

## GOAL 1 MONSTER REVIEW

### Colonies

New England – MA, NH, CT, RI, triangle trade, middle passage, **Puritan (Mass Bay), City on a Hill – John Winthrop, Pilgrim**

(Plym), **Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson (RI) - religious dissenters**, New England Town Meetings, **Mayflower Compact**

Middle – NY, DE, NJ, PA, William Penn – Quakers, trade, farming, **bread basket**

Southern – MD, VA, NC, SC, GA, tobacco, rice, indigo, slaves, indentured servants, John Smith – **Jamestown**, James Oglethorpe – debtors colony, **Maryland Toleration Act**

### Foundational Events and Documents

**Magna Carta** (1215) – Limited government, taxation requires consent

**Bacons Rebellion** – settlers in western Virginia rebel against gov. Showed frustration over gov. control by wealthy planters, willingness to fight

**Mayflower Compact** (1620) – Establish the concept of self-govt.

**VA House of Burgesses** (1619)– First representative body in the colonies

**Maryland Toleration Act** – Religious freedom for Christians, including Catholics

**Fundamental Orders of Conn.** (1639) – First written constitution in the colonies.

**English Bill of Rights** – Established the Supremacy of Parliament, rights of the accused

**John Peter Zenger Case** (1735) – freedom of the press

**Great Awakening** – growth of religious ideas other than the church of England

**Albany Plan** (1755) – Franklin’s attempt to unite colonies for defense. Union of States.

### Road to the Revolution

**Salutary neglect** – English policy of non-enforcement of trade regulations

**Mercantilism** – Exploitation of colonies for the benefit of the mother country, trade restrictions were placed on the colonies by GB

**French and Indian War** – Colonies + GB vs. Fr. + Indians, dispute over Ohio Valley territory, significance: **War debt causes salutary neglect to end.**

**Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act (Boston Massacre), Declaratory Act, Tea Act (Boston Tea Party), Intolerable (Coercive) Acts** – Series of taxes and declarations imposed by GB, Resulted in growing

colonist discontent

**Common Sense** – **Thomas Paine**, Colonies should declare independence

**Declaration of Independence** (1776) – **Jefferson** uses **John Locke’s** ideas of **natural rights and “Social Contract Theory”** to justify separation from England

### After the Revolution

Treaty of Paris 1783 – ended Rev War

**Articles of Confederation** – first government after the Rev. War. Weaknesses included: no courts, no taxes, difficult to change, no regulation of trade, no enforcement of laws passed, no national currency

**Northwest Ordinance** (1787) – Outlined steps for statehood, this is one of the only positive outcomes of the Articles of Confed.

**Shay’s Rebellion** – revealed the weaknesses of the Articles. Led by outraged farmers.

### Constitutional Convention

Delegates originally met to revise the Articles.

Compromises

- **VA/NJ Plans** – resulted in the **Great Compromise** (Large States satisfied by House of Rep. and Small states by Senate)
- **3/5 Compromise** – Slaves = 3/5 of a person for the purpose of representation.
- Other conflicting issues: tax on exports, slave trade regulations, how should the president be elected (Electoral College)

### Federalist vs. Anti-federalist

**Federalists- favored a strong federal govt.**, Supported Constitution, Madison, Hamilton, John Jay wrote the Federalists Papers to encourage ratification of the Const.

**Anti-Federalists – feared strong federal govt.**, Opposed the Const., Supported states rights, Wanted the Bill of Rights, George Mason, John Hancock, Patrick Henry

Constitution ratified after **Bill of Rights** were added.

## GOAL 1 – Review Homework

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. What was the first document in the colonies to establish the concept of self-government?

2. What was the first successful English colony in the New World?
3. What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement?
4. What was the purpose of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay settlements?
5. What is the difference between a Puritan and a Separatist?
6. Who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony and said “we shall be as a city upon a hill?”
7. Which colony was set up as a debtors’ colony?
8. Which region of colonies was known as the Bread Colonies?
9. What was the first written constitution in the colonies?
10. What document allowed religious freedom to all Christians, including Catholics?
11. What document limited the power of the English monarch in 1215?
12. What was the first representative assembly in the colonies?
13. What colonial case established freedom of the press?
14. What was the first government after the Revolutionary War?
15. What term describes the non-enforcement of trade regulations by England?
16. Did the colonists like salutary neglect?
17. England placed trade restrictions on the colonies. England benefited from these trade restrictions. What term describes this?
18. What event involved colonists threatening British soldiers and resulted in the death of Crispus Attucks?
19. What Act by Parliament led to the Boston Tea Party?
20. What Acts were passed as a result of the Boston Tea Party?
21. Who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?
22. What are John Locke’s natural rights?
23. John Locke believed that man’s natural state is free but man chooses to form a government to protect his property. What theory does this describe?
24. What did Thomas Paine encourage in his pamphlet, *Common Sense*?
25. What law outlined steps for statehood for land around the Ohio River Territory?
26. Ultimately, why were the Articles of Confederation weak?
27. What rebellion was led by farmers in Massachusetts?
28. Why were these farmers angry? (In other words, what led them to rebellion?)
29. What was the initial purpose of the delegates meeting in Philadelphia in 1787?
30. How should a state be represented in Congress according to the Virginia Plan?
31. How should a state be represented in Congress according to the New Jersey Plan?
32. Describe the Great Compromise and the legislature that this plan established.

