



## STANDARDS:

**SS8CG1 The student will describe the role of citizens under Georgia's constitution.**

- a. Explain the basic structure of the Georgia state constitution.
- b. Explain the concepts of separation of powers and checks and balances.
- c. Describe the rights and responsibilities of citizens.
- d. Explain voting qualifications and elections in Georgia.
- e. Explain the role of political parties in government.
- f. Identify wisdom, justice, and moderation as the three principles of the Pledge of Allegiance to the

## TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 1

## Constitution

- A constitution establishes the relationship between a government and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of state government are defined by the state constitution.
- Georgia's government has operated \_\_\_\_\_ beginning in 1777.
- The current constitution was \_\_\_\_\_.

## The Set Up

- The Georgia Constitution is based on many of the same principles as the United States Constitution and is \_\_\_\_\_.
- It begins with a preamble and is \_\_\_\_\_ that address the different branches and duties of government.

## Preamble

- Georgia's preamble is a short paragraph that states the purpose of the constitution and gives the \_\_\_\_\_.
- "To perpetuate the \_\_\_\_\_, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the \_\_\_\_\_ and of the family, and transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty, we the people of Georgia, relying upon the protection and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

## Article I

- Article I contains the state's \_\_\_\_\_.
- This article states the specific \_\_\_\_\_ and the government's limits.
- Some of these rights include: right to life, liberty, and property, \_\_\_\_\_, freedom of the press, and the right to defend oneself in court.
- The United States Constitution and the Georgia Constitution both \_\_\_\_\_.

## Article II

- Article II sets \_\_\_\_\_ and rules for elections.
- It states elections must be by \_\_\_\_\_ and law-abiding.
- It also tells who is \_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia.
- Article II establishes the steps to take in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- It also describes what to do if a public official is \_\_\_\_\_.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 2

## Article III

- Article III describes the structure of powers \_\_\_\_\_ (Senate and House of Representatives).
- It not only outlines the functions of the two houses of the General Assembly, but also explains how \_\_\_\_\_.

## Article IV

- Article IV sets up Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ that ensures the rights of people who work for the state of Georgia, a State Board of Pardons and Paroles that deals with people in prison, a \_\_\_\_\_ that oversees utilities such as water and electricity, a State Transportation Board, a Veterans Service Board, and a Board of Natural Resources.

## Article V

- Article V establishes the qualifications and \_\_\_\_\_ and lieutenant governor.
- It also explains the \_\_\_\_\_ of the governor.
- In addition, it \_\_\_\_\_ in Georgia's executive branch of government.

## Article VI

- Article VI establishes the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It outlines the court system and gives the purposes and limits of Georgia's \_\_\_\_\_ : magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court.

## Article VII

- Article VII authorizes the \_\_\_\_\_.
- It lists reasons why the state may tax its citizens and explains the methods and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Article VIII

- Article VIII explains how the \_\_\_\_\_ is supported by taxes and how the Board of Education oversees it.
- It also outlines the \_\_\_\_\_ at the state and local levels.

## Article IX

- Article IX describes the powers and structure of \_\_\_\_\_.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 3

## Article X

- Article X describes the \_\_\_\_\_ Georgia's Constitution.
- It may be amended in two ways.
- First, through \_\_\_\_\_.
- A state senator or representative must introduce the proposed amendment and if \_\_\_\_\_ accept the change, then it goes before the people for a vote. If the majority of voters ratify the amendment, it becomes part of the constitution.
- The second way is by \_\_\_\_\_.
- If two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly agrees to call such a convention, then delegates to the convention will meet to discuss and \_\_\_\_\_ to the constitution.
- If the convention votes in favor of a proposed amendment, then the amendment \_\_\_\_\_ for a vote.
- It becomes part of the Constitution if a majority of the voters vote in \_\_\_\_\_.

## Article XI

- Article XI states the \_\_\_\_\_.
- These provisions deal mostly with history and legal continuity—how Georgia's different constitutions have been \_\_\_\_\_.

## Three Branches

- Like the government of the United States, Georgia's government is divided into \_\_\_\_\_.
- Each branch has a \_\_\_\_\_, which is called separation of powers.
- The legislative branch (General Assembly) \_\_\_\_\_ that citizens must obey.
- The executive branch (governor) is the head of the government who \_\_\_\_\_.
- The judicial branch (courts) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Checks and Balances

- So that one branch \_\_\_\_\_, the branches put limits, or checks, on each other.
- If one branch makes an error, another branch can \_\_\_\_\_, or balance it.
- This system of limiting the roles of each branch and setting right another branch's error is called \_\_\_\_\_.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 4

## Rights

- The US Constitution and the Georgia Constitution both give all \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rights are standards that keep institutions from \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Bill of Rights in Georgia's Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ of the citizens:
- Right to \_\_\_\_\_, right to keep and bear arms, right to trail by jury, right to a lawyer, etc.

## Responsibilities

- Along with rights come \_\_\_\_\_.
- Laws made by the government \_\_\_\_\_.
- As citizens, we have responsibilities to take care of ourselves, respect the rights of others, and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Qualifications

- Article II outlines the \_\_\_\_\_ for elections:
- You must be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- You must be a \_\_\_\_\_ of Georgia and of the county where you wish to vote.
- You must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ of age.
- A person cannot vote if s/he is \_\_\_\_\_ for a felony conviction or has certain mental disabilities.

## Elections

- Citizens register to vote on a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Voters cast their ballots at a \_\_\_\_\_ near their home.
- Polling places are open from 7 am to 7 pm on Election Day, and employers are required to give their employees up to \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you are unable to vote on Election Day, you can cast an \_\_\_\_\_ by mail before the election.
- Each fall, Georgians vote for a \_\_\_\_\_, depending on the year.
- Every four years, citizens vote for officers in their \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Georgians vote for members of the state's General Assembly.
- Every four years, there are \_\_\_\_\_ and lieutenant governor.
- On the national level, \_\_\_\_\_ are held every four years on the first Tuesday of November.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 5

## Political Party

- Political parties are groups of people who join together because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- They play an important \_\_\_\_\_ and provide opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process.
- Voters do not have to join a political party; however, the people they vote for are usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- Identification with a party makes it easier for a voter to know what the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Functions

- Recruiting and \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ about campaign issues
- Helping candidates \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of the elected official

## 2 Party System

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the US: Democratic Party and Republican Party.
- Although there are other parties, one of the two major parties usually \_\_\_\_\_ (on a national level and in Georgia).
- From time to time, people feel that neither party represents their ideas and \_\_\_\_\_ are formed to challenge the two major parties.
- Third party candidates \_\_\_\_\_; however, they are valuable because they introduce new ideas or issues that should not be ignored.



# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 6

## State Flag

- Georgia's current state flag was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It has three red and white stripes and the state \_\_\_\_\_ is in the upper left corner on a blue background.
- The coat of arms has an \_\_\_\_\_ and three pillars that represent the legislative, judicial, and executive branches.
- The words \_\_\_\_\_ are wrapped around the pillars.

