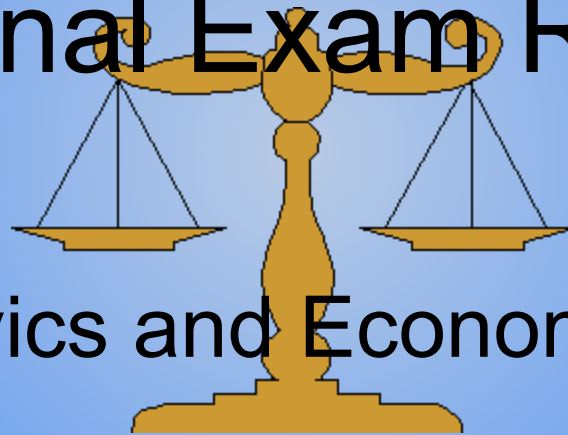
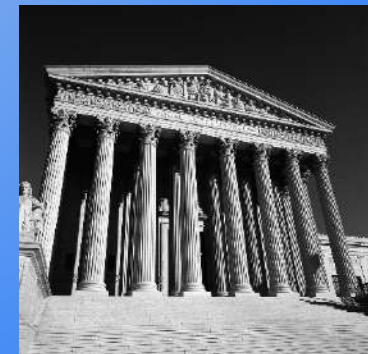




NC Final Exam Review



Civics and Economics



A. Government structure



- 1. Complete the **mix n match baggie** of 3 branches of government. *(Ask me to initial)*
- 2. Place, correctly, 12 terms on the **US government chart**. *(Ask me to initial)*
- 3. Place, correctly, 15 terms on the **NC government chart**. *(Ask me to initial)*
- 4. On your **own notebook paper**, answer:
 - a. How does US government protect citizens?
 - b. How does NC government protect citizens?
 - c. How does Forsyth County government protect citizens?
 - d. How does Clemmons government protect citizens?

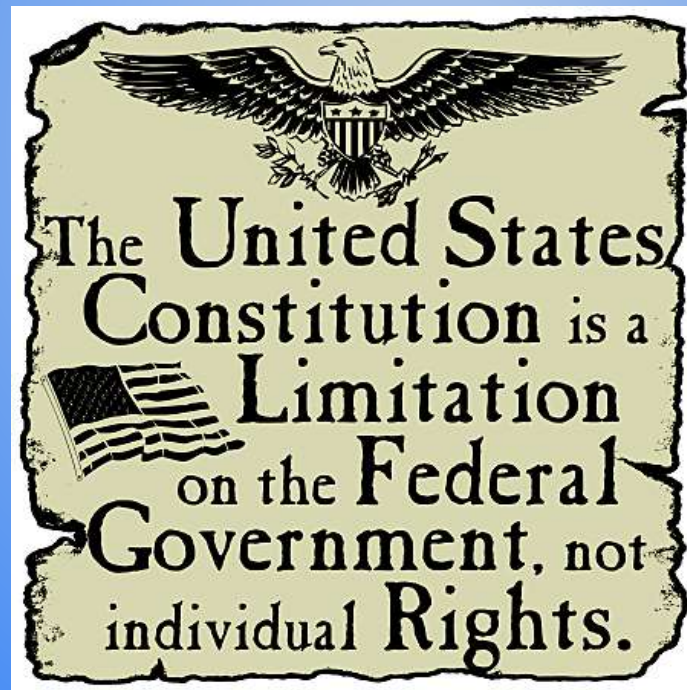
A. Government structure

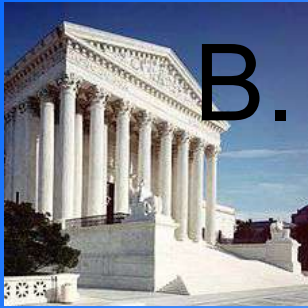
- 5. On your own notebook paper, answer:
 - a. Write three differences between the US and the NC government structures.
 - b. Write two major differences between the US and the NC Constitutions.
 - c. Explain the federal system of government. Include the terms: US government, NC government, reserved powers, US military and education.