33. What was the northern states viewpoint on counting slaves for the purpose of representation?
34. What was the southern states viewpoint on counting slaves for the purpose of representation?
35. What compromise settled this dispute of how slaves should be counted for the purpose of representation?
36. List three writers of the *Federalist Papers*.
37. What was the purpose of the *Federalist Papers*?
38. What political party opposed the ratification of the US Constitution?
39. Who is the Father of the US Constitution?
40. What was added to the US Constitution that satisfied the Anti-Federalists?

## GOAL 2 MONSTER REVIEW

### 5 Basic Principles of the US Constitution

**Popular sovereignty, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances (Montesquieu), federalism**  
The US Constitution

**Preamble** – States the purpose of the Constitution

**Article I** – Legislative Branch: Bicameral, House of Representatives and Senate

**Article II** – Executive Branch: President, VP, mentions advisors of the President (cabinet)

**Article III** – Judicial Branch: US Supreme Court (US Congress can create lower federal courts)

Article IV – Full Faith and Credit Clause, Relations among states

Article V- Provisions for Amendments

Article VI – Supremacy Clause

Article VII – Ratification

**Bill of Rights**

**Amendments 11-27**

### Clauses

**Supremacy Clause** – Federal law is supreme to state law

**Necessary and Proper (Elastic) Clause** – Congress is given the power to do all things necessary and proper to carry out their powers

**Full Faith and Credit Clause** – States must recognize laws, public records and court decisions of other states

**Establishment Clause** – A state cannot establish a religion

**Free Exercise Clause** – Citizens can practice whatever religion they want

**Equal Protection Clause** (14<sup>th</sup> Amend.) – A state cannot discriminate against its citizens

### Types of Powers

**Delegated Powers** – Powers given to the federal government.

- **Expressed Powers** – Powers spelled out in the Constitution (Congress has the power to est. lower federal courts and the power to declare war)
- **Implied Powers** – Power given to the fed. govt. by the Elastic Clause. These are powers suggested by the expressed powers.
- **Inherent Powers** – Powers that the fed. govt. is assumed to have because it is a sovereign state.

**Reserved Powers** – Powers that the US Constitution does not grant to the fed. govt. but does not deny to the states. (ex. Est. schools, conducting elections)

**Concurrent Powers** – Powers that both the National and States governments possess and exercise. (ex. power to tax, power to est. lower courts)

### US Congress Specifics

**House of Representatives:** Reps serve **2 yr. terms**, must be **25 yrs. old, a citizen for 7 yrs. and live in the state he or she represents**. The House has the **power to impeach** (accuse) the President. **Money bills** must always begin in the House.

**Senate:** Senators serve **6 yr. terms**, must be **30 yrs. old, a citizen for 9 years, and live in the state he or she represents**. The Senate carries out **the trial for impeachments**. The Senate has the power to **filibuster**. **Cloture** is a vote that limits floor debate and ends filibuster.

**Bill to Law:** Bills must be passed in both houses and then signed by the President to become law. If the President vetoes a bill, Congress can override the veto with a 2/3 vote. Most bills die in a standing committee. Pigeonholing a bill is when the committee ignores the bill. A Conference Committee meets to come to a consensus on a bill. A joint committee is a committee that has members of both houses.

Other important roles: **Floor leaders** (majority and minority), **Whips**, **Speaker of the House** is leader of the House. The **VP** is the leader of the Senate; **President Pro Tempore** is second in command

of the Senate.

### President

**President** serves a **4 year term, must be 35 years old, a natural born citizen, and live in the US for at least 14 years.** One can only serve as President for **2 terms. (22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment)**

**Roles of the President:** Chief Executive, Commander in Chief, Chief of State, Economic leader, Chief of Party, Chief legislator, Chief Diplomat, Chief Citizen

**Presidential Succession Act of 1974:** President vacancies are filled in this order

VP, Speaker of the House, President Pro Tempore, Sec. of State, Sec. of Treasury

**Executive Agencies:** IRS, ATF, FBI, DEA, OSHA, FDA, CDC, FAA, FEMA, Secret Service, CIA, FCC, EPA

**Executive Departments:** St., Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Resources, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Education. Veteran Affairs, Homeland Security

**War Powers Act 1973**—the president must notify Congress within 48 hours when troops are sent into battle. These troops must be brought home after 60 days unless Congress gives its approval for them to stay longer or unless Congress declares war.

### US Supreme Court

Total of **9 justices** serve on the Supreme Court – there is 1 chief executive (John Roberts)

**Majority, Dissenting, Concurring Opinions**

**Original and Appellate jurisdiction**

Congress has the power to create lower federal courts

- US Court of Appeals – appellate jurisdiction
- US District Court (trial by jury) – original jurisdiction

### Checks and Balances

Executive Branch- can name nominees for Court, veto legislation, pardons

Legislative Branch- can refuse nominations for Court, override vetos, impeach the pres. or judges

Judicial Branch- can deem laws or presidential actions unconstitutional

### Amending the US Constitution

**Proposal:** either by 2/3 of Congress or National convention requested by 2/3 of the State legislatures

**Ratification:** either by 3/4 of the state legislatures or by Conventions held in 3/4 of the states.

### Court Cases

- know the significance and if each case extends or limits the rights of citizens

