

# WHAT IS ANARCHY?



# WHAT IS CIVICS / GOVERNMENT?



## 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.

**Concepts:**  
**Governance**  
**Distribution of Power**



# Comparing Constitutions

## United States Constitution

## Georgia Constitution

### PREAMBLE

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.

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 on the protection and guidance of almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

### ARTICLES

Article 1	The Legislative Branch
Article 2	The Executive Branch
Article 3	The Judicial Branch
Article 4	Relations Among States
Article 5	The Amending Process
Article 6	National Supremacy
Article 7	Ratification Procedure
Amendments 1–10	The Bill of Rights
Amendments 11–26	Other Amendments

Article 1	The Bill of Rights
Article 2	Voting and Elections
Article 3	Legislative Branch
Article 4	Constitutional Boards and Commissions
Article 5	Executive Branch
Article 6	Judicial Branch
Article 7	Taxations and Finance
Article 8	Education
Article 9	Counties and Municipal Corporations
Article 10	Amendments to the Constitution
Article 11	Miscellaneous Provisions

### AMENDMENT PROCESS

Amendments may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress or by a constitutional convention.

Amendments must be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures or by special state conventions.

Amendments may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of the Georgia Legislature.

Amendments must be ratified by a majority vote of the general electorate in a statewide referendum.

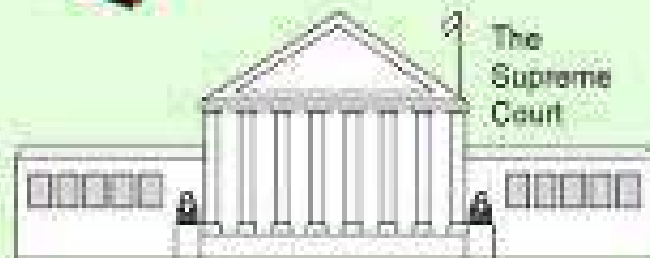
# CONSTITUTION



The U.S. Capital



The White House



The Supreme Court

## LEGISLATIVE

## EXECUTIVE

## JUDICIAL

CONGRESS



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



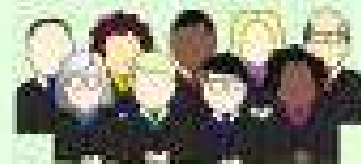
SENATE



PRESIDENT



VICE PRESIDENT



SUPREME COURT

# The Three Branches of Georgia Government

	Executive Branch	Legislative Branch	Judicial Branch
Primary Official or Group	Governor*	General Assembly	Supreme Court*
Primary Role	Enforce Laws	Make Laws	Interpret Laws
Support Organizations	Lieutenant Governor* State School Superintendent* Secretary of State* Attorney General* Commissioner of Agriculture* Commissioner of Insurance Commissioner of Labor*	Senate (up to 56 members)* House of Representatives (180 members or more)*	Court of Appeals* Superior Courts* State Courts Juvenile Courts Probate Courts Magistrate Courts



# Checks and Balances

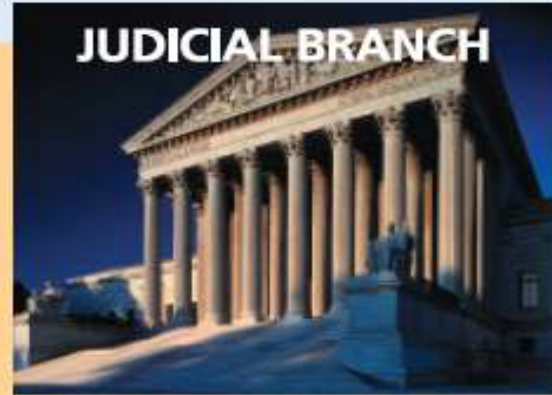
## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



The President

- May pardon people convicted of federal crimes
- Appoints federal judges
- May veto laws passed by Congress
- May call special session of Congress

## JUDICIAL BRANCH



The Supreme Court  
Other Federal Courts

- May declare president's actions unconstitutional
- May declare laws unconstitutional

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



Senate and House of Representatives

- May override president's veto
- May refuse to approve treaty written by president
- May refuse to approve president's appointments
- May remove a president from office if he or she is found guilty of wrongdoing

- May overrule decisions of the courts by proposing constitutional amendments
- May remove federal judge if he or she is found guilty of wrongdoing

# RIGHTS

## Bill of Rights

- Life, Liberty, and Property
- Freedom of Religion
- Freedom of Speech and Press
- Right to Bear Arms
- Right to Assemble and Petition
- Right to Trial by Jury
- Protection from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

# RESPONSIBILITIES

Vote

Pay Taxes

Obey Laws

Serve on Jury

Selective Service



## VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

18 years old

U.S. citizen

Resident of County You Vote

## ELECTIONS

President &  
Vice President

2 US Senators  
13 US  
Representatives

Governor &  
Lieutenant  
Governor

56 State Senators  
& 180 State  
Representatives

County officials (Mayor,  
School Board, Sheriff)

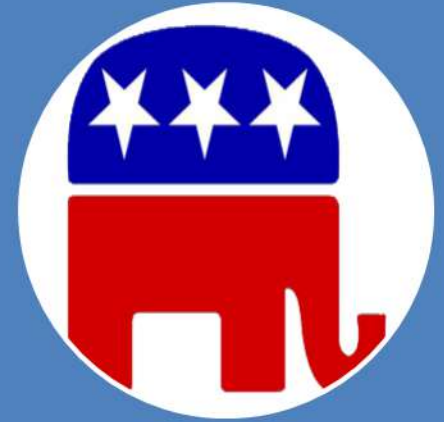
# POLITICAL PARTIES IN AMERICA



DEMOCRAT



INDEPENDENT



REPUBLICAN



## SS8CG2

The student will analyze the role of the **legislative branch** in Georgia state government.

- a. Explain the qualifications, term, election, and duties of members of the General Assembly.
- b. Describe the organization of the General Assembly, with emphasis on leadership and the committee system.
- c. Evaluate how the legislative branch fulfills its role as the lawmaking body for the state of Georgia.