B. Due process and individual rights

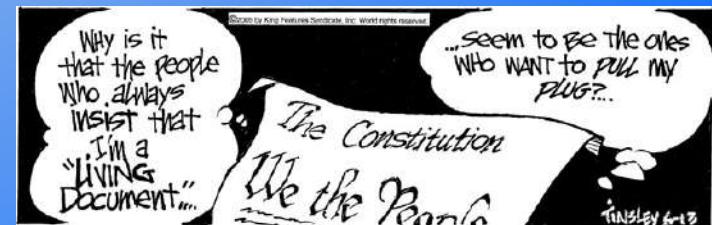
- 1. On your own notebook paper, explain the poster:





B. Due process and individual rights

- 2. Complete the mix and match baggies for the Supreme Court cases. *(Ask me to initial)*
 - a. On your own notebook paper, answer how the US Constitution is a **“living” Constitution**. (How have the interpretations changed? Give one specific example).
 - b. How does the **rule of law** (common/case) limit government and give **equal protection?** Give one specific example.



B. Due process and individual rights

- 2. On your own notebook paper:
 - c. Give two specific examples in which **individual rights are protected by common/case law.**
 - d. Give one specific example in which individual rights are protected by **statutory law.**
 - e. Give one specific example in which individual rights are protected by **administrative law.**
 - f. How well has the US government **protected individual rights?** Give 3 reasons.

Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights were made to protect the citizens and give them rights.

The Bill of Rights are the first 10 out of the 27 Amendments.



Amendment 1 The 5 Freedoms

The government promises the Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly and Petition.

Amendment 6 Right to Speedy Trial

Accused person must be allowed a lawyer. He must be told of the charges and must see and hear the witness against him.



Amendment 2 Right to Bear Arms

A national guard is allowed to have guns and use them to help.

Amendment 7 Trial by Jury

A Jury trial will take place if atleast \$20 are at stake.



Amendment 3 Soldiers stay in a Personal House

Prevents the soldiers from going to live in someone else's property.

Amendment 8 Punishment

The judge can not give cruel and unusual punishment that the prisoner does not deserve.



Amendment 4 Search and Seizure

Gives protection to Americans from unreasonable search. Only allowed with a warrant.

Amendment 9 Right Reserved to People

Some rights are written in the Constitution, but people also have rights that are not written in it.



Amendment 5 Right for Accused

An accused person's life, liberty, or property can not be taken without process of law. He also can not be a witness against himself.

Amendment 10 Rights Reserved to the States

There are powers that are given to the states, but not with the federal government.