**Plessy v. Ferguson**

**Engle v. Vitale**

**Mapp v. Ohio**

**Hazelwood v. Kulmeir**

**McCullough v. Maryland**

**Gideon v. Wainwright**

**Worcester v. Georgia**

**Texas v. Johnson**

**Tinker v. Des Moines**

**Dred Scott v. Sanford**

**Gibbons v. Ogden**

**Furman v. Georgia**

**Olmstead v. US**

**Brown v. Board of Education**

**Swann v. Char.-Meck. Board of Education**

**Miranda v. Arizona**

**Roe v. Wade**

**New Jersey v. T.L.O.**

**Marbury v. Madison**

**The Leandro Case**

Know the following terms:

**writ of habeas corpus, ex post facto, bill of attainder, writ of certiorari**

**GOAL 2 REVIEW HOMEWORK**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. What basic principle of the US Constitution means that the people are the source of all governmental power?
2. What term means one federal government and several state governments?
3. What basic principle of the US Constitution means that the government is not all powerful and it can only do what the people allow it to do?
4. Power in the US federal government is divided between the legislative, judicial and executive branch. What basic principle does this describe?
5. The president vetoes a bill that has been passed by both houses of Congress. What Constitutional principle does this describe?
6. What does the term "posterity" mean in the Preamble to the US Constitution?
7. Who is the president of the Senate?
8. Who is the leader of the House of Representatives?
9. What do we call the NC Legislature?
10. What are the 3 requirements to be President?
11. What is the term length for a Senator?
12. What branch has the power to collect taxes?
13. What branch has the power to declare war?
14. What branch has the power to appoint justices to the US Supreme Court?
15. Who officially elects the President of the United States?
16. What kind of jurisdiction does the US Supreme Court have?
17. The president appoints ambassadors and directs the foreign policy of the US. What role is the President displaying?
18. What is the advisory body of the President called?
19. If both the President and Vice President were to die, who would assume the role of Presidency?
20. How many justices serve on the US Supreme Court?
21. The written opinion of the US Supreme Court is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.
22. If a justice disagrees with the opinion of the court he/she writes a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.
23. If a justice agrees with the opinion of the court but for different reasons he/she writes a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.
24. What laws forbidden by US Constitution establish that one cannot be accused of a crime if the act was committed before the act was a crime?
25. What clause establishes that Congress has the power to make laws that help them carry out their expressed powers?
26. The elastic clause gives Congress \_\_\_\_\_ powers.
27. What term means to send up records from a lower court?
28. What term means that the body must appear before the court?

29. What powers belong to the federal govt. simply because it is a sovereign state?
30. What house acts as the trial for impeachments?
31. What type of power is the power to establish schools?
32. What type of power is the power to tax?
33. How is the number of electors for each state determined?
34. What is the total number of votes in the Electoral College?
35. How many electoral votes does it take to win the presidency?
36. What are the two methods of proposing an amendment to the US Constitution?
37. What are the two methods of ratifying a change to the US Constitution?
38. What newest executive department was established after 9-11?
39. What executive agency issues rules for workplace safety?
40. What executive agency prevents counterfeiting and protects the president?

## GOALS 3 AND 4 MONSTER REVIEW

### GOAL 3 – State and Local Government

#### State Government

**Federalism** – division of power between a central government and several state governments

NC Government

- Executive Branch: **Governor, Lieutenant Governor** (4 year terms)
  - o Governor has the power of clemency
  - o Req. to be NC Gov. (30 years old, 5 years US citizen, 2 years resident of NC)
- Legislative Branch: **General Assembly**
  - o **NC House of Representatives** (120)
    - Impeachment procedures (same as federal govt.)
    - Leader of the NC House is called the **Speaker of the House**
  - o **NC Senate** (50)
    - Trial for impeachments (same as federal govt.)
    - Representation by population (different from federal govt.)
    - Leader of the NC Senate is the **Lieutenant Governor**
- Judicial Branch: **NC Supreme Court**
  - o 7 justices – 1 Chief Justice
  - o 4 levels of NC Courts
    - **NC Supreme Court**
    - **NC Court of Appeals**
    - **NC Superior Courts**
    - **NC District Courts**

#### Local Government

Types of local government – **County, City, and Townships**

Local Officials – **mayor, town/city council, county commissioners, sheriff, Board of Education**

Local Law – **Statutes** – laws passed by legislature

**Ordinance** – Rule enacted by a local government

Charter – a city’s basic law

#### Important NC Court Cases.

**State v. Mann** (1830) – established the Supremacy of the NC Constitution

**Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg School District** (1970) – Busing can be used to desegregate schools

**The Leandro Case** – NC must provide a “sound, basic education” for all students (especially disadvantaged.) The state closely monitors the quality of education that students are receiving.

### GOAL 4 – Political Parties and Elections

## Political Parties

**Federalists** and **Anti-federalists** were the first two political parties in the US

Today, the US has a **two party system**. (**Rep. and Dem.**)

Political Spectrum

**Left (Liberal)** ----- **Moderate** ----- **Right (Conservative)**

**Radical** – extreme left

**Reactionary** – extreme right, opponent of progress and change

Platform - planks are the individual components of a political party's platform

## Elections

**Primary election (closed and open)**

**General election**

**Partisan**

**Nonpartisan**

**National Convention (DNC, RNC)**

**Delegate**

**Incumbent**

**Caucus**

**PAC**

**Soft Money**

**Recall election**

**Initiative** – voters of a state can propose a law by gathering signatures and having the proposition placed on the ballot

**Referendum** – legislatures send issues to be voted directly by the people

**Political machine**

**Grassroots**

## Voting

Universal Voting Requirements – **Citizenship, Age, Residency**

Other voting requirements – **registration, poll tax** (banned by 24<sup>th</sup> amendment), literacy (no longer a requirement)