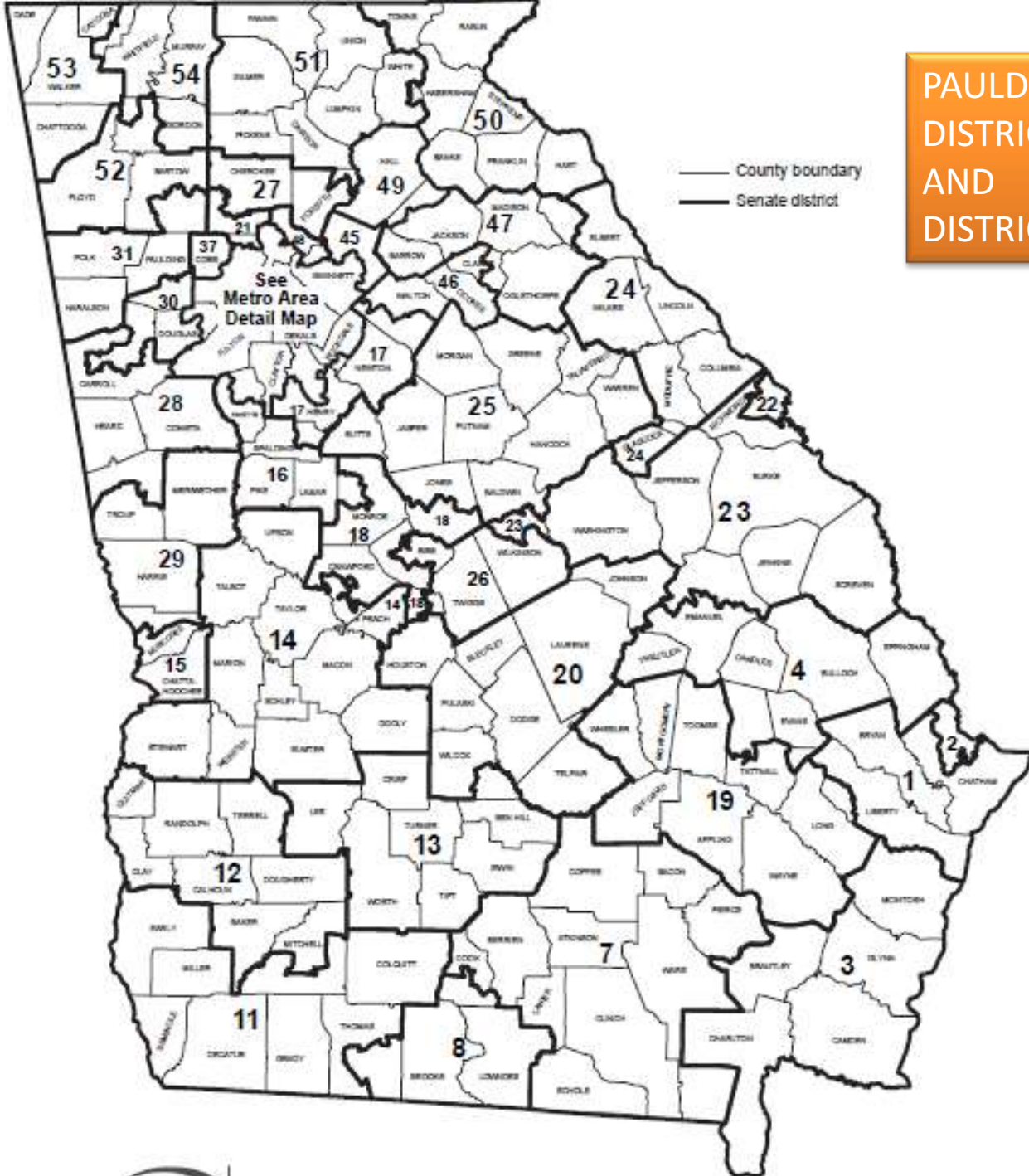
**Concepts:**

**Governance**

**Distribution of Power**



<b>GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b> <b>180 MEMBERS</b>	<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b> <b>THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY</b>	<b>GEORGIA SENATE</b> <b>56 MEMBERS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MUST BE <b>21</b> YEARS OLD</li> <li>• GEORGIA RESIDENT FOR 2 YEARS</li> <li>• MUST LIVE IN DISTRICT</li> </ul>	<b>QUALIFICATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MUST BE <b>25</b> YEARS OLD</li> <li>• GEORGIA RESIDENT FOR 2 YEARS</li> <li>• MUST LIVE IN DISTRICT</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SERVE <b>2</b> YEAR TERMS</li> <li>• NO TERM LIMITS</li> </ul>	<b>TERM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SERVE <b>2</b> YEAR TERMS</li> <li>• NO TERM LIMITS</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>180</b> DIFFERENT HOUSE DISTRICTS</li> <li>• VOTE DURING GENERAL ELECTION EVERY EVEN NUMBERED YEARS</li> </ul>	<b>ELECTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>56</b> DIFFERENT SENATE DISTRICTS</li> <li>• VOTE DURING GENERAL ELECTION EVERY EVEN NUMBERED YEARS</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROPOSING (MAKING) LAWS</li> <li>• PASSING GEORGIA'S BUDGET</li> <li>• AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION</li> </ul>	<b>DUTIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROPOSING (MAKING) LAWS</li> <li>• PASSING GEORGIA'S BUDGET</li> <li>• AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>36</b> COMMITTEES (groups of representatives who meet to pass bills / laws)</li> </ul>	<b>COMMITTEE SYSTEM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>26</b> COMMITTEES</li> </ul>

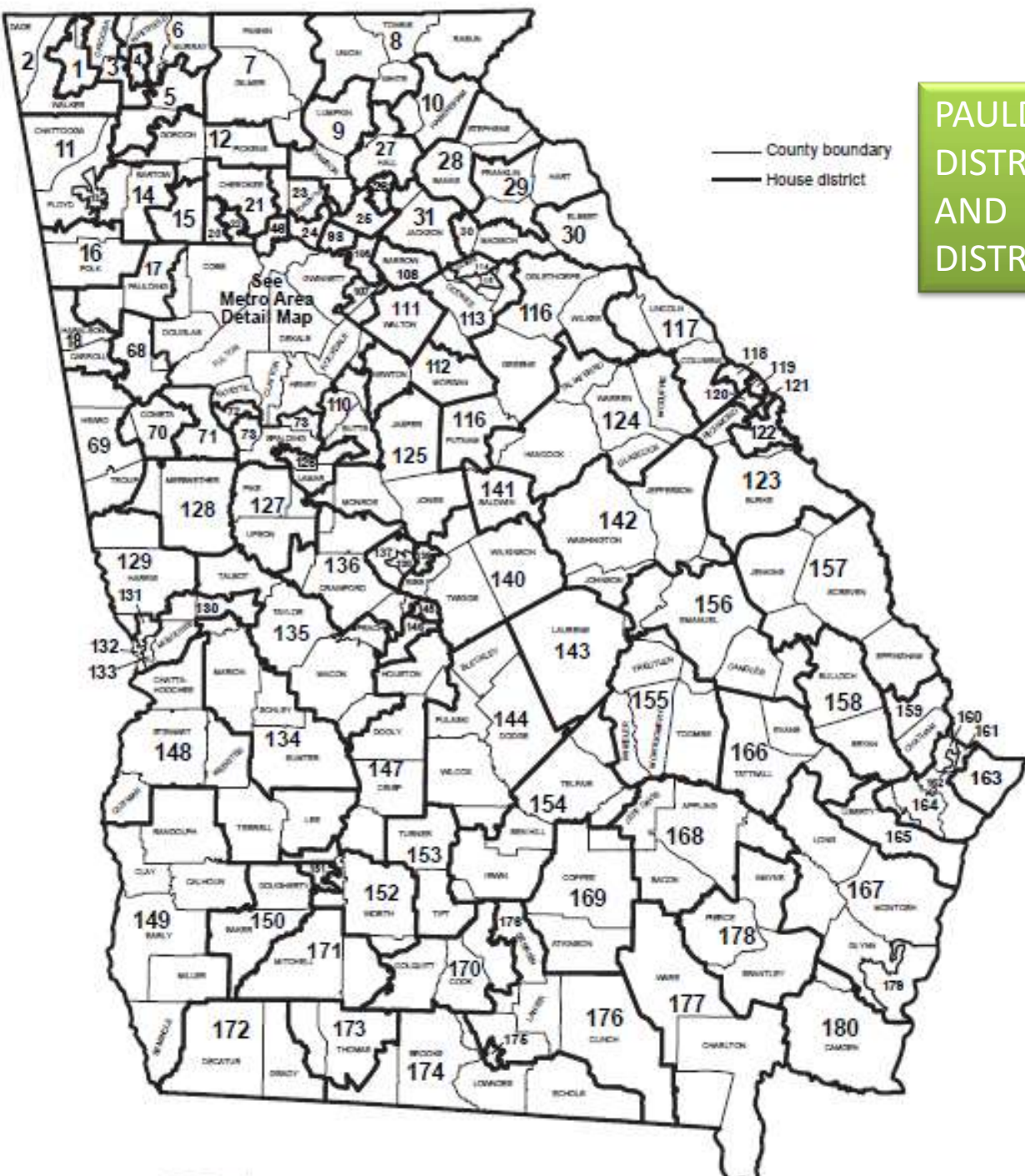


PAULDING LOCATED IN  
 DISTRICT 30 [BILL HAMRICK](#)  
 AND  
 DISTRICT 31 [BILL HEATH](#)