## The Pledge

- \_\_\_\_\_, the Georgia legislature adopted the Pledge of Allegiance to the Georgia Flag.
- "*I pledge allegiance to the Georgia flag and to the \_\_\_\_\_ Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation.*"
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Pledge of Allegiance are the same ones displayed on the coat of arms.

## 3 Principles

- *Wisdom* reminds the legislative branch to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- *Justice* appeals to the judicial branch for \_\_\_\_\_.
- *Moderation* urges the executive branch to \_\_\_\_\_ within the boundaries of the law.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT GLOZE NOTES 1

## KEY

### Constitution

- A constitution establishes the relationship between a government and **its people**.
- The **structure and powers** of state government are defined by the state constitution.
- Georgia's government has operated **under 10 different constitutions**, beginning in 1777.
- The current constitution was **ratified in 1983**.

### The Set Up

- The Georgia Constitution is based on many of the same principles as the United States Constitution and is **structured similarly**.
- It begins with a preamble and is **followed by eleven articles** that address the different branches and duties of government.

### Preamble

- Georgia's preamble is a short paragraph that states the purpose of the constitution and gives the **reasons for its existence**.
- *"To perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen and of the family, and transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty, we the people of Georgia, relying upon the protection and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution."*

### Article I

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- This article states the specific **rights of citizens** and the government's limits.
- Some of these rights include: right to life, liberty, and property, **freedom of speech**, freedom of the press, and the right to defend oneself in court.
- The United States Constitution and the Georgia Constitution both **have a Bill of Rights**.

### Article II

- Article II sets **qualifications for voting** and rules for elections.
- It states elections must be by **secret ballot** and law-abiding.
- It also tells who is **allowed to vote** in Georgia.
- Article II establishes the steps to take in a **run-off election**.
- It also describes what to do if a public official is **found guilty of a serious crime**.

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## KEY

### Article III

- Article III describes the structure of powers **given to the General Assembly** (Senate and House of Representatives).
- It not only outlines the functions of the two houses of the General Assembly, but also explains how **bills are passed into laws**.

### Article IV

- Article IV sets up Georgia's **government bodies**.
- It provides a **State Personnel Board** that ensures the rights of people who work for the state of Georgia, a State Board of Pardons and Paroles that deals with people in prison, a **Public Service Commission** that oversees utilities such as water and electricity, a State Transportation Board, a Veterans Service Board, and a Board of Natural Resources.

### Article V

- Article V establishes the qualifications and **terms of the governor** and lieutenant governor.
- It also explains the **duties and powers** of the governor.
- In addition, it **lists other elected positions** in Georgia's executive branch of government.

### Article VI

- Article VI establishes the **state court system**.
- It outlines the court system and gives the purposes and limits of Georgia's **seven types of courts**: magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court.

### Article VII

- Article VII authorizes the **power to tax**.
- It lists reasons why the state may tax its citizens and explains the methods and **limits of taxation**.

### Article VIII

- Article VIII explains how the **public education system** is supported by taxes and how the Board of Education oversees it.
- It also outlines the **structure of the school system** at the state and local levels.

### Article IX

- Article IX describes the powers and structure of **county and city governments**.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 3

## KEY

### Article X

- Article X describes the **process to amend** Georgia's Constitution.
- It may be amended in two ways.
- First, through **Proposals by the General Assembly**.
- A state senator or representative must introduce the proposed amendment and if **two-thirds of both houses** accept the change, then it goes before the people for a vote. If the majority of voters ratify the amendment, it becomes part of the constitution.
- The second way is by **constitutional convention**.
- If two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly agrees to call such a convention, then delegates to the convention will meet to discuss and **vote on possible changes** to the constitution.
- If the convention votes in favor of a proposed amendment, then the amendment **goes before the citizens** for a vote.
- It becomes part of the Constitution if a majority of the voters vote in **favor of the change**.

### Article XI

- Article XI states the **miscellaneous provisions**.
- These provisions deal mostly with history and legal continuity—how Georgia's different constitutions have been **changed over the years**.

### Three Branches

- Like the government of the United States, Georgia's government is divided into **three different parts**.
- Each branch has a **different role**, which is called separation of powers.
- The legislative branch (General Assembly) **makes the laws** that citizens must obey.
- The executive branch (governor) is the head of the government who **enforces the laws**.
- The judicial branch (courts) **interprets the laws**.

### Checks and Balances

- So that one branch **doesn't become too powerful**, the branches put limits, or checks, on each other.
- If one branch makes an error, another branch can **set it right**, or balance it.
- This system of limiting the roles of each branch and setting right another branch's error is called **checks and balances**.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 4

## KEY

### Rights

- The US Constitution and the Georgia Constitution both give all **citizens basic rights**.
- Rights are standards that keep institutions from **harming people's freedom**.
- The Bill of Rights in Georgia's Constitution **lists the rights** of the citizens:
- Right to **freedom of speech and religion**, right to keep and bear arms, right to trial by jury, right to a lawyer, etc.

### Responsibilities

- Along with rights come **rules and responsibilities**.
- Laws made by the government **protect people's rights**.
- As citizens, we have responsibilities to take care of ourselves, respect the rights of others, and **obey rules and laws**.

### Qualifications

- Article II outlines the **voting qualifications** for elections:
- You must be a **citizen of the United States**.
- You must be a **legal resident** of Georgia and of the county where you wish to vote.
- You must be at least **18 years** of age.
- A person cannot vote if s/he is **-serving a sentence** for a felony conviction or has certain mental disabilities.

### Elections

- Citizens register to vote on a **county-by-county basis**.
- Voters cast their ballots at a **specific location** near their home.
- Polling places are open from 7 am to 7 pm on Election Day, and employers are required to give their employees up to **two hours to vote**.
- If you are unable to vote on Election Day, you can cast an **absentee ballot** by mail before the election.
- Each fall, Georgians vote for a **number of positions**, depending on the year.
- Every four years, citizens vote for officers in their **county government**.
- **Every two years**, Georgians vote for members of the state's General Assembly.
- Every four years, there are **elections for the governor** and lieutenant governor.
- On the national level, **presidential elections** are held every four years on the first Tuesday of November.

# GA'S Government CLOZE Notes 5

## KEY

### Political Party

- Political parties are groups of people who join together because of **shared ideas and policies**.
- They play an important **role in government** and provide opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process.
- Voters do not have to join a political party; however, the people they vote for are usually **members of a party**.
- Identification with a party makes it easier for a voter to know what the **candidate stands for**.

