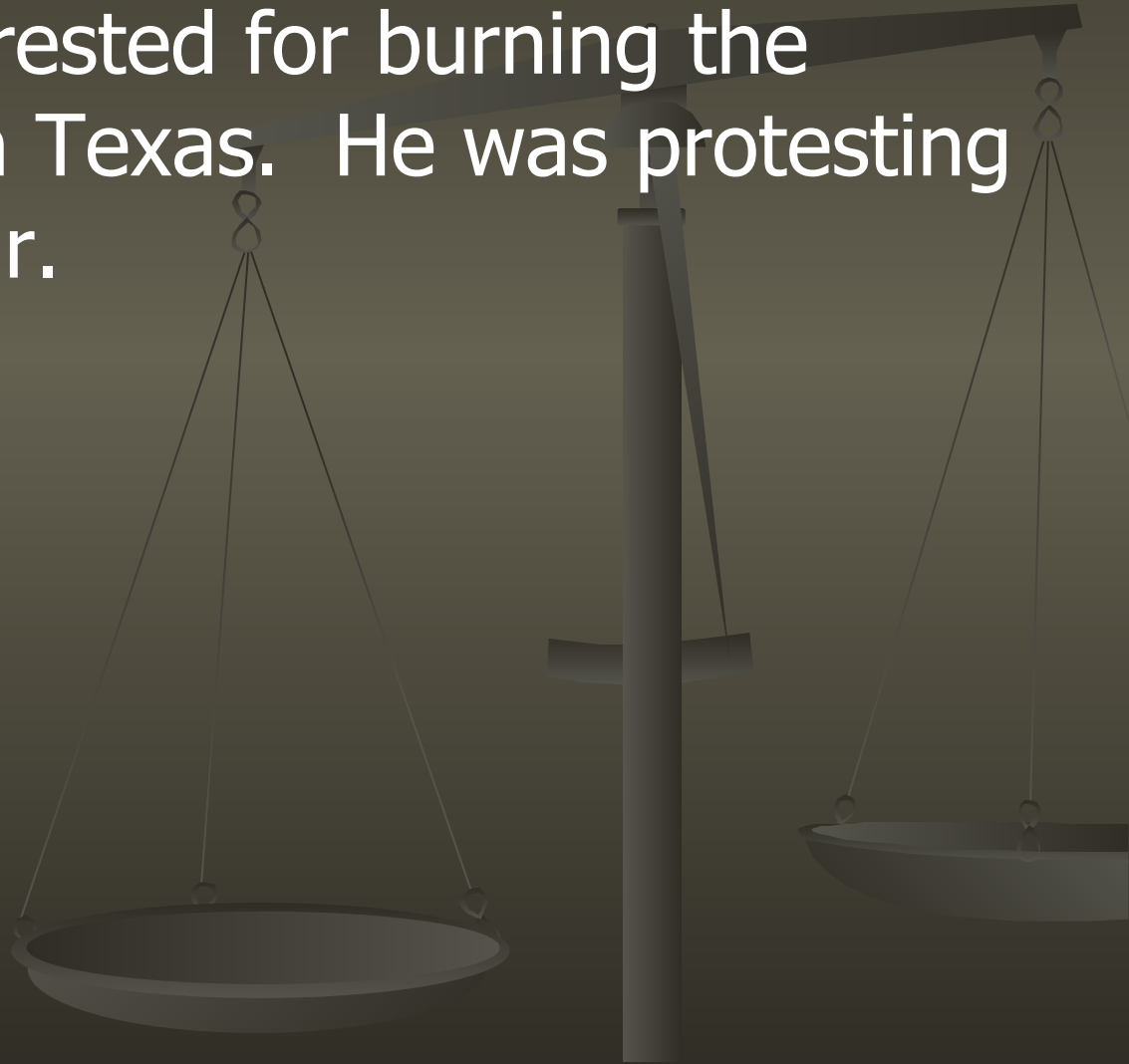
# *Mapp v. Ohio*

- Mapp appealed her arrest and conviction. She argued that the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment protects against “unreasonable search and seizure”, and the police confiscated the material without a specific warrant.
- The Supreme Court agreed.



