

# EOC REVIEW 3.1- 3.14

- As you move through the series of questions, at the end of section keep notes on what topics or vocabulary you are missing. On your review notes sheet, write down the information that you should be studying more carefully.

# **Standard 7.C.3.1-3.14**

**3.1: different types of government**

**3.2: comparing different types of governments**

**3.3 structure and function of the US government**

**3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

**3.5: amendment process**

**3.6: Constitutional rights**

**3.7 impact of the 13, 14, 15, 19,24, and 26 amendments**

**3.8 structure and function of the branches**

**3.9: lawmaking process**

**3.10: types of law**

**3.11: Levels of courts**

**3.12: landmark court cases**

**3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

**3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

# 3.1: Different types of government

1. Which BEST describes a representative democracy?

- A. A government ruled by a king, queen, or other royal figure.
- B. A government where all citizens vote on matters first hand.
- C. A government where citizens choose a smaller group of people to govern on their behalf.
- D. A government where all power is held by an individual or group not accountable to the people.

## 3.1: Different types of government

1. Which BEST describes a representative democracy?
  - C. A government where citizens choose a smaller group of people to govern on their behalf.

## **3.1: Different types of government**

2. Which form of government is ruled by religious leaders?

- A. Oligarchy
- B. Theocracy
- C. Totalitarianism
- D. Monarchy

# **3.1: Different types of government**

2. Which form of government is ruled by religious leaders?

B. Theocracy

# 3.1: Different types of government

- 3. What is an essential characteristic of "free elections?"
- A. There is more than one candidate.
- B. The mass media supervises the voting process.
- C. Candidates are not members of political parties.
- D. Persons who already hold office cannot be candidates.

# 3.1: Different types of government

- 3. What is an essential characteristic of "free elections?"
- A. There is more than one candidate.



## 3.1: Different types of government

4. Which of the following is an accurate statement about laws in a democratic country?

- A. Laws forbid or require certain actions.
- B. Laws are made by the police.
- C. Laws are valid only if all citizens have voted to accept them.
- D. Laws prevent criticism of the government.

## **3.1: Different types of government**

4. Which of the following is an accurate statement about laws in a democratic country?

A. Laws forbid or require certain actions.

## 3.1: Different types of government

5. Which of the following practices of student government would be LEAST consistent with representative democracy?

- A. The student council votes to cut off debate of a rule.
- B. The student council adopts a rule that is unpopular with students.
- C. The student council selects members of next year's council.
- D. The student council asks students to vote on changes to its constitution.

# 3.1: Different types of government

5. Which of the following practices of student government would be LEAST consistent with representative democracy?

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- D. The student council asks students to vote on changes to its constitution.

## **3.1: Different types of government**

5. Which of the following practices of student government would be LEAST consistent with representative democracy?

C. The student council selects members of next year's council.

# 3.1: Different types of government

6. Which of the following is a characteristic of a non-democratic government?

- A. People are not allowed to criticize the government.
- B. The political parties criticize each other often.
- C. People must pay very high taxes.
- D. Every citizen has the right to a job.

## **3.1: Different types of government**

6. Which of the following is a characteristic of a non-democratic government?

A. People are not allowed to criticize the government.

# 3.1: Different types of government

7. In a democratic classroom, how would class officers be chosen?

A. The smartest students would get to vote for officers.

B. The teacher would choose the officers based on their grades.

C. All the students would get to vote for officers.

D. The principal and parents would choose the officers.



## **3.1: Different types of government**

7. In a democratic classroom, how would class officers be chosen?

C. All the students would get to vote for officers.

## **3.1: Different types of government**

8. Which is a characteristic of the American system of government?

- A. Direct Democracy
- B. Representative Democracy
- C. Constitutional Monarchy
- D. Dictatorship

# **3.1: Different types of government**

8. Which is a characteristic of the American system of government?

B. Representative Democracy

## **3.1: Different types of government**

9. A Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by:

- A. The President
- B. The Supreme Court
- C. The Military
- D. The People

## **3.1: Different types of government**

9. A Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by:

D. The People

## 3.1: Different types of government

10. A person who rules with absolute power is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Dictator
- D. Aristocrat

## 3.1: Different types of government

10. A person who rules with absolute power is called a \_\_\_\_\_

C. Dictator

## 3.1: Different types of government

11. In a democratic political system, which of the following ought to govern the country?

- A. Moral or religious leaders
- B. A small group of well-educated people
- C. Popularly elected representatives
- D. Experts on government and political affairs



## **3.1: Different types of government**

11. In a democratic political system, which of the following ought to govern the country?

C. Popularly elected representatives

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

1. Compared to a federal system of government, from where do state or local governments get their authority in a unitary system of government?
  - B. From a regional council.
  - C. From locally elected officials.
  - D. From the Judicial Branch.
  - E. From the national (central) government.

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

1. Compared to a federal system of government, from where do state or local governments get their authority in a unitary system of government?  
D. From the national (central) government.

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

2. In designing the Legislative Branch, the writers of the Constitution based their ideas on the

- a. Council of Trent.
- b. English Parliament.
- c. Congress of Vienna.
- d. French Estates General.

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

2. In designing the Legislative Branch, the writers of the Constitution based their ideas on the

b. English Parliament.

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

3. Who is in charge of the government in a parliamentary system?

- A. Governor
- B. Senator
- C. President
- D. Prime Minister

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

3. Who is in charge of the government in a parliamentary system?

D. Prime Minister



## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

4. Which is a common feature of parliamentary, federal, and unitary systems of government?

- A. Two-party system
- B. Bicameral Legislature
- C. Executive Branch
- D. Division of Powers

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

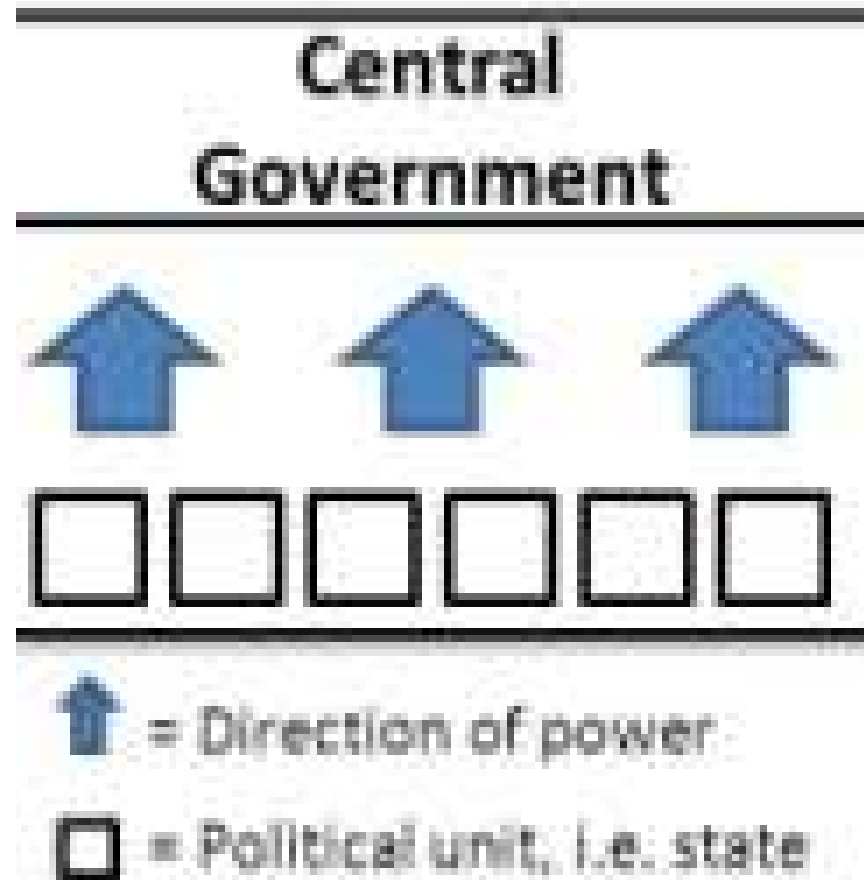
4. Which is a common feature of parliamentary, federal, and unitary systems of government?

C. Executive Branch

## 3.2: comparing different types of governments

5. Which form of government is depicted by the diagram?

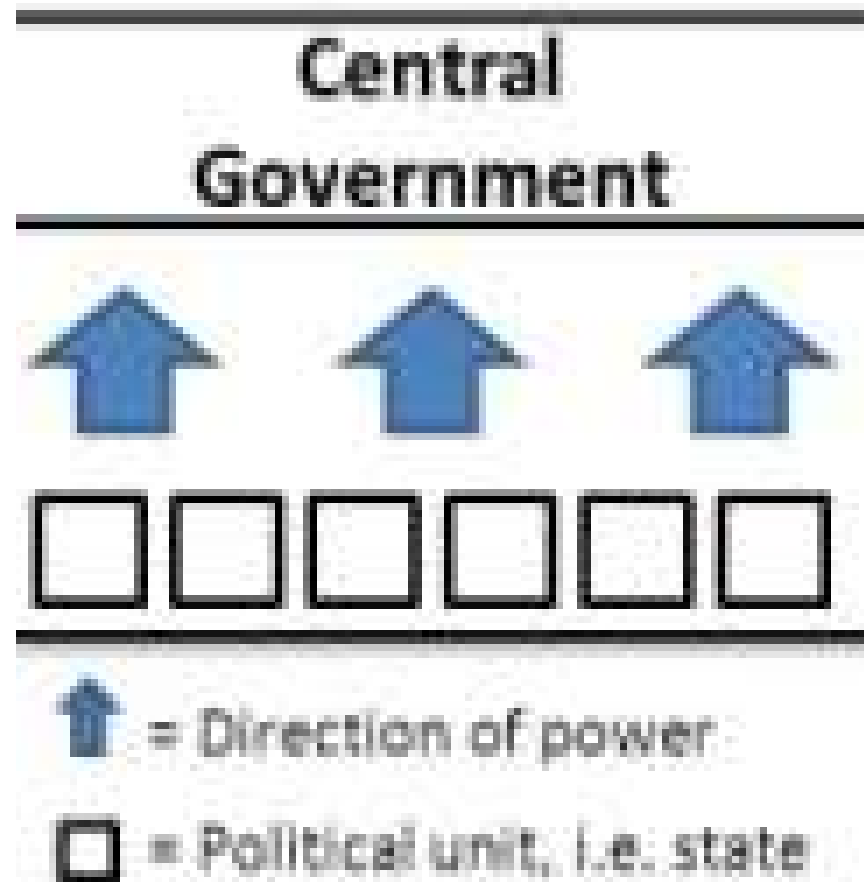
- A. Confederation
- B. Federal
- C. Unitary
- D. Totalitarian



## 3.2: comparing different types of governments

5. Which form of government is depicted by the diagram?

A. Confederation



## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

6. Federalism can be best described by which of the following statements?

- A. People are the source of government power.
- B. Government is broken into several smaller governments.
- C. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.
- D. Each of the three branches of government limits the power of the others.