**Precinct**

**Polling place**

**Exit polls**

**Amendments and Voting** – 15<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, and 26<sup>th</sup>

**Gerrymandering**

## Electoral College

The Electoral College **officially elects the President and Vice President**

Each state's electoral votes are decided by **the number of Senators + the number of Representatives**

**NC has 15 electoral votes** (2 Senators + 13 Reps.)

California has the most electoral votes because it has the largest population

**538 total electoral votes** (100 Senate, 435 House, 3 for DC due to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Amendment)

**270 votes (majority) are required to win** the presidency

If no candidate receive 270 electoral votes

- **House elects the Pres.**
- **Senate elects the VP**

## Propaganda

Propaganda Techniques

- **Glittering Generalities, Bandwagon, Name Calling, Card-Stacking, Just Plain Folks, Celebrity Testimonials, Symbols/Transfer**

**Slander** – false verbal statement that defames a person

**Libel** – published words that falsely defame a person

## Interest Groups

**Interest groups** – members share certain views and work to shape public policy

Ex. ACLU, NAACP, AARP, NEA

**Lobbying** – interest groups pressure legislators in hopes that legislation would be passed.

## Solving Problems

**Negotiation** – discussing an issue between two or more parties with competing interests with an aim of coming to an agreement

**Arbitration** – opposing sides consult with a third party and that third party in turn provides a legally binding decision that solves the dispute

**Mediation** – A third party helps the disagreeing parties come to agreement (this agreement is not legally binding)

**GOAL 3 – Homework Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the NC legislature called?
2. What term describes one national government and several state governments?
3. Who is the chief executive of our state?
4. How long is the term for governor?
5. Who is second in command of the NC Executive branch? (title, not name)
6. In both houses of our legislature, representation is based upon \_\_\_\_\_.
7. How many representatives are there in the House?
8. How many representatives are there in the Senate?
9. List the four levels of courts in NC.
10. What house has the power to impeach?
11. What house carries out the trial for impeachments?
12. What is the term that describes a law passed by a legislature?
13. What is the term for a rule enacted by a local government?
14. What is the significance of State v. Mann?
15. What did Swann vs. Char.-Meck. offer as a solution for segregated schools?
16. What court case said that NC must provide a sound and basic education for all students?

**GOAL 4 – Homework Review**

17. Name the first two political parties.
18. What kind of party system does the US have?
19. What are the two dominant political parties in the US?
20. The Democratic Party's ideals tend to lean to the \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The Republican Party's ideals tend to lean to the \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Political ideologies that tend to fall in the middle of the political spectrum are called \_\_\_\_\_.
23. What do we call the individual components of a party's platform?
24. What are political ideologies that fall to the extreme left of the political spectrum?
25. What are political ideologies that fall to the extreme right and tend to dislike change?
26. What do we call an individual who is sent to a convention on behalf of a group of people?
27. What term do we use to describe non-affiliation with a political party?
28. Where is a party's presidential candidate officially named and platforms decided upon?
29. What is meant by building the party at the grassroots level?
30. A group that is corrupt and whose candidates almost always win elections is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
31. People do not vote because they are apathetic. What does apathetic mean?



32. \_\_\_\_\_ is when a legislature sends an issue to be directly voted on by the people.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is when voters gather signatures to a petition that allows a proposition to be placed on a ballot.
34. What term describes non-party private groups organized to elect govt. officials in order to promote their group's interests? (These groups give money to political candidates).
35. List three constitutional voting requirements in the US.
36. What type of election is held to remove an elected official from office?
37. What amendment gave women the right to vote?
38. What amendment set the voting age at 18?
39. What amendment gave African Americans the right to vote?
40. What amendment eliminated poll taxes, giving the poor the ability to vote?
41. What term do we use to describe eligible voters?
42. What is the smallest political division formed to organize a small group of voters?
43. Who officially elects the president?
44. How do we determine the number of electoral votes for each state?
45. How many electoral votes does NC have?
46. How many votes are required to win the presidency?
47. If no presidential candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes, who selects the president?
48. If no presidential candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes, who selects the vice president?

**Give the propaganda technique begin used. (47-50)**

49. "Vote for Joe, everyone is!"
50. "Sara will build a better future"
51. Oprah says, "Vote for John Kerry"
52. "Because of John we have better schools, cleaner streets and safer neighborhoods."
53. What do we call a person who goes to speak to legislators on behalf of their interest groups in hopes that legislation would be passed in their favor?
54. Falsely published words that defame a person are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
55. False verbal statements that defame a person are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**GOAL 5 MONSTER REVIEW**

US Court System

- US Supreme Court
  - o Highest US Court, this court was created by the US Constitution
- US Court of Appeals
  - o Created by Congress, this court was designed to relieve the US Supreme Court, there are 12 US Court of Appeals
- US District Courts
  - o Federal trial courts created by the Congress, hears both civil and criminal cases that are Federal crimes, there are 94 district courts

Types of Jurisdiction

- exclusive jurisdiction – power of the federal courts alone to hear a case

- concurrent jurisdiction – Federal and State courts share the power to hear cases
- original jurisdiction – the power of a court to hear a case first
- appellate jurisdiction – the authority to review decisions of inferior courts

