SCPS - Civics EOC Review Guide

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| **Name of Document** | **How it Laid the Foundation for American Democracy** |
| Magna Carta | Limited Power of the monarchy, made its citizens have a trial by jury, eliminated the power of the king to have unjust taxes. |
| Parliament | Legislative branch of Great Britain- the idea of representative government |
| English Bill of Rights | Limits the power of the monarchy (limited government) – Idea that people have rights and they are recorded. |
| House of Burgesses | Legislature in the New World – In Virginia, 1st colonial attempt at a government system. |
| Mayflower Compact | 1st written colonial constitution- social contract of the Pilgrims – direct democracy  |

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| **Event** | **How this caused the American Revolution** |
| French and Indian War | War between France and Great Britain for supremacy of land. Caused colonial heavy taxation-led to American Revolution. |
| Stamp Act | British law placing a tax on printed colonial matter: Paper products  |
| Quartering Act | British 1760s law requiring colonists to supply the basic needs of British soldiers – 3rd amendment protects Americans from this.  |
| Declatory Act | British act of Parliament declaring its right to tax and legislate over the colonies without colonial representation. (“No taxation without representation)  |
| Tea Act | Forced colonist to buy tea only from the British East Indian Company.  |
| Boston Tea Party | Protest by the Sons of Liberty against the British. Colonists dressed as Indians and threw tea overboard. |
| Common Sense | Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that called for independence from Great Britain.  |
| Author of the Declaration of Independence | Thomas Jefferson – John Locke’s ideas of: Life, Liberty and Property.Signed: July 4, 1776 |
| Main Ideas of the Declaration of Independence | 1. Unalienable Rights- Life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.
2. Grievances against the King of England. Listed the many abused the colonists suffered under the British king.
3. Rights to revolt because the treatment they had received under British rule contradicted the purpose of Government.
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| **Amendment that address the President:****20th**: Inauguration date of the President**22nd**: Limit president to two terms**25th**: Presidential succession Act | **Amendments that Address Voting Rights:****15th**: Minority groups gain suffrage**19th**: Women gain suffrage**26th**: Voting age changed from 21 to 18 (Vietnam War) |
| **Post Civil War Amendments****13th**: Abolish slavery**14th**: Citizenship and due process of law on state level**15th**: Minority groups gain suffrage | **Amendments that Address Rights of the Accused****4th**: Privacy Amendment (Search Warrant)**5th**: Eminent domain, grand jury, self-incrimination, double jeopardy, due process**6th**: Right to a speedy and public trail; Right to an attorney**8th**: Protection from cruel and unusual punishment, excessive bail. |



Levels of Court Systems

Levels of Government



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|  **The Three Branches** |
| *Branch* | *Members of the Branch* | *Role* |
| Legislative Branch | Congress(House of Representatives and Senate) | Makes Laws |
| Executive Branch | PresidentExecutive Office of President Cabinet | Enforce Laws |
| Judicial Branch | Supreme Court and Federal Court System | Interpret Laws |



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| **7 roles of the president** |
| Chief executive | Enforces laws |
| Chief diplomat | Handles foreign policy |
| Party leader | Head of his or her political party |
| Commander-in-chief | Leader of the military |
| Head of state | Represents the US with foreign leaders and ceremonial leader |
| Economic leader | Implementing the nation’s economic policies |
| Chief legislator | Propose legislation (laws) to congress |

**Checks and Balances**

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| Judicial Checks on Executive  | Can declare presidential actions unconstitutional  |
| Judicial Checks on Legislative  | Can declare acts of legislature unconstitutional  |
| Executive Checks on Legislative  | Can veto legislation |
| Executive Checks on Judicial | Can appoint Supreme Court Justices  |
| Legislative Checks on Executive | Impeachment process, can override veto, and reject appointments, can refuse to approve treaties. |
| Legislative Checks on Judicial  | Can impeach judgesCan reject appointment of judges |



**Supreme Court Cases**

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| **Name of Case** | **Constitutional Principal** | **Why the Decision is Important** |
| Marbury vs. Madison | Separation of powers in the Judicial Branch | Established Judicial ReviewDemonstrates the power of the Judicial Branch |
| Plessy vs. Ferguson | Equality rights of minority groups (14th Amendment) | It is okay to separate the races “SEPARATE BUT EQUAL” |
| Brown vs. Board of Education | Equality rights of minority groups (14th Amendment) | Separate but equal is unconstitutionalSegregation ends in the public school system |
| Gideon vs. Wainwright | Civil liberties and rights of the Accused (6th Amendment) | 6th Amendment right to an attorney if you cannot afford one. |
| Miranda vs Arizona | Criminal Procedures; Rights of the accused and civil liberties (5th Amendment) | 5th Amendment: Self-IncriminationMiranda Rights: Right to remain silent…. |
| Tinker vs Des Moines School Distric | Civil Liberties (1st Amendment) | 1st Amendment: Freedom of speechSymbols are considered freedom of speech |
| United States vs Richard Nixon | Separation of Powers (Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution) | President’s Executive Privilege can not be used to conceal a crime.Rule of law! |
| Hazelwood School District vs Kuhlmeier | Rights of students, Freedom of press (1st Amendment) | School publications can be censored |
| Bush vs Gore | Electoral College | The president is selected through the electoral college and not the popular vote |





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| Republicans | Democrats |
| * Conservative
* Red
* Elephant
* Less Government Control
* Lower Taxes
 | * Liberal
* Blue
* Donkey
* More Government Control
* Higher Taxes
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