**Chapter 3: Americans, Citizenship, and Government**

* From what areas did early Americans come?
* What is the definition of a citizen?
* What are two documents that express our common values as U.S. Citizens?
* Why is a constitutional monarchy a form of government?
* How does a person become a citizen of the United States?
* What are the duties and responsibilities of American citizens (five answers)?
* What is the purpose of government?
* How does one become a citizen (natural born vs. naturalized)
* What is the naturalization process?
* What are the obligations of a citizen (five answers)?
* What are the qualifications to vote?
* What is popular sovereignty?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 4: The American Colonies and their Government**

* What ancient principles, traditions, and events have shaped the system of government we have today?
* Why did people settle in England's colonies in America?
* What events and complaints led to the colonial attitudes and Declaration of Independence?
* What is taxation without representation, limited monarchy, self-government, natural rights, social contract, and "Common Sense"?
* What was the purpose of the First Continental Congress?
* What were the weaknesses with the Articles of Confederation?
* What ideas came from the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and the Mayflower Compact (establish/purpose)?
* What is the difference between direct and representative democracy?
* Why did Montesquieu want the government structure to have three branches?
* What is the *Social Contract Theory?*
* How did Locke's social contract influence the Founding Fathers?
* Which Enlightenment thinker did Thomas Jefferson reference when listing the natural rights of “Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness” in the Declaration of Independence?
* What is the relationship between natural rights and the role of government?
* What was the effect of the publication of Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense?*
* A government based on a representative democracy is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
* Colonists became increasingly unhappy with the British government because….
* What did the Tea Act of 1773 require colonists to do?
* What was the importance of the French and Indian War?
* How did the colonist react to the Stamp Act?
* What does the phrase, “No Taxation without Representation” mean?
* What was the quartering Act?
* What document addressed the colonist concerns and listed their grievances?
* What was the British response to colonial grievances?
* Which colonial complaints were addressed in the Declaration of Independence?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 5:** **The Constitution**

* What does the Preamble of the Constitution mean and what does it outline?
* What is separation of powers (Montesquieu) and the system of checks and balances?
* What were Anti-Federalist and Federalists views on the Constitution
* How did citizens set up governments as they transitioned from colonies to states?
* Why did American leaders decide to create a new plan of government?
* How does the U.S. Constitution organize the government?
* What are the five principles of United States government and what do they do?
* What are the Bill of Rights and how does it safeguard, but also limit, individual rights?
* Explain why these Supreme Court cases matter: Tinker v. Des Moines, Gideon v. Wainwright, Miranda v. Arizona, Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier
* Why was it difficult to amend (change) laws under the Articles of Confederation?
* Why did the Articles of Confederation have to be replaced?
* What is a federal system of government?
* What are the federalist papers?
* Which phrase in the Preamble refers to the principle of popular sovereignty?
* What is the supreme law of the land?
* What was the purpose of the Constitutional Convention?
* What are the 3 branches of government and what are their jobs?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 6: The Bill of Rights**

* Which individual rights are protected by the First Amendment?
* What does the word amend mean?
* What are the five freedoms of the first amendment?
* How does the Bill of Rights protect the rights of the accused?
* How were civil rights extended following the Civil War?
* What is the amendment process (how changes are made and added to the Constitution)?
* How do constitutional rights impact individuals and society?
* What are the equal rights/voting amendments (13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, & 26th)?
* Supreme Court cases: Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education
* Which amendment grants citizens a right to an attorney?
* Which amendment protects the rights of the accused?
* What does double jeopardy mean?
* What are the Civil War/Rights Amendments? What did those amendments do?
* Name the two amendments that specifically extended suffrage to new groups of people.
* Which amendment eliminated the poll tax and how did this affect voting rights?
* What is Due Process?
* Which amendment grants citizens the right to a trial by jury?
* Which amendment reserves powers back to the states?
* Which amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18?
* How much of Congress has to approve an amendment?
* In order a search warrant, a judge must have what?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 7: The Legislative Branch**

* Why is Congress composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate?
* What kinds of lawmaking powers were given to Congress by the Constitution?
* What are the qualifications for becoming a member of Congress?
* How does a bill become a law (process)?
* What is the organization of the Legislative Branch?
* What are the powers and roles of the Legislative Branch?
* How are the structure of Congress and the Electoral College similar?
* What are the two houses of Congress?
* Who is the leader of the House? Senate?
* How many members are in the House?  Senate?
* What are legislative powers?  Non-legislative?
* What are the checks and balances of each branch (legislative, executive, and judicial)?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 8: The Executive Branch**

* What is the Electoral process?
* According to the U.S. Constitution, how is the president elected?
* What are the powers and roles of the president as stated in Article II of the Constitution?
* What is veto power, executive order, and Commander-in-Chief?
* What is impeachment and how does it apply to the president in regards to checks and balances with the Legislative and Judicial branches?
* Who approves the president's appointments (check and balance)?
* How does a citizen become president (3 qualifications)?
* How is it possible for a presidential candidate to win the popular vote, but not win the election?
* What are the duties of the president?
* What are the goals of foreign policies?
* What offices make up the Executive Office of the President?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 9: The Judicial Branch**

