

# SLO REVIEW POWERPOINT



American Government

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**UNIT 3: RULES WERE MADE  
TO BE BROKEN... OR AT  
LEAST INTERPRETED**



# 1. WHAT IS THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES PRIMARY JOB?

- TO MAKE LAWS

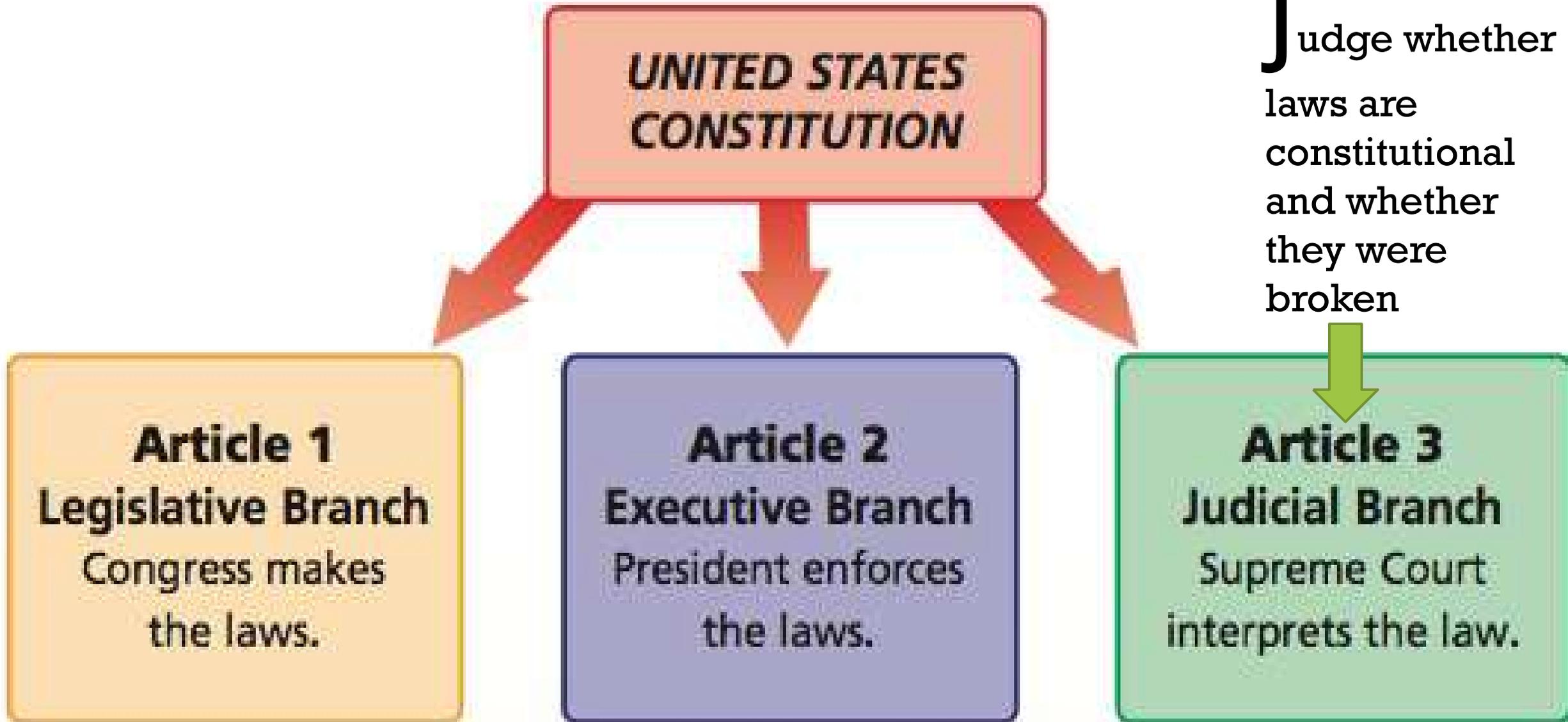
## **2. WHAT IS THE EXECUTIVE BRANCHES PRIMARY JOB?**