## **3.2: comparing different types of governments**

6. Federalism can be best described by which of the following statements?

B. Government is broken into several smaller governments.

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 1. Which of the following statements BEST describes how the President of the United States is elected?
- A. Whichever candidate gets the most votes nationwide wins
- B. Whichever candidate wins a majority vote in the most states wins
- C. Whichever candidate earns a majority of electoral votes wins
- D. Whichever candidate wins the majority of debates wins



## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 1. Which of the following statements BEST describes how the President of the United States is elected?
- 
- C. Whichever candidate earns a majority of electoral votes wins
-

## 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 2. When you compare the House of Representatives and the Senate which of the following is a difference between the two?
- A. The representatives are elected by the people and the senators are appointed.
- B. The senators have a six-year term and the representatives have a two-year term.
- C. The representatives in the House represent people from only one state while the senators represent multiple states.
- D. Redistribution of their membership based on changing population happens every 10 years in the House and every six years in the Senate.

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 2. When you compare the House of Representatives and the Senate which of the following is a difference between the two?
- B. The senators have a six-year term and the representatives have a two-year term.
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## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 3. What is the President's role in making laws?
- A. The President may sign bills into law.
- B. The President may declare laws unconstitutional.
- C. The President may rewrite parts of the Constitution.
- D. The President may remove members of Congress from office.

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 3. What is the President's role in making laws?
- A. The President may sign bills into law.

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 4. If one state's population is larger than another, how does that affect the number of senators they have?
  - a. Both states have the same number
  - b. Both states have a different number
  - c. It depends on the state's location
  - d. Some states do not qualify to have senators

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 4. If one state's population is larger than another, how does that affect the number of senators they have?
- a. Both states have the same number

# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 5. According to the chart, what is the maximum number of years a person can

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 16

Office of the President			
Qualifications	Elections	Term of Office	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Must be at least 35 years old</li><li>• Must be a native-born US citizen</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Takes place every four years in years divisible by the number four</li><li>• Elected through the Electoral College system</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Serves four year terms</li><li>• Limited to two elected terms of office</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Receives a salary of \$400,000 per year</li><li>• Has a staff to take care of the President and family</li></ul>



# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 5. According to the chart, what is the maximum number of years a person can serve as president?

A. 4

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# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 6. Read the following excerpt from the Florida constitution related to the judicial branch of government to answer the following question.

## **Article V, SECTION 1.**

**Courts.—The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts and county courts. No other courts may be established by the state, any political subdivision or any municipality. The legislature shall, by general law, divide the state into appellate court districts and judicial circuits following county lines.**

Which of the following statements is correct according to Florida's constitution?

- a. The governor can choose to divide appellate courts according to population needs.
- b. The governor can establish a new court in order to alleviate a back-up in the judicial system.
- c. Florida's constitution clearly established the state's court system.
- d. A group of people have formed a new political party in the state of Florida, and have decided to form a new court system for their citizens.

# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

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Which of the following statements is correct according to Florida's constitution?

- c. Florida's constitution clearly established the state's court system.

# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 7. The statement below is from an historical document. In which document is this statement found?

Statement: **We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.**

- a. The Declaration of Independence
- b. The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution
- c. The Florida Constitution
- d. The Articles of Confederation.

## 3.3 structure and function of the US government

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- b. The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 8. What are the three branches of the federal government?
- a. Judicial, Legislative, Executive
- b. Local, Legislative, Judicial
- c. Executive, Local, State
- d. State, Local, Judicial

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 8. What are the three branches of the federal government?
- a. Judicial, Legislative, Executive

# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 9. “No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of the President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.”

This passage from the U.S. Constitution, Article II, The Executive Branch deals with qualifications for President of the United States. Based on these qualifications, which of the following people could not be a presidential candidate?

- a. Your 37 year old sister who was born in Miami, Florida and who dreams of one day being the first female president.
- b. Your uncle who is a college professor, 43 years of age and born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- c. Your teacher who was born in Alaska 36 years ago and now lives in Pembroke Pines, Florida.
- d. Your 50 year old neighbor, who was born in the U.S., lived in Cuba since the age of two and returned to the U.S. when she was 48.



# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 9. “No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of the President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.”

This passage from the U.S. Constitution, Article II, The Executive Branch deals with qualifications for President of the United States. Based on these qualifications, which of the following people could not be a presidential candidate?

- d. Your 50 year old neighbor, who was born in the U.S., lived in Cuba since the age of two and returned to the U.S. when she was 48.

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 10. Key decisions of the Supreme Court under the leadership of John Marshall solidified the power of the Supreme Court to
  - A. try cases between states
  - B. accept appeals from lower federal courts
  - C. try cases involving foreign diplomats
  - D. review the constitutionality of state and federal laws

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

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- D. review the constitutionality of state and federal laws

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 11. Which of these is a constitutional “check” that the executive has to “balance” the power of the legislature in the United States government?
- A. dismiss Congress when it acts illegally
- B. veto acts passed by Congress
- C. overturn decisions made by courts
- D. appoint representatives and senators

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 11. Which of these is a constitutional “check” that the executive has to “balance” the power of the legislature in the United States government?
- B. veto acts passed by Congress

# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 12. Use the following passage to answer the following question.

**The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.**

**- Article III, Section 1; US Constitution**

Which of the following best summarizes this passage from the Constitution?

- a. Section 1 vests judicial power in federal courts, requires a supreme court, allows for inferior courts, establishes life tenure for judges, and prohibits decreasing the salaries of judges.
- b. Section 1 vests all judicial power with the Supreme Court.
- c. Section 1 allows the Supreme Court to determine the salary of all judicial officials, diminishing or increasing pay based on the merit of the person.
- d. Section 1 establishes the role of the courts in our nation, setting a precedent for what all courts and court officials can rule on.

# 3.3 structure and function of the US government

- 12. Use the following passage to answer the following question.

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**- Article III, Section 1; US Constitution**

Which of the following best summarizes this passage from the Constitution?

- a. Section 1 vests judicial power in federal courts, requires a supreme court, allows for inferior courts, establishes life tenure for judges, and prohibits decreasing the salaries of judges.

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 13. Which statement about the Supreme Court of the United States is accurate?
- a. Only around 100 civil and criminal cases are filed in the US Supreme Court each year.
- b. The US Supreme Court never has original and exclusive jurisdiction on cases.
- c. The US Supreme Court has a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.
- d. Cases heard by the US Court of Appeals or the highest court of each state cannot be reviewed by the US Supreme Court.



## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 13. Which statement about the Supreme Court of the United States is accurate?
- c. The US Supreme Court has a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 14. Which newspaper headline shows the operation of the system of checks and balances?
- **A "Florida Receives \$4 Million from Congress for Transportation Development"**
- **B. "Texas To Gain Two Seats in the United States House of Representatives"**
- **C. . "Senate Rejects President's Choice of Supreme Court Justice"**
- **D. "Georgia Rejects Federal Regulations on Drug Testing"**

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 14. Which newspaper headline shows the operation of the system of checks and balances?
- 
- **C. "Senate Rejects President's Choice of Supreme Court Justice"**
-

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 15. What is the purpose of giving federal judges lifetime appointments?
- A. To protect them from control by elected officials
- B. To attract people with experience to the job
- C. To guarantee that states retain their powers
- D. To protect the wishes of the majority of citizens

## **3.3 structure and function of the US government**

- 15. What is the purpose of giving federal judges lifetime appointments?
- A. To protect them from control by elected officials

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 1. What does the statement below describe?

“The Supreme Law of the Land”

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. Federal Government
- C. U.S. Constitution
- D. Federalism

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 1. What does the statement below describe?

“The Supreme Law of the Land”

- C. U.S. Constitution
-



## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 2. Instead of a president, what does each state elect?
- a. Mayor
- b. Commissioner
- c. Judge
- d. Governor

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 2. Instead of a president, what does each state elect?
- d. Governor

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 3. Which of the following actions demonstrates a power we have given to our federal government?
- a. The federal government building a new school in Pasco County.
- b. The federal government building a new post office in Pasco County.
- c. the federal government increasing the state sales tax.
- d. The federal government increasing the price of an automobile tag.

### **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 3. Which of the following actions demonstrates a power we have given to our federal government?
- b. The federal government building a new post office in Pasco County.

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 4. Which of the following activities is an example of cooperation between state and national governments?
- Printing money.
- Making treaties.
- Building interstate highways.
- Collecting and delivering mail.

### **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 4. Which of the following activities is an example of cooperation between state and national governments?
- 
- Building interstate highways.

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 5. Which of the following is an example of your state government at work?
- a. when workers are selling U.S. savings bonds
- b. when you see postal workers delivering mail within the state
- c. when people receive their U.S. income tax refunds
- d. when the state legislature provides tax money to fund public schools

### **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 5. Which of the following is an example of your state government at work?
- d. when the state legislature provides tax money to fund public schools



## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 6. Which of the following best demonstrates a power shared by the national and state government?
- a. people must pay both state and federal taxes
- b. people must put both their trash and recycling bins by the curb
- c. people may have to attend both court and traffic school for a traffic violation
- d. people must pay for both state and federal mail service

### **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 6. Which of the following best demonstrates a power shared by the national and state government?
- a. people must pay both state and federal taxes

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 7. Why do you think the founders decided that the powers to govern would be divided between the national and state governments?
- a. because the states were printing too much money
- b. because the national government needed more power to protect the president
- c. because they wanted to avoid one part of the government having all the power
- d. because they thought the state governments would eventually take over the national government

### **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 7. Why do you think the founders decided that the powers to govern would be divided between the national and state governments?
- c. because they wanted to avoid one part of the government having all the power

### **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 8. The number of electoral votes each state is allotted is based on the state's
  - A. physical/geographic size.
  - B. representation in Congress.
  - C. average income.
  - D. number of years as a state.