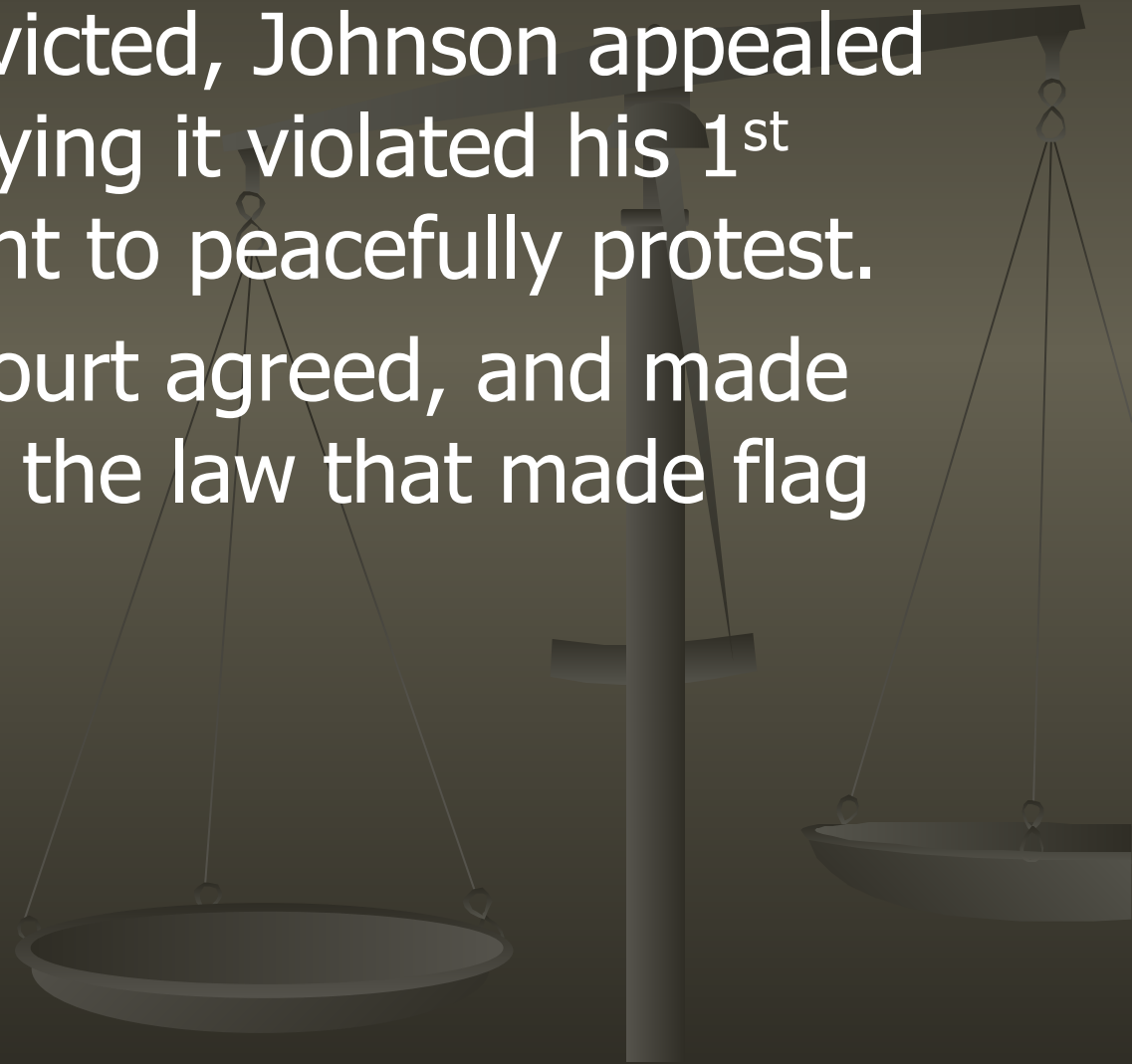
# What would you do?

- Johnson was arrested for burning the American flag in Texas. He was protesting the Vietnam War.



# *Texas v. Johnson*

- After being convicted, Johnson appealed the decision, saying it violated his 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment right to peacefully protest.
- The Supreme Court agreed, and made Texas get rid of the law that made flag burning illegal.