PAULDING LOCATED IN  
DISTRICTS 17 HOWARD MAXWELL  
AND  
DISTRICT 19 DANIEL STOUT

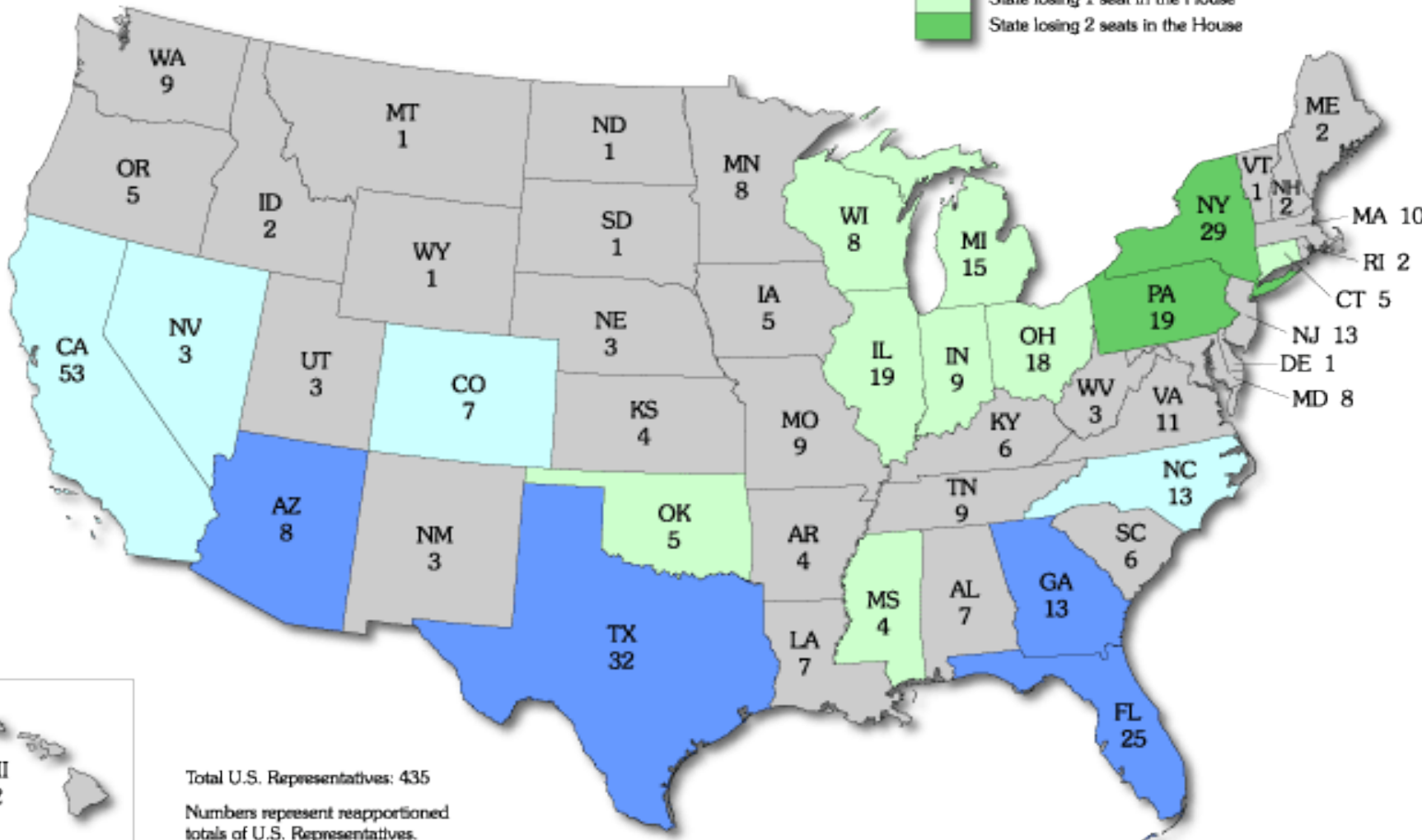


# U.S. REPRESENTATIVES



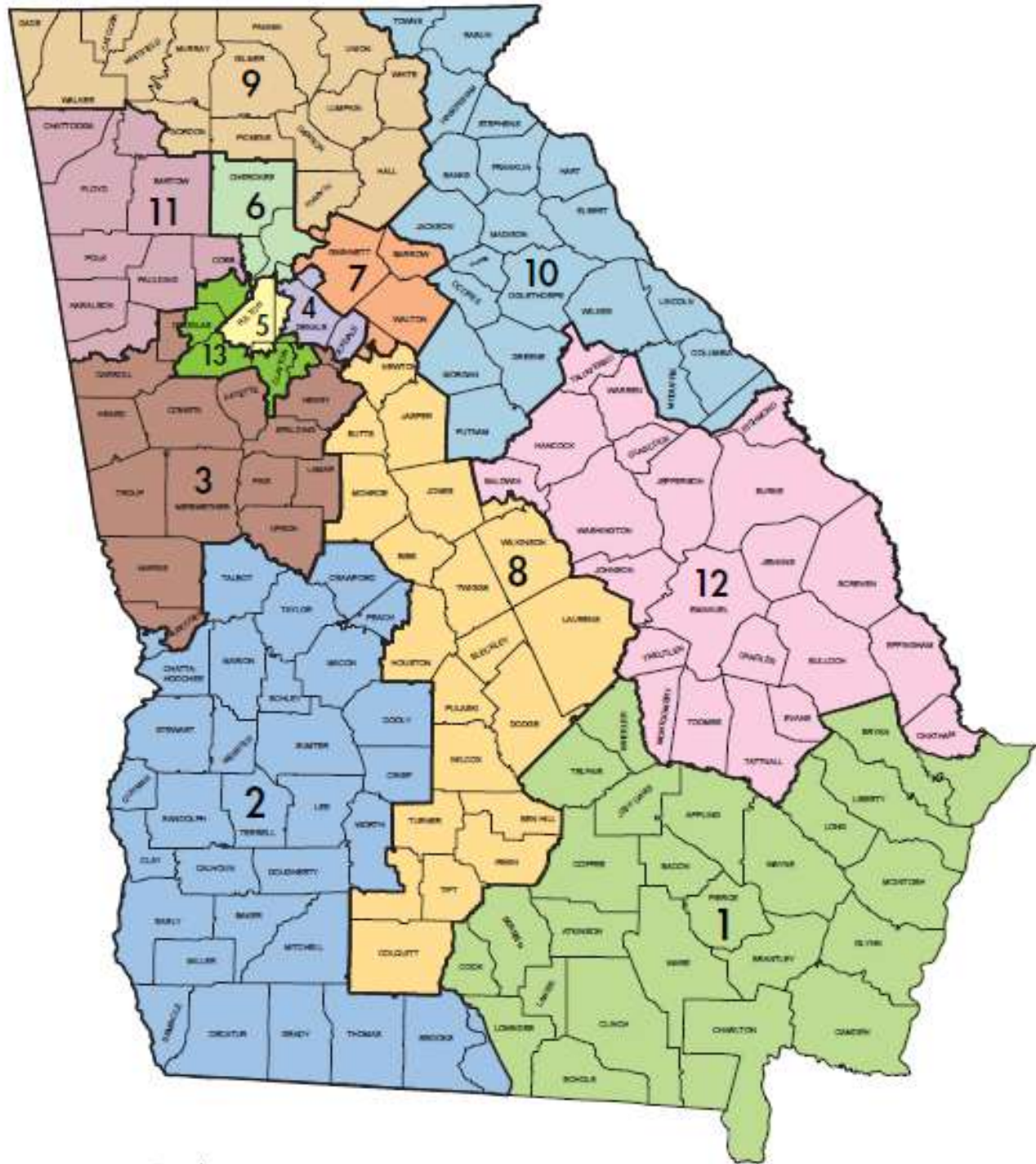
Change from 1990 to 2000

- State gaining 2 seats in the House
- State gaining 1 seat in the House
- No change
- State losing 1 seat in the House
- State losing 2 seats in the House



