

Unit 3 and 4 Review

Directions: Complete the following review for Unit 3 & 4 TEST. Terms with a * can be used more than once

The Constitution

Bill of Rights	Full Faith and Credit Clause	Necessary and Proper Clause
Checks and Balances	Inherent Powers	Preamble
Concurrent Powers	Federalism	Popular sovereignty
Delegated Powers	Implied Powers	Reserved Powers
Establishment Clause	Judicial Branch	Separation of Powers
Executive Branch	Legislative Branch	State
Expressed Powers	Limited Government	Supremacy Clause
Free Exercise Clause	National	

- _____ 1. all political power rest with the people/people rule
- _____ 2. division of power between national and state governments
- _____ 3. the government is not above the law and is not all powerful
- _____ 4. Powers are distributed among the 3 branches of government
- _____ 5. The President can veto a bill passed by Congress. This is an example of what principle of government?
- _____ 6. This section of the Constitution states the purpose or goals of the Constitution
- _____ 7. Article I
- _____ 8. Article II
- _____ 9. Article III
- _____ 10. The First 10 Amendments of the Constitution
- _____ 11. According to Article IV (5), the amendment process demonstrates the concept of federalism because amendments are proposed at the _____ level of government and ratified at the _____ level of government.
- _____ 12. powers granted to the national government through the Constitution: expressed, implied, inherent
- _____ 13. powers not given to the federal government in the Constitution and not denied to the states (10th Amendment)
- _____ 14. powers spelled out for the national government in the Constitution
- _____ 15. powers given to the national government through the necessary and proper clause
- _____ 16. powers given to the national government because of its position within the world community
- _____ 17. powers given to both the national and state government
- _____ 18. states cannot make laws that conflict with national laws
- _____ 19. gives Congress the power to make laws necessary to carry out their expressed powers
- _____ 20. states must recognize public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state
- _____ 21. declares that the national government cannot establish a state religion; separation of church and state
- _____ 22. declares that we have the freedom to whatever we choose when it comes to religious matters

Article I

17 th Amendment	Filibuster	Pocket Veto
20 th Amendment	Franking Privilege	President Pro Tempore
2/3	Gerrymandering	Senate*
12 th	House of Representatives*	Speaker of the House
Bicameral	Joint Committee	Select Committees
Cloture Vote	Law	Standing Committees
Committees	Pigeon Hole	Vice President
Conference Committee		

- _____ 1. term used to describe a Congress made up of two different houses
- _____ 2. membership of this house in Congress is based on population
- _____ 3. membership in this house in Congress is based on equal representation
- _____ 4. serve 2 year terms
- _____ 5. must be a US citizen for 9 years
- _____ 6. serve 6 year terms
- _____ 7. must be a US citizen for 7 years
- _____ 8. 435 members
- _____ 9. 100 members
- _____ 10. must be at least 25 years old
- _____ 11. must be at least 30 years old
- _____ 12. this person is the leader of the House of Representatives
- _____ 13. this person is the president of the Senate
- _____ 14. this person serves as president of the Senate when the VP is absent
- _____ 15. this allows members of Congress to send government related mail for free
- _____ 16. this Amendment states that Congress begins session on January 3rd
- _____ 17. this Amendment states that the people elect Senators directly rather than the state legislature
- _____ 18. permanent committees in Congress
- _____ 19. a committee created to do a specific job and is disbanded when their work is done
- _____ 20. a committee that has members from both the House and the Senate
- _____ 21. a special kind of joint committee that is used to help members of the House and Senate agree on one version of the bill
- _____ 22. this house of Congress elects the President if no candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes
- _____ 23. this house of Congress tries the President in the impeachment process
- _____ 24. this house of Congress elects the VP if no candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes
- _____ 25. this house of Congress may impeach the President
- _____ 26. this house of Congress is approves presidential appointments and treaties
- _____ 27. all money bills must start in this house of Congress
- _____ 28. this is where must bills die
- _____ 29. this means to set a bill aside and forget about it
- _____ 30. in the Senate, members can _____ a bill or talk it to death
- _____ 31. this limits debate in the Senate by ending a filibuster and forcing a vote
- _____ 32. if the President vetoes a bill, Congress an over ride the veto with a ____ vote
- _____ 33. when the President does not sign a bill and Congress is in session the bill becomes ____.