* What is the role of the federal courts?
* How long do Supreme Court Justices serve?
* Who appoints Supreme Court Justices?  Who approves those appointments?
* Under the U.S. court system, which court is the highest in the land?
* What can an appeals/appellate court do?
* How are the federal courts organized?
* How are Supreme Court rulings made?
* What is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
* What kinds of cases does the Supreme Court decide to hear?
* Explain the organization of the Judicial Branch (Chief Justice, justices, etc).
* What are the power and roles of the Judicial Branch as stated in Article III of the Constitution?
* What are the functions, levels (hierarchy), and powers of the federal court system?
* From lowest to highest, what are the three levels of courts in the federal court system?
* Which courts have a judge and jury and which ones only have a judge/justice?
* Supreme Court cases: Marbury v. Madison (judicial review), United States v. Nixon (impeachment and rule of law), Bush v. Gore (process/voting), Gideon v. Wainwright (lawyer)
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 10: Political Parties**

* Why did political parties develop in the United States?
* What political parties were listed in the Constitution?
* How are political parties organized?
* What are the different political parties and political party platforms (including 3rd parties)?
* Republicans and Democrats most differ on their ideas of . . . ?
* What are some of the things that should be considered when evaluating a candidate for political office?
* Explain why political ads are not always trustworthy?
* What is a party platform?
* Explain the importance of third parties in America.
* Explain how candidates run for office based on experience and including types of advertisements, propaganda, and social media
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 11: Voting and Elections**

* What is the voting process for citizens, including a review of the voting amendments (15th, 19th, 24th & 26th)?
* What are the requirements to vote?
* What is suffrage?
* What are issues, initiatives, and referendums?
* What is the difference between a primary and general election?
* Why are there different types of elections in the American political system?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 12: Public Opinion and Government**

* What is public opinion?
* How do the media influence public opinion and government?
* How do special-interest groups influence public policy?
* Why do the news and advertisements influence public and current issues from different points of view, looking for types of propaganda, bias, and symbolism
* What are the different types of propaganda?
* What is the watchdog theory?
* What are two types of media?
* How do the media influence government?
* What are some reasons people join interest groups?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 13: State Government**

* How does the federal system allow the national government and state government to share power?
* What are the functions of state legislatures?
* What are the powers and duties of a governor?
* How is the state's judicial system organized?
* Compare the Florida Constitution to the United States Constitution (similar/different)?
* How is the state government organized?
* What three powers does the federal government have?
* What powers are shared by the national and state governments?
* What powers are reserved to state governments?
* How is the bill/law-making process at the state level?
* What is the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the state level?
* What is the division of powers between state and federal governments?
* What are the state's obligations and services?
* What are reserved powers? (Give definition and 3 powers)
* What are concurrent powers? (Give definition and 3 powers)
* What are expressed powers? (Give definition and 3 powers)
* How does a bill become a state law?
* Supreme Court case: In re Gault
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 14: Local Government**

* How are local governments created, funded, and organized?
* How is county government organized?
* How and why did town governments and meetings develop?
* How is the local government organized?
* What is the bill/law-making process at the local level
* What are the levels, functions, and powers of courts at the local level
* What are local obligations and services?
* Where do local governments get their money from?
* Supreme Court case: Plessy v. Ferguson
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 15: Citizens and the Law**

* What is the purpose of laws?
* What makes a law good and fair?
* What early legal systems influenced the laws we live by today?
* What basic rights are provided to all Americans?
* What legal protections does the U.S. Constitution give a person accused of a crime?
* What is rule of law - everyone is equal under the law?
* What is the connection between the rights protected in the constitution and matters of the law?
* Explain the types of laws that exist in the American legal system.
* Supreme Court case: Miranda v. Arizona
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 16: Civil and Criminal Law**

* What is civil law?
* What does criminal law involve?
* How has treatment of young criminal offenders changed?
* What are the legal procedures in a civil lawsuit?
* What are the steps in a criminal case?
* What are the steps in a juvenile justice case?
* What are the different types of courts (Divorce, property, etc.)
* What are the sources and types of law (criminal, constitutional, civil, and military)?
* Review your vocabulary.

**Chapter 25: The United States and Foreign Affairs**

* What are the different forms and systems of government outside of the United States?
* What is the difference between domestic and foreign policy and how it affects our country and the world?
* What relations do we have with other countries and international organizations?
* How has America dealt with international conflicts (i.e. Bay of Pigs, Korean War)?
* Why do nations depend upon one another?
* What are the differences between developed and developing nations?
* What is the purpose of international organizations?
* What are human rights?
* What is a refugee?
* What are the goals of U.S. foreign policy?
* What are the tools of foreign policy?
* Compare and Contrast: Government Organizations and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs).
* Goals and purpose of:  
  World Trade Organization  
  North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)  
  Peace Corps

World Health Organization

United Nations Children’s Fund

United Nations

International Red Cross

* Describe how the United States responded to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001?
* What is the difference between a monarchy and a dictatorship?
* What is the difference between a direct democracy and a representative democracy?
* What is a unitary system?
* What is communism?
* Review your vocabulary.