### Functions

- Recruiting and **nominating candidates**
- **Educating voters** about campaign issues
- Helping candidates **win the elections**
- **Monitoring the actions** of the elected official

### 2 Party System

- There are **two main political parties** in the US: Democratic Party and Republican Party.
- Although there are other parties, one of the two major parties usually **controls the government** (on a national level and in Georgia).
- From time to time, people feel that neither party represents their ideas and **third parties** are formed to challenge the two major parties.
- Third party candidates **rarely win elections**; however, they are valuable because they introduce new ideas or issues that should not be ignored.

# GA'S GOVERNMENT CLOZE NOTES 6

## KEY

### State Flag

- Georgia's current state flag was **adopted in 2003**.
- It has three red and white stripes and the state **coat of arms** is in the upper left corner on a blue background.
- The coat of arms has an **arch that symbolizes the constitution** and three pillars that represent the legislative, judicial, and executive branches.
- The words **wisdom, justice, and moderation** are wrapped around the pillars.

### The Pledge

- **In 1935**, the Georgia legislature adopted the Pledge of Allegiance to the Georgia Flag.
- *"I pledge allegiance to the Georgia flag and to the **principles for which it stands**: Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation."*
- The **three important principles** of the Pledge of Allegiance are the same ones displayed on the coat of arms.

### 3 Principles

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# Georgia's Constitution

**Brain  
Wrinkles**





# Constitution

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Constitution 1861

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF  
THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

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ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

1. The fundamental principles of Free Government cannot be too well understood, nor too often recurred to.
2. God has ordained that men shall live under government; but as the forms and administration of civil government are in human, and therefore, fallible hands, they may be altered, or modified whenever the safety or happiness of the governed requires it. No government should be changed for light or transient causes; nor unless upon reasonable assurance that a better will be established.
3. Protection to person and property is the duty of Government; and a Government which knowingly and persistently denies, or withholds from the governed such protection, when within its power, releases them from the obligation of obedience.
4. No citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law; and of life or liberty, only by the judgment of his peers.
5. The writ of "*Habeas Corpus*" shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
6. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

# The Set Up

- The Georgia Constitution is based on many of the same principles as the United States Constitution and is structured similarly.
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# Preamble

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- **Georgia's Preamble:**

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# Articles

- **Article I** – Bill of Rights
- **Article II** – Voting and Elections
- **Article III** – Legislative Branch
- **Article IV** – Constitutional Boards & Commissions
- **Article V** – Executive Branch
- **Article VI** – Judicial Branch
- **Article VII** – Taxation and Finance
- **Article VIII** – Education
- **Article IX** – Counties & Municipal Corporations
- **Article X** – Amendments to the Constitution
- **Article XI** – Miscellaneous Provisions

# Article I

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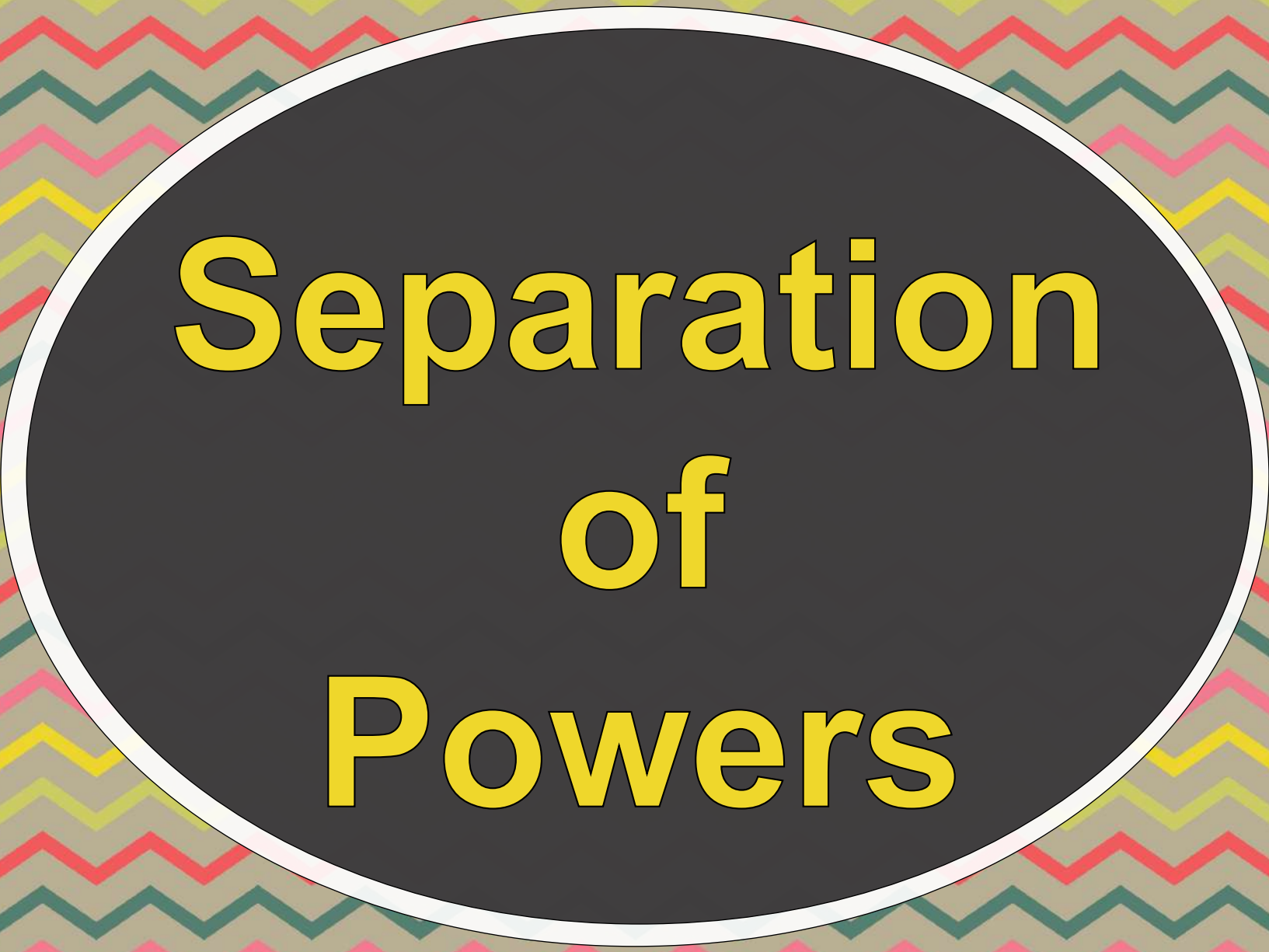
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**Separation  
of  
Powers**