- _____ 34. if the President does not sign a bill and Congress adjourns, this is called a _____.
- _____ 35. term used to describe the unusual drawing of a Congressional district to favor a particular group
- _____ 36. the courts ruled that this district in NC was gerrymandered and ordered lines to be redrawn

Article II

4 years	Chief Diplomat	Independent
14 years	Chief of State	Interior
15	Chief Executive	IRS
12 th Amendment	Commander in Chief	Justice
22 nd Amendment	Commerce	Natural Born Citizen
25 th Amendment	Defense	OSHA
35 years	Enforce	Secretary
Attorney General	Electoral College	Speaker of the House
Cabinet	FDA	State of the Union Address
Census	Homeland Security*	

- _____ 1. The role of the executing branch is to _____ laws.
- _____ 2. What is the citizenship requirement to be President?
- _____ 3. Who will fill the office of President if the President and Vice President are unable to serve?
- _____ 4. What Amendment says the president can serve two terms?
- _____ 5. How long is the term for president?
- _____ 6. How many years must a presidential candidate live in the US?
- _____ 7. How old do you have to be to serve as President of the United States?
- _____ 8. What Amendment outlines presidential succession?
- _____ 9. What Amendment says the President and Vice President are elected on separate ballots?
- _____ 10. Which of the executive departments is the newest department?
- _____ 11. What agency protects workers and ensures workplace safety?
- _____ 12. What agency regulates food and drugs?
- _____ 13. What do we call executive agencies that do not fall under any of the executive departments?
- _____ 14. What role is the president using when he grants a pardon?
- _____ 15. What role is the president using when he writes treaties and established foreign policy?
- _____ 16. What role is the president using when he performs ceremonial duties?
- _____ 17. What role is the president using as the leader of the armed forces?
- _____ 18. What do we call the group that aids the president?
- _____ 19. How many executive departments are there?
- _____ 20. What do we call the leader of each department (excluding Dept. of Justice)?
- _____ 21. What do we call the leader of the Department of Justice?
- _____ 22. What executive department includes FEMA?
- _____ 23. What executive department includes the Census Bureau?
- _____ 24. What executive department includes National Parks, US Fish and Wildlife and seeks to preserve our natural resources?
- _____ 25. What executive department includes the FBI and DEA?
- _____ 26. What do we call the official count of the population that occurs every ten years?
- _____ 27. Who officially elects the president?
- _____ 28. Which executive department is the largest department?
- _____ 29. What do we call the annual event in which the president delivers a report on the status

of our nation?

30. What executive agency under the Dept. of Treasury is responsible for collecting taxes?

Article III

9	Interpret	United States District Court*
Appellate jurisdiction	Life	United States Supreme Court*
Bill of the attainder	Majority opinion	Writ of certiorari
Chief Justice	Original Jurisdiction	Writ of habeas corpus
Concurring Opinion	President	
Dissenting Opinion	Senate	
Ex post facto law	United States Court of Appeals	

1. The role of the judicial branch is to _____ laws.

2. What is the highest court in the United States?

3. What court is the Federal trial court?

4. What federal court has ONLY appellate jurisdiction?

5. What federal court has ONLY original jurisdiction?

6. What federal court has original and appellate jurisdiction?

7. The power to hear a case first

8. The power to review a case from a lower court

9. How many Supreme Court justices are there?

10. This is the written opinion of the Supreme Court

11. This is written by those who disagree with the opinion of the Supreme Court.

12. This is written by those who agree with the majority but for different reasons.

13. What is the term length for Supreme Court justice?

14. Who appoints Supreme Court Justices?

15. Who approves presidential appoints of judges?

16. To send up records from a lower court.

17. To be punished for an action that was not a crime when committed

18. To be punished without a trial

19. To bring the accused before the court

20. The leader of the Supreme Court

Supreme Court Cases Review

Using the word bank, fill in the blanks with the correct court case.

- _____ declared that a State cannot tax the Federal government and that requiring federal banks to use special paper to print money was a form of taxation.
- In the Supreme Court case, _____, busing was ordered to desegregate Charlotte schools.
- _____ declares that a state cannot take away a woman's right to an abortion.
- _____ established "separate but equal" and supported the segregation of public facilities.