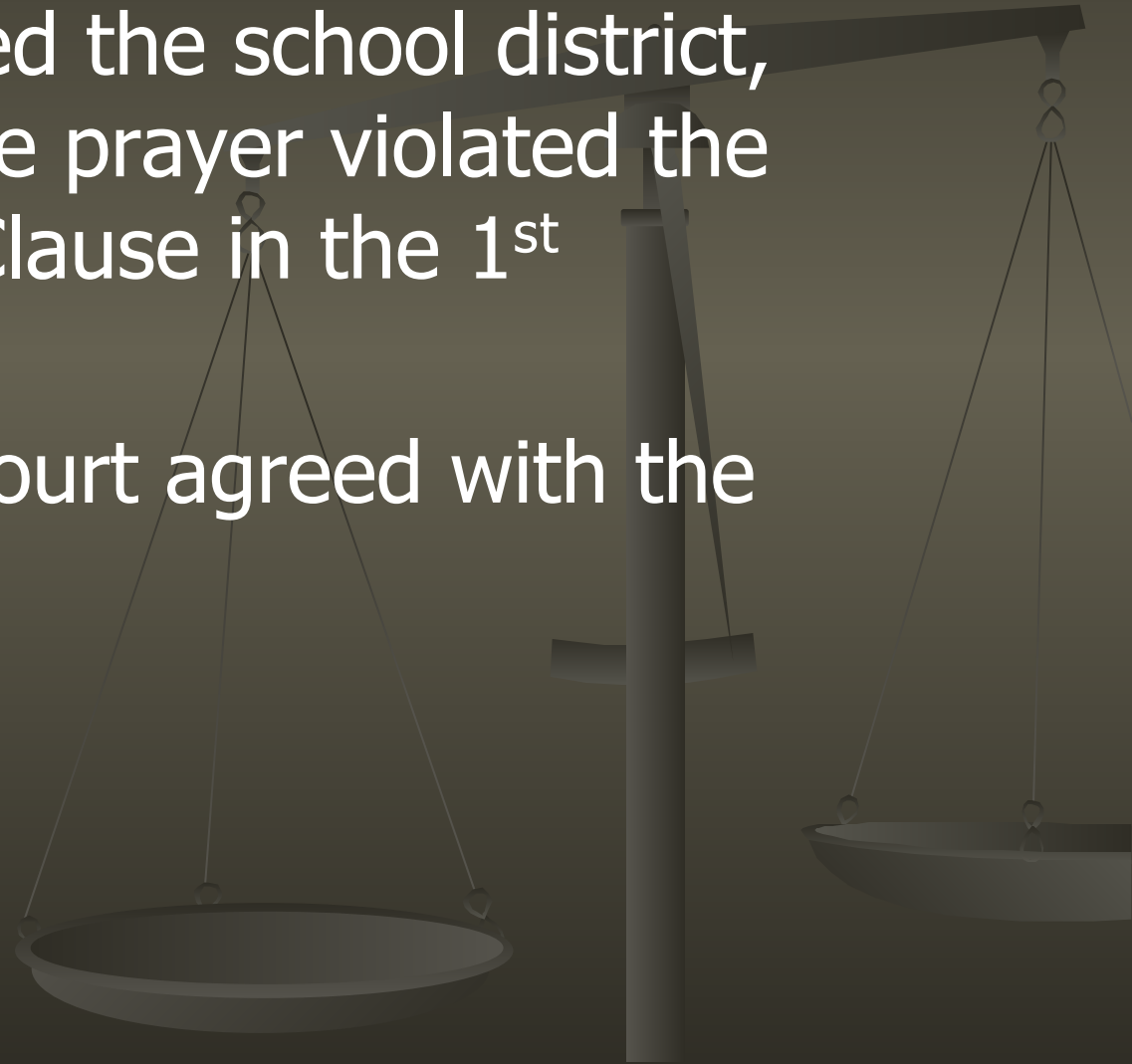
# What would you do?

- After WWII, the government was so afraid of communism that some schools began reciting a prayer over the intercom each morning.
- A group of parents was unhappy with this, especially since the prayer was specifically Christian.



# Engel v. Vitale

- The parents sued the school district, claiming that the prayer violated the Establishment Clause in the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
- The Supreme Court agreed with the parents.



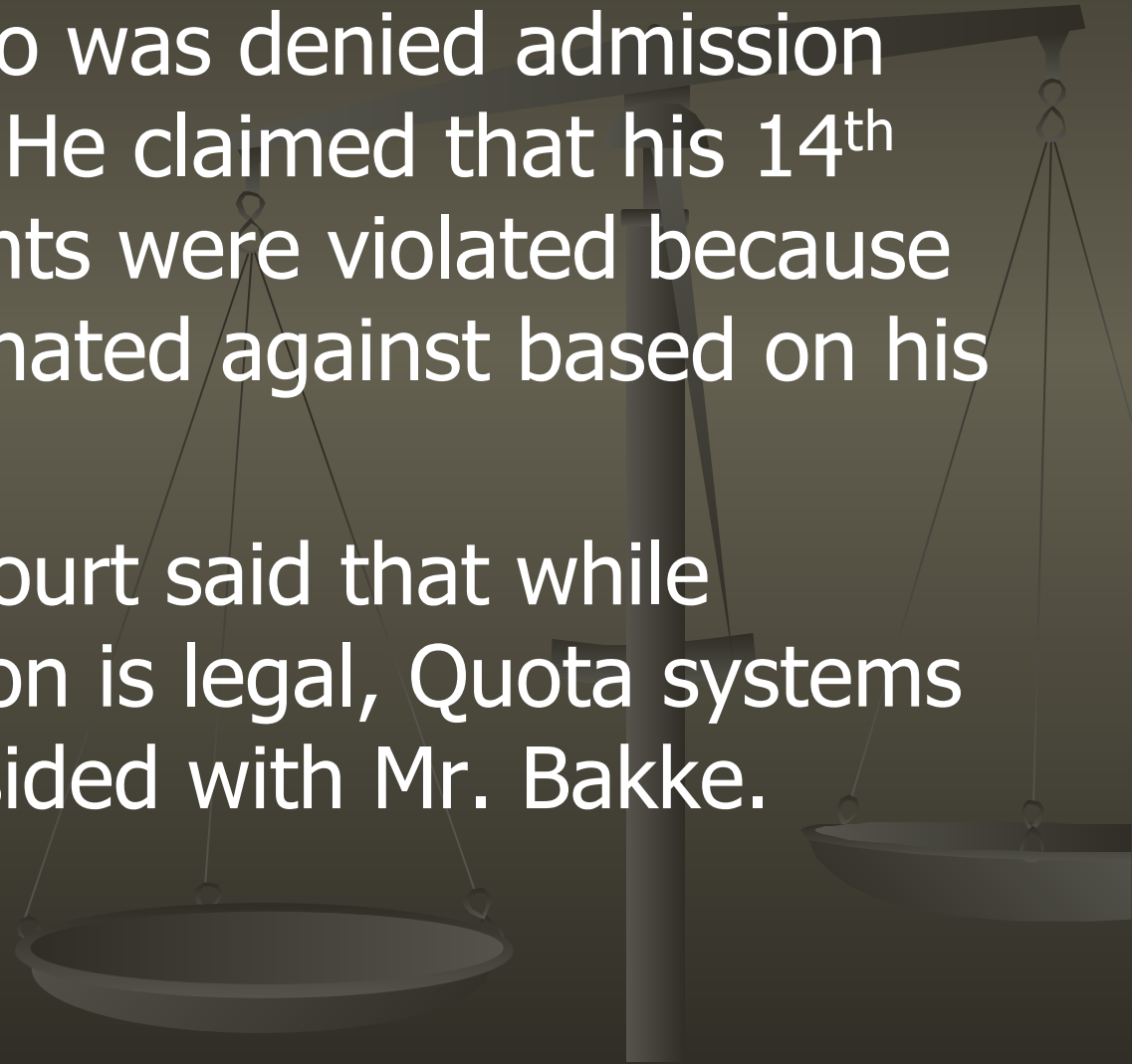
# What would you do?