- TO ENFORCE LAWS**

### **3. WHAT IS THE JUDICIAL BRANCHES PRIMARY JOB?**

- TO JUDGE WHETHER THE LAW  
WAS BROKEN AND WHETHER  
LAWS PASSED ARE  
CONSTITUTIONAL**

# Separation of Powers



**4. NAME ONE WAY THE  
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CHECKS THE  
EXECUTIVE BRANCH.**

- **CONFIRM EXECUTIVE  
APPOINTMENTS**
- **OVERIDE EXECUTIVE VETO**
- **REJECT FOREIGN TREATIES**

**5. NAME ONE WAY THE  
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH CHECKS THE  
JUDICIAL BRANCH.**

- **IMPEACH JUDGES**
- **CREATE OR ELIMINATE  
COURTS**

**6. NAME ONE WAY THE EXECUTIVE  
BRANCH CHECKS THE LEGISLATIVE  
BRANCH.**

- **VETO LEGISLATION**
- **RECOMMEND  
LEGISLATION**

**7. NAME ONE WAY THE EXECUTIVE  
BRANCH CHECKS THE JUDICIAL  
BRANCH.**

• **GRANT PARDONS**

• **NOMINATE JUDGES**

**8. NAME ONE WAY THE JUDICIAL  
BRANCH CHECKS THE LEGISLATIVE  
BRANCH.**

- **JUDICIAL REVIEW ON  
LEGISLATIVE ACTS**

**9. NAME ONE WAY THE JUDICIAL  
BRANCH CHECKS THE EXECUTIVE  
BRANCH.**

- **REVIEW EXECUTIVE  
ACTS**
- **ISSUE INJUNCTIONS**

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The legislature can:



The executive can:



The judiciary can:

POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

Legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veto legislation</li> <li>• Recommend legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review legislative acts</li> </ul>
Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm executive appointments (Senate)</li> <li>• Override executive veto</li> <li>• Reject foreign treaties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review executive acts</li> <li>• Issue injunctions</li> </ul>
Judicial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impeach</li> <li>• Create or eliminate courts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant pardons</li> <li>• Nominate judges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpret laws</li> </ul>

## **10. NAME THREE POWERS EXCLUSIVE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

- Initiate revenue (tax) bills
- Choose the President when the electoral college is deadlocked (Election of 1800)
- Impeachment

## **11. NAME THREE POWERS EXCLUSIVE TO THE SENATE.**

- Treaty ratification
- Confirmation of judicial and executive appointments
- Impeachment Trials

## 12. WHAT TYPE OF REPRESENTATION DOES THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAVE?

- **PROPORTIONAL**- # of representatives per state is determined by state population

## 12. WHAT TYPE OF REPRESENTATION DOES THE SENATE HAVE?

- **EQUAL-** # of representatives per state is equal. 2 Senators per state.

### **13. WHAT IS THE TERM PERIOD FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?**

- 2 Years (25 year old minimum)

## **13. WHAT IS THE TERM PERIOD FOR THE SENATE?**

- 6 Years (30 year old minimum)

## **13. WHAT IS THE TERM PERIOD FOR THE PRESIDENT?**

- 4 Years (35 year old minimum)

## 14. WHAT IS AN INCUMBENT?

- An incumbent is the current officeholder

**15. INCUMBENTS ARE RE-ELECTED  
80% TO 90% OF THE TIME. WHY???**

Because people are  
familiar with those that  
they have already elected

## 16. HOW DOES A BILL BECOME A LAW?

[https://www.youtube.com  
/watch?v=tyeJ55o3E10](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tyeJ55o3E10)

*Bill is introduced and assigned to a committee, which refers it to the appropriate . . .*



**Subcommittee**  
*Subcommittee members study the bill, hold hearings, and debate provisions. If a bill is approved, it goes to the . . .*



**Committee**  
*Full committee considers the bill. If the bill is approved in some form, it goes to the . . .*



**Rules Committee**  
*Rules Committee issues a rule to govern debate on the floor. Sends it to the . . .*



**Full House**  
*Full House debates the bill and may amend it. If the bill passes and is in a form different from the Senate version, it must go to a . . .*



**Conference Committee**  
*Conference committee of senators and representatives meets to reconcile differences between bills. When agreement is reached, a compromise bill is sent back to both the . . .*



**Full House**  
*House votes on the conference committee bill. If it passes in both houses, it goes to the . . .*



**President**  
*President signs or vetoes the bill. Congress can override a veto by a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and Senate.*

*Bill is introduced and assigned to a committee, which refers it to the appropriate . . .*



**Subcommittee**  
*Subcommittee members study the bill, hold hearings, and debate provisions. If a bill is approved, it goes to the . . .*



**Committee**  
*Full committee considers the bill. If the bill is approved in some form, it goes to the . . .*



**Full Senate**  
*Full Senate debates the bill and may amend it. If the bill passes and is in a form different from the House version, it must go to a . . .*



**Full Senate**  
*Senate votes on the conference committee bill. If it passes in both houses, it goes to the . . .*



## 17. HOW DOES SENIORITY INFLUENCE THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS?

- Influence on committees grows formally with **seniority**
- Influence on committees grows informally with increased *expertise*
- Senior member of the majority party usually becomes the committee chair

## 18. DEFINE THE PRESIDENTIAL CABINET?

**Cabinet:** a group of presidential advisers; the heads of the executive departments and a small number of other key officials

## **19. NAME 5 PRESIDENTIAL CABINET POSITIONS...**

The Cabinet includes the Vice President and the heads of 15 executive departments — the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, Treasury, and Veterans Affairs, as well as the Attorney General.