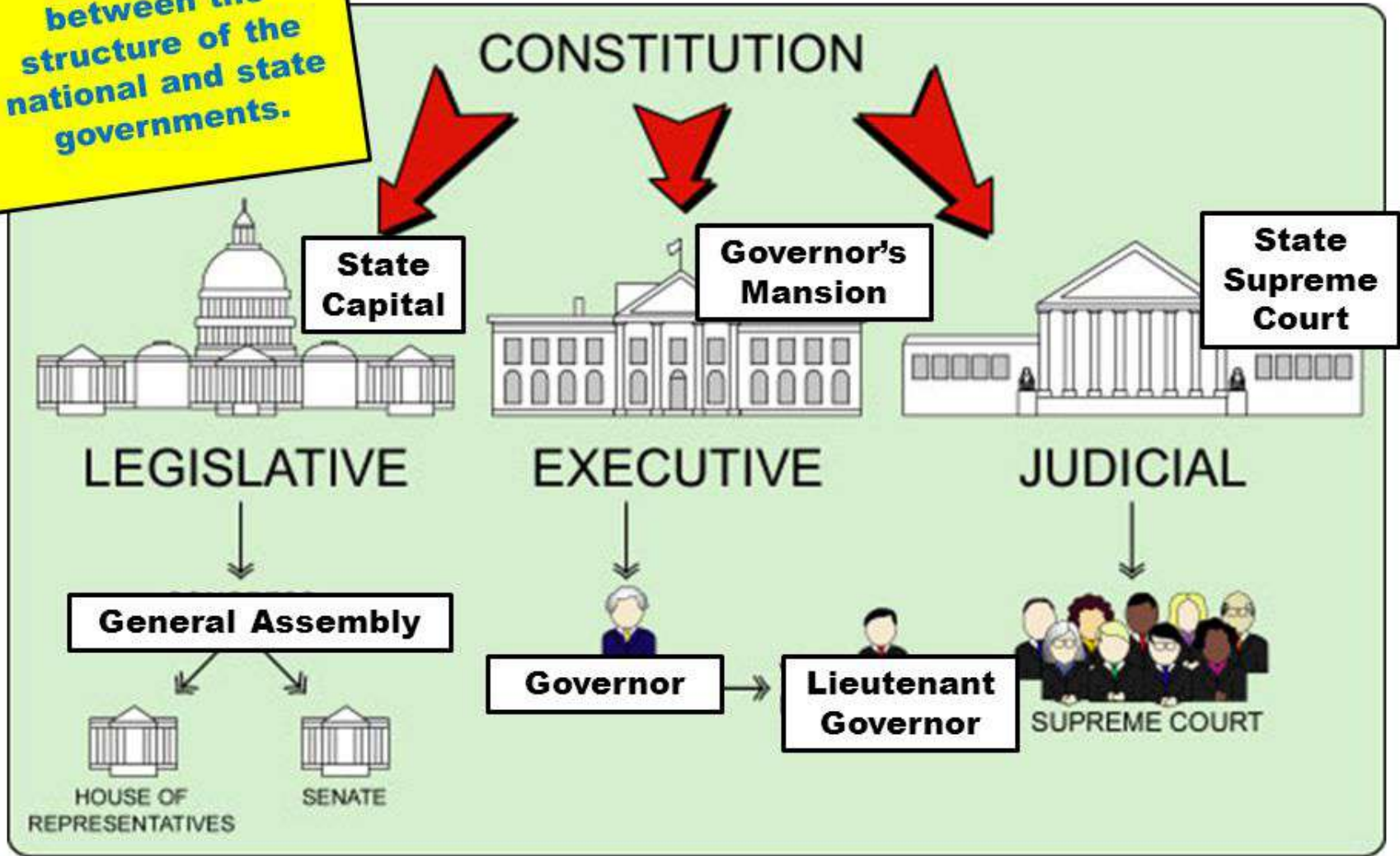
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# Structure of Georgia Government

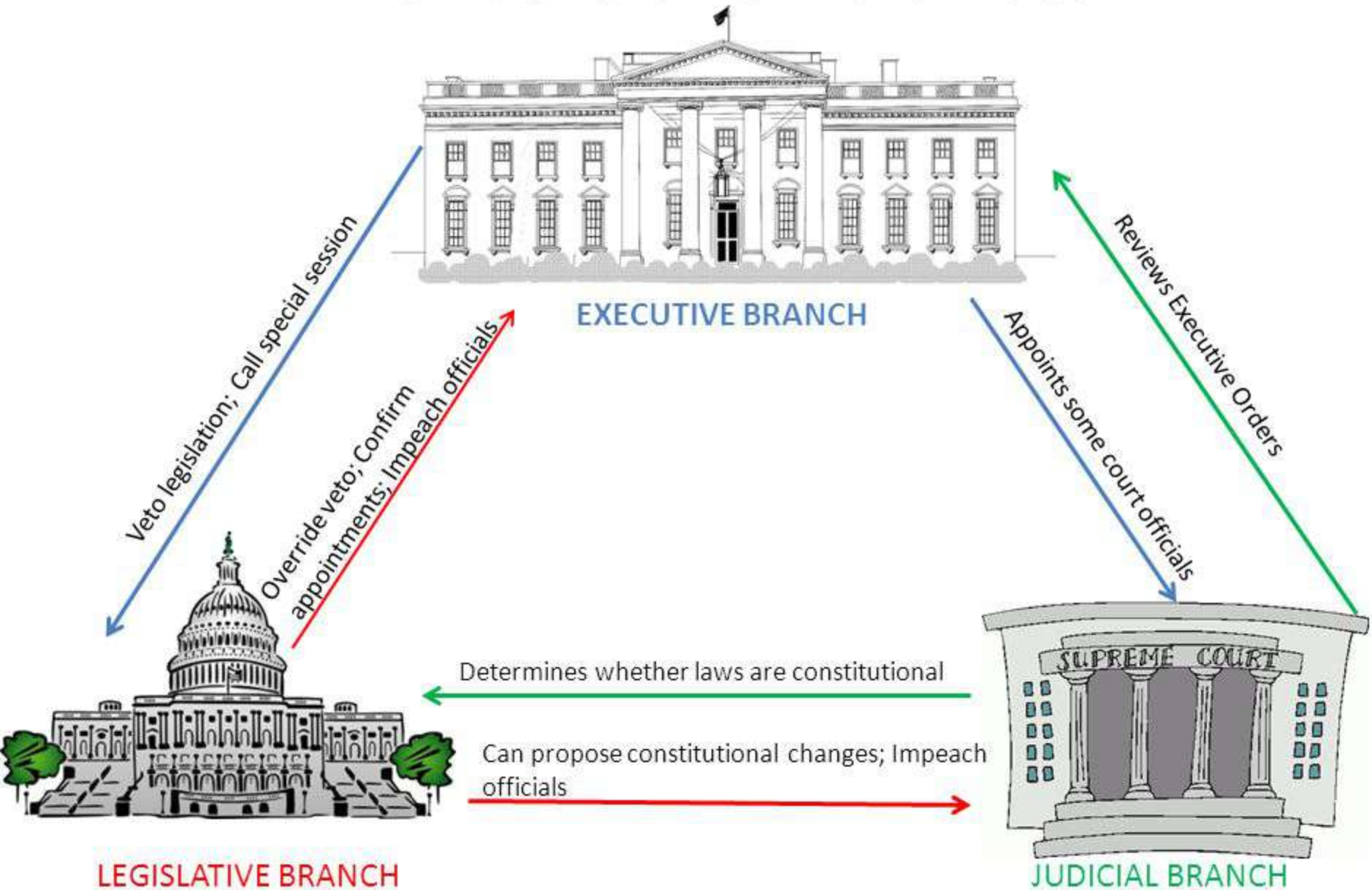
Notice the similarities between the structure of the national and state governments.