- You applied to medical school, only to be rejected. Upon further investigation, you discover that a person of the same gender but different race was admitted, but with lower test scores and a lower GPA.



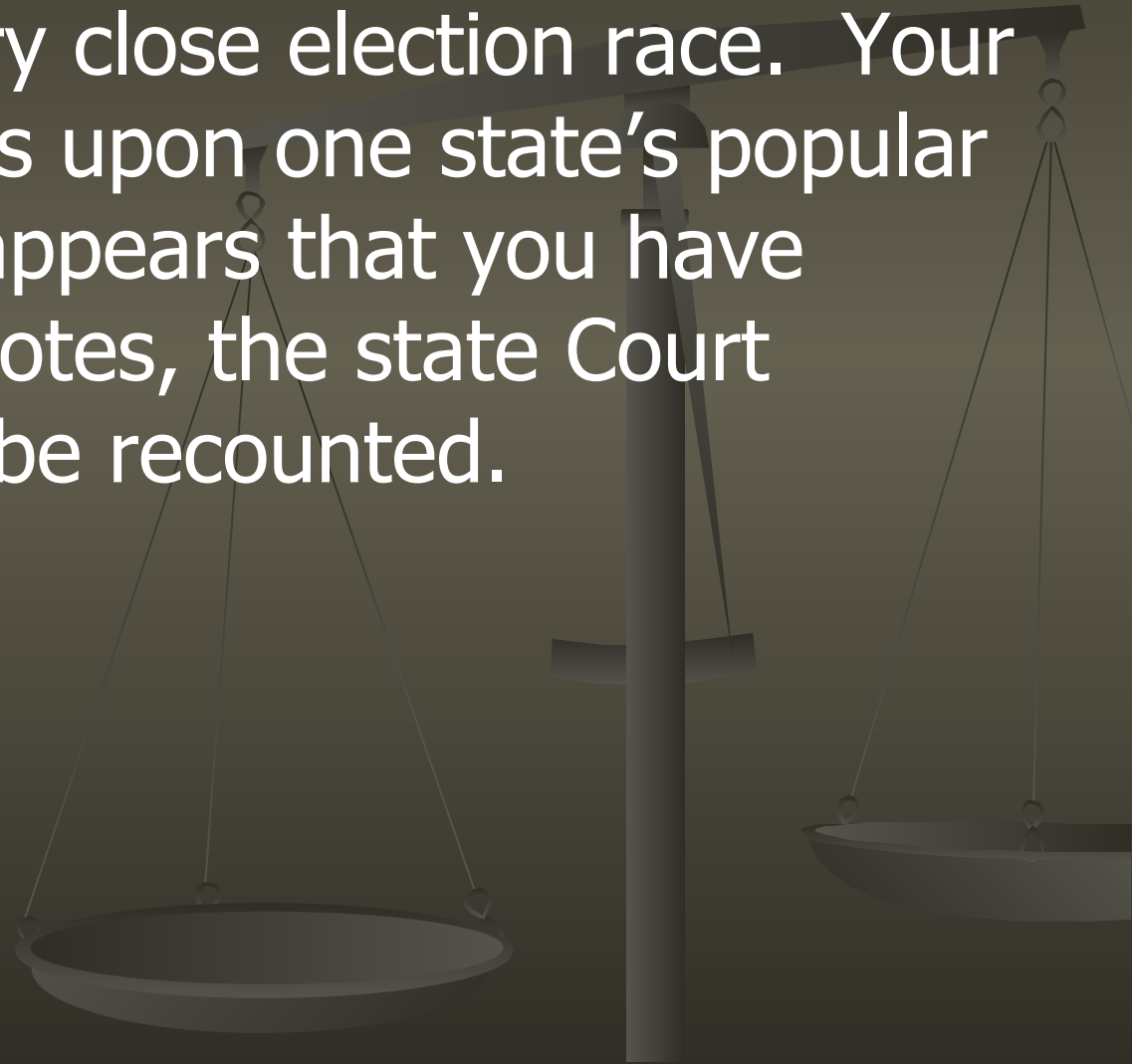
# University of California Regents v. Bakke

- The student who was denied admission (Bakke), sued. He claimed that his 14<sup>th</sup> amendment rights were violated because he was discriminated against based on his race.
- The Supreme Court said that while Affirmative Action is legal, Quota systems are not. They sided with Mr. Bakke.