**UNIT 4 THE EXECUTIVE  
BRANCH  
“DREAM JOB OR  
NIGHTMARE?”**



**20. NAME THE TOP THREE LEVELS  
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH IN  
ORDER**

- 1. PRESIDENT**
- 2. VICE PRESIDENT**
- 3. THE CABINET**

## **21. NAME FOUR PRESIDENTIAL POWERS**

- Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces
- Grant reprieves & pardons for federal offenses
- Call special session of Congress
- Receive ambassadors
- Execute (ENFORCE) laws
- Appoint officials to lesser offices

## 22. NAME ONE SHARED PRESIDENTIAL POWER

- Make Treaties

Approve

Legislation (or veto legislation)

- Appoint Ambassadors, Judges, & high officials

## **23. DEFINE COMMANDER IN CHIEF**

- **Commander in Chief-  
Leader of All Armed  
Forces**

## **24. DEFINE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

- Chief Executive- Leader of Executive Branch

## **25. DEFINE CHIEF AGENDA SETTER**

- Sets the schedule for  
Executive Branch

## **26. DEFINE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATION**

**Representative of the Nation- is  
the main person who represents  
our nation worldwide**

## **27. DEFINE CHIEF OF STATE**

- Chief of State- leader of our national government

## **28. DEFINE FOREIGN POLICY LEADER**

- Foreign Policy Leader-  
leads who we deal with  
other countries

## 29. DEFINE PARTY LEADER

- Party Leader- leader of his/her party. Main figure head of their political party

## **30. NAME THREE PRESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS**

| Must be 35 years old

| Must be a natural born citizen

| Must have lived in the U.S. the last 14 years

**31. HOW LONG IS THE PRESIDENTS  
TERM?**

**Term is 4 years**

**32. WHAT IS THE MAXIMUM  
AMOUNT OF YEARS SOMEONE CAN  
BE PRESIDENT**

**12 TERMS OR A  
MAXIMUM OF 10 TOTAL  
YEARS**

**33. WHAT DOES A PRESIDENT HAVE  
TO DO TO BE IMPEACHED?**

- **COMMIT A HIGH CRIME  
OR MISDEAMOR**

## **34. WHAT IS THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ROLE IN IMPEACHMENT**

- House of Reps- votes to press charges against president which if approved will take the president to trial

## **35. WHAT IS THE SENATES ROLE IN IMPEACHMENT**

- They hold the impeachment trial and vote at the end of the trial whether to remove the president or not

## 36. DEFINE DIPLOMACY

- Diplomacy- Meeting with foreign leaders to react diplomatic solutions to problems

## 37. DEFINE ECONOMIC AID

- Economic Aid- sending money to help another country

## **38. DEFINE HUMANITARIAN AID**

- **Humanitarian Aid-**  
sending food or medical help to another country

## 39. DEFINE MILITARY AID

- Military Aid- sending military troops to train, or giving military equipment

## 40. DEFINE TREATIES

- Treaties- agreeing with foreign countries to solve a problem

## 41. DEFINE SANCTIONS

- Sanctions- putting restrictions on a country

## 42. DEFINE MILITARY INTERVENTION

- Military Intervention-  
Sending troops to solve a  
problem

**UNIT 5-**  
**“AMERICAN FEDERAL  
SYSTEM”**

## 43. DEFINE FEDERALISM

- The division of power between the National and State levels of government

**44. WHO IS THE POWER BATTLE  
BETWEEN IN THE UNITED STATES  
REGARDING FEDERALISM?**

- The power battle is  
between the national and  
state governments

**45. WHAT AMENDMENT GIVES  
POWERS TO THE STATES?**

- 10<sup>th</sup> amendment

## **46. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM WITH THIS AMENDMENT?**

- The 10<sup>th</sup> amendment is not clear on exactly what the states can do and how much the federal government is allowed/not-allowed to interfere

## 47. WHAT ARE IMPLIED POWERS?

- Implied Powers are not specifically granted by the Constitution
  - Congress has the power to "make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution"

## 48. WHAT ARE ENUMERATED POWERS?

- Enumerated Powers are specifically mentioned and defined in the Constitution

## 49. WHAT IS AN INITIATIVE?

- Initiative- voters demand through petition for an issue to be placed on the ballot and voted on by the general public.

