**Civics End of Course Exam Study Guide**

**Citizenship (benchmarks C.2.1, C.2.2, C.2.3, C.2.4, C.2.5, C.2.14)**

1. How does the 14th Amendment define a citizen?
2. Define natural born citizen. What is “Law of Soil”? What is “Law of Blood”?
3. What are the eligibility requirements to become a naturalized citizen?
4. List the steps in the naturalization process.
5. Define resident alien.
6. What’s the difference between an obligation (duty) and a responsibility?
7. What are the obligations of U.S. citizens?
8. What are the responsibilities of U.S. citizens?
9. Define writ of habeas corpus, Bill of Attainder, ex post facto law.

**Forms and Systems of Government (benchmarks C.3.1, C.3.2)**

1. Define the following forms of government: direct democracy, representative democracy (republic), socialist, communist, absolute monarchy, constitutional monarchy, oligarchy, and autocracy.
2. Define the following systems of government and provide examples of each: parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary.

**Origins of American Government (benchmarks C.1.1, C.1.2)**

1. Describe the Enlightenment ideas of separation of powers, natural law, and social contract. Whose ideas were they?
2. What are the “big ideas” of the: Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*? How did these documents influence the colonists’ views of government?

**Americans Declare Their Independence (benchmarks C.1.3, C.1.4)**

1. Describe how the following led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence: French and Indian War; Proclamation of 1763; Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, and Intolerable Acts
2. What natural rights are mentioned in the Declaration of Independence?
3. What is the relationship between natural rights and the role of government?
4. What are the grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence?

**The United States Constitution (benchmarks C.1.5, C.1.6, C.1.7, C.1.8, C.3.3, C.3.5)**

1. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
2. What was the result of Shay’s Rebellion?
3. What was the original purpose of the Constitutional Convention?
4. Describe the “Great Compromise”.
5. What is the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution?
6. What are the goals and purposes of government set forth in the Preamble?
7. What’s the meaning of “We the People”?
8. Define the following Constitutional Principles: popular sovereignty, limited government, federalism, separation of powers, and check and balances.
9. Describe the structure of the Constitution. What’s the purpose of Articles I, II, and III?
10. Describe the viewpoints of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists regarding ratification of the Constitution.
11. Why did the Anti-Federalists want a bill of rights?
12. Describe the amendment process.

**The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments (benchmarks C.2.4, C.2,5, C.3.5, C.3.6, C.3.7)**

1. What is the Bill of Rights?
2. What are the 5 freedoms protected by the 1st Amendment?
3. What are the other rights listed in the Bill of Rights?
4. Define double jeopardy due process, eminent domain, unenumerated rights, suffrage.
5. What are some of the limits on individual rights?
6. The 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th amendments expanded democracy bringing previously excluded groups into the American political process. What rights are outlined in these amendments?

**The Legislative Branch (benchmarks C.3.3, C.3.8, C.3.9)**

1. How’s the legislative branch structured?
2. What’s the main function of the legislative branch?
3. What are the enumerated powers of Congress listed in Article I, section 8?
4. What are the non-legislative powers of Congress?
5. What are implied powers? What is the “Necessary and Proper” Clause (aka Elastic Clause)?
6. What are some of the limits on Congressional Power?
7. What checks do the other branches have on the legislative branch?
8. Describe the leadership of the House and the Senate.
9. How does a bill become a law?
10. What are the requirements to be a Representative? A Senator?

**The Executive Branch (benchmarks C.3.3, C.3.8, C.3.9)**

1. What is the structure of the executive branch?
2. What’s the main function of the executive branch?
3. What are the powers of the president?
4. What’s an executive order?
5. Name the roles of the president.
6. What checks do the other branches have on the executive branch?
7. What are the requirements to be president?
8. Describe the role of the Electoral College in electing the president.
9. What’s the impeachment process?

**The Judicial Branch (benchmarks C.3.3, C.3.8, C.3.9)**

1. How is the Supreme Court structured?
2. What is judicial review? What case established it?
3. In what kinds of cases does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction?
4. Describe the review process of the Supreme Court.
5. What checks do the other branches have on the judicial branch?
6. Describe the structure of the Federal Courts.
7. What’s the function of the U.S. District Courts? U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal?

**Landmark Supreme Court Cases (benchmark C.3.12)**

1. What’s the significance of the following Supreme Court Cases: Marbury v. Madison, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, In re Gault, Tinker v. Des Moines, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, United States v. Nixon, Bush v. Gore, District of Columbia v. Heller?
2. Define segregation.

**American Law (benchmarks C.1.9, C.2.6, C.3.8, C.3.10, C.3.11)**

1. Define Rule of Law.
2. Rule of Law protects citizens from government abuse of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What are the steps in the trial process?
4. What is the role of the jury?
5. What are the rights of the accused?
6. What historical law codes influenced our laws?
7. What are the sources of U.S. laws?
8. Define the following types of laws: civil, criminal, constitutional, and military.
9. What is the role of an appellate court?
10. Describe the organization of Florida’s courts.
11. What’s the function of Florida county courts? Florida circuit courts? The Florida Supreme Court?

**Federalism: Federal, state, and Local Government (benchmarks C.2.3, C.3.4, C.3.9, C.3.13, C.3.14)**

1. What are the 3 levels of government?
2. What are reserved powers? Give some examples.
3. Define concurrent powers. Give some examples.
4. What is the Supremacy Clause?
5. What are the similarities between the United States Constitution and the Florida Constitution? What are the differences?
6. What are the steps in the state lawmaking process?
7. Describe the structure and function of county governments.
8. Describe the structure and function of municipal governments.
9. Define special district.
10. Describe the obligations and services of: the Federal Government, State Government, and Local Government.

**Political Parties and Elections (benchmarks C.2.7, C.2.8, C.2.9)**

1. Define political party.
2. What are America’s 2 major political parties? Describe their ideas about government.
3. Describe the ideas of the following political parties: Communist, Libertarian, Socialist, and Green Party.
4. What are the qualifications to run for Governor of Florida, Florida State Senator, and Florida State Representative?
5. List the steps in the voting process.
6. How do candidates for office get their message out?
7. Describe the role of political parties.
8. How do voters evaluate candidates for political office?

**Interest Groups, the Media, and Public Policy (benchmarks C.2.10, C.2.11, C.2.13)**

1. Define public policy and public issue.
2. How can individuals influence government and public policy?
3. Define interest group. How can interest groups influence government?
4. What is a lobbyist? What does a lobbyist do?
5. Define media. Describe the different roles of the media.
6. Define bias, symbolism, and propaganda.
7. Describe the different propaganda techniques and give an example of each.

**American Foreign Policy (benchmarks C.4.1, C.4.2, C.4.3)**

1. Define domestic policy and foreign policy.
2. Foreign policy is controlled by the president and Congress. What are the powers of the president in regards to foreign policy? Congress?
3. What’s the role of the Secretary of State?
4. Define diplomat and ambassador.
5. What are the goals of U.S. foreign policy?
6. What are the tools of U.S. foreign policy?
7. Define the following International Organizations that the U.S. participates in: The United Nations; The World Court (International Court of Justice); NATO, NAFTA, WTO, International Red Cross/Red Crescent, UNICEF.
8. What’s a non-governmental organization (NGO)?
9. Why did the U.S. become involved in the following: World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, Gulf Wars I and II?
10. How did the U.S. respond to the following events: the Cuban Missile Crisis, Iran Hostage Crisis, Attacks of September 11th, 2001?