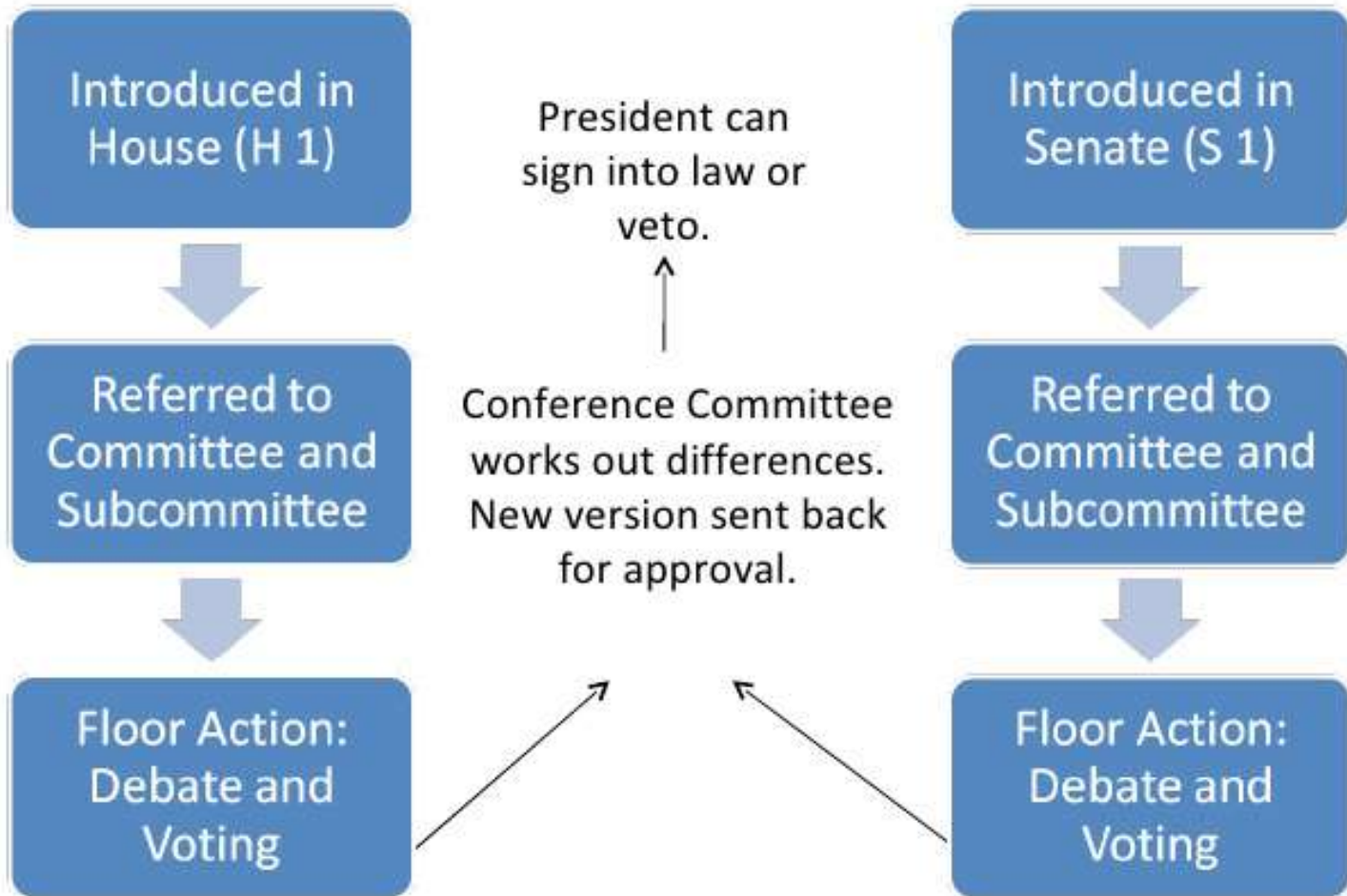


States' Rights

C. Elections and law making

- 1. complete the mix and match baggies for elections. *(Ask me to initial)*
 - a. On your own notebook paper, list two **important issues** today and list the Democratic and then the Republican platform plank explaining their viewpoints.
 - b. How have the political parties **influenced lawmaking**? List two specific examples.
 - c. How does a **bill become a law** in the US?
 - d. How does a **bill become a law** in NC?
 - e. How does a **bill become a law** in Clemmons?

How a bill becomes a law (Basically)



D. Jurisdictions...

- 1. Match each example with US, NC, local/county or local/municipal. Which **law enforcement** enforces the law?
 - a. noise ordinance
 - b. prohibition of murder
 - c. food inspections
 - d. flu shots
 - e. trash pick up
 - f. public library
 - g. prohibition of cocaine
 - h. speed limits
 - i. school attendance requirements





D. Law enforcement jurisdictions...

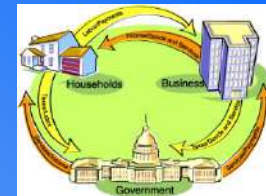


- 1. Match each example with US, NC, local/county [FC] or local/municipal [C].
 - a. noise ordinance **C**, sheriff [in WS, the police]
 - b. prohibition of murder **NC**, SBI
 - c. food inspections **US, NC, FC**, food inspectors FDA
 - d. flu shots **US, FC** no one, CDC
 - e. trash pick up **C** not needed
 - f. public library **FC** not needed
 - g. prohibition of cocaine **US, NC** DEA, FBI, SBI, state troopers
 - h. speed limits **US, NC, FC** state troopers, sheriff ...
 - i. school attendance requirements **NC** sheriff





Economics and PFL



- 1. On your own notebook paper, answer the **CRs** given to you.
- 2. On your own notebook paper, answer the **practice tests** given to you. Please also click into the clicker system.
- 3. On your own notebook paper, answer the questions for the **NC released test, 25** questions. Please click also.
- 4. On your own notebook paper, answer the questions for the **NC released test, 10** questions. Please click also.

Review packets

- 1. questions from the BIG review packet?
- 2. questions from the smaller, c and e vocab review packet?
- 3. relax and use your common sense...

**Common
Sense**
so rare, it's kinda like a superpower...



COMMON SENSE

Walk away from stupidity and the world becomes a better place

Relax...