Court Proceedings : Define these

- Adversarial Nature of the Courts
- Criminal vs. Civil Cases
- Felony vs. Misdemeanor
- Bench trial
- Torts
- Plaintiff
- Warrant
- Defendant
- Defense and Prosecution Attorneys
- Grand Jury
- Indictment
- Arraignment
- Plea Bargaining
- Petit Jury
- Subpoena
- Perjury
- Verdict
- Acquittal
- Public Defender
- Bailiff
- Bail

Resolving Conflict

Negotiation → Compromise → Consensus

**GOAL 5 – Homework Review**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the highest court in the United States?
2. At the federal level, who has the power to create lower federal courts?
3. How many US Courts of Appeals have been created?
4. NC is in the \_\_\_\_\_ US District Court.
5. How many US District Courts have been created?
6. Disputes involving citizens from different states can be heard by both the federal government and state governments. What type of jurisdiction does this describe?
7. Only the federal government has the power to hear cases involving ambassadors. What type of jurisdiction does this describe?
8. The power to hear a case from an inferior court is known as \_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction.
9. The power to hear a case first is known as \_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction.
10. Courts that have \_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction can use a writ of certiorari.
11. What is a crime that is more serious crime that could result in a stiffer punishment?
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ hears all the evidence of the case to decide if there is enough evidence to bring the case to trial.
13. What kinds of cases are suits brought between private parties that usually result in the award of money or a fine?
14. A Grand Jury hearing can lead to a \_\_\_\_\_, also known as a formal charge.
15. What term is used to describe when the accused waives his/her right to a jury?
16. At what point in the criminal trial process does the accused enter a plea?

17. Another term for the person accused of a crime is \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The burden of proof rests with the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. What term describes a private wrong against a person or property?
20. Who swears in witnesses during the trial?
21. What three rights are guaranteed by the 6<sup>th</sup> amendment to those accused of a crime?
22. What court case guarantees the right to an attorney?
23. What right guaranteed by the 5<sup>th</sup> amendment means going through the procedures of a trial?
24. What amendment extends the responsibility of upholding due process to the states?
25. What term means lying under oath?
26. In the US Justice System, the accused is \_\_\_\_\_ until proven \_\_\_\_\_.
27. In a civil case, the person bringing the case is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The accused can plead guilty and then receive a lesser punishment. What is this known as?
29. What court case claims that illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in the court of law?
30. When there is conflict what must occur during negotiation to come to a consensus?

## **GOAL 6 MONSTER REVIEW- Law and Punishment**

### **HISTORY OF LAW**

Code of Hammurabi- 1<sup>st</sup> known system of written law, “eye for an eye” concepts

10 Commandments- moral laws

Justinian Code- justice, punishments should fit the crime

jurisprudence- study of the law

Foundations of American Law- Magna Carta, Eng. B of R, Mayflower Compact, D. of I., Constitution

### **TYPES OF LAW**

Common Law- law based on precedent, stare decisis- “let the decision stand”

Statutory Law- law enacted by a legislature

Administrative Law- regulations placed by federal, state, and local executive offices  
(FDA, FCC, FTC, CPSC, FAA, NASA, CIA, ICC)

Constitutional Law- laws interpreting the Constitution

Criminal/Civil Law

International Law- treaties and agreements among nations

### **HOW TO BE INFORMED ABOUT LAWS**

Town meetings, media, public hearings/forums, mailings (franking privilege)

“Ignorance of the law is no excuse”

“Presumed knowledge of the law”

### **INFLUENCING LAW**

Interest groups try to shape law to benefit their organizations; PACs

Initiative- citizens can propose new laws through initiative and grassroots movements

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Federal- Secret Service, FBI, National Guard, DEA, ATF, US Marshals, Fed. Bureau of Prisons, CIS

State- SBI, NC Highway Patrol

Local- CMPD

### **PUNISHMENT**

4 Theories of Punishment: retribution, rehabilitation, incapacitation, deterrence

Mitigating/Aggravating Factors

8<sup>th</sup> Amendment- no excessive bail, nor cruel or unusual punishment

Capital Punishment

Preventative Detention

Incarceration- prison, jail

Probation, parole, community service, house arrest, monetary compensation, boot camp, juvie  
3 Strikes Law, Mandatory Sentencing

## RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments

Court Cases- Miranda v. Arizona, Gideon v. Wainwright, Mapp v. Ohio

Writ of habeas corpus, no bill of attainder laws, no ex post facto laws

## GOAL 6 – Homework Review

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. What was the first know system of written law?
2. What is meant by “eye for an eye?”
3. What set of laws established that the punishment should fit the crime?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ means the study of law.
5. What set of moral codes has greatly influenced laws that the US enforces today?
6. What document limited the power of the English monarch in 1215?
7. What document was first to establish self-government in the colonies?
8. What does the term stare decisis mean?
9. What type of law is being used if the Supreme Court declares that schools cannot require students to recite a prayer in school due to the First Amendment?
10. What type of law is set by executive agencies?
11. What executive agency protects the consumer by setting regulations on products sold in the market?
12. What executive agency regulates television and radio?
13. What executive agency regulates space exploration?
14. Common law is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
15. What is a precedent?
16. What type of law is enacted by a legislature?
17. What type of law establishes treaties among nations?
18. What type of law deals with disputes between private parties?
19. What term describes a Senators ability to send mail to those he /she represents for free?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ enforces immigration and naturalization laws.
21. What federal law enforcement agency investigates counterfeiting?
22. Why can Jackie not claim to a police officer that she did not know that it was against the law to drive in the car without her seatbelt on?
23. What does it mean to be incarcerated?
24. \_\_\_\_\_ factors are those that could lessen the sentence of a convicted criminal
25. \_\_\_\_\_ factors are those that could worsen the sentence of a convicted criminal
26. What amendment protects the accused from excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment?