Total U.S. Representatives: 435

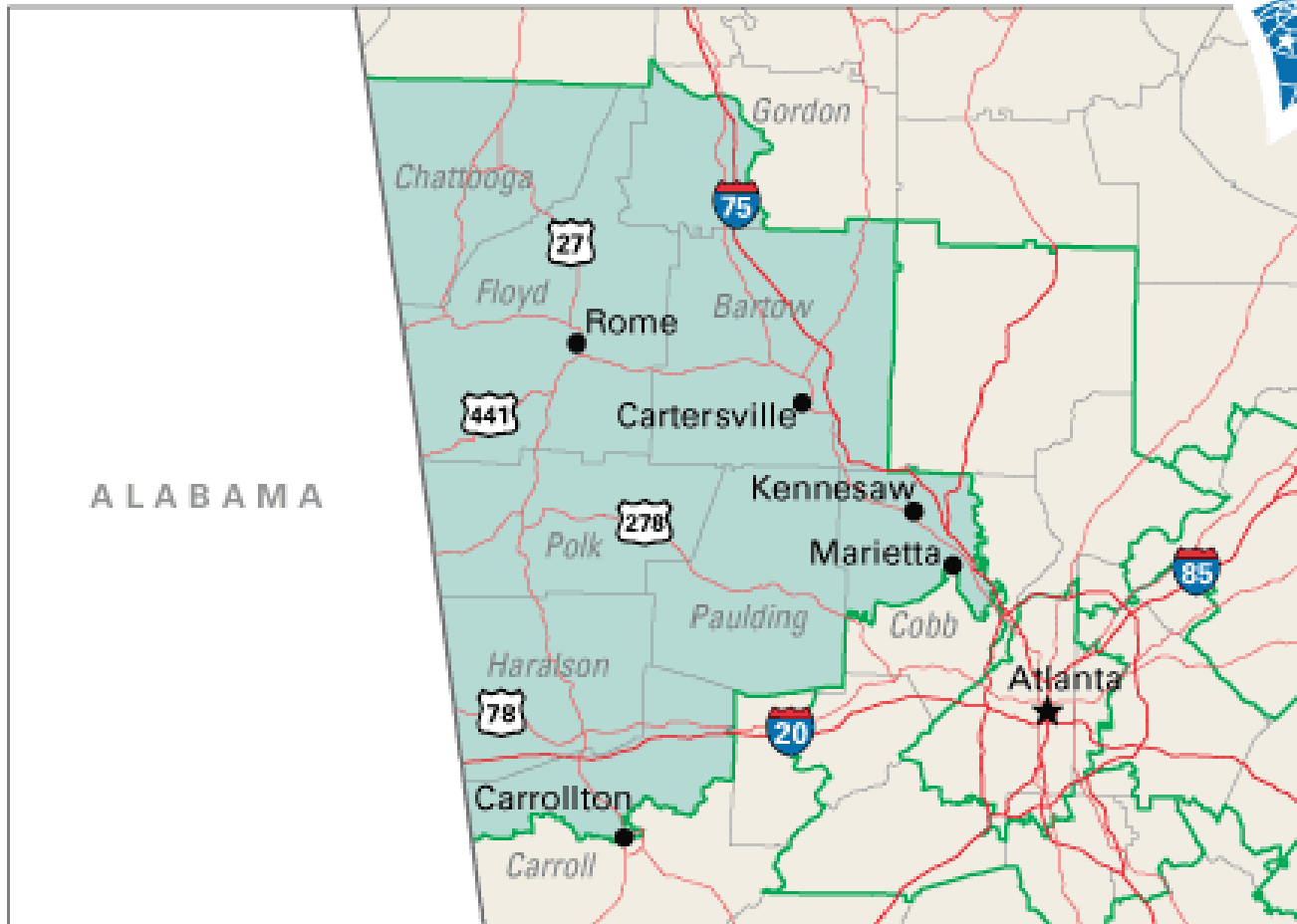
Numbers represent reapportioned totals of U.S. Representatives.