5. _____ claimed that a State cannot deprive one of his properties and that a slave is property.
6. _____ overturned Plessy vs. Ferguson and stated that "separate is unequal."
7. What court case ruled that requiring students to recite a prayer in school is a violation of the First Amendment rights? _____
8. _____ allowed internment camps after the attack on Pearl Harbor and ruled that the restrictions of certain racial groups may be justified during circumstances of emergency.
9. What court case raised the question of racial imbalances in uses of the death penalty? _____
10. _____ ruled that illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible in court.
11. What Supreme Court case ruled that the Federal government (rather than the State governments) has the power to regulate interstate commerce? _____
12. _____ ruled that burning the United States flag is a form of expression and that to limit one's right to burn the flag would be limiting an individual's First Amendment rights.
13. _____ ruled that no one had the right to be on Cherokee land without their consent. The ruling of this case was not enforced by President Andrew Jackson.
14. _____ ruled that a student's right to freedom of the press is limited within a school environment.
15. What Supreme Court case rules that illegally obtained information from wiretapping is admissible in court and is not protected by the Fourth Amendment? _____
16. _____ established judicial review.
17. _____ ruled that all accused individuals are entitled to a lawyer, even they cannot afford one.
18. _____ ruled that the First Amendment right of free speech is limited in the time of war and created a precedent that First Amendment guarantees are not absolute.
19. _____ ruled that the accused must be informed of his or her rights before arrest.
20. What Supreme Court claimed that the students could wear their armbands to protest the Vietnam War because the armbands were not disruptive to the school environment? _____
21. _____ established that students can be searched under reasonable suspicion.
22. What court case ruled that an admissions quota for minority students violated the equal protection clause? _____
23. _____ established the supremacy of the North Carolina Constitution and upheld that the power of judicial review lies with the NC Supreme Court.
24. _____ ruled that the state of NC must do whatever is necessary to provide a "sound and basic education" to all students. This case ordered pre-K programs for at-risk students and claimed that economically disadvantaged students need services beyond those provided to the general population.
25. _____ claimed that the State must provide due process for juveniles. This case orders that juveniles should have right to a phone call, right to counsel, right to cross-examine, and advised of the right to silence.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
Texas v. Johnson
Roe v. Wade
McCulloch v. Maryland
Korematsu v. United States
Gideon v. Wainwright
Regents of the University of California v. Bakke
Schenck v. United States
Plessy v. Ferguson
Engle v. Vitale
State v. Mann

Mapp v. Ohio
Marbury v. Madison
New Jersey v. TLO
Gibbons v. Ogden
Worcester v. Georgia**
Olmstead v. United States**
Leandro v. State of NC
In Re Gault
Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools
Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeir

Do the following cases EXTEND or LIMIT the rights of citizens/students?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 26. New Jersey v. TLO | _____ |
| 27. The Leandro Case | _____ |
| 28. Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeir | _____ |
| 29. Tinker v. Des Moines | _____ |
| 30. Gideon v. Wainwright | _____ |
| 31. Korematsu v. United States | _____ |
| 32. Miranda v. Arizona | _____ |

AMENDMENTS REVIEW

Place the correct amendment number beside the description.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. Civil trial by jury |
| _____ | 2. Right to bear arms |
| _____ | 3. Limits Congressional pay raises |
| _____ | 4. Senators elected by voters in each state |
| _____ | 5. Decreases the amount of time between presidential elections and assuming office |
| _____ | 6. The Bill of rights is not an extensive list of citizen rights |
| _____ | 7. Voting age 18 years old |
| _____ | 8. Repealed 18 th Amendment |
| _____ | 9. Due process, no double jeopardy, no self-incrimination, eminent domain, Grand Jury |
| _____ | 10. Defines citizenship and states must guarantee due process |
| _____ | 11. Freedom of Religion, Assembly, Press, Petition, and Speech |
| _____ | 12. States cannot be sued by foreign states or members of that state. |
| _____ | 13. Authorizes income taxes. |
| _____ | 14. Women's suffrage |
| _____ | 15. Two terms for President |
| _____ | 16. Cannot be denied the right to vote because of race |
| _____ | 17. Powers not denied to the states and not delegated to the national government belong to the states. |
| _____ | 18. Presidential Succession |
| _____ | 19. Prohibition |
| _____ | 20. No excessive bail and no cruel and unusual punishment |
| _____ | 21. No poll tax |
| _____ | 22. No unreasonable searches and seizures |
| _____ | 23. Speedy and public trial by jury, right to bring and cross examine witnesses and right to an attorney |
| _____ | 24. Ballots for President and Vice President are on separate |
| _____ | 25. D.C. is given three electoral votes |
| _____ | 26. No quartering of troops |
| _____ | 27. Abolishes slavery |