27. What type of punishment does not include jail time but places restrictions on a criminal's life, such as attending a job regularly and a curfew?
28. What court case guarantees the right to an attorney?
29. \_\_\_\_\_ laws are prohibited by the US Constitution and allow the accused to be punished without a trial.
30. What theory of punishment claims that the criminal should be punished to keep others from committing similar crimes?
31. What theory of punishment claims that the criminal should be locked away because he/she is a danger to society?
32. What theory of punishment claims that a criminal should be punished so that justice can be served?
33. What theory of punishment says that the focus should be on correcting the behavior of the criminal?
34. What court case says illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in court?
35. What amendment extends the right of due process to the responsibility of the states?
36. What amendment protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures?
37. Speedy and public trial by an impartial jury is guaranteed by the \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.
38. What term is used to describe when a criminal is released from prison early but with restrictions?
39. How can citizens influence the law?
40. How can PACs influence the law?
41. What is our local law enforcement agency called?
42. What right guaranteed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment claims that one cannot be forced to testify against himself?
43. What right guaranteed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment ensures procedural fairness?
44. What right guaranteed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment claims that one cannot be tried for the same crime twice?
45. What is the purpose of a Grand Jury?

## GOALS 7 MONSTER REVIEW

### GOAL 7 - Intro to Economics

#### Economics

**Needs vs. Wants**

**Goods and Services**

#### Scarcity:

**Scarcity: Our needs and wants are unlimited but resources are limited**

Because of scarcity we must answer some economic questions

- **What to produce?**
- **How to produce?**
- **For whom to produce?**

**Renewable vs. non-renewable resources**

#### Economic Decisions

**Trade-off**

**Opportunity costs**

**"Guns and butter"**

**Thinking at the margin**

#### Production:

4 Factors of Production: **land, labor, capital (Physical vs. Human capital), entrepreneurship**

**Productivity**

**Production possibilities curve/frontier**

**Underutilization**

**Law of Diminishing marginal Returns**

**Incentive**

#### Costs of Production

**Fixed Costs**  
**Variable Costs**  
**Total Costs**  
**Marginal Costs**  
**Marginal Revenue**  
**Cost-Benefit Analysis**

Becoming More Productive

**Specialization**  
**Division of labor**  
**Assembly Line**

Technological advances: robotics, inventions, innovation and automation

Labor

**Blue collar vs. White collar workers**  
**Wage vs. salary**

Free Market Economy:

**Market** – arrangement that allows buyers and sellers to exchange money for goods and services  
**Free Market Economy** – individuals own the factors of production and make their own economic decisions

**Circular flow of the economy** (physical and monetary flow between households and firms)

5 Basic Concepts of a Market Economy:

- Private ownership of resources, self-interest motive, **consumer sovereignty**, markets where goods and services are exchanged, **competition**

**Adam Smith**

- “**The Father of Economics**”
- Wrote ***Wealth of Nations*** (division of labor, workers should specialize, the invisible hand, self-interests are the motivating force of the market, competition is the regulating force of the market)
- **Laissez Faire**

**GOAL 8 – Types of Economies, Supply and Demand, Markets, Business, etc...**

Economic Systems

- **Traditional Economy**: ritual, custom and tradition answer the questions of what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce.
- **Command Economy**: The central government makes all decisions on the production and consumption of goods and service
- **Market Economy**: All economic decisions are made by individuals (the US has a market economy)
- **Mixed Economy**: economic systems that combine characteristics of more than one type of economy.

Political Philosophies and Economic Systems

**Communism**  
**Socialism**  
**Capitalism**

Demand

**Demand**: The desire to own something and the ability to pay for it

Demand Curve

**Law of Demand**: price and demand have an inverse relationship.

Demand Schedule

**Substitutes**

**Complements**

**Shift in the dem. curve** (change in external factors)

- price of a substitute, price of a complement, change in income, consumer expectations, consumer tastes, population size

**Movement along the dem. curve** (change in price)

Elasticity of Demand: a measure of how consumers react to a change in price

- **Elastic Demand**– change in price affects the qty. demanded (ex. soft drinks)  
(if a good has many substitutes then its demand is elastic)
- **Inelastic Demand** – change in price does not affect the qty. demanded (ex. medicine)

Supply

**Supply**: The amount of goods available

Supply curve

**Law of Supply**: price and supply have a direct relationship

Supply schedule

**Shift in the supply curve** (change in external factors)

- cost of an input, change in technology, government regulations, change in taxes, govt. subsidy)

**Movement along the supply curve** (change in price)

Elasticity of Supply: a measure of the way quantity supplied reacts to a change in price

- **Elastic Supply** – change in price affects the quantity supplied

- **Inelastic Supply** – change in price does not affect the qty. supplied (ex. Van Gogh painting)

### Supply and Demand

#### **Equilibrium / Disequilibrium**

**Shortage** – qty. demanded is greater than qty. supplied

**Surplus** – qty. supplied is greater than qty. demanded

### Government Intervention in a market economy

#### **Price ceilings**

#### **Price floors**

**Inflation** – general increase in the prices of goods

**Deflation** – a substantial drop in prices

### Keynesian Economics

**John Maynard Keynes** – it is sometimes necessary for the govt. to step in and regulate the economy.

#### **Fiscal policy**

##### **Expansionary Policy (during recession)**

- Govt. should increase spending
- Govt. should decrease taxes

##### **Contractionary Policy (during inflation)**

- Govt. should decrease spending
- Govt. should increase taxes

### Market Structures

- **Perfectly competitive markets**: always efficient, at equilibrium, many buyers and sellers, sellers sell identical products, buyers are well informed about products, sellers are able to enter and exit the market freely. (few markets are perfectly competitive b/c of barriers)
- **Monopoly**: A market dominated by a single seller
  - **Sherman Antitrust Act** – banned monopolies
- **Oligopoly**: a market in which a few large firms dominate

### Business Organizations

**Sole Proprietorship** – unlimited liability, limited life, limited access to resources, easy start-up, sole receiver of profit.