## 3.4: relationship between federal and state government

- 8. The number of electoral votes each state is allotted is based on the state's
- 
- B. representation in Congress.
-

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 9. What would be a disadvantage of your grade level giving all of the power to a student president instead of sharing it with class representatives?
- a. The president would not be able to make decisions.
- b. The students might not be able to contact the president.
- c. The president would be too busy and not answer your questions.
- d. The president would be the only one with power to make decisions.

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 9. What would be a disadvantage of your grade level giving all of the power to a student president instead of sharing it with class representatives?
- d. The president would be the only one with power to make decisions.



## 3.4: relationship between federal and state government

- 10. “To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin.”

This passage from the U. S. Constitution is an example of the power of the

- a. legislative branch
- b. federalism
- c. checks and balances
- d. executive branch

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 10. “To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin.”

This passage from the U. S. Constitution is an example of the power of the

- a. legislative branch

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- **11. “Pursuant to general or special law, a county government may be established by charter which shall be adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of the county in a special election called for that purpose.”**

What did this passage from the Florida Constitution help create?

- a. the Federal government
- b. the state government
- c. municipal governments
- d. republican governments

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

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What did this passage from the Florida Constitution help create?

c. municipal governments

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- **12. “The education of children is a fundamental value of the people of the State of Florida. It is, therefore, a paramount duty of the state to make adequate provision for the education of all children residing within its borders. Adequate provision shall be made by law for a uniform, efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system of free public schools that allows students to obtain a high quality education...”**

Which statement best describes the meaning of the passage above?

- a. All children should go to college in the state of Florida.
- b. All children in Florida have the right to a free education.
- c. Some children in Florida can go to private schools if their parents choose.
- d. All children in Florida should have uniforms, books, and feel safe.

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

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Which statement best describes the meaning of the passage above?

- b. All children in Florida have the right to a free education.

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 13. Which of the following is a power that United States citizens give to the state governments?
- a. the power to create public schools
- b. the power to sign peace treaties with other countries
- c. the power to declare war
- d. the power to create post offices

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 13. Which of the following is a power that United States citizens give to the state governments?
- a. the power to create public schools



## 3.4: relationship between federal and state government

- 14. In our federal system of government, the people keep certain powers for themselves. Which of the following statements demonstrates an action of someone exercising one of the powers reserved for individual citizens?
  - a. speaking at a city council meeting to protest the widening of the street in front of his home
  - b. going to court to pay a traffic fine
  - c. delivering the speech you were assigned to give by your boss at a company meeting
  - d. paying your income taxes each year

### **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 14. In our federal system of government, the people keep certain powers for themselves. Which of the following statements demonstrates an action of someone exercising one of the powers reserved for individual citizens?
- a. speaking at a city council meeting to protest the widening of the street in front of his home

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 15. When flooding occurs, which of the following actions could a governor take immediately to preserve order and ensure the safety of citizens?
- A. Propose state legislation aimed at protecting the wetlands
- B. Mobilize the National Guard to protect private property
- C. Propose federal legislation for low-interest loans
- D. Order the construction of more bridges

## **3.4: relationship between federal and state government**

- 15. When flooding occurs, which of the following actions could a governor take immediately to preserve order and ensure the safety of citizens?
- B. Mobilize the National Guard to protect private property

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## 3.5: amendment process

- 1. Which of the following is a CORRECT process for amending the United States Constitution?
- A. Proposed in both houses of 2/3 of state legislatures --> Ratified by 2/3 majority in both houses of Congress
- B. Proposed by 2/3 vote in the House of Representatives --> Ratified by 2/3 vote in the Senate
- C. Proposed by 2/3 vote in both houses of Congress --> Ratified by 2/3 of state legislatures
- D. Proposed by 2/3 vote in both houses of Congress --> Ratified by 3/4 of state legislatures

## 3.5: amendment process

- 1. Which of the following is a CORRECT process for amending the United States Constitution?
- D. Proposed by 2/3 vote in both houses of Congress --> Ratified by 3/4 of state legislatures

## 3.5: amendment process

- 2. With a balanced budget amendment added to the United States Constitution, which of the following would be the MOST likely outcome?
- A. The size of government would grow larger.
- B. Taxes would increase.
- C. The government would not be able to spend more than it takes in.
- D. The government would reduce critical services.



## 3.5: amendment process

- 2. With a balanced budget amendment added to the United States Constitution, which of the following would be the MOST likely outcome?
- C. The government would not be able to spend more than it takes in.

## 3.5: amendment process

- 3. By which process can the US Constitution be changed?
- A. veto
- B. amendment
- C. resolution
- D. civic participation

## 3.5: amendment process

- 3. By which process can the US Constitution be changed?
- 
- B. amendment
-

## 3.5: amendment process

- 4. Why did the framers of the Constitution make amending the Constitution so difficult?
  - A. They thought amendments were problematic for the future of the Republic.
  - B. They thought the Constitution was sufficiently flexible and did not need further revision.
  - C. They wanted the Constitution to be able to change, but only if it was widely agreed upon.
  - D. They believed the process of revision would be expensive and were trying to save money.

## 3.5: amendment process

- 4. Why did the framers of the Constitution make amending the Constitution so difficult?

C. They wanted the Constitution to be able to change, but only if it was widely agreed upon.

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 1. What is the basic presumption in the United States legal system about a person charged with a crime?
  - A. The person is innocent.
  - B. The person must prove his or her innocence.
  - C. The person is guilty.
  - D. The person must help find the guilty party.

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 1. What is the basic presumption in the United States legal system about a person charged with a crime?
- A. The person is innocent.



## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 2. Which of the following has never been a factor in determining whether an American citizen has a right to vote?
  - A. Age
  - B. Race
  - C. Religion
  - D. Sex

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 2. Which of the following has never been a factor in determining whether an American citizen has a right to vote?
- C. Religion
-

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 3. Your city government has decided to close a park. Some people stand at the park holding signs to protest the closing. Which two rights from the First Amendment are they using?
- A. Freedom of speech and freedom to assemble peaceably.
- B. Freedom of religion and freedom to assemble peaceably.
- C. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 3. Your city government has decided to close a park. Some people stand at the park holding signs to protest the closing. Which two rights from the First Amendment are they using?
- A. Freedom of speech and freedom to assemble peaceably.
-

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 4. “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech...”
  - Even though this amendment guarantees freedom of speech, there are times when this freedom is limited. Which example below demonstrates something you are not free to say?
- a. Something that will incite panic, such as yelling “Fire” in a crowded place
- b. Something that is critical of your community, such as saying you don’t like the mayor.
- c. Something that criticizes the government such as saying certain laws are not fair
- d. Saying things to annoy people or make fun of them

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 4. “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech...”
  - Even though this amendment guarantees freedom of speech, there are times when this freedom is limited. Which example below demonstrates something you are not free to say?
- a. Something that will incite panic, such as yelling “Fire” in a crowded place

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 5. A police officer arrests a suspected criminal and neglects to inform the suspect of his/her rights.

Which of these BEST describes the above situation?

- A. A failure to ensure separation of powers
- B. A violation of due process
- C. The abuse of executive privilege
- D. The misuse of the power of eminent domain

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 5. A police officer arrests a suspected criminal and neglects to inform the suspect of his/her rights.

Which of these BEST describes the above situation?

- 
- B. A violation of due process
-



## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 6. Why does the legal system in the United States protect a citizen's right to appeal to a higher court?
- A. To give every defendant an opportunity for a second hearing
- B. To allow more witnesses to be heard in the case
- C. To allow another lawyer to argue the case
- D. To ensure the law was properly applied in the lower court

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 6. Why does the legal system in the United States protect a citizen's right to appeal to a higher court?
- D. To ensure the law was properly applied in the lower court

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 7. Which of the following would disqualify a citizen from voting in Florida?
- A. The potential voter was convicted of a felony
- B. The potential voter has lived in Florida for only two years before the election
- C. The potential voter does not have a driver's license in Florida
- D. The potential voter does not own land

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 7. Which of the following would disqualify a citizen from voting in Florida?
- A. The potential voter was convicted of a felony

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 8. What type of sentencing is in effect when judges have no discretion to individualize the sentence of a criminal?
  - a. Maximum sentencing
  - b. Mandatory sentencing
  - c. Parole sentencing
  - d. Stay of imposition

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 8. What type of sentencing is in effect when judges have no discretion to individualize the sentence of a criminal?
- b. Mandatory sentencing

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 9. Which term refers to policies aimed at promoting access to education or employment for minorities?
- A. affirmative action
- B. racism
- C. bias
- D. multiculturalism

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 9. Which term refers to policies aimed at promoting access to education or employment for minorities?
- A. affirmative action



## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 10. Which of the following is the BEST example of tension between national security and freedom of press?

A newspaper reporting this event...

- A. a secret government plan to raise taxes.
- B. secret plans to free hostages from terrorists.
- C. a government plan to close an army base.
- D. personal problems within the President's family.

## 3.6: Constitutional rights

- 10. Which of the following is the BEST example of tension between national security and freedom of press?

A newspaper reporting this event...

B. secret plans to free hostages from terrorists.

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

# 3.7 impact of the 13, 14, 15, 19,24, and 26 amendments

- 1. **"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude..."**  
— 15th Amendment, Section 1, US Constitution

Which actions did Southern States take to keep African Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed in this amendment?

- A. Collecting poll taxes and requiring literacy tests.
- B. Establishing separate schools for blacks and whites.
- C. Suspending habeas corpus and denying women the right to vote.
- D. Establishing religious and property-holding requirements for voting.