# Checks & Balances

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# Checks and Balances



# Examples:

- The governor cannot make laws, but s/he can veto a law passed by the legislature.
- Only the governor can appoint public officials, but the Senate must approve them before they can take office.
- The judicial branch may declare laws unconstitutional, in which case they are no longer laws.





**Rights &  
Responsibilities  
of Citizens**



# Rights

- The US Constitution and the Georgia Constitution both give all citizens basic rights.
- Rights are standards that keep institutions from harming people's freedom.
- The Bill of Rights in Georgia's Constitution lists the rights of the citizens:
  - Right to freedom of speech and religion, right to keep and bear arms, right to trial by jury, right to a lawyer, etc.



# Responsibilities

- Along with rights come rules and responsibilities.
- Laws made by the government protect people's rights.
- As citizens, we have responsibilities to take care of ourselves, respect the rights of others, and obey rules and laws.

# Examples:

- The Constitution grants the right to freedom of religion; however, worship must obey the laws of the state. It cannot be immoral or harm people.
- It also grants the right to bear arms, but people must obey the laws that deal with owning and carrying guns.





**Voting  
&  
Elections**

# Qualifications

- Article II outlines the voting qualifications for elections:
- You must be a citizen of the United States.
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- Every four years, there are elections for the governor and lieutenant governor.
- On the national level, presidential elections are held every four years on the first Tuesday of November.



**VOTE**

ElectionSource

1-888-742-8037

[www.electionsource.com](http://www.electionsource.com)

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# Political Parties



# Political Party

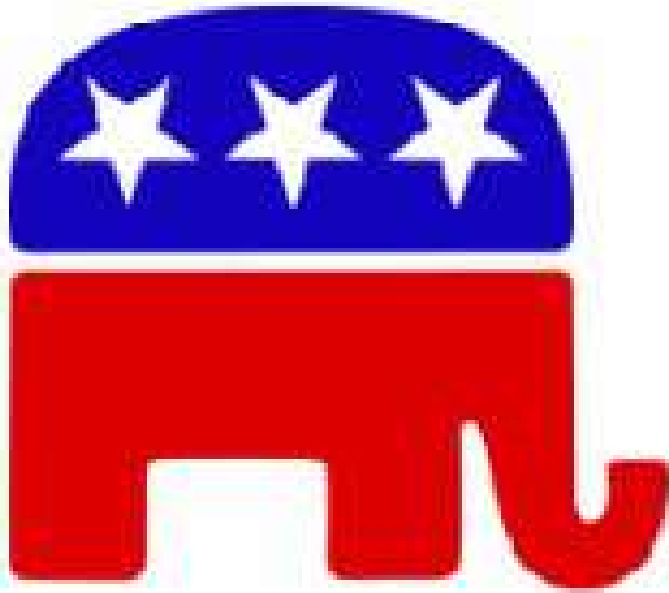
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# Functions

- Recruiting and nominating candidates
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Republican  
Party



Democratic  
Party





**Pledge of  
Allegiance**



# State Flag

- Georgia's current state flag was adopted in 2003.
- It has three red and white stripes and the state coat of arms is in the upper left corner on a blue background.
- The coat of arms has an arch that symbolizes the constitution and three pillars that represent the legislative, judicial, and executive branches.
- The words *wisdom, justice, and moderation* are wrapped around the pillars.



# The Pledge

- In 1935, the Georgia legislature adopted the Pledge of Allegiance to the Georgia Flag.
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# 3 Principles

- *Wisdom* reminds the legislative branch to be wise in creating laws.
- *Justice* appeals to the judicial branch for fair and just decisions.
- *Moderation* urges the executive branch to carry out laws calmly within the boundaries of the law.



## TEACHER INFO: Memory Clues

- Print off Memory Clues chart for each student.
- They should complete the chart after discussing the presentation.
- The students should write a brief description of each Article, as well as draw a symbol to help them remember what the Article is about.

# Georgia's Articles Memory Clues

**Directions:** Complete the chart below with a description of each article and a symbol to help you remember the article's purpose.

Article	Description	Symbol
PREAMBLE		
ARTICLE I		
ARTICLE II		
ARTICLE III		
ARTICLE IV		
ARTICLE V		
ARTICLE VI		
ARTICLE VII		
ARTICLE VIII		
ARTICLE IX		
ARTICLE X		
ARTICLE XI		

## TEACHER INFO: Rate An Article

- Print out the Rate an Article handout for each student.
- The students will choose one of the articles and give it a review (similar to a book review on Amazon).
- They will include a symbol, description, and two review from people who agree/disagree with the article's purpose.
- Project the directions slide on the next screen so

that students know what goes in each section

# Rate An Article

Title:

Symbol

Article Description:

What's the article about? Why is it important to Georgia's government?

## Customer Reviews



By \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
from \_\_\_\_\_

What would someone who agrees with the article's purpose think about the article? How many stars would he give?



By \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
from \_\_\_\_\_

What would someone who disagrees with the article's purpose think about the article? How many stars would he give?

# Rate An Article

Title:

Article Description:

## Customer Reviews



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_



## TEACHER INFO: Branch Business Card

- Print off Business Card template for each student.
- The students will choose one of the three branches of government and create a business card for someone involved with that branch.

# Branch Business Card

**Directions:** Create a business card for someone who works for one of the three branches of government. Include the person's job description, awards or honors, and past experiences on the card. Also, create a logo (symbol) and a catchy slogan.