# What would you do?

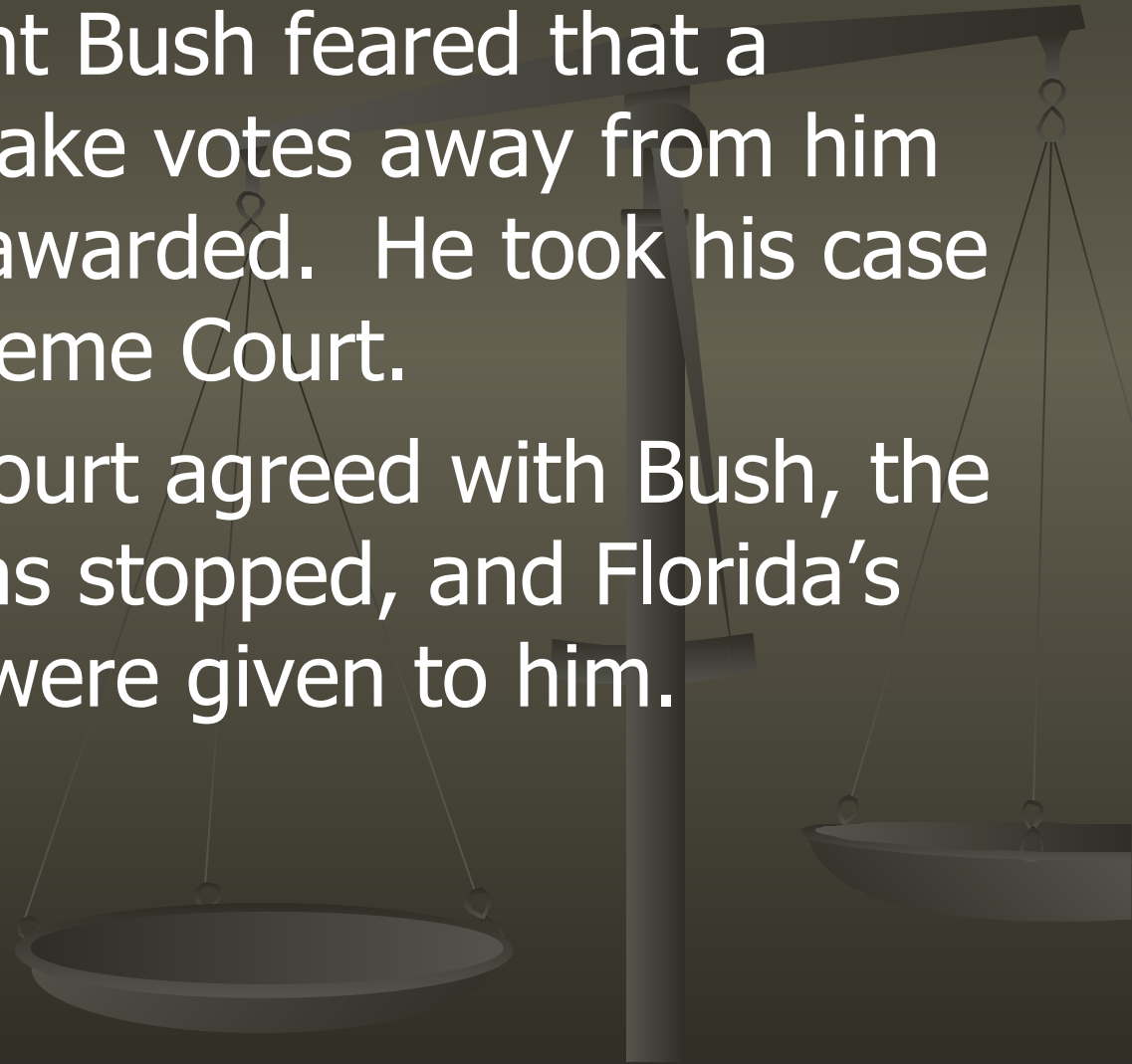
- You are in a very close election race. Your success depends upon one state's popular vote. When it appears that you have secured those votes, the state Court orders them to be recounted.





# Bush v. Gore

- Former President Bush feared that a recount would take votes away from him that should be awarded. He took his case before the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court agreed with Bush, the vote recount was stopped, and Florida's electoral votes were given to him.