## **3.7 impact of the 13, 14, 15, 19,24, and 26 amendments**

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Which actions did Southern States take to keep African Americans from exercising the rights guaranteed in this amendment?

- A. Collecting poll taxes and requiring literacy tests.

## **3.7 impact of the 13, 14, 15, 19,24, and 26 amendments**

- 2. Which amendment was passed as a result of the women's suffrage movement in 1920?
- A. Fifteenth
- B. Nineteenth
- C. Twenty-First
- D. Twenty-Sixth

## **3.7 impact of the 13, 14, 15, 19,24, and 26 amendments**

- 2. Which amendment was passed as a result of the women's suffrage movement in 1920?
- B. Nineteenth

# **3.7 impact of the 13, 14, 15, 19, 24, and 26 amendments**

- **3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.**  
- Excerpt from the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

This Amendment was first intended to

- A. secure citizenship rights for former slaves.
- B. allow women the right to vote.
- C. allow black men the right to vote.
- D. provide rights for illegal immigrants.



# **3.7 impact of the 13, 14, 15, 19,24, and 26 amendments**

- **3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.**  
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-

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 1. Which court would be responsible for listening to an appeal first?
- a. Supreme Court
- b. Appellate Court
- c. Circuit Court
- d. County Court

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 1. Which court would be responsible for listening to an appeal first?
- b. Appellate Court

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 2. What are Florida's three levels of government?
- a. Executive, Judicial, Administrative
- b. Executive, State, and Judicial
- c. Executive, Legislative, and Judicial
- d. Executive, Federal, and Judicial

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 2. What are Florida's three levels of government?
- c. Executive, Legislative, and Judicial

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 3. How was Florida's state government established?
- a. by its directors
- b. by its senators
- c. by its cabinet
- d. by its constitution

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 3. How was Florida's state government established?
- d. by its constitution



## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 4. What is the name for the specific section of the state constitution which protects citizens?
- a. preamble
- b. bill of rights
- c. statutes
- d. ordinances

## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 4. What is the name for the specific section of the state constitution which protects citizens?
- 
- b. bill of rights
-

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 5. As Floridians, we live under the jurisdiction of three levels of government.

What does jurisdiction mean?

- a. freedom
- b. appeal
- c. respect
- d. influence

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 5. As Floridians, we live under the jurisdiction of three levels of government.

What does jurisdiction mean?

- d. influence

## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 6. Which of the following would not be present in Florida if the state constitution did not provide for a judicial branch?
- a. a branch of government which interprets state laws
- b. a branch of government to create special state laws
- c. a branch of government that discloses state laws or makes them known
- d. a branch of rights that protects citizens

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 6. Which of the following would not be present in Florida if the state constitution did not provide for a judicial branch?
- a. a branch of government which interprets state laws

## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 7. “Freedom of speech and press.—every person may speak, write and publish sentiments on all subjects but shall be responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.”

What right does this passage from the Florida Constitution guarantee to individuals?

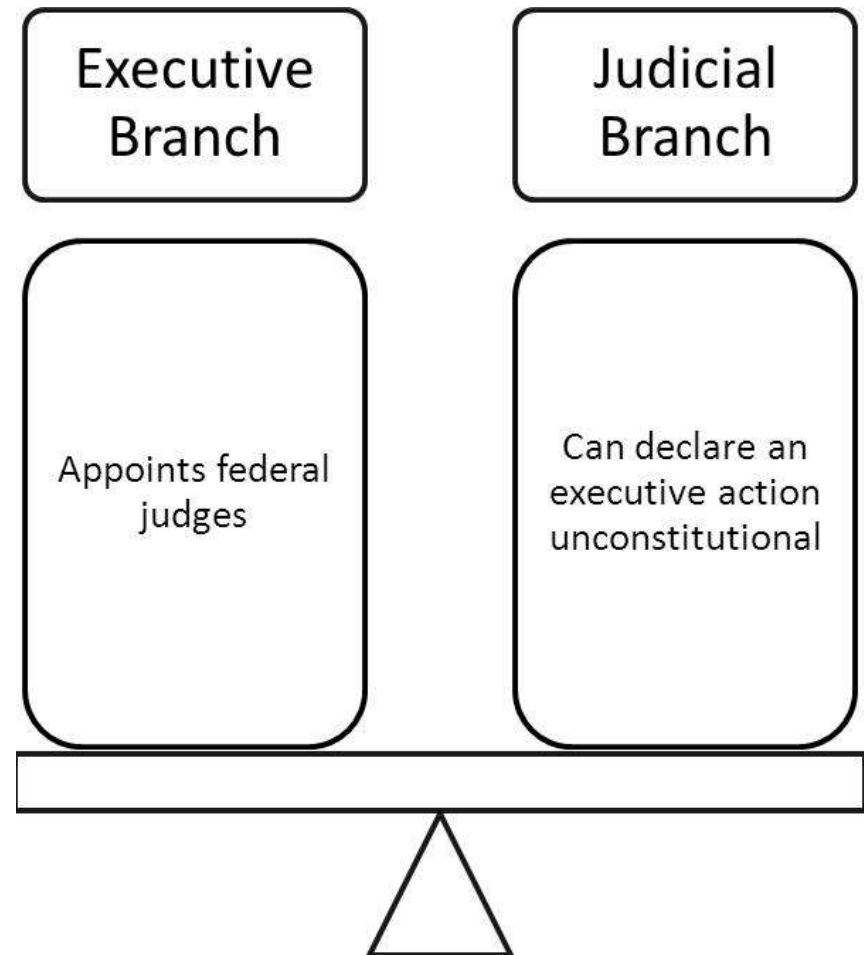
- a. the right to write editorials about state issues.
-

## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 8. Use the diagram to answer the following question.

The diagram above best describes the constitutional principle of —

- a. checks and balances
- b. popular sovereignty
- c. federalism
- d. republicanism



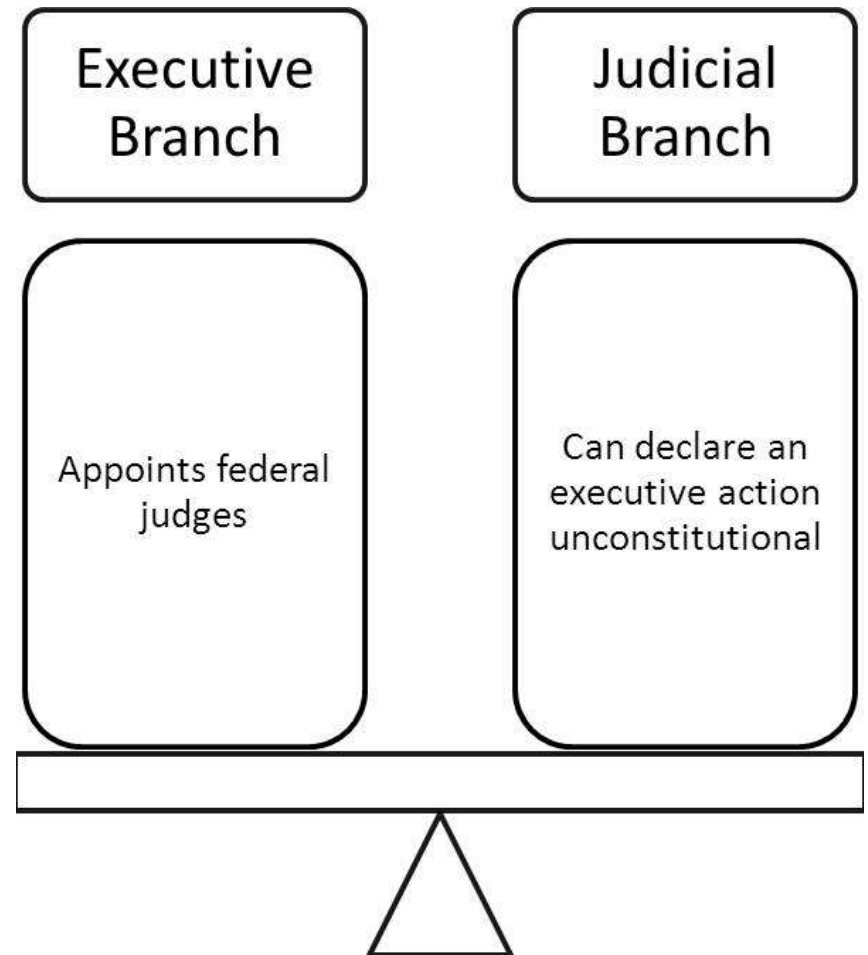


## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 8. Use the diagram to answer the following question.

The diagram above best describes the constitutional principle of —

- a. checks and balances
- 



## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 9. The screening device to determine if there is enough evidence to charge a suspect with a capital crime is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- a. grand jury
- b. Arrest warrant
- c. Trial
- d. Summons

## 3.8 structure and function of the branches

- 9. The screening device to determine if there is enough evidence to charge a suspect with a capital crime is called a \_\_\_\_\_
- a. grand jury

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 10. One important job of the U.S. Department of State is to
  - A. enforce national laws at the local level.
  - B. manage our relations with other countries.
  - C. propose amendments to the Constitution.
  - D. appoint judges to the Supreme Court.

## **3.8 structure and function of the branches**

- 10. One important job of the U.S. Department of State is to
- B. manage our relations with other countries.

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## 3.9: law making process

- 1. A city had many requests to provide more places for children to play. In response to parents and other voters, the city decided to create a new park for children. The city made a new park with skateboard ramps, outdoor basketball hoops, a baseball diamond and a bicycle track for stunt riding and racing. The city council made a new rule after the park opened: NO GLASS BOTTLES ALLOWED. The city council can make rules for the park because

---

  - A. they are adults.
  - B. they are elected by the people.
  - C. the mayor told them to.
  - D. the police listen to them.

## 3.9: law making process

- 1. A city had many requests to provide more places for children to play. In response to parents and other voters, the city decided to create a new park for children. The city made a new park with skateboard ramps, outdoor basketball hoops, a baseball diamond and a bicycle track for stunt riding and racing. The city council made a new rule after the park opened: NO GLASS BOTTLES ALLOWED. The city council can make rules for the park because \_\_\_\_\_
- B. they are elected by the people.