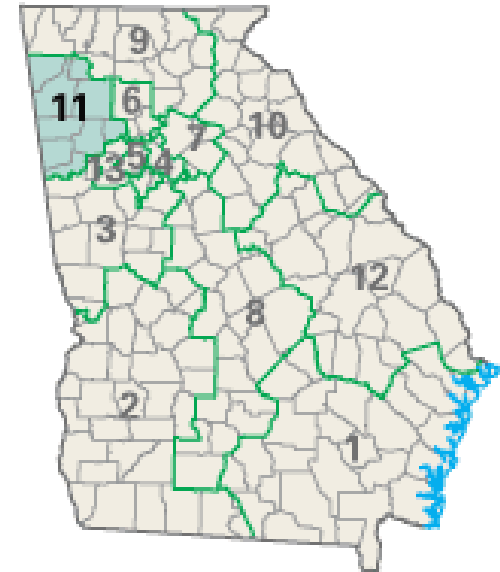
# Congressional District 11



nationalatlas.gov™



**11** Congressional District  
Cobb County

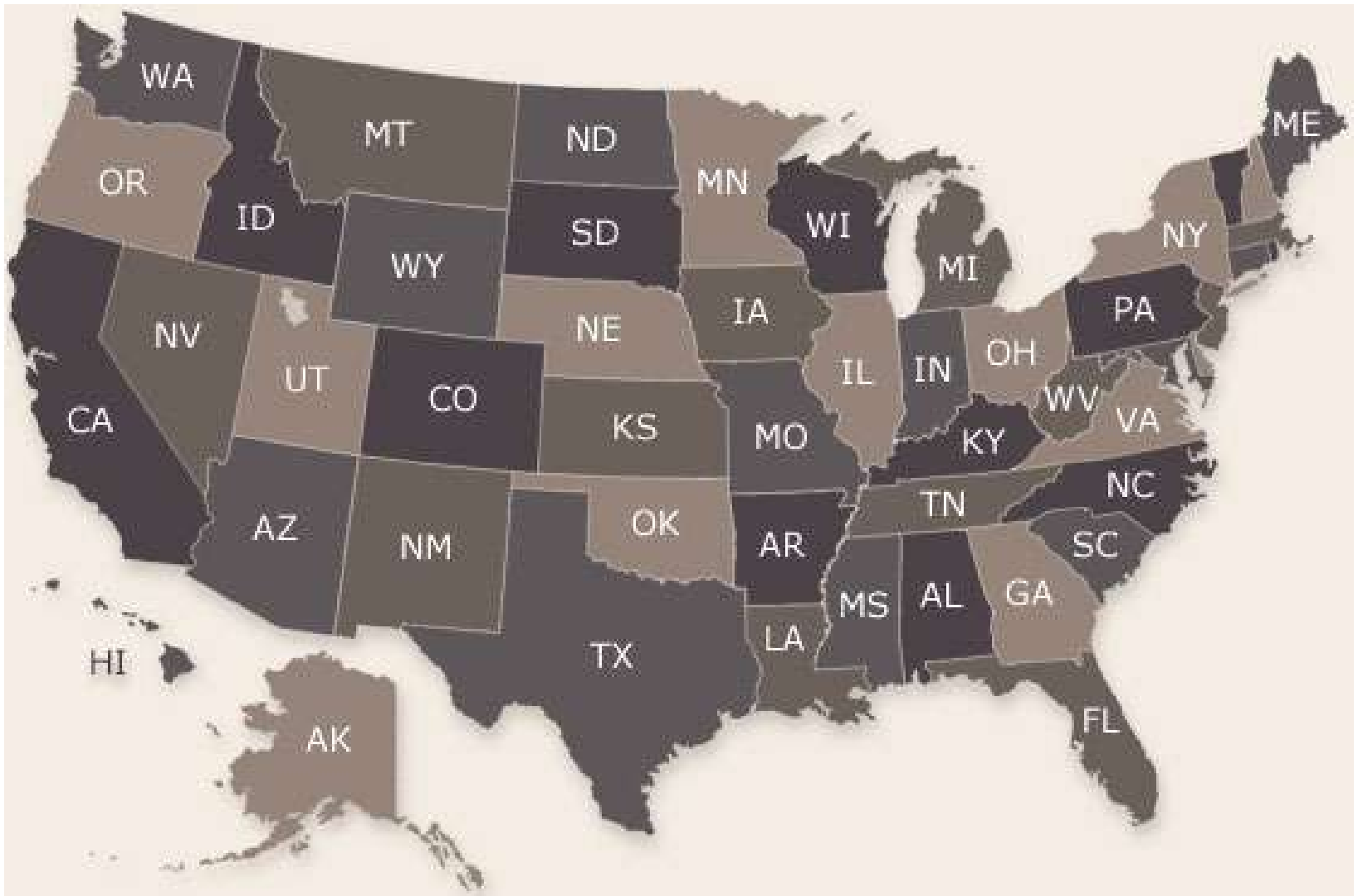


*Georgia (13 Districts)*





# UNITED STATES SENATE





# HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



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## SS8CG3

The student will analyze the role of the **executive branch** in Georgia state government.

- a. Explain the qualifications, term, election, and duties of the governor and lieutenant governor.
- b. Describe the organization of the executive branch, with emphasis on major policy areas of state programs; include education, human resources, public safety, transportation, economic development, and natural resources.
- c. Evaluate how the executive branch fulfills its role through state agencies that administer programs and enforce laws.

**Concepts:**

**Governance**

**Distribution of Power**



GOVERNOR	EXECUTIVE BRANCH	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MUST BE <b>30</b> YEARS OLD</li> <li>• CITIZEN OF U.S. FOR 15 YEARS</li> <li>• RESIDENT OF STATE FOR 6 YEARS</li> </ul>	<b>QUALIFICATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MUST BE <b>30</b> YEARS OLD</li> <li>• CITIZEN OF U.S. FOR 15 YEARS</li> <li>• RESIDENT OF STATE FOR 6 YEARS</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SERVE <b>4</b> YEAR TERMS</li> <li>• CAN RUN FOR A SECOND TERM</li> </ul>	<b>TERM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SERVE <b>4</b> YEAR TERMS</li> <li>• NO TERM LIMITS</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MUST WIN THE PARTY PRIMARY</li> <li>• ELECTED BY CITIZENS - POPULAR VOTE DURING GENERAL ELECTION</li> </ul>	<b>ELECTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ELECTED BY CITIZENS</li> <li>• DOES NOT HAVE TO BE FROM THE SAME PARTY AS THE GOVERNOR</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER</li> <li>• COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF MILITARY</li> <li>• CAN VETO (REJECT) LAWS</li> <li>• CAN SIGN BILLS INTO LAW</li> <li>• APPOINTS PEOPLE TO OFFICES</li> <li>• HELPS DIRECT THE STATE BUDGET</li> </ul>	<b>DUTIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE</li> <li>• DECIDES WHO SERVES ON THE DIFFERENT SENATE COMMITTEES</li> <li>• 1<sup>ST</sup> PERSON TO SUCCEED (REPLACE) THE GOVERNOR</li> </ul>

# ORGANIZATION of the EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## STATE DEPARTMENTS

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- State School Superintendent
- Curriculum, teacher certification, education programs, education funds, and approves textbooks

### DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

- Welfare programs for the unemployed
- Helps create jobs in Georgia
- Medical services for children and elderly

### DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- Conservation and protection of state parks and historic sites
- Wildlife management
- Hunting and fishing license

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

- Georgia State Patrol polices state and interstate roads
- Capitol Police protects government buildings
- Motor Carrier Compliance inspect cargo shipments and hazardous materials

### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Interstate and State road and bridge construction and maintenance
- Public transportation services (buses and rail system)
- Shipping ports in Savannah and Brunswick

### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Showcase Georgia to attract out of state businesses
- Promotes tourism
- Helps improve the economy of Georgia by creating jobs



## SS8CG4

The student will analyze the role of the **judicial branch** in Georgia state government.

- a. Explain the structure of the court system in Georgia including trial and appellate procedures and how judges are selected.
- b. Explain the difference between criminal law and civil law.
- c. Describe the adult justice system, emphasizing the different jurisdictions, terminology, and steps in the criminal justice process.
- d. Describe ways to avoid trouble and settle disputes peacefully.
- e. Evaluate how the judicial branch fulfills its role in interpreting the laws of Georgia and ensuring justice in our legal system.

Concepts:

Governance

Distribution of Power



# COURT TERMINOLOGY

# COURT TERMINOLOGY

- MISDEMEANOR = CRIME THAT RECEIVES LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF PUNISHMENT or FINE OF LESS THAN \$1,000
- FELONY = CRIME THAT RECEIVES MORE THAN ONE YEAR OF PUNISHMENT or FINE OF MORE THAN \$1,000
- APPELLATE = HIGHER COURT WHERE PEOPLE APPEAL THEIR CONVICTION TO GET IT CHANGED
- PROSECUTOR = GOVERNMENT TRIAL LAWYER WHO TRIES TO PROVE A SUSPECTED CRIMINAL IS GUILTY
- DEFENDANT = A PERSON CHARGED WITH A CRIME
- PLAINTIFF = A PERSON WHO SUES OR HAS A COMPLAINT AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON
- JURY = CITIZENS WHO SIT IN ON A TRIAL AND DETERMINE IF SOMEONE IS GUILTY OR INNOCENT
- JURISDICTION = GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND THE TYPES OF CASES A CERTAIN COURT IS ABLE TO HOLD

# WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRIMINAL LAW AND CIVIL LAW?

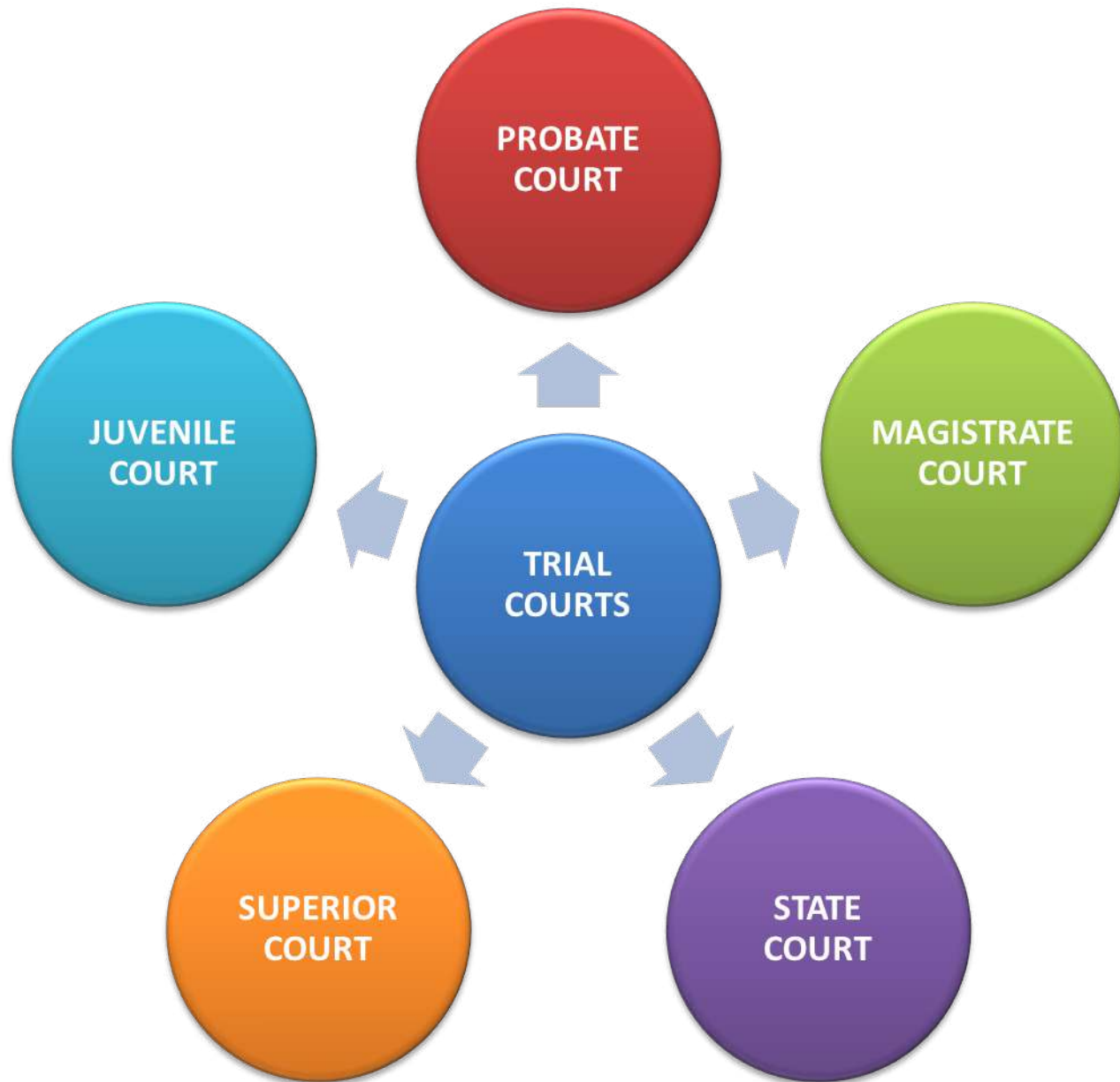
## CRIMINAL LAW

- Misdemeanors (less than one year in jail) and Felonies (more than one year in jail)
- The national, state, or local government (Prosecutor) claims a person (the Defendant) committed a crime.
- If found guilty by a judge or jury the Defendant is sentenced to either jail, probation, community service, and/or a fine

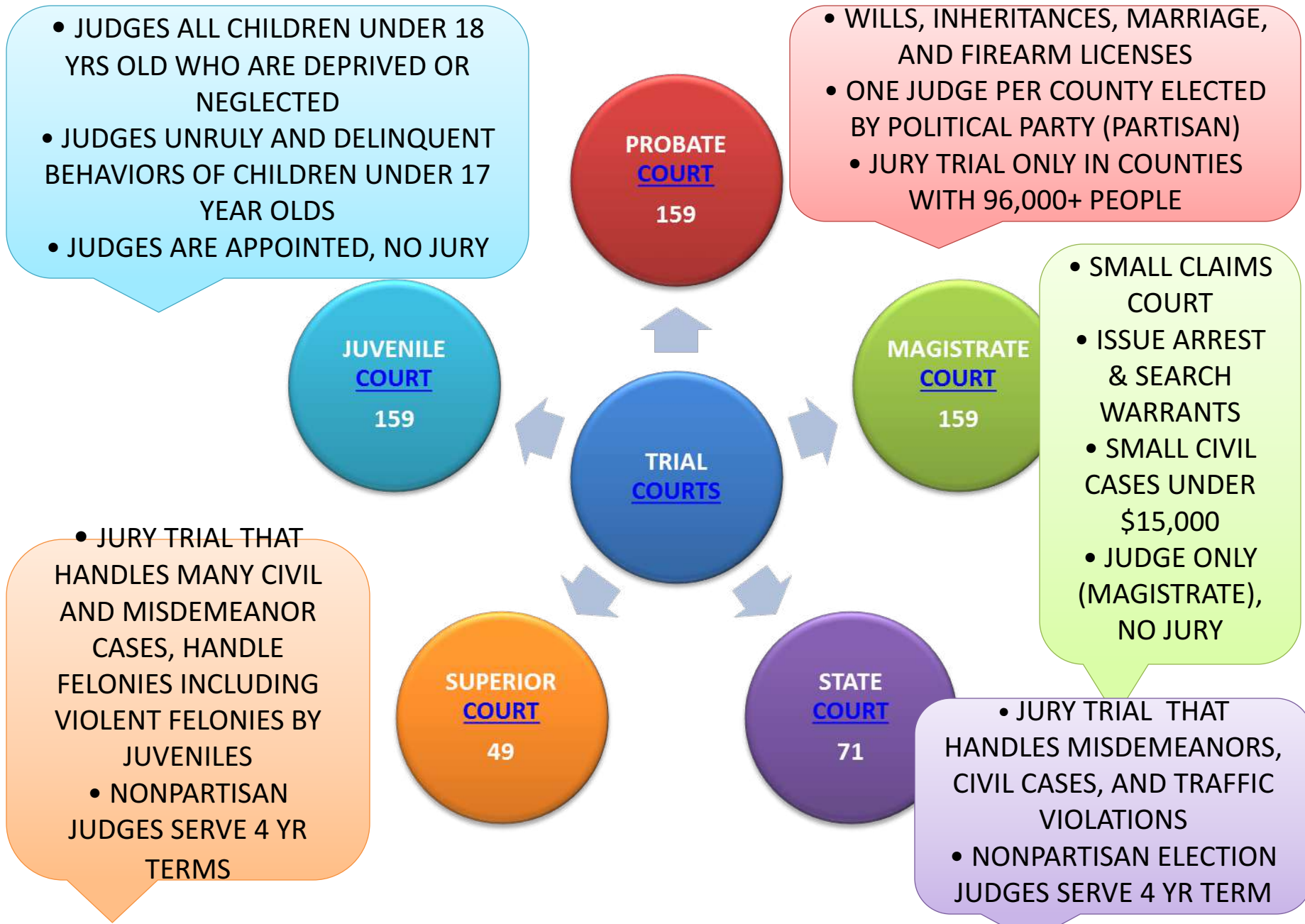
## CIVIL LAW

- A person or group that has a complaint against another person or group
- Plaintiff sues a Defendant and a judge must determine guilt based on facts, evidence, and testimony
- If Plaintiff wins the case the Defendant must pay money (damages) or stop doing what they were charged with
- The defendant never goes to jail if found guilty in a Civil case

# WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRIAL COURTS IN GEORGIA?



# WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRIAL COURTS IN GEORGIA?





# WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF APPELLATE COURTS IN GEORGIA?

SUPREME COURT

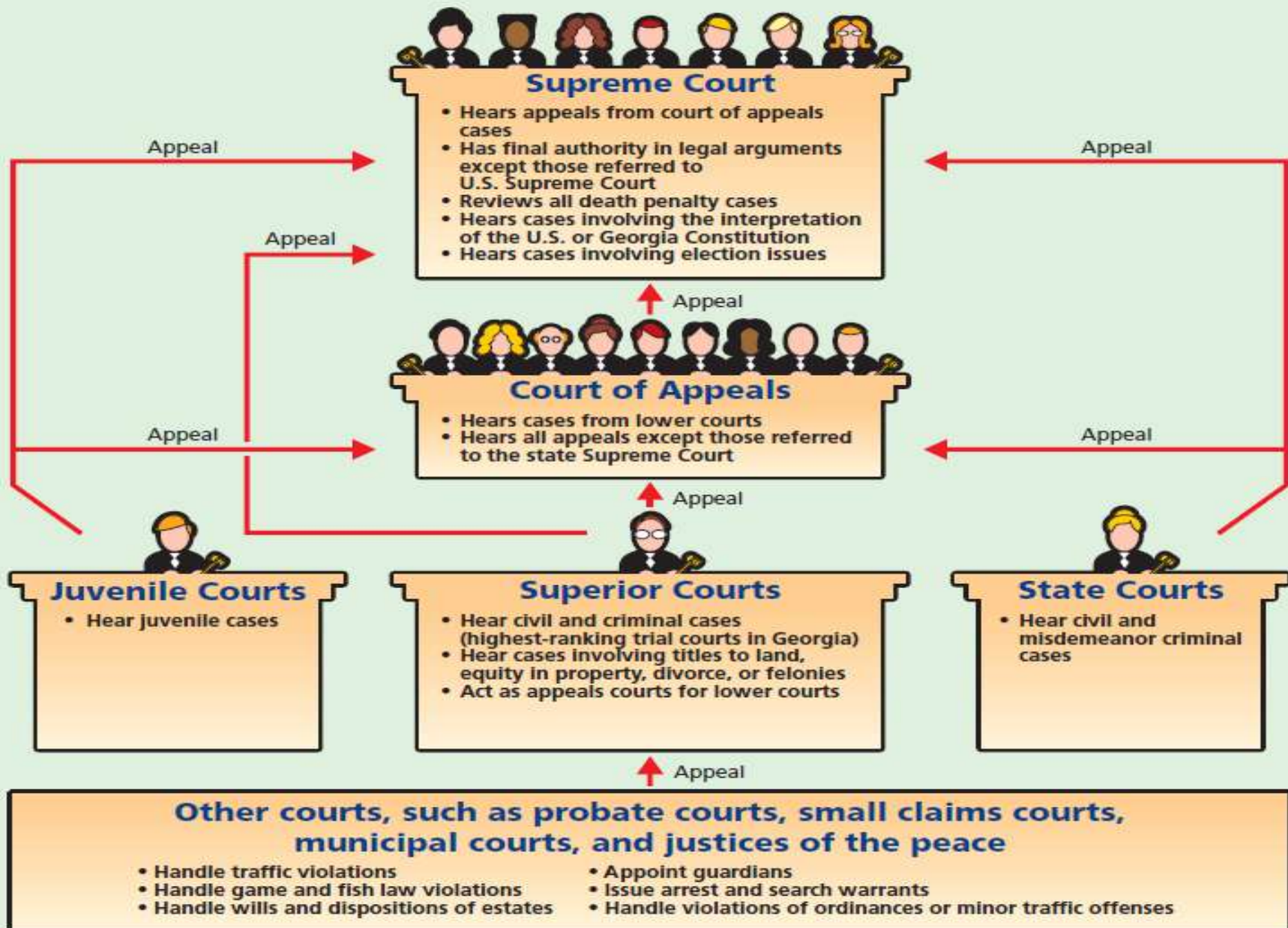
APPELLATE COURTS

COURT OF APPEALS

- HANDLES APPEALS INVOLVING CIVIL AND TRIAL CASES FROM THE SUPERIOR, STATE, AND JUVENILE COURTS
- JUDGES ELECTED FOR SIX YEARS
- NO JURIES

- GEORGIA'S HIGHEST COURT
- REVIEWS CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES IN TRIAL COURTS AND COURT OF APPEALS
- HANDLES ALL CASES INVOLVING THE DEATH PENALTY
- MAKES SURE ELECTIONS ARE FAIR
- 7 JUSTICES (JUDGES) ARE ELECTED TO SIX YEAR TERMS
- THE CHIEF JUSTICE IS CHOSEN BY THE OTHER JUDGES
- NO WITNESSES OR JURIES

# Georgia's Court System



# WHAT ARE WAYS TO SOLVE DISPUTES PEACEFULLY WITHOUT GOING TO COURT?



## SS8CG6

The student will explain how the Georgia court system treats **juvenile offenders**.

- a. Explain the difference between delinquent behavior and unruly behavior and the consequences of each
- b. Describe the rights of juveniles when taken into custody.
- c. Describe the juvenile justice system, emphasizing the different jurisdictions, terminology, and steps in the juvenile justice process.
- d. Explain the seven delinquent behaviors that can subject juvenile offenders to the adult criminal process, how the decision to transfer to adult court is made, and the possible consequences.

Concepts:

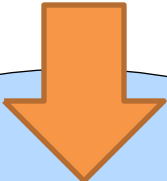
Governance

Distribution of Power

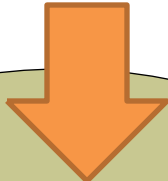


# WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNRULY BEHAVIOR AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR?

## UNRULY BEHAVIOR (STATUS OFFENSES)

- 
- REFUSES TO GO TO SCHOOL (TRUANCY)
  - FREQUENTLY DISOBEYS PARENTS
  - RUNS AWAY FROM HOME
  - VIOLATES CURFEW 12:00am to 5:00am
  - GOES TO A BAR WITHOUT PARENTS OR CAREGIVERS AND HAS ALCOHOL

## DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR

- 
- CHILD 17 OR YOUNGER THAT COMMITS A DELINQUENT ACT WHICH WOULD BE A CRIMINAL ACT IF COMMITTED BY AN ADULT
  - ARE NOT ARRESTED, INSTEAD THEY ARE DETAINED
  - JUVENILES AREN'T SENTENCED TO JAIL, INSTEAD THEY ARE PLACED IN CUSTODY OF A YOUTH DETENTION CENTER

JUVENILE  
BEHAVIOR

# JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION

GEORGIA'S JUVENILE COURTS HAVE JURISDICTION OVER THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- UNRULY JUVENILES
- DELINQUENTS JUVENILES
- JUVENILES WHO COMMIT TRAFFIC OFFENSES
- DEPRIVED JUVENILES (CHILDREN 18 OR YOUNGER LIVING AT HOME WHO ARE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED BY THEIR PARENTS OR GUARDIANS)
- PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING JUDICIAL CONSENT FOR MARRIAGE, EMPLOYMENT, OR ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMED SERVICES



# RIGHTS OF JUVENILES WHILE IN CUSTODY

**JUVENILES ARE NEVER UNDER ARREST  
INSTEAD THEY ARE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY**  
CHILDREN UNDER 18 HAVE A RIGHT TO...

- A LAWYER
- CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES
- PROVIDE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT ONE'S CASE
- PROVIDE WITNESSES TO SUPPORT CASE
- REMAIN SILENT
- APPEAL
- A TRANSCRIPT OF THE TRIAL

# JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS

- Robb is 14 and is caught trespassing inside a school on a Saturday with his friends
- Robb is taken into custody (detained) by police
- Police notify Robb's parents and depending on the delinquent act Robb is either released back to his parents or detained in a Youth Detention Center
- If detained, Robb is in detention and goes to a ***probable cause hearing*** in front of a judge
- Robb is then either 1) released, 2) has an informal adjustment, or 3) a formal hearing

**GENERALLY, AN INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT IS HELD FOR 1<sup>ST</sup> TIME OFFENDERS – THIS INCLUDES COUNSELING OR COMMUNITY SERVICE AND/OR PAYING FOR DAMAGES OR A FINE**

- If the judge says Robb must go to a ***formal hearing*** then the complaining witness (private citizen or police officer) files a petition outlining the wrongdoing
- A summons is issued for Robb, his parents, and the witness(es) to attend the formal hearing
- The 1<sup>st</sup> hearing is called a ***adjudicatory hearing***, kind of like a trial but without a jury
- The judge hears both sides of the case and evidence and decides if Robb is guilty
- If guilty, the court schedules a second hearing called a ***dispositional hearing***
- In the dispositional hearing the judge determines the punishment for the offense
- Robb is then sentenced: either put on probation and counseling; pay for damages or a fine; community service work; suspension of driver's license; put in a Youth Detention Center for up to five years; put into a special boot camp
- The final step in the process is that Robb can *appeal* his case

CAN A CHILD BE ARRESTED AND PUT ON TRIAL  
IN AN ADULT COURT?