# Economics Top ?'s

What every student should know to  
pass the Civics & Economics Final

# Economic Questions

- Economics is the study of how we make decisions in a world where resources are limited.
- WHAT to produce?
- HOW to produce?
- FOR WHOM to produce?



# Free Enterprise System

- Economic system in which individuals and businesses are allowed to **compete** for profit with a minimum of government interference (laissez faire)



# laissez faire

- In economics, *laissez-faire* is an environment in which transactions between private parties are free from state intervention, including regulations, taxes, tariffs and enforced monopolies.



Laissez-faire  
**HANDS OFF!**

# Circular Flow Model

- Circular flow shows us that input from each sector and to each sector spurs on production and thus goods and services are created.

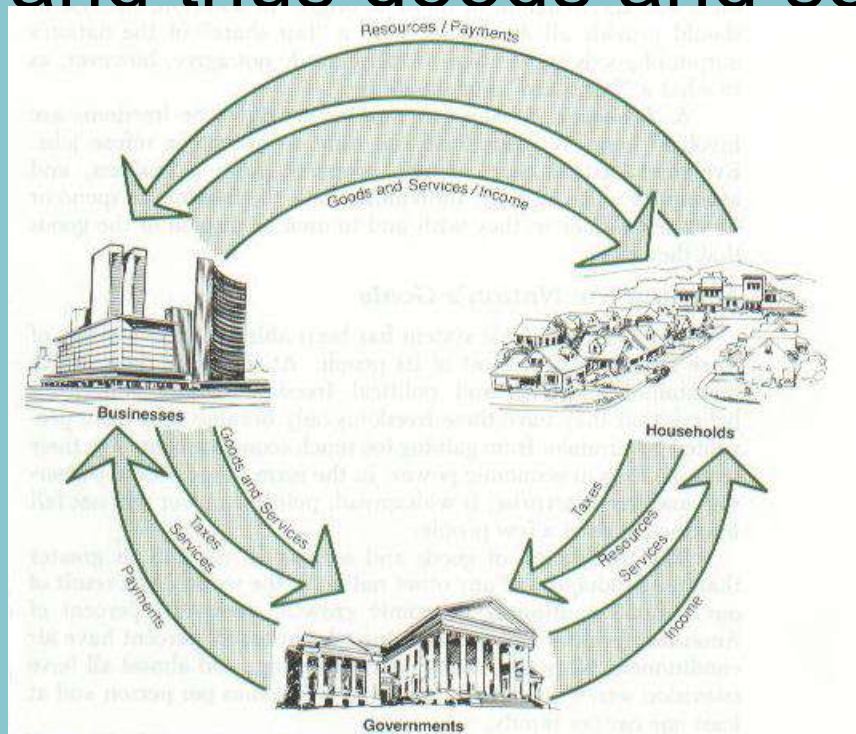


Figure 3.5 Circular Flow of the U.S. Economy

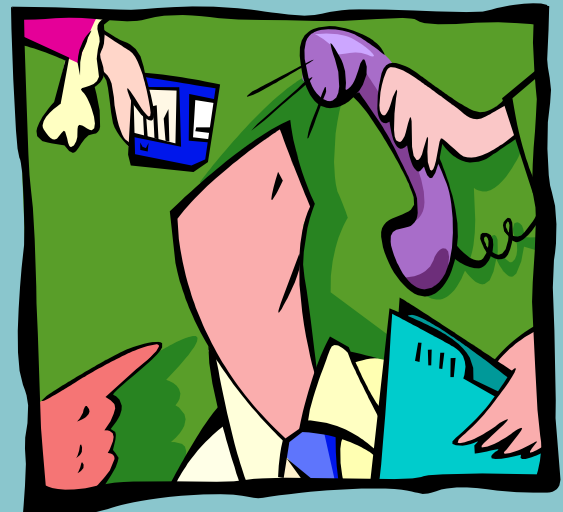
# Supply



- The amount of goods and services that producers are able and willing to sell at various prices during a specified time period
- Law of Supply – the principle that suppliers will normally offer more for sale at higher prices and less at lower prices

# Demand

- The desire, willingness, and ability to buy a good or service
- Law of Demand - the concept that people are normally willing to buy less of a product if the price is high and more of it if the price is low





# Types of Income

- Wages - Payment for labor or services to a worker, especially remuneration on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis or by the piece.
- Salary - Fixed compensation for services, paid to a person on a regular basis.