## 3.9: law making process

- 2. Which of these people make local laws?
- A. Police officers
- B. City council members
- C. Newspaper reporters
- D. Community business leaders

## 3.9: law making process

- 2. Which of these people make local laws?
- 
- B. City council members
-

## 3.9: law making process

- 3. Why would our government develop a system that allows a bill to be stopped at several points in the lawmaking process?
- A. To allow congress to throw out bills that they do not like.
- B. To make it take a long time before a bill can become a law.
- C. To allow political parties to stop a bill they do not feel they will benefit from.
- D. To make sure that the system of checks and balances is in place at several points in the process.

## 3.9: law making process

- 3. Why would our government develop a system that allows a bill to be stopped at several points in the lawmaking process?
- D. To make sure that the system of checks and balances is in place at several points in the process.

## 3.9: law making process

- .4. Either a member of the House of Representatives or the Senate can file a bill. The bill is presented in one chamber and is assigned to a committee or several committees, depending on the content of the bill.

What can you determine from this statement?

- A. The house has more power in making a bill a law.
- B. The senate has more power in making a bill a law.
- C. They both have equal power.
- D. It takes only one chamber or committee to make a bill a law.

## 3.9: law making process

- 4. Either a member of the House of Representatives or the Senate can file a bill. The bill is presented in one chamber and is assigned to a committee or several committees, depending on the content of the bill.

What can you determine from this statement?

- C. They both have equal power.

## 3.9: law making process

- 5. What is the purpose of a referendum?
- A. To elect political leaders.
- B. To strengthen political parties.
- C. To minimize the influence of newspapers.
- D. To involve citizens directly in decision making.

## **3.9: law making process**

- 5. What is the purpose of a referendum?
- D. To involve citizens directly in decision making.



## 3.9: law making process

- 6. Why is a bill defined as “a suggested law”?
- a. because it is a law
- b. because it may become a law
- c. because it may never be a law
- d. because it should be a law

## 3.9: law making process

- 6. Why is a bill defined as “a suggested law”?
- b. because it may become a law

## 3.9: law making process

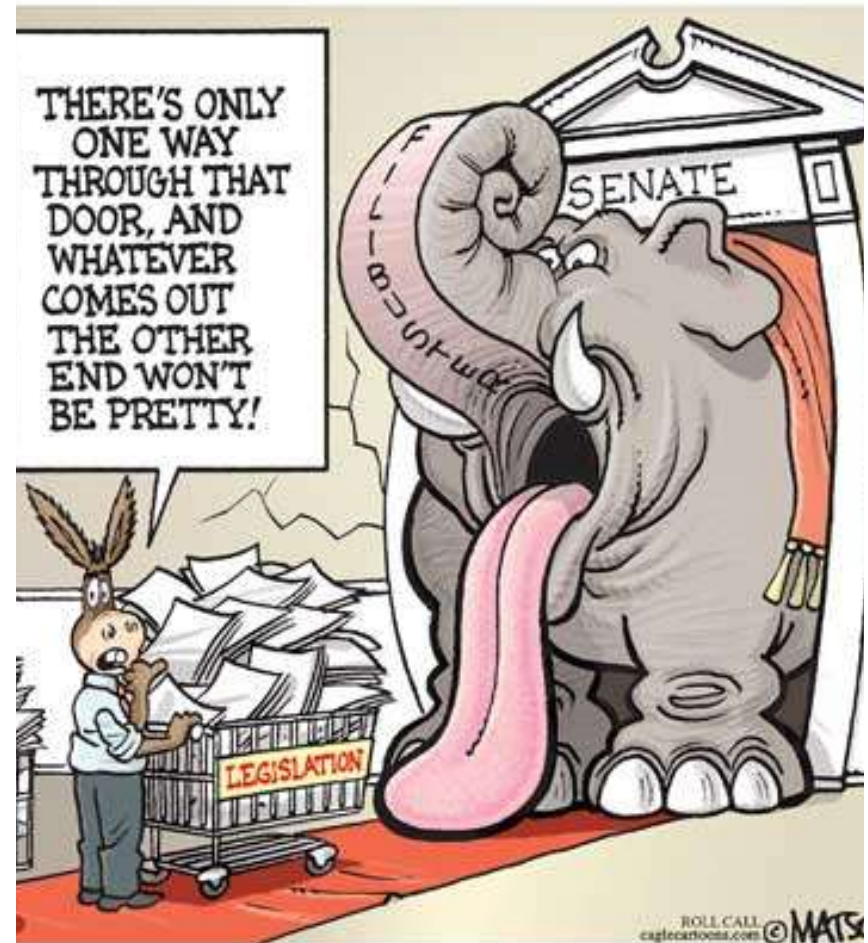
- 7. Why would senators use the filibuster?
- A. To end debate on a bill.
- B. To send a bill to a committee of their choosing.
- C. To delay the debate and voting process on a bill.
- D. To quickly send a bill to the desk of the President.

## 3.9: law making process

- 7. Why would senators use the filibuster?
- 
- C. To delay the debate and voting process on a bill.
-

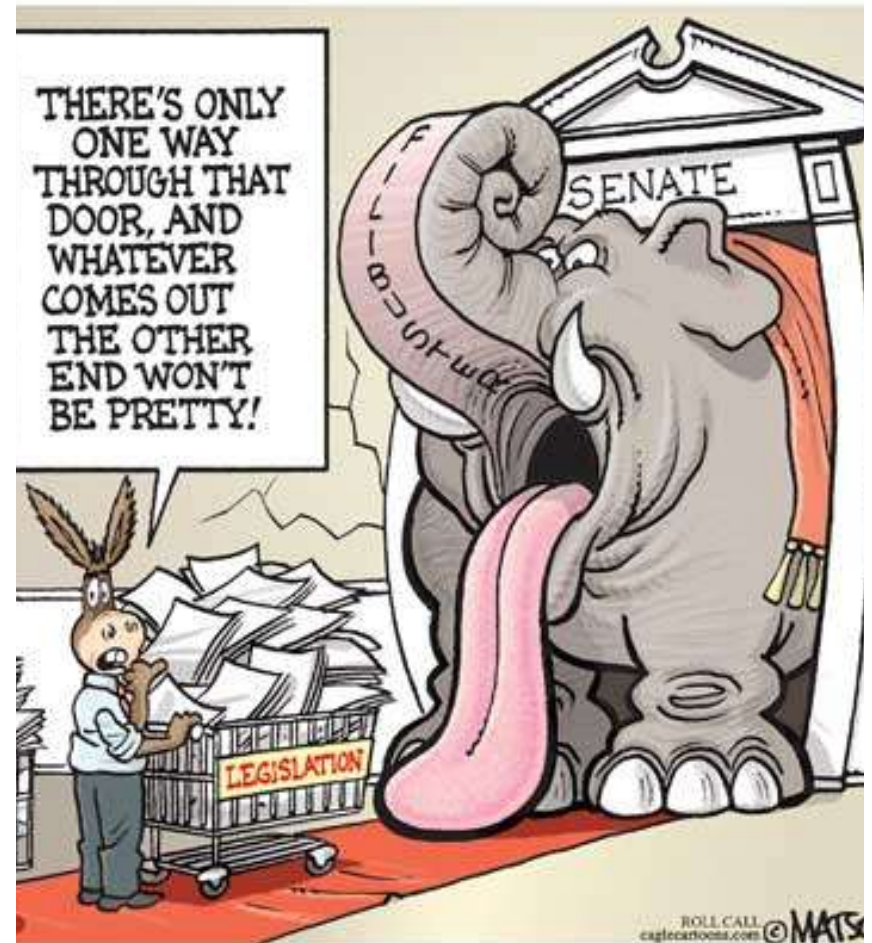
## 3.9: law making process

- 8. What message is the cartoonist trying to convey?
- A. Legislation is often full of compromises that alter the original intent of a bill.
- B. Democrats and Republicans are often at odds with one another.
- C. When one party has to contend with a filibuster by another, legislation can become much different than originally intended.
- D. The Senate is full of obstructionists who constantly block legislation to get items for their districts.



## 3.9: law making process

- 8. What message is the cartoonist trying to convey?
- C. When one party has to contend with a filibuster by another, legislation can become much different than originally intended.



## 3.9: law making process

- 9. In a democratic society, which of the following would make laws and regulations about closing a road through a city park?
- A. The city police
- B. The city judge
- c. The city council
- D. The city mayor

## 3.9: law making process

- 9. In a democratic society, which of the following would make laws and regulations about closing a road through a city park?
- c. The city council
-



## 3.9: law making process

- 10. What BEST describes the relationship between a bill and a law?
- A. A bill is a draft of a law. The law is a passed bill.
- B. A bill is an idea of law. The law is a *national* act.
- C. A bill is a draft of a law. The law is a proposed bill.
- D. A bill is an idea of law. The law is a rule.

## 3.9: law making process

- 10. What BEST describes the relationship between a bill and a law?
- A. A bill is a draft of a law. The law is a passed bill.

## 3.9: law making process

- 11. In the state of Florida, who can propose ideas for a new law?
  - a. Representatives only
  - b. The Governor
  - c. Senators only
  - d. Citizens and legislators

## 3.9: law making process

- 11. In the state of Florida, who can propose ideas for a new law?
- d. Citizens and legislators

## 3.9: law making process

- 12. Why does the governor of Florida need to send signed objections when he vetoes a bill to the house in which the bill originated?
- a. It is not fair to veto a bill without giving the originating house a reason for the veto
- b. It allows for an explanation as to why the law would not be appropriate in the state of Florida
- c. It gives the originating house the opportunity to once again revisit the bill and put it back on the calendar for further consideration
- d. The governor wants to prove to the originating house that he has more power than them in controlling what bill becomes a law.