**Partnerships** – unlimited liability, partners do not have absolute control, larger pool of assets

**Corporations** – (owned by stockholders, profits called dividends) limited liability, transferable ownership, difficult to start up

**Franchise** – a business est. under an authorization to sell a company's goods in a particular area

### Corporate Combinations

**Horizontal merger, vertical merger, conglomerate**

### Labor

**Wage discrimination**

**Labor Unions**

**Strike**

**Right to work laws**

**Collective bargaining**

**Mediation**

**Arbitration**

### Stock Market

**Stockholder, dividends, capital gains, capital loss, NYSE, NASDAQ, Bull Market, Bear Market, Mutual Fund**

### Money and the Fed

#### **3 Uses of money**

1. Medium of exchange
2. Unit of Account
3. Store of Value

#### **Characteristics of Money**

Durability, portability, divisibility, uniformity, limited supply, acceptability

**Fiat money**

**Commodity money**

**Federal Reserve**

12 regional banks, regulate the distribution and flow of money, implement monetary policy control the amount of currency available.

Functions of Banks – store money, save money, loan money

**Collateral**

**FDIC**

CDs, Money markets, Savings Bonds

Karl Marx

**Communist Manifesto** – foundations for **communism**

**Workers of all lands, unite!**

**Proletariat and Bourgeois**

**GOAL 7 – Homework Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are necessary for survival.
2. What problem does economics work to solve?
3. Coal cannot be replaced once it is used. What kind of resource is coal?
4. How would you describe our wants and needs?
5. How would you describe our available resources?
6. List the four factors of production.
7. Jan wants to go out to eat with her friends but she also needs to study for a test. Jan decides to stay home and study. Going out with her friends is Jan's \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We discussed the example of guns and butter in class. Why can a society not produce all of the guns and all of the butter that it desires?
9. What is the most desirable alternative given up as the result of a decision?
10. If one thinks about the benefits of using one more unit, what is this called?
11. What is the degree to which resources are being used efficiently to produce goods and services?
12. What term do we use to describe using fewer resources than an economy is capable of using?
13. What term describes a reward offered to try to persuade people to take certain economic actions?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ workers are workers that perform manual labor.
15. Doctors and lawyers are \_\_\_\_\_ workers.
16. An assembly line is an example of breaking down labor into smaller parts to increase productivity. What term describes this?

What factor of production is each of the following? (if capital tell what kind of capital)

17. office building
18. water
19. job training
20. hammer
21. worker that places goods in boxes
22. roads
23. CEO of FedEx
24. What graph shows ways to use an economy's resources?
25. Growth in an economy can cause the frontier to shift to the \_\_\_\_\_.
26. Ben owns a pizza shop. He is trying to decide if he should open his store on Thursday evenings. Tell what kind of costs each of the following will be.
  - a. Wages to pay workers



- b. Mortgage payment for the building
- c. The money earned by opening the pizza shop one additional day.
- d. The additional cost of opening the store on Thursday evenings.

- 27. Who wrote *Wealth of Nations* and explained how a market economy works?
- 28. What concept was introduced in *Wealth of Nations* that depicts that the market will regulate itself?
- 29. What philosophy means that the government should generally not intervene in a market economy?
- 30. What term describes that the consumer decides what goods are available in the market?
- 31. What characteristic of a market economy means that sellers work to gain consumer business by lowering prices or offering advantages to buying their product?

### GOAL 8 – Homework Review

- 1. What type of economy is based on ritual and custom?
- 2. In what type of economy do individuals make all economic decisions?
- 3. Communism is associated with what type of economy?
- 4. Capitalism is associated with what type of economy?
- 5. What diagram shows the movement of goods and services and money from firms to households and from households to firms?
- 6. According to the Law of Demand, as price increases, demand \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. According to the Law of Supply, as price increases, supply \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. If a good has many substitutes, its demand is elastic/inelastic (choose one)
- 9. Consider the demand for pillowcases. If the cost of pillows increases to \$200.00, what will happen to the demand for pillowcases?
- 10. Consider the demand for Skittles. If the cost of Starbursts drops to 10 cents, what will happen to the demand for Skittles?
- 11. What term is used to describe the point at which supply and demand intersect?
- 12. The demand for medicine is elastic/inelastic (choose one)
- 13. Minimum wage is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14. Rent control is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15. What economist believed that there are some occasions in which the government must step in and regulate the economy?
- 16. What economist wrote *Communist Manifesto* and explained the foundations of communism?
- 17. What type of market is controlled by a single seller?
- 18. What type of market is controlled by a few large firms?
- 19. What type of business organization has limited liability?
- 20. What type of business organization allows the owner to be the sole receiver of profits and make all business decisions?
- 21. McDonald's and Bojangles are both examples of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 22. True or False? NC is a right to work state.
- 23. What are the profits of stockholders called?