# Surplus

- Situation in which quantity supplied is greater than quantity demanded
- Situation in which government spends less than it collects in revenue



# Shortage

- Situation in which quantity demanded is greater than quantity supplied



# Competition

- The struggle that goes on between buyers and sellers to get the best products at the lowest prices



# Types of Businesses



- Sole Proprietorship – a business owned and operated by a single person – 61% of all in the USA – do not generate much revenue
- Partnership – a business owned by two or more people
- Corporation – type of business organization owned by many people but treated by law as though it were a person. *Smallest in number percent but highest USA revenue*

# Labor Unions

- Association of workers organized to improve wages and working conditions



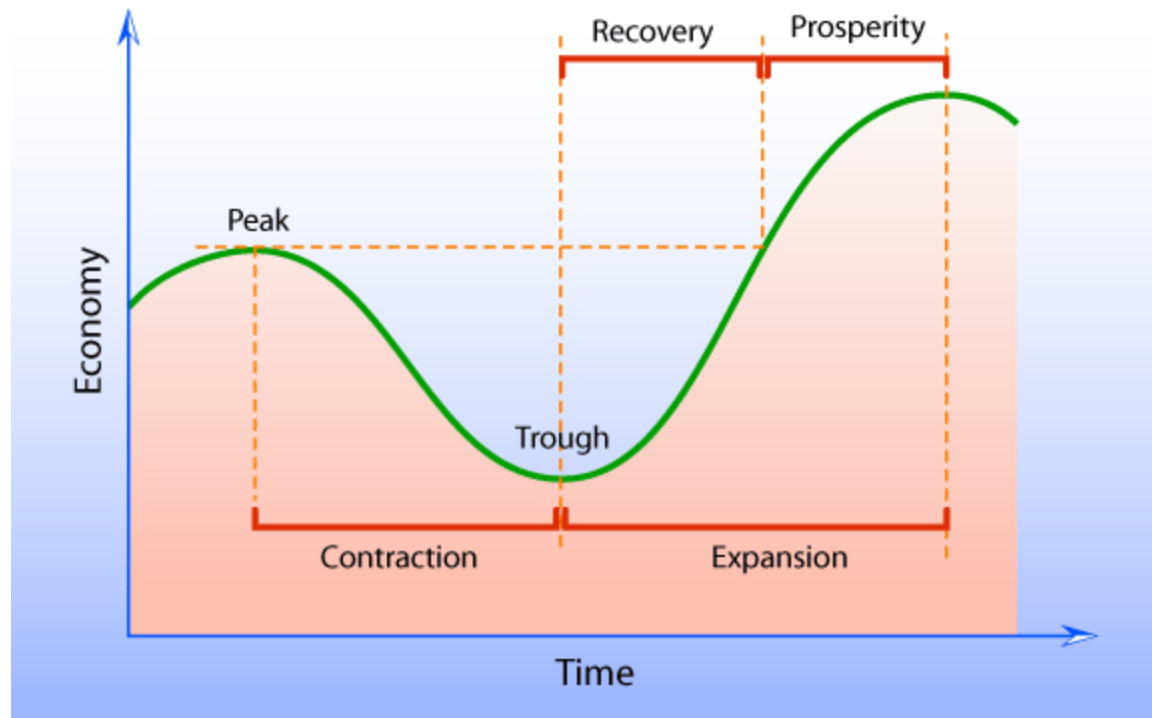
# Investments



- An asset or item that is purchased with the hope that it will generate income in the future.
- In an economic sense, an investment is the purchase of goods that are used in the future to create wealth.
- In finance, an investment is a monetary asset purchased with the idea that the asset will be sold at a higher price in the future.

# Business Cycle

- Alternating periods of growth, and decline that the economy goes through





# Economic Indicators

- Series of statistical figures, such as the consumer price index or the gross domestic product, used by economists to predict future economic activity.