## 3.9: law making process

- 12. Why does the governor of Florida need to send signed objections when he vetoes a bill to the house in which the bill originated?
- c. It gives the originating house the opportunity to once again revisit the bill and put it back on the calendar for further consideration

## 3.9: law making process

- 13. Which branch of the Florida government would be responsible for overriding a veto by the Governor?
  - a. The Legislative Branch
  - b. The Executive Branch
  - c. The Governor's Cabinet
  - d. The Judicial Branch

## 3.9: law making process

- 13. Which branch of the Florida government would be responsible for overriding a veto by the Governor?
- a. The Legislative Branch
-



# Fun Fact

- The term “**statute**” simply refers to a law enacted by a legislative body of a government, whether federal or state.
- . County and municipal governments enact laws, often called **ordinances**, via specific powers granted to them by the state. County and municipal ordinances apply to everyone within the county or municipality limits. These ordinances may not violate state or federal laws.

# 3.9: law making process

- 14. What is the purpose of this document?

## **Dogwood City Government**

### **Proposed Curfew for Dogwood City**

**SECTION 1. The Municipal Code of Dogwood City is hereby amended to include the following curfew for all youth ages 17 and under:**

**(a) It will be illegal for persons 17 and under to be out of their homes between the hours of 10:00 PM and 5:00 AM Sunday through Thursday.**

**(b) It will be illegal for persons 17 and under to be out of their homes between the hours of Midnight and 5:00 AM on Friday and Saturday.**

**(c) Violators will be fined \$100.**

- a. Pass a **statute** in Dogwood City that youth 17 and under have a curfew
- b. Pass an **ordinance** in Dogwood City that youth 17 and under have a curfew
- c. Pass a **resolution** that people breaking the curfew will be fined \$100
- d. Pass an **initiative** that youth must be in their homes between Midnight and 5:00 AM on Friday and Saturday

# 3.9: law making process

- 14. What is the purpose of this document?

## **Dogwood City Government**

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**(c) Violators will be fined \$100.**

- b. Pass an **ordinance** in Dogwood City that youth 17 and under have a curfew

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## 3.10: types of law

- 1. When Jake was convicted of stealing five brand new cars, which type of law did he break?
- A. Common law
- B. Constitutional law
- C. Criminal law
- D. Local ordinance

## 3.10: types of law

- 1. When Jake was convicted of stealing five brand new cars, which type of law did he break?
- 
- C. Criminal law
-

## 3.10: types of law

- 2. In civil cases, the injured party who brings an action against an alleged offender is the
  - a. Defendant
  - b. Plaintiff
  - c. Prosecutor
  - d. District Attorney

## 3.10: types of law

- 2. In civil cases, the injured party who brings an action against an alleged offender is the
  - 
  - b. Plaintiff
  -



## 3.10: types of law

- 3. Jeff was hit in the eye when someone threw a ball across the park. His emergency room visit cost him a lot of money so he has decided to sue the person who threw the ball. Under which type of law will he sue?
- A. criminal law
- B. administrative law
- C. statutory law
- D. tort (civil) law

## 3.10: types of law

- 3. Jeff was hit in the eye when someone threw a ball across the park. His emergency room visit cost him a lot of money so he has decided to sue the person who threw the ball. Under which type of law will he sue?
- D. tort (civil) law

## 3.10: types of law

- 4. Which term is used to describe laws that seek to prevent people from deliberately or recklessly harming each other or each other's property?
- A. international law
- B. constitutional law
- C. criminal law
- D. civil law

## 3.10: types of law

- 4. Which term is used to describe laws that seek to prevent people from deliberately or recklessly harming each other or each other's property?
  - 
  - C. criminal law
  -

## 3.10: types of law

- 5. Congress passes a healthcare Act. What type of law is this?
- A. statutory
- B. common law
- C. administrative law
- D. constitutional

## 3.10: types of law

- 5. Congress passes a healthcare Act. What type of law is this?
- A. statutory

## 3.10: types of law

- 6. Which type of law is being enforced when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) closes a business due to environmental contamination?
- A. criminal
- B. administrative
- C. civil
- D. constitutional

## 3.10: types of law

- 6. Which type of law is being enforced when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) closes a business due to environmental contamination?
- B. administrative



## 3.10: types of law

- 7. Following former court precedents, the judge sentenced the man to 10 years in jail. What is the source of this law?
- A. common law
- B. administrative law
- C. military law
- D. constitutional

## 3.10: types of law

- 7. Following former court precedents, the judge sentenced the man to 10 years in jail. What is the source of this law?
- A. common law

## 3.10: types of law

- 8. The army sentenced the soldier to 15 years for desertion. What is the source of this law?
- A. common law
- B. administrative law
- C. military law
- D. constitutional

## **3.10: types of law**

- 8. The army sentenced the soldier to 15 years for desertion. What is the source of this law?
- C. military law

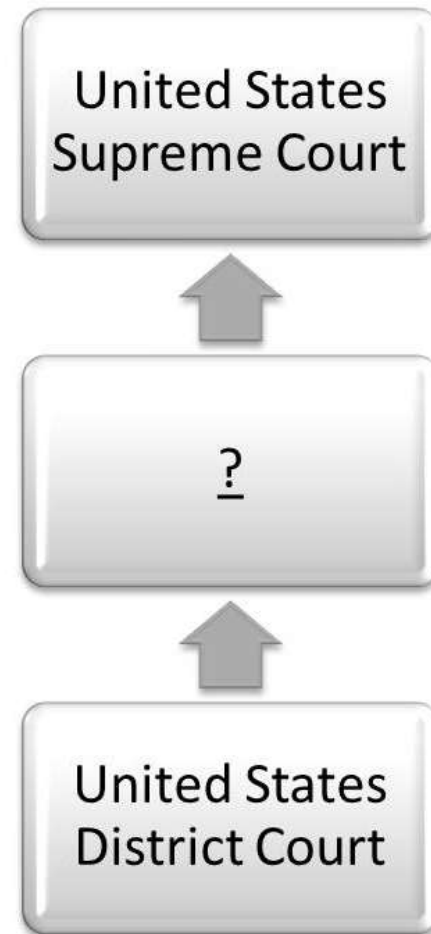
# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

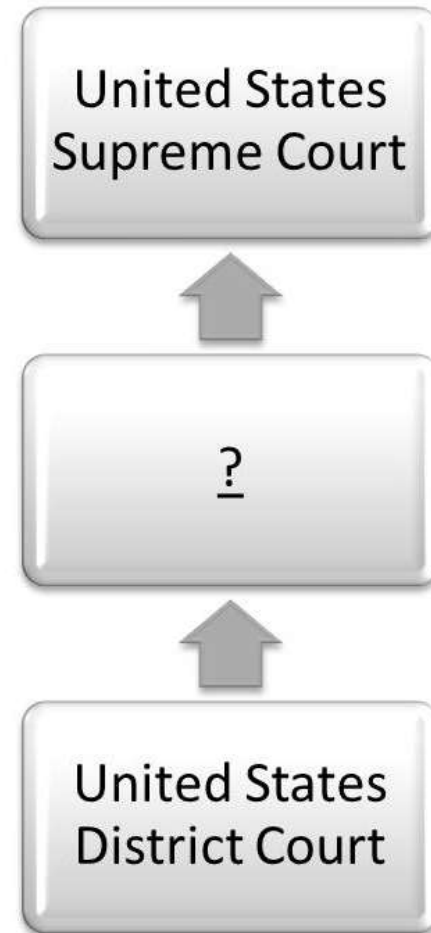
## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 1. The Structure of the Federal Courts  
Which court correctly completes the diagram?
- A. United States Court of Records
- B. United States Civil Court
- C. United States Superior Court
- D. United States Court of Appeals



## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 1. The Structure of the Federal Courts  
Which court correctly completes the diagram?
- D. United States Court of Appeals



## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 2. What action could be taken to reverse any Supreme Court decision?
- A. A state court could reverse the Supreme Court's decision.
- B. A state legislature could re-pass the same law.
- C. The people could directly vote on the law.
- D. The Constitution could be amended.



## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 2. What action could be taken to reverse any Supreme Court decision?
- 
- D. The Constitution could be amended.

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 3. Ruby's neighbor has a dog that chewed through the fence she just had installed in her yard. Ruby feels her neighbor should pay her for the \$2,500 cost of the fence. Which court will hear Ruby's case?
  - a. North Carolina Supreme Court
  - b. US Supreme Court
  - c. Court of Appeals
  - d. Small Claims Court

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 3. Ruby's neighbor has a dog that chewed through the fence she just had installed in her yard. Ruby feels her neighbor should pay her for the \$2,500 cost of the fence. Which court will hear Ruby's case?
- d. Small Claims Court

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 4. When the Supreme Court looks at the actions of a lower court and reverses their decision, what is that called?
- A. Law enforcement
- B. Judicial review
- C. Civil disobedience
- D. Impeachment

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 4. When the Supreme Court looks at the actions of a lower court and reverses their decision, what is that called?
- 
- B. Judicial review
-

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 5. A process in which a defendant agrees to plead guilty to a lesser crime or accept a guarantee of less severe punishment for the crime with which they are currently charged in exchange for pleading “guilty” is called what?
- A. An arraignment
- B. Issue of Law
- C. Plea Bargaining
- D. Settlement

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 5. A process in which a defendant agrees to plead guilty to a lesser crime or accept a guarantee of less severe punishment for the crime with which they are currently charged in exchange for pleading “guilty” is called what?
- C. Plea Bargaining

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 6. What is the responsibility of a judge?
- a. To be fair and impartial
- b. To be helpful
- c. To be peaceful
- d. To be good public speakers



## **3.11: Levels of courts**

- 6. What is the responsibility of a judge?
- a. To be fair and impartial

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 7. A court's authority to hear and decide a matter before any other court can review the matter is...
- a. Appellate jurisdiction
- b. Exclusive jurisdiction
- c. Concurrent jurisdiction
- d. Original jurisdiction

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 7. A court's authority to hear and decide a matter before any other court can review the matter is...
- d. Original jurisdiction

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 8. Which of the following would make the best title for the list?
- a. Florida Court System
- b. Federal Court System
- c. State Judicial System
- d. Executive Court System

?

- US Supreme Court
- US Court of Appeals
- US District Courts
- Court of International Trade
- US Court of Federal Claims

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 8. Which of the following would make the best title for the list?
- b. Federal Court System

?