<http://www.theblaze.com/stories/2012/02/03/this-video-of-teens-failing-miserably-at-a-civics-quiz-is-so-depressing-its-funny/>

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- 1. money grubbing Mother England sold (exported) to the colonists and kept them in debt.
- 2. Locke – Natural Rights (life, liberty, property) and a social contract (give up freedom in return for protection)
 - Declaration of Independence
- Hobbes

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- Montesqieu – separation of powers (3 branches L, E, J) + checks and balances
 - US Constitution
- Rousseau
- 3. King had to have consent for taxation, trial by jury
- 4.
- 5. Mother England ignored the colonies before the French and Indian War

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- 6.
- 7. made colonists mad
- 8. **writs of assistance** – British could search
- **Stamp Act** – did not want to pay the tax
- **“No Taxation without Representation”** – colonists mad that they had no voice
- **Sons of Liberty** – mad colonists, Boston Tea Party
- **Quartering Act** – colonists had to keep British soldiers
- **Tea Act** – did not want to pay the tax

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- 9. successful, taxes were stopped
- 10. Thomas Jefferson, Locke
- 12. declare independence from Britain
- 13. change the Articles, 14. Articles were too weak
- 15. no military, no taxes, no enforcement
- 16. writing a new Constitution
- 17. NJ Plan – based on equality (legislative)
 - VA Plan – based on population (legislative)

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- 17. The Great Compromise –
 - Legislative branch = Congress = House or Representatives (population) + Senate (equality)
- Slavery – 3/5s
- Electing the President – Electoral College
- 18. Federalists – John Jay, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton
 - US government
 - Loose interpretation
 - No Bill of Rights

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- Anti-Federalists
 - People ??????
 - Weak US government, strong state govt
 - Strict interpretation
 - Bill of Rights – protect the people
- 19. Federalist Papers encourage voters to ratify (accept) the US Constitution
- 20. ????

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- 21. separation of powers
 - 3 branches (Legis, Exe, Judicial)
- Checks and balances
 - Overlap (veto/override veto) to balance the power
- Rule of law
 - Everyone follows the law
- Popular sovereignty
 - We the popular people have the power
- Federalism
 - Divide power between US and NC govts

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 1 Founding Principles

- 22. 1787
- 23. freedom of religion, assembly, press, petition, speech, no search and seize, lawyer and jury
- 24.
- 25. Democracy – we the popular people
- Representative demo –
- Theocracy – religious leaders
- Absolute Monarchy – King/Queen
- Dictatorship – one person
- Oligarchy – just a few
- Constitutional monarchy – Constitution +weak King

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 1. 6 goals of US govt
- 2. Article 4, US Constitution, relations between states
- 3. interpretations change (Furman v Ga and Gregg v Ga, Plessy and Brown)
- 4. “necessary and proper”
- 5. elastic clause

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 6. Expressed powers – tax, military, regulate interstate commerce, coin \$,
- Implied powers – to make all laws that are necessary and proper
- Non legislative powers – impeachment and trial, oversight/investigative powers, Senate – power to confirm

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- Art 1 – Legislative
- Art 2 – Executive
- Art 3 – Judicial
- Art 4 – states, relations between states
- Art 5 – amendment process, 2/3s + 3/4s
- Art 6 – Supremacy Clause (US)
- Art 7 – ratification of the Constitution

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 8. Speaker of the House
- 9. Vice President, now – Majority Leader
- 10. President pro tempore
- 11. state legislatures, 10 years census
- 12. standing – permanent, most important
- Conference – temporary, reviews one bill
- Joint – permanent, members from both houses
- Select – temporary, special investigations

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 13. introduce, committee, floor vote
- 14. NC, ordinance is local
- 15. 2/3s vote of both houses of Congress
- 16. filibuster
- 17. **President** – Commander in Chief and is in charge of Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State, Executive Agreements, signs treaties (Senate approval, 2/3s); can send troops for 60 days...
- **Congress** declares war, controls \$

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 18. 9
- 19. President 20. Senate
- 21. **Original** -US Supreme, US District and **Appellate Jurisdiction** – US Supreme, US Court of Appeals,
- **Concurrent Jurisdiction** – US District and NC Superior
- **Exclusive** – **US Supreme** – 2 or more states, diplomats; **US District** – trial court for US crimes only
 - **NC District and Superior** – trial courts for state crimes only