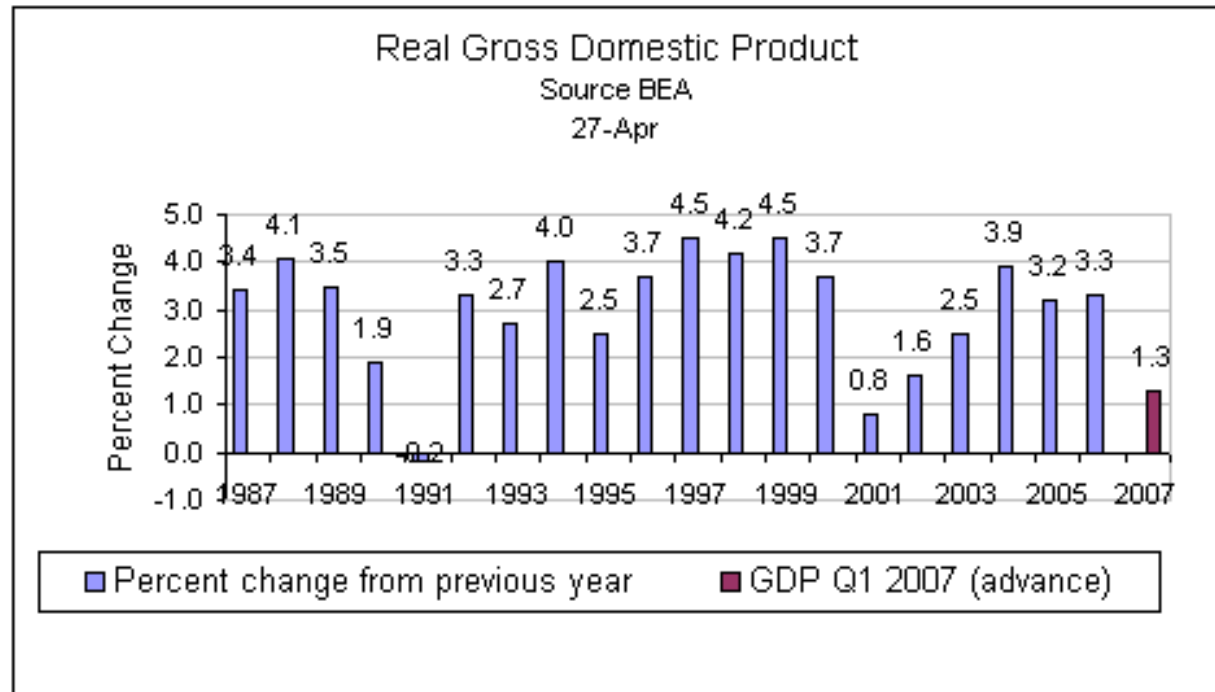
# Consumer Price Index

- An index of prices used to measure the change in the cost of basic goods and services in comparison with a fixed base period. Also called *cost-of-living index*.



# Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- The total market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of a nation during a specified period.



# Government Regulation

- A **regulation** is a legal restriction promulgated by government administrative agencies through rulemaking supported by a threat of sanction or a fine.
- Common examples of regulation include attempts to control market entries, prices, wages, pollution effects, employment for certain people in certain industries, standards of production for certain goods and services.

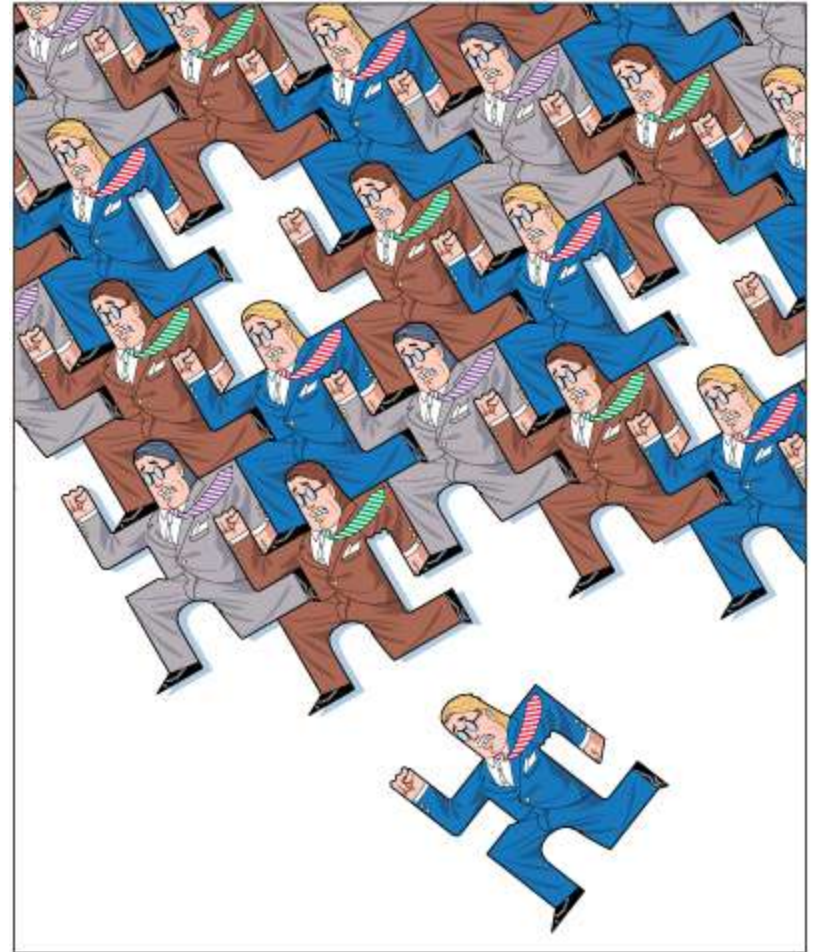
# Globalization

- Individuals and nations working across barriers of distance, culture, and technology



# Downsizing

- To become smaller in size by reductions in personnel



# Regional Economic Issues

- North Carolina's furniture and textile industries have been affected by globalization. Many factories in North Carolina have closed.



# Tariffs

- A customs duty; a tax on an imported good





# North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

- An agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico to establish free trade. It took effect in 1994 and is designed to eliminate trade barriers between the three nations by 2009.



# World Trade Organization (WTO)

- An international organization based in Geneva that monitors and enforces rules governing global trade



# European Union (EU)



- An economic and political union established in 1993 by members of the European Community.
- The establishment of the European Union expanded the political scope of the European Economic Community, especially in the area of foreign and security policy, and provided for the creation of a central European bank and the adoption of a common currency, the euro.

# Federal Reserve System

- A U.S. banking system that consists of 12 federal reserve banks, with each one serving member banks in its own district. This system, supervised by the Federal Reserve Board, has broad regulatory powers over the money supply and the credit structure.



# National Debt

- The debt of the government; the amount of borrowing by the government to meet expenditures exceeding tax revenues.



# Inflation

- Sustained increase in the general level of prices