24. \_\_\_\_\_ describes that our money has value simply because they say it is valuable.
25. What term describes an organization that works to improve wages and working conditions?
26. Property used to secure a loan is called \_\_\_\_\_.
27. What do we call a low denomination of money that is lent to the government?
28. What type of fiscal policy should be used during inflation?
29. What type of fiscal policy should be used during deflation?
30. Decreasing government spending is an example of using what kind of fiscal policy?
31. Decreasing taxes is an example of using what kind of fiscal policy?
32. Any point at which supply and demand is not at equilibrium is called \_\_\_\_\_.
33. The joining of two firms competing in the same market is called a \_\_\_\_\_ merger.
34. What was created to insure customer deposits if the bank fails?

## GOAL 9 MONSTER REVIEW

### Measuring the Economy

#### **GDP – Gross Domestic Product**

- The value of goods produced within a countries borders
- Nominal vs. Real GDP
- Per capita GDP
- Standard of living

#### **GNP – Gross National Product**

- The value of goods and services produced within one year, plus the value of goods produced by citizens living abroad, minus income earned by foreigners in the country

#### **CPI – Consumer Price Index**

- A measure of the change in prices. **Measures the purchasing power of the dollar**
- **Base Year = 100**

### The Business Cycle

#### **Expansion, Peak, Contraction, Trough**

### Regulating Business

Executive Agencies regulate business

- **FTC** (antitrust laws), **EPA** (Environmental Protection), **OSHA** (workplace Safety), **CPSC & FDA** (Consumer Protection), **FCC** (Communication), **EEOC** (Employment, affirmative action, labor disputes)
- **Deregulation**: removal of govt. controls over the market (laissez faire)

### Movement of Resources

#### **Human Resources**

- **immigrant workers**
- **migrant workers**

#### **Capital Resources**

- companies move where they can maximize profit

### Trade

**Trade** – exchange of goods and/or services for money or other good and services

**Bartering** – Exchanging goods for other goods

Nations must trade with one another because resources are distributed worldwide and nations **specialize**.

Trade barriers – **quotas, tariffs, and embargo**

Trade Agreements: **NAFTA, EU, WTO**

#### **Globalization**

**Favorable vs. Unfavorable Balance of Trade**

Measuring Trade – **exchange rate, appreciation vs. depreciation of the dollar**

### Economic Development

Historically nations have been labeled as **3<sup>rd</sup> (agricultural), 2<sup>nd</sup> (communist), and 1<sup>st</sup> (industrialized)**

**World Countries**. Today we label countries as **Developed Countries** and **Developing Countries (less developed countries)**

Primary measure for Developed/Developing is **per capita GDP**

Other measures of development

- Energy consumption, labor force, consumer goods, literacy, life expectancy, infant mortality rate, infrastructure.

**World Bank**

**IMF**

Global Concerns of economic development:

- **Out-sourcing, child labor, human rights violations, environmental violations.**

Monetary Policy

**Contractionary Policy (tight money) – during inflation**

- **Decrease govt. spending**
- **Increase taxes**
- **Increase reserve requirement**
- **Increase interest rates**
- **Increase the discount rate**

**Expansionary Policy (easy money) – during recession, depression**

- **Increase government spending**
- **Decrease taxes**
- **Decrease reserve requirements**
- **Decrease interest rates**
- **Decrease the discount rate**

Economic Conditions and Policy Decisions

**Clean Air and Water Act, NIMBY debate, Cuban Economic Embargo, OPEC oil embargo, zoning laws, Building Codes**

**GOAL 9 – Homework Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ measures the value of products produced by a country's citizens.
- \_\_\_\_\_ measures products produced within a country's borders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ GDP is GDP measured in constant, unchanging prices.
- What measures the purchasing power of the dollar?
- How could you determine the base year if you are examining a CPI chart?
- Consider the business cycle, at what point does the business stop contracting?
- Consider the business cycle, at what point does the business stop expanding?
- What term means to exchange one good for another good?
- What trade agreement exists between the US, Canada and Mexico?
- What does the NAFTA agreement establish?
- What does it mean to have a favorable balance of trade?
- What kind of worker moves from place to place looking for work?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are taxes on imports.
- Setting a \_\_\_\_\_ places a limit on the amount of goods that are imported into a country.
- What terms means removing government regulations from business?
- Today, what term is used to describe a country that is primarily agricultural?
- Today, what term is used to describe countries that are industrialized?
- Tell if each situation corresponds with an expansionary policy or a contractionary policy. (try this first without using your notes to check your understanding of fiscal policy)
  - Government decreases taxes
  - Government raises reserve requirement
  - Government decreases spending
  - Government decreases interest rates
  - Government increases the monetary supply
- In periods of inflation, the government would use a \_\_\_\_\_ policy
- In periods of recession, the government would use a \_\_\_\_\_ policy.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ means to cutoff trade completely.
22. What executive agency would establish/enforce laws concerning affirmative action?
23. Consider the GDP for the US. Would the goods produced by a German company in the US be included in the US GDP?
24. Consider the GNP for the US. Would the goods produced by a German company in the US be included in the US GNP?
25. How do you find a country's per capita GDP?
26. Why must nations trade with one another?
27. What is the primary measure for determining if a country is developed or developing?
28. The amount of infrastructure in country could help determine if it is a developed nation. What is infrastructure?
29. What economist would support deregulation of businesses?
30. What is out-sourcing?