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- **22. E over L** – veto, use of public opinion
- **E over J** – appointing new justices
- **L over E** – override veto, control \$, impeachment and trial
- **L over J** – Senate approves justice appts, impeachment and trial, introduce amendments
- **J over E** – declare an Executive Order unconstitutional
- **J over L** – declare a law unconstitutional

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 23. Plessy v Ferguson – separate is =, 14th
- Brown v BOE – separate is not =, desegregate, 14th
- Swann v Charlotte – bussing to integrate, 14th
- Korematsu – US govt may discriminate in times of war
- Heart of Atlanta – interstate businesses may not discriminate
- Marbury v Madison – judicial review

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 23. Furman – stops the death penalty – 8th
- Gregg – restarts the death penalty – 8th
- Gideon – right to a lawyer – 6th and 14th
- Regents of Univ – affirmative action,
- NJ v TLO – may be searched at school, 4th
- Bethel v Fraser – school speech may be censored – 1st
- Tinker – students have freedom of speech at school – 1st
- Hazelwood – principal may censor – 1st
- Texas – may burn the flag – 1st
- Engel – teacher may not force a prayer – 1st
- Miranda - suspect must be read rights – 5th
- Mapp – must have a warrant – 4th
- In re Gault – juvenile rights - 5th

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 24. US – military, interstate highways, Medicare, Social Security, Homeland Security
- NC – education, state highways, state parks, troopers, SBI
- Local/county – (education), county parks, water/sewer, sheriff
- Local/municipal – municipal parks, fire, police

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 25. income tax tax on wages progressive
- Sales tax tax on purchases regressive
- Property tax tax on property proportional
- Excise tax tax on gas, cigs, alco regressive
- Estate tax paid after death progressive
- Gift tax tax on expensive items progressive
- Customs duties tax in imports progressive
- Intergovernmental revenue NOT TAX
- one of the greatest sources of revenue for local governments (US tax money given to local govts)
- 26. Social Security and Medicare
- 27. Medicare – care for the elderly; Medicaid - \$ for poor

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- 28. and 29.
- **Unit 2 – NC**
- 1. 3 each one increased the power of the Executive (veto)
- 2. (contract) legal right for a municipality to exist
- 3. agrees to grant the charter and may revoke the charter

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 2 Federalism, US-NC-local govts

- Executive – Governor *enforce the law*
- Legislative – General Assembly *makes laws*
- Judicial – NC Supreme, NC Appeals, NC Superior, NC District *interpret the laws*
- 5. Declaration of Rights
- 6. amendment – 3/5s vote both houses of the General Assembly +
 - + simple majority of popular vote
- 7. all groups of people are treated =
- 8. The Bill of Rights applies in state courts

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

quiz Units 1 and 2 quiz

- QUIZ ..1. (Unit 1: #2,3) The US government is a limited government.
- Choose an Enlightenment thinker and an English document.
- Explain the major idea of each that limited US government.

- 2. (Unit 1: #7,8) Choose 2 British actions that angered the colonists. Explain how each of the 2 led to independence.

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

quiz Units 1 and 2 quiz

- QUIZ ..3. (Unit 1: #18) Explain 2 reasons you are a Federalist or an Anti-Federalist.
- 4. (Unit 1: #21) Choose the most important principle. Explain 2 reasons for your choice.
- 5. (Unit 2: #3,4, 23) How is the Constitution a “living document”? Include 2 court cases.

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

quiz Units 1 and 2 quiz

- QUIZ ..6. (amendments) Explain how 3 amendments of your choice expanded consent of the governed.
- 7. (Unit 2: #22) List 3 reasons US cannot have a dictator.
- 8. (Unit 2: #24-28) List 6 specific examples of government's fiscal policy.

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

quiz Units 1 and 2 quiz

- QUIZ ..9. (Unit 2: #1-8) How are NC citizens protected from and by the government? (List 4)
- 10. (Unit 2: #14) List 3 differences between the US and the NC constitutions.