State Government

The Legislative Branch

14th	Electorate	Recall**
25	General Assembly	Referendum**
50	House of Representatives	Reserved
120	Initiative**	Senate
Declaration of Rights	Lt. Governor	Speaker of the House
	Population	State Constitutions

- _____ 1. Many of these need reformed because they are old fashioned, too long, or too old
- _____ 2. The NC legislative branch is called the _____.
- _____ 3. This person is the leader of the NC House of Representatives
- _____ 4. This person is the leader of the NC Senate
- _____ 5. A proposal by a group of citizens for a law, constitutional amendment, or regulation at the state or local level
- _____ 6. Certain laws or actions approved by the state legislature are submitted to the voters for approval
- _____ 7. A citizen-initiated movement to remove a public official from office; you CANNOT do this in NC
- _____ 8. Unlike the US Senate, the NC Senate is based upon _____, not equality
- _____ 9. This is the minimum age requirement to be in the NC Senate according to the NC Const.
- _____ 10. This house in the General Assembly is responsible for impeaching officials
- _____ 11. This house in the General Assembly is responsible for holding the impeachment trials
- _____ 12. According to this amendment, states are given the responsibility of upholding each citizen's right to due process
- _____ 13. This part of the NC Constitution is similar to the US Bill of Rights
- _____ 14. Number of members in the NC House
- _____ 15. Number of members in the NC Senate
- _____ 16. This group ratifies an amendment to the NC Constitution
- _____ 17. Powers that belong to only state governments.

The Executive Branch

30 years	Lt. Governor	Council of State
4 years	National Guard	Cabinet
Governor	Pardon	

- _____ 1. This person is the head of the NC Executive branch
- _____ 2. This person is second in command (like the VP) in the NC government
- _____ 3. The governor serves as commander in chief of the NC _____.
- _____ 4. This is the term length for the NC governor
- _____ 5. The minimum age requirement for the NC governor is _____.
- _____ 6. The clemency power to forgive an individual of a crime and cancel their punishment.
- _____ 7. Consists of heads of executive departments who are not elected by the people.
- _____ 8. Consists of members of the executive branch elected by the people (ex. Lt Gov)

The Judicial Branch

7	NC Court of Appeals	Original jurisdiction
Appellate jurisdiction	NC District Court	State v. Mann
Leandro Case	NC Superior Court	Swann v. CMS
Judicial Review	NC Supreme Court	

- _____ 1. Lowest NC Court that handles misdemeanors and civil cases less than \$10,000
- _____ 2. Number of NC Supreme Court Justices
- _____ 3. What NC court case says that North Carolina must provide a sound and basic education?
- _____ 4. What NC court case establishes the supremacy of the North Carolina Constitution?
- _____ 5. What is the highest North Carolina Court?
- _____ 6. What NC court hears felony cases and civil cases more than \$10,000
- _____ 7. What NC court case says that busing should be used to desegregate public schools in Charlotte –Mecklenburg?
- _____ 8. What NC court has only appellate jurisdiction?
- _____ 9. Power to hear a case first.
- _____ 10. Power to hear a case from a lower court.
- _____ 11. Power to determine the constitutionality of a law or action

Local Government and Financing Govt.

Charter**	General Assembly	Revenue**
Counties	Governor	Social Security
Education	Income Taxes*	Statutes
Environment**	Incorporation**	Town
Expenditure**	Municipality**	Council/Manager Plan
Fiscal Year**	Ordinance	

- _____ 1. The largest sub-division of most states.
- _____ 2. A city's basic law
- _____ 3. Laws enacted by a legislative body.
- _____ 4. A law made by a local government (county, city, town)
- _____ 5. A local unit of govt. that is more rural than a city.
- _____ 6. This word could refer to a city, town or county – a subdivision of local govt.
- _____ 7. To become an established town or city.
- _____ 8. Greatest form of revenue for NC Govt.
- _____ 9. Greatest form of revenue for US Govt.
- _____ 10. Who plans and proposes the budget?
- _____ 11. Who approves the budget?
- _____ 12. NC operates on a budget year, called _____
- _____ 13. The greatest expenditure for the NC Govt.
- _____ 14. The greatest expenditure for the US Govt.
- _____ 15. Money brought into the govt. or company
- _____ 16. Money the govt. or company spends
- _____ 17. Most state govt. spend very little money on the _____.
- _____ 18. Type of plan used in the city of Charlotte

-Terms with a * can be used more than once

-Terms with a ** have not been covered and need to be looked up (you are not responsible for these on the test, but will be responsible for them on the mid-term)