Description:

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Awards:

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Past Experience:

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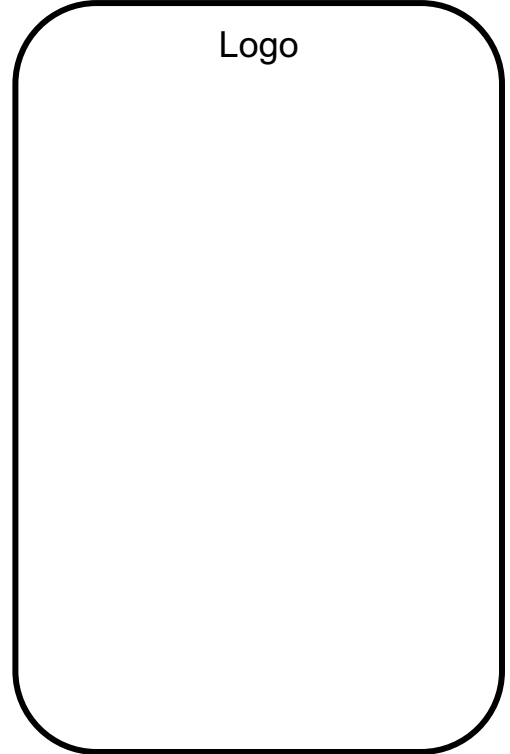
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Logo



Slogan:

---

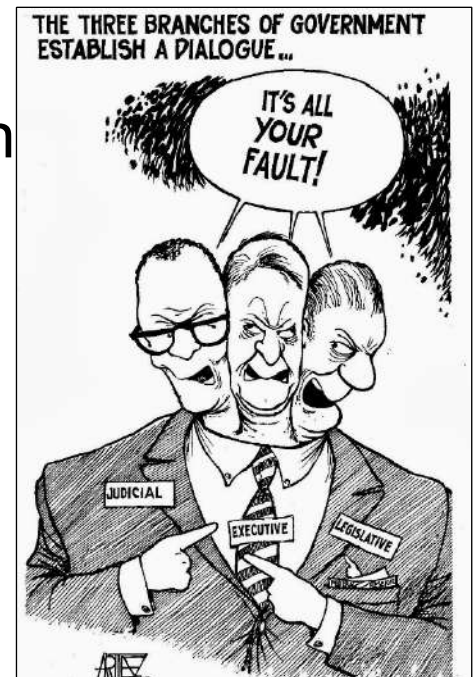
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# TEACHER INFO: Checks & Balances

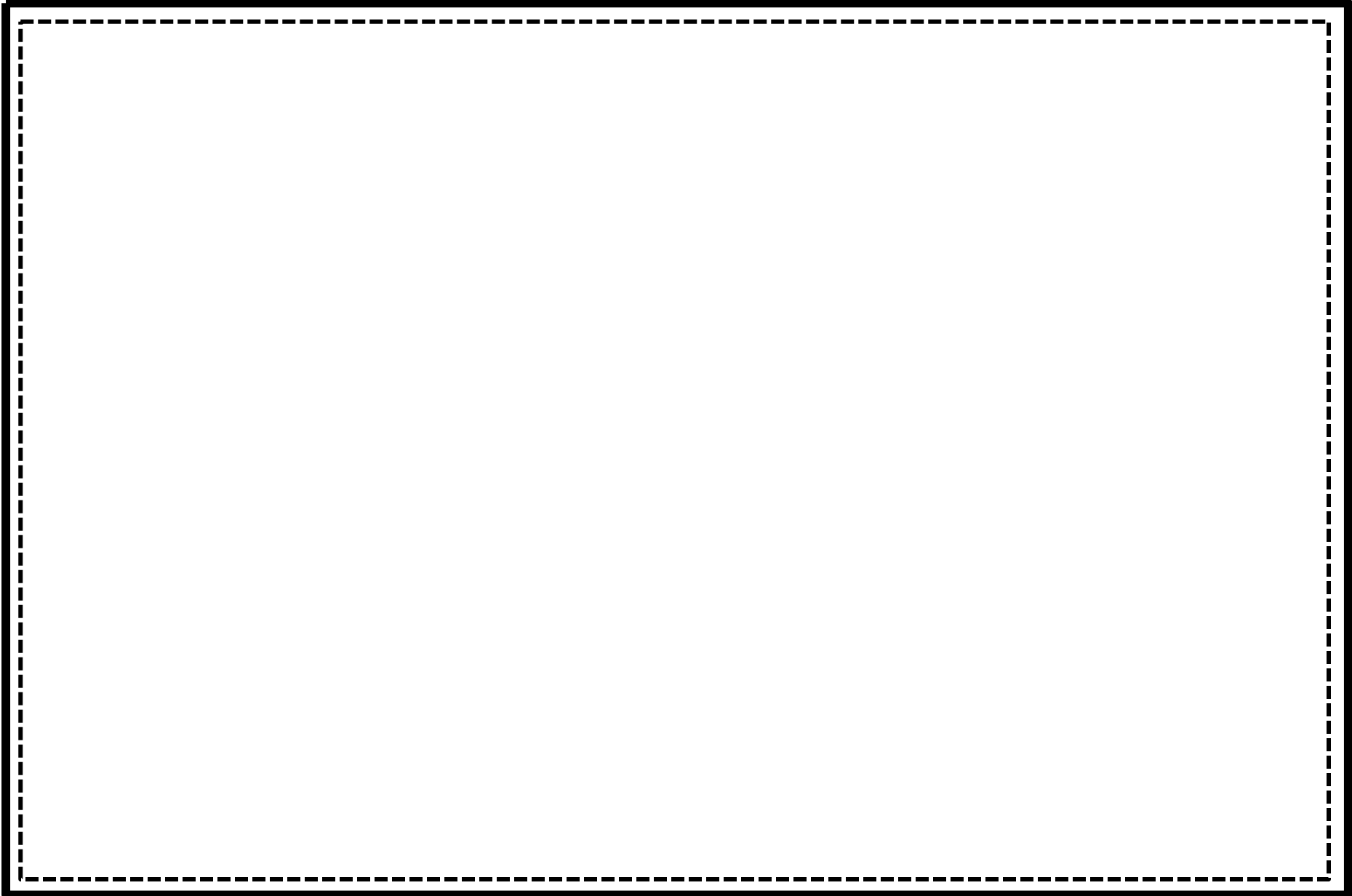
## Political Cartoon

- Print off copies of the Checks & Balances Political Cartoon for each student.
- Have the students create a political cartoon to represent this concept.
- It is a good idea to show them some examples first—just Google “checks and balances political cartoons”!



# Checks & Balances Political Cartoon

**Directions:** Create a political cartoon to represent how checks and balances work between the three branches of government.