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 3 resolving conflicts – elections and lawmaking

- Unit 3 1. an association of voters who want to win elections to influence/control govt.
- 2. 2 party 3. Democrats + Republicans
- 4. challenges the 2 major parties
- 5. to influence public policy
- 6. win elections by forming coalitions with other parties
- 7. 18 yrs old, a citizen, at least 30 day residency

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 3 resolving conflicts – elections and lawmaking

8. Primary – each party elects its own candidate

National convention – each party writes its platform and elects Presidential candidate

General election (Nov) – voters elect the office holder

Electoral college (Dec) – elects the President

12. Smallest voting district

13. Plank = belief and platform = all planks

14. Radical + liberal + moderate + conservative + reactionary

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 3 resolving conflicts – elections and lawmaking

- **15. initiative** = the people petition the legislature to get a bill passed (state only)
- **Referendum** = the legislature refers a bill (usually a bond or a NC Constitutional amendment) to the people. (NC and county level)
- **16. duty** – must do, legal consequences
- **Responsibility** – voluntary
- **17.** provide information and influence govt votes
- **18.** represent an interest group

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 3 resolving conflicts – elections and lawmaking

- **19. mediation** – final decision is voluntary (a suggestion only)
- **Arbitration** – the final decision is legally binding
- **Unit 5 - Law**
- 1. authority
- 5. counterfeiting, crimes across state lines
- 6. larceny, murder, low level drug offences
- 3. arrest, preliminary hearing, indictment, arraignment

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 5 Law

- 4. --- 5. hung 6. jury / judge
- 7. a. and b. See page 1
- c. have a body of evidence / reason to suspect
- 8. a. innocent until proven guilty
- b. The process from suspect to final sentence must be fair
- c. Fair jury, without prejudice
- d. Right to a lawyer
- e. judged by my peers
- f. do not have to testify against myself
- g. can't be tried for the same crime twice

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 5 Law

- 9. a. ads, voting in govt
- b. emails, calls, public opinion
- c. ads, lobbying
- d. influence the legislators
- e. news – TV, internet, newspapers, etc
- f. (based on polls), influence legislators' votes

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 5 Law

- 10. a. harm to persons or property, against the law
- b. disagreement between 2 persons/parties
- c. based on the Constitution
- d. executive branch (all the departments)
- e. legislative branch
- f. judicial branch
- g. the case that is the example for all other cases
- h. the district attorney, the accuser
- i. the person accused
- j. civil case k. the person with the complaint

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 5 Law

- **11. statute** – passed by NC General Assembly
- **Ordinance** – passed by county/municipal govt

- **Unit 6 Economics, scarcity and choices**
- Capital “tools” made by humans to produce goods/services, ex/ hammer, \$
- Entrepreneur the owner who takes the risk ex/ Lillian Vernon

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- Labor workers ex/ humans +robots
 - Land/natural found in the environment ex/ water, oil, trees
 - 2. scarcity
 - 3. want – unnecessary need – needed for survival
4. What to produce? How to produce? For whom to produce?

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- 5a. All the possibilities what to buy with \$10
- b. the opportunity lost 2nd option that was lost
- c. costs that stay the same rent
- d. costs that change electricity
- e. fixed + variable
- f. (invisible hand) work to make \$ entrepreneur

- 6. permanent “not enough”
- 7. one who buys, demands
- 8. Arctic Survival

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

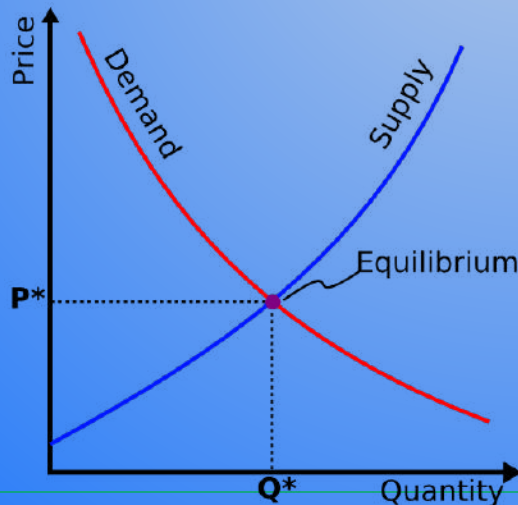
Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- 9. market eco – invisible hand + choice
- Command eco – total govt control
- Traditional eco – custom
- Mixed eco – market + command
- 10. invisible hand and division of labor
- Market characteristics
- 3. (change supply) govt policies + changes in factors of production
- (change demand) complements, substitutes, taste and preference, diminishing marginal utility, income and population