**YES!!!**

# WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DELINQUENT ACTS? GEORGIA'S 7 DEADLY SINS OR VIOLENT CRIMES



# WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DELINQUENT ACTS? GEORGIA'S 7 DEADLY SINS OR VIOLENT CRIMES

IF ANY OF THESE  
CRIMES ARE  
COMMITTED BY  
A CHILD AGES  
13, 14, 15, OR  
16  
THEN THE CHILD  
IS NOT TRIED IN  
A JUVENILE  
COURT, BUT  
INSTEAD TRIED  
AS AN ADULT IN  
A SUPERIOR  
COURT



THESE CRIMES  
ARE ALL  
FELONIES AND  
THE CHILD WILL  
SERVE THEIR  
SENTENCE IN A  
YOUTH  
DETENTION  
CENTER AND  
THEN WILL BE  
MOVED TO AN  
ADULT PRISON  
WHEN THEY  
TURN 17

## SS8CG5

The student will analyze the role of **local governments** in the state of Georgia.

- a. Explain the origins, functions, purposes, and differences of county and city governments in Georgia.
- b. Compare and contrast the weak mayor-council, the strong mayor-council, and the council-manager forms of city government.
- c. Describe the functions of special-purpose governments.
- d. Evaluate the role of local government working with state agencies to administer state programs.

Concepts:

Governance

Distribution of Power





# LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT

- 159 Counties – their powers are described in the Georgia Constitution
- Power to tax, police/sheriff, construct roads, provide public health care, parks, libraries, and public education
- Board of commissioners elected by the people to help organize and provide these services to the residents

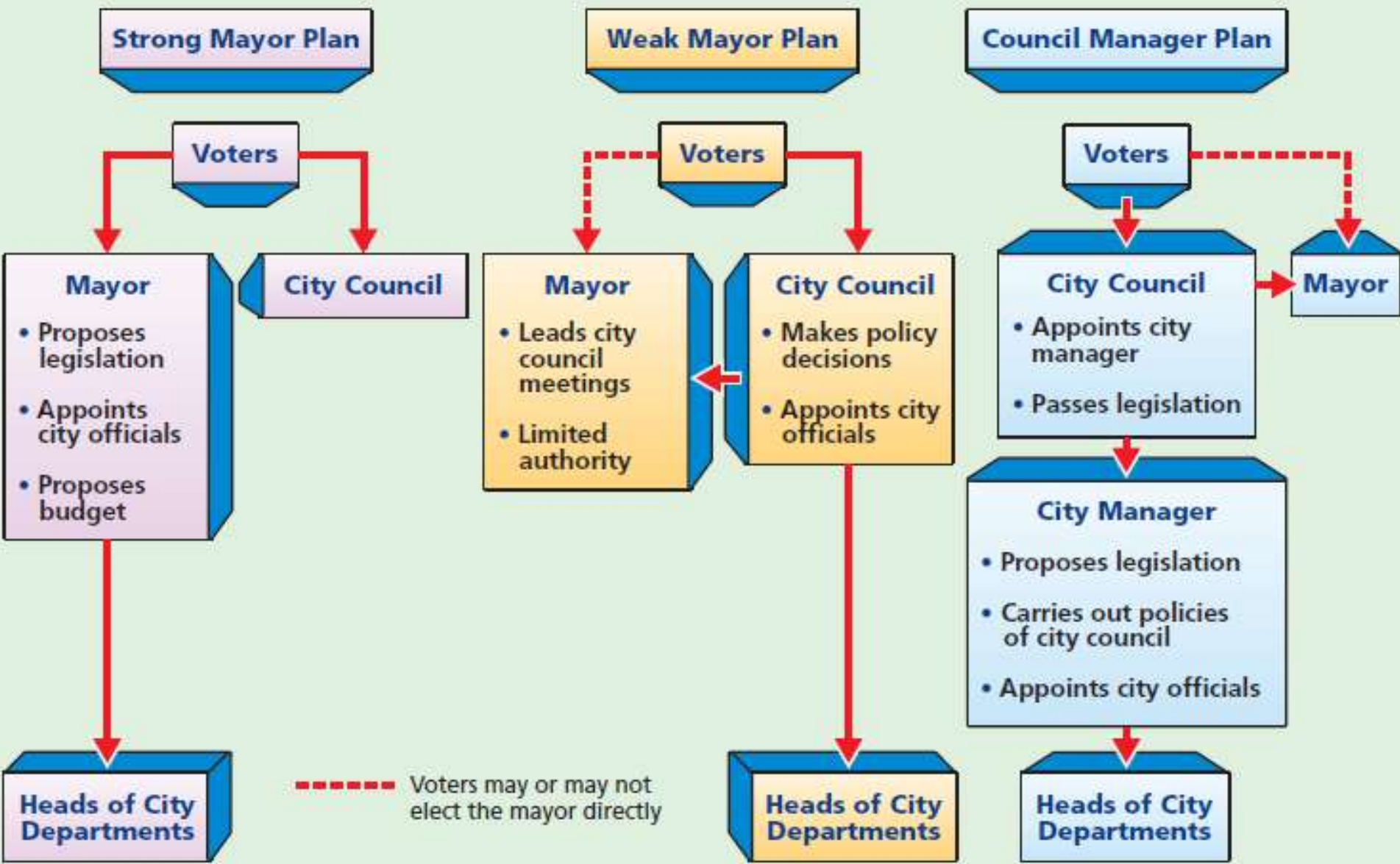
## CITY GOVERNMENT

### (MUNICIPALITY)

- 535 cities and towns in Georgia
- Must receive a charter from the state to create a new town (200 residents, at least 3 miles away from nearest town, 2/3 of land used for residential and business)
- Mayor council or council management system
- Power to provide local police, license businesses, maintain streets and sidewalks, control traffic, provide water and sewage services



# Forms of City Government



## SS8E4

**The student will identify revenue sources for and services provided by state and local governments.**

- a. Trace sources of state revenue such as sales taxes, federal grants, personal income taxes, and property taxes.
- b. Explain the distribution of state revenue to provide services.
- c. Evaluate how choices are made given the limited revenues of state and local governments.

Concepts:

Governance

Distribution of Power



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SS8E5

The student will explain personal money management choices in terms of:

**income**  
**spending**  
**credit**  
**saving**  
**investing**







## SS8E3

### **The student will evaluate the influence of Georgia's economic growth and development.**

- a. Define profit and describe how profit is an incentive for entrepreneurs.
- b. Explain how entrepreneurs take risks to develop new goods and services to start a business.
- c. Evaluate the importance of entrepreneurs in Georgia who developed such enterprises as Coca-Cola, Delta Airlines, Georgia-Pacific, and Home Depot.

Concepts:

LOCATION

PRODUCTION – DISTRIBUTION - CONSUMPTION





## SS8E2

The student will explain the benefits of **free trade**.

- a. Describe how Georgians have engaged in trade in different historical time periods.
- b. Explain how the four transportation systems from SS8G2 contribute to Georgia's role in trade.

Concepts:

LOCATION

PRODUCTION – DISTRIBUTION - CONSUMPTION