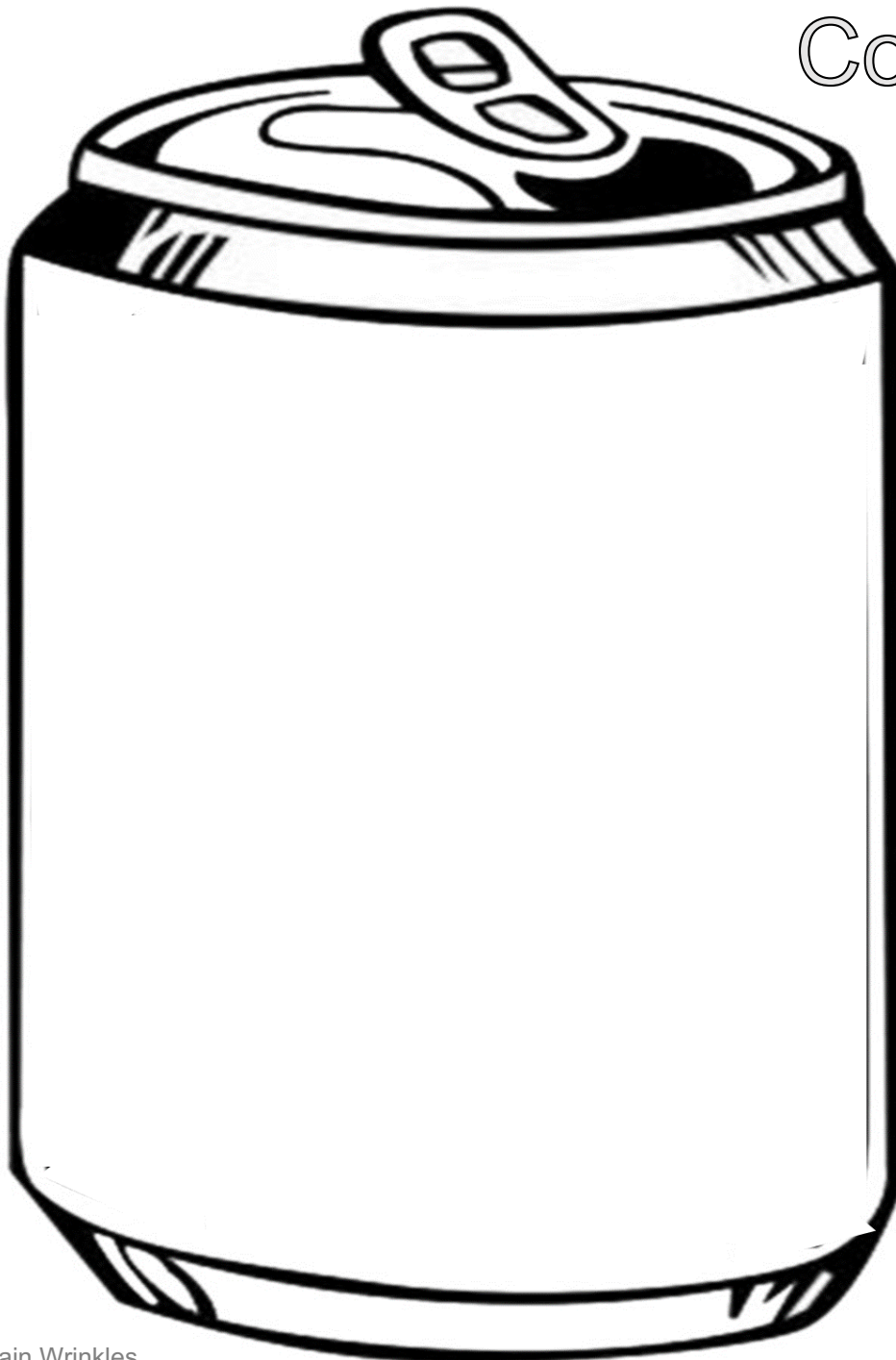


# TEACHER INFO: Commemorative Can

- Print off the Create A Can handout for each student.
- The students will design a soda can to represent the foundations of Georgia's government. The can should include symbols & words to represent GA's Constitution, voting qualifications, citizens' rights & responsibilities, political parties, and the state's flag & pledge of allegiance.
- In the textbox, the students will describe what the different symbols on the can represent and how they are important to Georgia's government.



# Commemorative Can



**Directions:** Design a soda can to represent the foundations of GA's government. The can should include symbols to represent GA's Constitution, political parties, voting qualifications, citizens' rights & responsibilities, and the state flag & pledge of allegiance. In the textbox, describe what the symbols mean and how they are important to GA's government.

Can Description:

A large, empty rounded rectangular box intended for the student to write their description of the can's design.

# TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

- Print off the Comprehension Check for each student.
- The students will complete this handout at the end of the lesson. You can count this as a quiz!

# Government Comprehension Check

1. What does Article I of Georgia's Constitution focus on?
2. If someone wants to know about the structure of Georgia's public education system, which article should he look in?
3. Which article describes the process to amend the Georgia Constitution?
4. Georgia's General Assembly is which branch of government?
5. What does "checks and balances" mean?
6. Who is the highest official in Georgia's government?
7. Name a basic right for citizens found in Georgia's Constitution:
8. If you want to vote in Georgia, you must:
9. What are the two major political parties in Georgia's politics?
10. What are the three important principles in the Pledge of Allegiance to Georgia's flag?

# Government Comprehension Check

## KEY

1. What does Article I of Georgia's Constitution focus on?  
**Bill of Rights**
2. If someone wants to know about the structure of Georgia's public education system, which article should he look in?  
**Article VIII**
3. Which article describes the process to amend the Georgia Constitution?  
**Article X**
4. Georgia's General Assembly is which branch of government?  
**Legislative**
5. What does "checks and balances" mean?  
**The relationship between the executive, judicial, and legislative branches and how they limit each other from becoming too powerful or making mistakes**
6. Who is the highest official in Georgia's government?  
**Governor**
7. Name a basic right for citizens found in Georgia's Constitution:  
**Freedom of speech & religion, right to bear arms, right to fair trial, etc.**
8. If you want to vote in Georgia, you must:  
**Be a US citizen, be 18, be a legal resident of Georgia, not be in prison or mentally disabled**
9. What are the two major political parties in Georgia's politics?  
**Republican and Democratic**
10. What are the three important principles in the Pledge of Allegiance to Georgia's flag?  
**Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation**