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

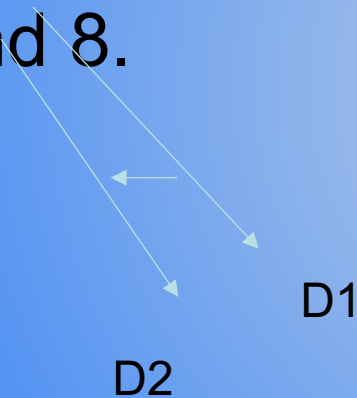
- 4. a. –
- b. increase
- c. –
- d. increase
- e. demand decreases, supply decrease
- f. demand increases, supply increase
- 5.



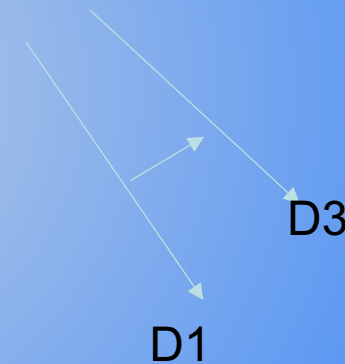
CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- 6. surplus – price was too high, so price will be lowered
- Shortage – price too low, so price will be increased
- 7. and 8.



9.



CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- 10. fiscal policy...
- 11. increase
- 12. lower
- 13. competition, profit, self interest
- 14. higher prices and lower quality
- 15. one owner all profits unlimited liability
- 2 – 4 owners share risks unlimited liability
- Owned by stockholder(s) limited liability paperwork
- 16. stockholders stock market limited
- I can only lose my stock/value

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- .17. organization of labor to protect wages, benefits and working conditions (**strikes, collective bargaining**)
- 18. to discuss wages, etc
- 19. strike
- 20. lock out
- 21. **commercial banks** most services
- **S and L** home loans
- **Credit unions** owned by members, non profit
- 22. protects bank deposits up to \$250,000

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- 1. Gross Domestic Product – production
- 2. high GDP = expansion
- Decreasing GDP = contraction
- 3. consumer price index inflation
- 4.
- 5. contraction – prices down, unemployment up
- Expansion – prices slowly up, unemployment down
- 6. monetary policy

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- **7. discount rate** – interest rate charged by the Federal Reserve to the member banks
 - High discount rate – reduce \$ supply (tight)
 - Low discount rate – increase \$ supply (loose)
- **Open market operations** - buy/selling bonds)
 - Buy bonds – increase \$ supply (loose)
 - Sell bonds – decrease \$ supply (tight)

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 6 Economics – scarcity and choices

- MONETARY
- 8. lower, high
- 9. raise, low
- 10. 11
- 12. lower, contract
- 13. raise, expand
- 14. and 15. government
- 16. tax and spend
- 17. lower, contract 18. raise, expand
- 19. expand 20. contract

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 7 International Trade, Globalization

- Unit 7 1. (remember the cartoon???)
 - Labor layoffs, labor treated as slaves, reduced workers' rights
- 2. **NAFTA** – North American Free Trade Agreement (Canada, US, Mexico)
- **WTO** – World Trade Organization
- **EU** – European Union
- Free trade – no tariffs, no quotas

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 7 International Trade, Globalization

- 9. more exports than imports
- US – unfavorable balance of trade
- 10. biotechnology center
- 11. raise the price, protects domestic product
- 12. consumers – cheaper prices
- Producers – outsourced, changed production

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 7 International Trade, Globalization

- 13. tariff – tax on imports
- Quota – limit (#) on imports
- Sanctions – govt limit on imports
- Embargo – complete trade stop
- **14. protectionism**
- a. protects jobs b. protects industry (steel)
- c. Protects infant industries

Free trade

- a. Lowers prices b. improves quality c. promote peace
- d. Increases global standard of living

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 7 International Trade, Globalization

- 15. banks – give out loans (increases M1)
- Labor unions – protect labor
- Federal Reserve – monetary policy \$
- Wall Street – the stock market, corporations

CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 8 Personal Financial Literacy



CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 8 Personal Financial Literacy



CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 8 Personal Financial Literacy



CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

Unit 8 Personal Financial Literacy



CIVICS NC Final Exam Review

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