- US Supreme Court
- US Court of Appeals
- US District Courts
- Court of International Trade
- US Court of Federal Claims

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 9. Which court would hear a civil or criminal appeal from a US district court within their circuit?
- a. The Supreme Court
- b. The District Court
- c. The Courts of Appeals
- d. The Court of Federal Claims

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 9. Which court would hear a civil or criminal appeal from a US district court within their circuit?
- c. The Courts of Appeals
-

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 10. Which headline illustrates the use of judicial review?
- a. “Congress Passes a Civil Rights Bill”
- b. “Conference Committee Meets to Finalize Budget”
- c. “New York State’s Reapportionment Plan Ruled Unconstitutional”
- d. “President Signs SALT Agreement with Russia”



## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 10. Which headline illustrates the use of judicial review?
- 
- c. “New York State’s Reapportionment Plan Ruled Unconstitutional”
-

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 11. Prior to a trial, both parties in a lawsuit may choose to resolve their conflict in a mutual agreement that ends the dispute. This is called
  - a. A continuation
  - b. An arbitration
  - c. A trial
  - d. A settlement

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 11. Prior to a trial, both parties in a lawsuit may choose to resolve their conflict in a mutual agreement that ends the dispute. This is called
  - 
  - b. An arbitration
  -

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 12. Which term describes a notice directing someone to appear in court to answer a complaint or a charge?
- A. referendum
- B. summons or subpoena
- C. bill
- D. ticket

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 12. Which term describes a notice directing someone to appear in court to answer a complaint or a charge?
  - 
  - B. summons or subpoena
  - 
  -

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 13. What can a person do if he or she disagrees with a court decision?
- a. he or she can appeal the decision and ask for another trial
- b. he or she can move to another state
- c. he or she can hire another lawyer
- d. he or she can write a letter of complaint

## **3.11: Levels of courts**

- 13. What can a person do if he or she disagrees with a court decision?
- a. he or she can appeal the decision and ask for another trial

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 14. Which is the highest level of the state's courts?
- a. Appellate court
- b. County Court
- c. Circuit Court
- d. Supreme Court



## **3.11: Levels of courts**

- 14. Which is the highest level of the state's courts?
- d. Supreme Court

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 15. A group of people brought together to decide if there is enough evidence to indict someone for committing a crime can be described as what?
- A. Supreme Court
- B. Grand Jury
- C. Petit Jury
- D. Parliament

## 3.11: Levels of courts

- 15. A group of people brought together to decide if there is enough evidence to indict someone for committing a crime can be described as what?
  - 
  - B. Grand Jury
  -

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 1. Which political idea would John & Beth Tinker (*Tinker v. Des Moines*) **MOST LIKELY** support?
- A. Segregation in public schools is Constitutional.
- B. Protesting a war by wearing an arm band is a First Amendment right.
- Citizens should not speak ill of their government during times of war.
- Writing an article against a government official, as long as the facts are true, is lawful under freedom of the press.

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 1. Which political idea would John & Beth Tinker (*Tinker v. Des Moines*) **MOST LIKELY** support?
- 
- B. Protesting a war by wearing an arm band is a First Amendment right.
-

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- **2. *Marbury v. Madison*** is characterized as a landmark decision by the Supreme Court for which of the following reasons?
- A. It established judicial review
- B. It showed the failure of our government's system of separation of powers
- C. It suspended habeas corpus
- D. It declared that Supreme Court judges should be elected.

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- **2. *Marbury v. Madison*** is characterized as a landmark decision by the Supreme Court for which of the following reasons?
- A. It established judicial review
-



## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 3. Which Supreme Court case requires police officers to read suspects their rights when they are arrested?
- A. *Furman v. Georgia*
- B. *Roper v. Simmons*
- C. *Miranda v. Arizona*
- D. *Mapp v. Ohio*

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 3. Which Supreme Court case requires police officers to read suspects their rights when they are arrested?
- 
- *C. Miranda v. Arizona*
-

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 4. Which court case decided that “separate but equal” was unconstitutional, and began the civil rights movement?
- A. *Bush v. Gore*
- B. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- C. *Brown v. Board of Education*
- D. *Roe v. Wade*

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 4. Which court case decided that “separate but equal” was unconstitutional, and began the civil rights movement?
- 
- *C. Brown v. Board of Education*
-

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 5. *New Jersey v. TLO* ruled:
- A. Students are allowed to be searched under reasonable suspicion rather than probable cause
- B. Evidence found in an “unreasonable” search or seizure cannot be used in a court of law
- C. Bussing was an appropriate remedy to racially integrate public schools
- D. It limited the power of the President in times of peace

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- *5. New Jersey v. TLO* ruled:
- A. Students are allowed to be searched under reasonable suspicion rather than probable cause

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 6. What precedent was established in the court case *Gideon v. Wainwright*?
- A. Federal law is superseded by state law
- B. A right to an attorney
- C. Judicial Review
- D. Freedom of Expression covers burning the flag

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 6. What precedent was established in the court case *Gideon v. Wainwright*?
- 
- B. A right to an attorney
-



## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 7. The Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
- A. permitted affirmative action in admission to colleges
- B. ended Bible reading and prayer in public schools
- C. outlawed racial segregation in public schools
- D. authorized schools to censor student newspapers.

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 7. The Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
- 
- C. outlawed racial segregation in public schools
-

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 8. What was a central issue in the Supreme Court cases of *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)?
  - a. Freedom of religion
  - b. Voting rights
  - c. Rights of the accused
  - d. Property rights

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 8. What was a central issue in the Supreme Court cases of *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)?
  - 
  - c. Rights of the accused
  -

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 9. The separate but equal principle established by the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) led to the
  - A. start of the Civil War
  - B. end of the Reconstruction period
  - C. spread of racially segregated public facilities
  - D. integration of white and African-American military regiments

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 9. The separate but equal principle established by the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) led to the
  - 
  - C. spread of racially segregated public facilities
  -

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 10. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is correctly matched with the issue it addressed?
- A. *Marbury v. Madison*: upheld freedom of the press
- B. *re Gault*: juveniles are entitled to equal protection under the law and due process of law.
- C. *Korematsu v. US*: declared poll taxes unconstitutional
- D. *Brown v. Board of Education*: outlawed racial segregation in public transportation

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 10. Which of the following Supreme Court cases is correctly matched with the issue it addressed?
- *B. re Gault: juveniles are entitled to equal protection under the law and due process of law.*



## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 11. In which of the following situations has the United States Supreme Court ruled that a student's individual freedom can be limited?
- A. A student decides to attend a private school.
- B. A student wears clothing likely to disrupt instruction.
- C. A student writes a letter to the editor of her school newspaper.
- D. Two students quietly say grace in the school cafeteria before eating.

## 3.12: landmark court cases

- 11. In which of the following situations has the United States Supreme Court ruled that a student's individual freedom can be limited?
- 
- B. A student wears clothing likely to disrupt instruction.
-

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.

## **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 1. One of the principles granted in the Florida Constitution is popular sovereignty, What is popular sovereignty?
- A. Popular sovereignty explains the structure of local governments
- B. Popular sovereignty means that the people are the ultimate source of any power given to the government
- C. Popular sovereignty divides the power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government
- D. Popular sovereignty allows each branch of government to exercise some control over the other branches

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 1. One of the principles granted in the Florida Constitution is popular sovereignty, What is popular sovereignty?
- B. Popular sovereignty means that the people are the ultimate source of any power given to the government

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 2. Why does the Florida constitution provide a method for the legislature to override a governor's veto?
- A. To provide a system of checks and balances between the legislature and the governor.
- B. To allow the house and the senate to conquer on the same version of the bill.
- C. To allow more people the privilege of introducing an idea for a new law.
- D. So the legislators can change the bill after the governor vetoes it.

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 2. Why does the Florida constitution provide a method for the legislature to override a governor's veto?
- A. To provide a system of checks and balances between the legislature and the governor.

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 3. What power does the Florida Constitution give to the Legislature?
- A. The power to implement the law
- B. The power to interpret
- C. The power to make laws the law
- D. The power to resolve disputes



## **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 3. What power does the Florida Constitution give to the Legislature?
- C. The power to make laws the law

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 4. The power to grant pardons and reprieves within a state, lies with which of the following positions?
- A. The Governor
- B. Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court
- C. County Sheriff
- D. Member of the House of Representatives

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 4. The power to grant pardons and reprieves within a state, lies with which of the following positions?
- A. The Governor
-

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 5. Article I, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution extends the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution by guaranteeing what?
- A. All Floridians will have equal protection under the law
- B. Voting rights to all Floridian males 21 years old or older
- C. That women have the right to vote in national elections
- D. All people 18 years old or older have the right to vote

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 5. Article I, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution extends the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution by guaranteeing what?
- A. All Floridians will have equal protection under the law

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 6. According to the state constitution, how is Florida divided?
- a. Into counties
- b. Into countries
- c. Into municipalities
- d. Into districts

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 6. According to the state constitution, how is Florida divided?
- a. Into counties

### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 7. According to the state constitution, every 10 years electoral districts are redrawn to provide equal distribution? Why do you think this is so?
- a. To make it easier to provide municipal services
- b. To give officials from local governments the opportunity to serve in another district
- c. To adjust for changes in the population within the state
- d. Even representation at the state level for each district based on a vote



### **3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution**

- 7. According to the state constitution, every 10 years electoral districts are redrawn to provide equal distribution? Why do you think this is so?
- c. To adjust for changes in the population within the state

# 3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution

- 8. Read the following excerpts from the Florida and U.S. Constitutions related to the right to bear arms and answer the questions that follow.

**Florida Constitution**-Section 8. Right to bear arms.

(a) The right of the people to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves and of the lawful authority of the state shall not be infringed, except that the manner of bearing arms may be regulated by law.

**U.S. Constitution-Second Amendment.** Right to bear arms.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Which of the following statements is accurate concerning both statements?

- A. Both statements specifically state that the manner in which individuals can protect themselves can be regulated.
- B. Both statements specifically state that the purpose of bearing arms is ONLY to protect individuals from the state.
- C. Both statements specifically state that the right to bear arms will not be infringed.
- D. Both statements specifically state that the right to bear arms is only applicable to individuals during times of war.