## 50. WHAT IS AN REFERENDUM?

- Referendum- the legislature places the issue before the public for them to decide

## 51. WHAT IS A RECALL?

- Recall- voters remove an elected official by asking for a new election

# UNIT 6: WHY THIS TYPE OF GOVERNMENT? HOW DID WE GET HERE

American Government

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## 52. IN WHAT WAY DID THE MAGNA CARTA INFLUENCE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT?

- the idea of no taxation  
with representation

**53. IN WHAT SPECIFIC WAY DID THE  
PETITION OF RIGHTS INFLUENCE  
AMERICAN GOVERNMENT?**

- Established the concept  
of Habeas Corpus

**54. IN WHAT SPECIFIC WAY DID THE  
ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS  
INFLUENCE AMERICAN  
GOVERNMENT?**

- The rights of freedom of speech, petitioning the government, and bearing arms

## 55. WHAT WAS THOMAS HOBBS SPECIFIC PHILOSOPHICAL BELIEF?

- Social Contract Theory - Governments were established to maintain order from people who would not or could not control themselves.
  - Everyone should be treated equally under the law.
  - Governments should only do things to benefit the people.

## **56. IN WHAT WAY DID THOMAS HOBBS INFLUENCE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT?**

- The authors of the U.S. Constitution realized the need for a powerful national government

## 57. WHAT WAS JOHN LOCKE'S SPECIFIC PHILOSOPHICAL BELIEF?

- “Natural Rights” such as “life, liberty, and property”

## 58. IN WHAT WAY DID JOHN LOCKE INFLUENCE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT?

- influenced the *Declaration of Independence* (1776) by Thomas Jefferson (life, liberty, and “pursuit of happiness”)

## 59. WHAT WAS CHARLES MONTESQUIEU'S SPECIFIC PHILOSOPHICAL BELIEF?

- **“Separation of Powers”**
- Powers should be distributed among three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial.
- Each branch keeps the others from too much power through **“Checks and Balances.”**

## 60. IN WHAT WAY DID CHARLES MONTESQUIEU INFLUENCE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT?

- James Madison (aka “The Father of the Constitution”) directly used the ideas of a three branch government (legislative, executive, and judicial) with checks and balances and separation of powers.

## **61. HOW WAS THE SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY USED IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?**

- Government is created by the people to protect their rights, when those rights are no longer protected, it is the duty of the people to overthrow that government.

**62. WHAT DID THE FEDERALISTS  
WRITE TO CONVINC THE ANTI-  
FEDERALISTS THAT THE  
CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE  
RATIFIED?**

- **THE FEDERALIST PAPERS (85  
ESSAYS)**

## **63.NAME THREE PURPOSES OF THE CONSTITUTION AS OUTLINED IN THE PRE-AMBLE...**

1. To form a more perfect union
2. To establish justice
3. To promote domestic tranquility
4. To provide for the common defense
5. To promote the general welfare
6. To secure blessings of liberty to ourselves (the Framers)  
and our prosperity

## **64.DEFINE FEDERALISM**

**1. POWER DIVIDED BETWEEN  
CENTRAL AND STATE  
GOVERNMENTS**

## **65.DEFINE SEPERATION OF POWERS**

**Separation of Powers: assignment of the lawmaking, law-enforcing, and law-interpreting functions of government to independent legislative, executive, and judicial branches**

## **66.DEFINE CHECK AND BALANCES**

**Checks and Balances: a means of giving each branch of government some scrutiny of and control over the other branches**

## 67.DEFINE RULE OF LAW

► **Rule of Law:** the influence and authority of law within society, especially as a constraint on behavior, including the behavior of government officials.

## **68. WHAT DID MARBURY VS. MADISON ESTABLISH**

**➡ MARBURY Vs. Madison established judicial review. Where the supreme court can have the final say on congressional and presidential decisions.**

## **69.DEFINE UNITARY SYSTEM**

**POWER IS CENTRALIZED.  
STATE/LOCAL  
GOVERNMENTS GET THEIR  
AUTHORITY FROM THE  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

## **70.DEFINE CONFEDERAL SYSTEM**

**POWER HELD BY  
INDEPENDENT STATES.  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IS  
CREATED BY THE STATES**

## **71.DEFINE FEDERAL SYSTEM**

**Power is divided by Central  
and State/Local Governments**

## **72.DEFINE OLIGARCHIC SYSTEM**

**A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT  
WHERE A SMALL GROUP  
HOLDS POWER**

## **73.DEFINE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM**

**A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT  
IN WHICH THE PEOPLE RULE**

## **74.DEFINE PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM**

**A FORM OF DEMOCRATIC  
GOVERNMENT IN WHICH A  
PRESIDENT HEADS THE  
EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

## **75.DEFINE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM**

**A form of government in which executive and legislative functions both reside in an elected assembly or parliament**