# TEACHER INFO: Brain Dump - Ticket Out the Door

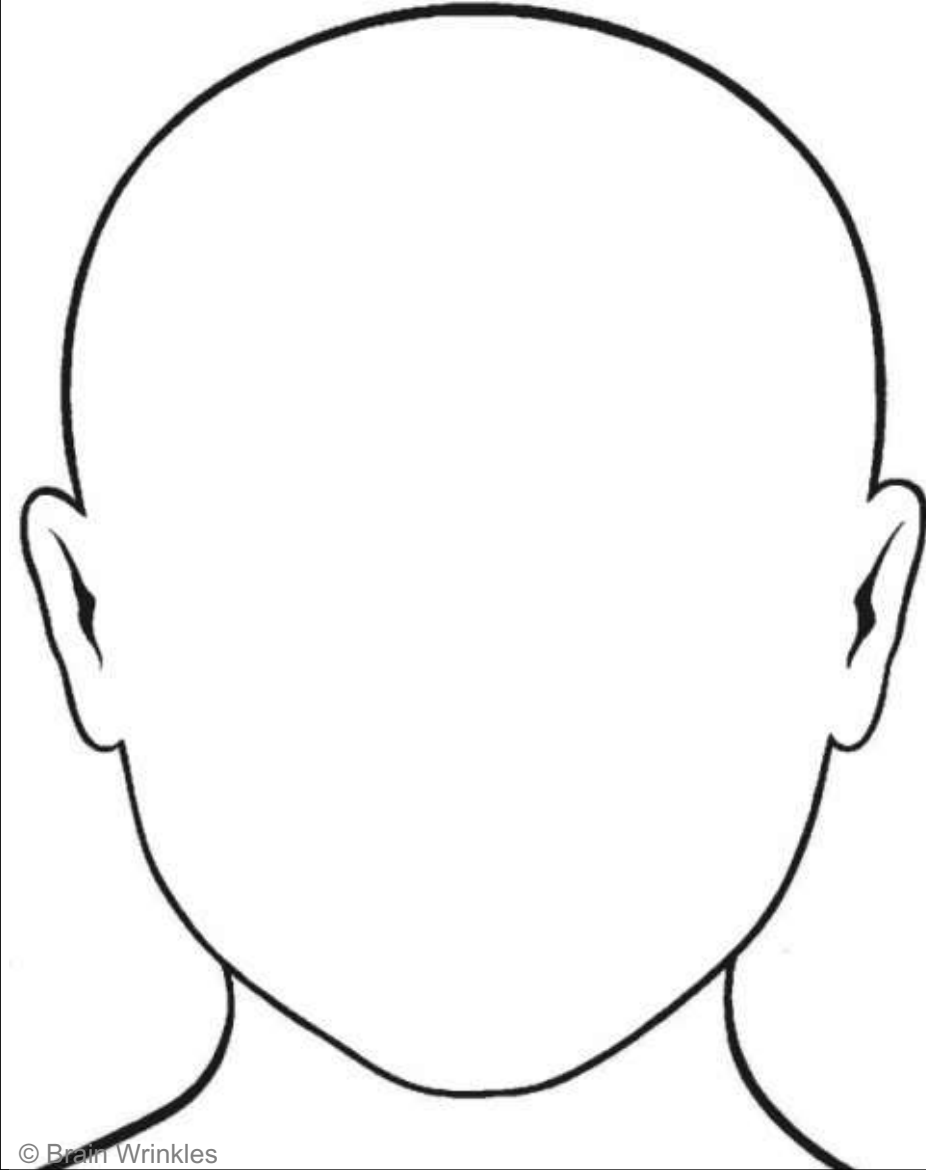
- Print off the Brain Dump Ticket Out the Door for each student.
- Give the students around 5 minutes or so to write down all of the similarities between the US government and Georgia's government.
- Collect the exit slips when they leave and quickly scan them to make sure students understood everything. \*If you need to, open tomorrow class with key parts that some students left out.



Name:

# Brain Dump

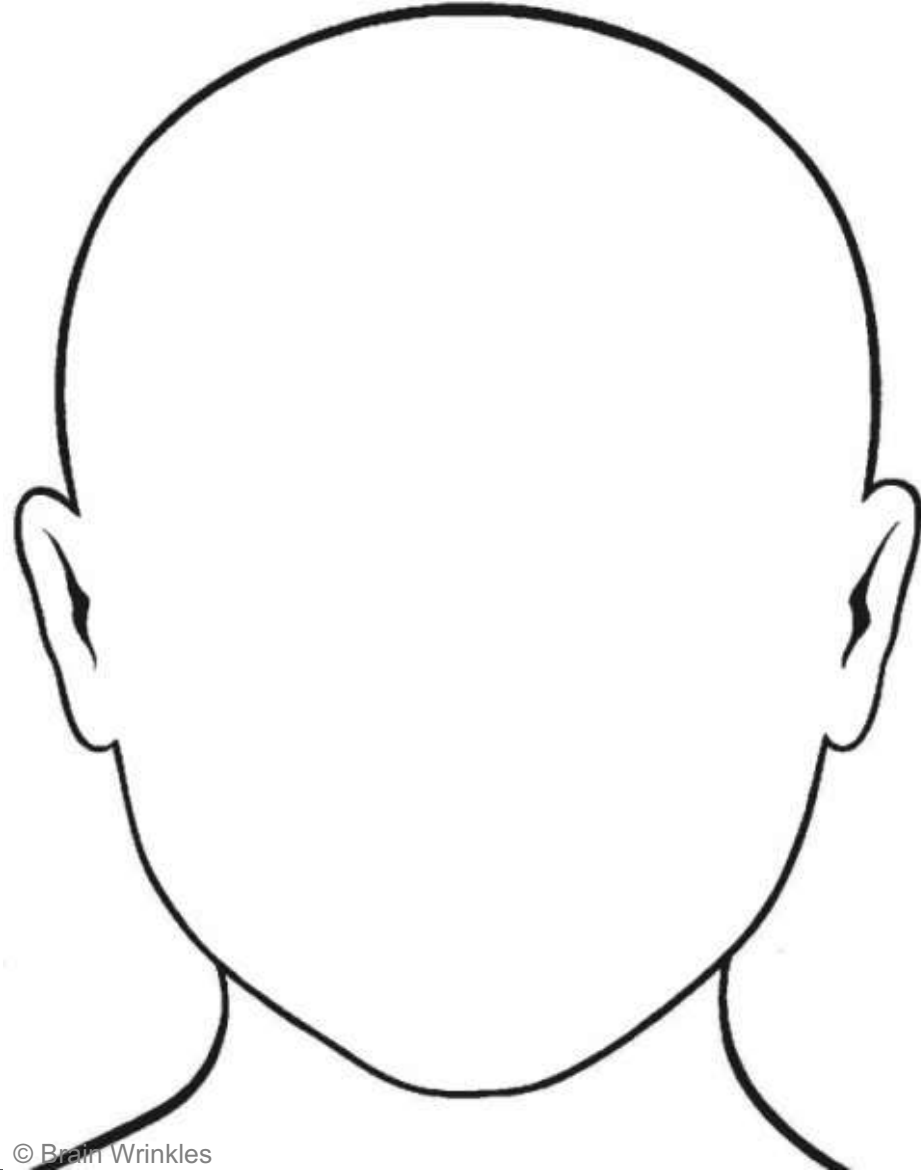
Write down all of the similarities between the US government & Georgia's government.



Name:

# Brain Dump

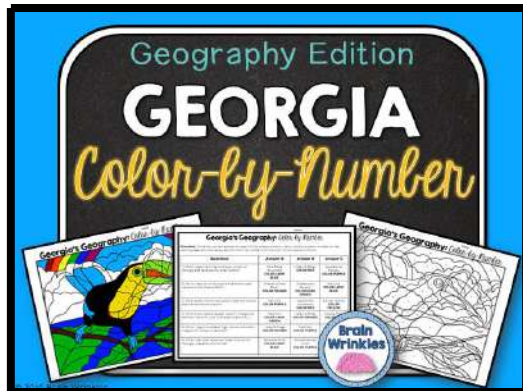
Write down all of the similarities between the US government & Georgia's government.



# Thank You!

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Best wishes,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles



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