# 3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution

- 8. Read the following excerpts from the Florida and U.S. Constitutions related to the right to bear arms and answer the questions that follow.

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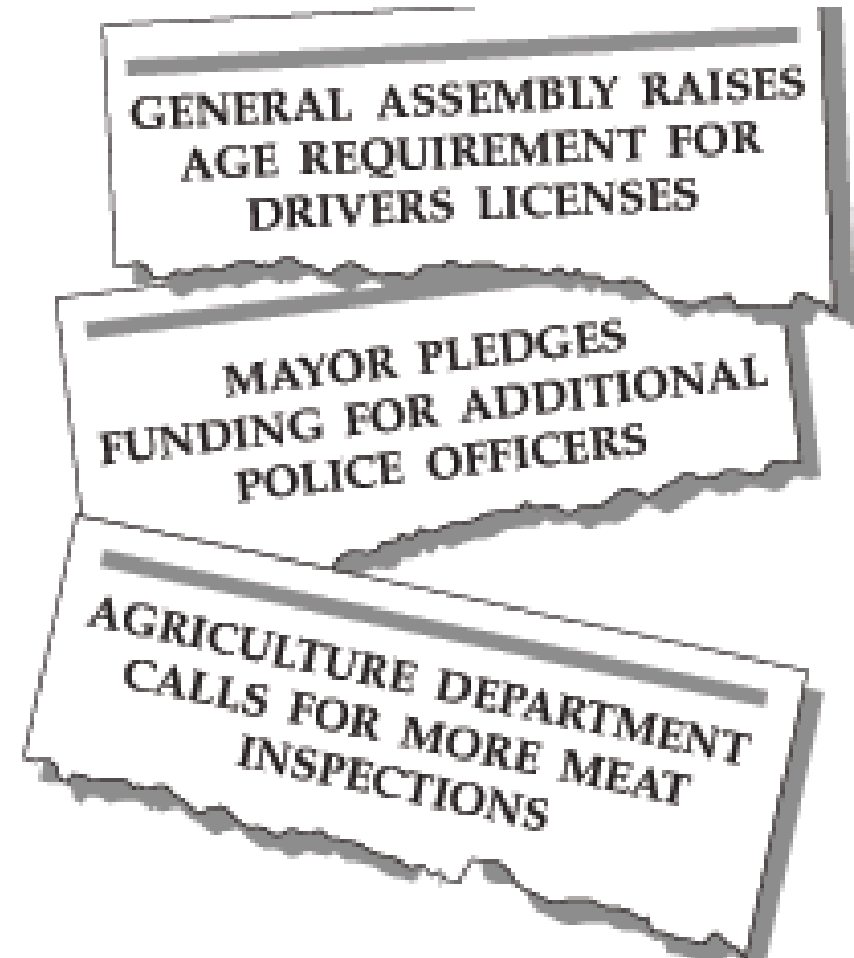
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Which of the following statements is accurate concerning both statements?

- 
- C. Both statements specifically state that the right to bear arms will not be infringed.
-

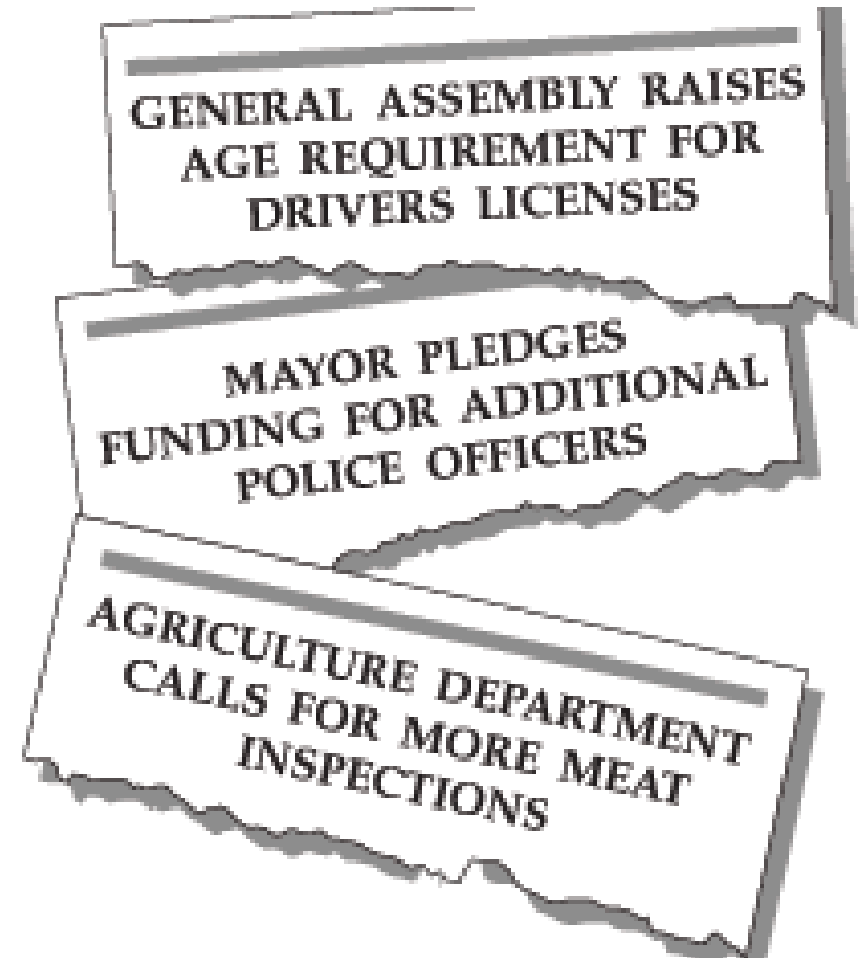
### 3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution

- 9. Read the headlines.  
What is the intent of the government actions described in all the headlines?
- A. To maintain public safety
- B. To raise tax revenue
- C. To reduce crime
- D. To maintain social order



### 3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution

- 9. Read the headlines.  
What is the intent of the government actions described in all the headlines?
- A. To maintain public safety



## 3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution

- 10. The statement below is from the Preamble to the Florida Constitution. Which of the following statements is true about Florida's Preamble to the Constitution of the State of Florida?

We, the people of the State of Florida, being grateful to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to secure its benefits, perfect our government, insure domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this constitution.

- A. Freedom FROM religion is specifically mentioned.
- B. Maintaining order is the most important goal.
- C. Florida's constitution applies to people of Florida who no longer live in Florida.
- D. Perfecting our government is specifically mentioned

### 3.13: compare US constitution and Florida's constitution

- 10. The statement below is from the Preamble to the Florida Constitution. Which of the following statements is true about Florida's Preamble to the Constitution of the State of Florida?

We, the people of the State of Florida, being grateful to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to secure its benefits, perfect our government, insure domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this constitution.

- D. Perfecting our government is specifically mentioned

# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.



### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 1. Where do the funds to pay for Florida's streets, roads, and highways come from?
- A. The state government
- B. The state lottery
- C. Government bonds
- D. city fundraisers

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 1. Where do the funds to pay for Florida's streets, roads, and highways come from?
- A. The state government

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 2. Which of the categories listed below are services provided by municipal government?
- City trash collection, city fire protection, and city police protection.
- State education funding, state sales tax, and state child welfare services.
- County trash collection, county fire protection, and county police protection.
- U.S. Postal Service, the Federal Internal Revenue Service, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 2. Which of the categories listed below are services provided by municipal government?
- City trash collection, city fire protection, and city police protection.
-

### 3.14: different services at national, state and local levels

- 3. Which of the following represents the levels of government from **largest** to **smallest**?
- A. State, County, Municipal
- B. State, Municipal, County
- C. Municipal, County, State
- D. Municipal, State, County

### 3.14: different services at national, state and local levels

- 3. Which of the following represents the levels of government from **largest** to **smallest**?
- A. State, County, Municipal

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 4. What is the main center of the county government?
- A. governor
- B. mayor
- C. county seat
- D. commissioner

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 4. What is the main center of the county government?
- 
- C. county seat
-



### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 5. Which of the following is a state-related function that counties carry out?
- A. Fire service
- B. Police service
- C. Elections
- D. Trash collection

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 5. Which of the following is a state-related function that counties carry out?
- 
- C. Elections
-

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 6. Which of the following would cite evidence that a municipal government is carrying out their responsibilities?
- A. A mailman delivering a package to your house
- B. Receiving a phone call reminding you about the upcoming elections for governor
- C. Your trash being picked up every Tuesday and Thursday
- D. Receiving a notice from the Internal Revenue Service that your income taxes are due

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 6. Which of the following would cite evidence that a municipal government is carrying out their responsibilities?
- C. Your trash being picked up every Tuesday and Thursday

## **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- **7. Which of the following statements is a correct example of a power of a particular level of government?**
- A. The mayor is not happy with the governor and is going to hold a special election in his municipality in order to remove the governor.
- B. The state director of parks and recreation does not agree with the way the county clerk of the circuit court is handling the processing of traffic tickets and has decided to call a meeting with him to explain to him how he needs to begin handling his job.
- C. The municipal trash service has not been running smoothly and the governor has decided that he is going to cut the salaries of trash collectors in the city.
- D. The county property appraiser is not doing his/her job correctly so; the board of county commissioners has decided to audit the records of the department.

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 7. Which of the following statements is a correct example of a power of a particular level of government?
- D. The county property appraiser is not doing his/her job correctly so; the board of county commissioners has decided to audit the records of the department.

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 8. Which official is the chief law enforcement officer for a county in Florida?
- A. district attorney
- B. chief of police
- C. sheriff
- D. mayor

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 8. Which official is the chief law enforcement officer for a county in Florida?
- C. sheriff



### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 9. Which of the following institutions oversees the prison system?
- A. Department of Motor Vehicles
- B. Department of Corrections
- C. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- D. State Bureau of Investigation

### **3.14: different services at national, state and local levels**

- 9. Which of the following institutions oversees the prison system?
- B. Department of Corrections



# THIS SECTION IS FINISHED



CHECK THE SECTION YOU'VE COMPLETED. Make notes about what topics or words you need to review more completely.