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

**Civics & Economics SOL Review, CE 6-10**

***CE.6a - Branches of* Governments**

1. What document defines the structure and powers of the national government? *The U.S. Constitution*
2. What city does our national government call home? *Washington, D.C.*
3. What branch of the government is led by Congress? *Legislative*
4. How many houses are in a bicameral legislature? *Two*
5. What are the two houses of Congress? *Senate and House of Representatives*
6. How many Senators make up the Senate? *100*
7. What determines the number of representatives in the House? *Population*
8. How many Representatives make up the House? *435*
9. Who is the Chief Executive of the United States and the leader of the executive branch? *The President*
10. What court is the highest court in the land? *The Supreme Court*
11. What branch of the government is made up of the federal courts and led by the Supreme Court? *Judicial*
12. What branch makes the laws of the land? *Legislative*
13. What branch executes the laws of the land? *Executive*
14. What branch tries cases and interprets the Constitution? *Judicial*

***CE.6b - Powers of the National Government***

Which branch has the power?

1. Raises revenue through taxes and other levies - *Legislative*
2. Regulate interstate and foreign trade - *Legislative*
3. Prepares the budget – *Executive*
4. Approves the budget – *Legislative*
5. Appoints cabinet officers, ambassadors, and federal judges – *Executive*

1. Confirms or Approves presidential appointments – *Legislative*
2. Administers the federal bureaucracy – *Executive*
3. Declares War - *Legislative*

***CE.6b - Separation of Powers***

1. What limits the powers of the three branches and keeps them from abusing their power? *Separation of Powers*
2. What part of the Constitution defines the powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial branch? *Articles I, II, and III*

***CE.6b - Checks & Balances***

1. What branch can veto a bill? *Executive*
2. What branch can override a veto? *Legislative*
3. What branch prepares the annual budget? *Executive*
4. What branch approves the annual budget? *Legislative*
5. What branch can appoint judges and justices? *Executive*
6. What branch can confirm/approve judges and justices? *Legislative*
7. What branch can call a Special Session of Congress? *Executive*
8. What branch can impeach and convict the President? *Legislative*
9. What branch can impeach and convict a judge or justices? *Legislative*
10. What branch can declare federal laws or executive actions unconstitutional? *Judicial*
11. What is the power to declare federal laws or executive actions unconstitutional called? *Judicial Review*

***CE.6c - The Lawmaking Process***

1. Specific powers of the legislative branch listed in the Constitution – *Expressed Powers*
2. They are sometimes called the “necessary and proper” clause or the “elastic” clause.-*Implied Powers*
3. branch is given powers to help carry out their expressed powers though they are not specifically listed in the Constitution - *Implied Powers*
4. Elected officials write laws in response to ***problems***or***issues*** and because of the concerns of ***individuals*** and ***interest groups***.

40.How does a bill become a federal law? No Answer

 41. The bill is ***introduced*** by a Senator or Representative in Congress

 42. Working on the bill in ***committees***

 43. ***Floor debate*** in each house

 44. ***Voting*** on the bill in each house.

 45. The bill must be signed by the ***President*** to become a law.

***CE.6d - Roles and Powers of the Executive Branch (National)***

46. Cabinet departments, agencies, and regulatory groups help ***execute*** the laws.

47. The President proposes legislation (laws) during the ***State of the Union Address***.

48. Appealing directly to the people, approving or vetoing legislation, and appointing officials who carry out the laws are ways the executive branch attempts to influence ***policymaking***(lawmaking).

49. Head of Government Ceremonies - *Chief of State*

50. Head of the Executive Branch - *Chief Executive*

51. Proposer of the Legislative Agenda - *Chief Legislator*

52. Head of the Nation’s Armed Forces - *Commander-in-Chief*

53. Architect of America’s Foreign Policy - *Chief Diplomat*

54. Political Party Leader - *Chief of Party*

55. Representative of all of the people - *Chief Citizen*

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***CE.7a - Structure of the Virginia State Government***

56. What document defines the structure and powers of the state government? *The Virginia Constitution*

57. What is the name of the legislative branch in Virginia? *The General Assembly*

58. What is the name of the two houses of the General Assembly? *Virginia Senate and House of Delegates*

59. Who is the head of the executive branch in Virginia? *The Governor*

60. Who does the Governor appoint to help him oversee specific functions of the government? *The Cabinet*

61. Who are other elected officials of the executive branch? *Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General*

62. How many years do the Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General serve? *Four years*

63. What branch is made up of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, and District Courts? *Judicial Branch*

***CE.7b - Federalism***

64. What is it called when power is shared between the national and state government? *Federalism*

65. What is the supreme government in a federal system? *National Government*

66. Powers not given to the national government are ***reserved***(saved) powers for the states.

67. Laws not given to states or national governments are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers- denied

68. Tensions exist between the governments when the national government requires or mandates the state to take action on an issue without providing adequate ***funding*.**

69. Local governments derive their power from the – *state*

70. Conducting foreign policy, regulating commerce, and providing for the common defense are jobs of the ***national*** government.

71. Promoting public health, safety, and welfare are jobs of the ***state*** government.

***CE.7c - Virginia General Assembly***

72. Who is elected to make laws in response to problems or issuesand because of the concerns of individuals and interest groups? *The Virginia General Assembly*

How does a bill become a state law?

 73. The bill is introduced by a member of the ***General Assembly***

 74. Working on the bill in ***committees***

 75. Debating on the floor of ***each house***

 76. Voting on the bill in ***each house***

 77. The bill must be signed by the ***Governor*** to become a law.

78. What are the five primary issues for the General Assembly? *Public Health, State Budget, Education, Environment, and Revenue (Taxes).*

***CE.7d - Roles and Powers of the Executive Branch (State)***

79. What document grants power to the Governor of Virginia? *The Virginia Constitution*

80. The Governor proposes legislation (laws) during the ***State of the Commonwealth Address***.

81. Head of State Government Ceremonies - *Chief of State*

82. Proposer of the State Legislative Agenda - *Chief Legislator*

83. Head of the State’s Armed Forces - *Commander-in-Chief*

84. Political Party Leader - *Chief of Party*

85. Head of the State Bureaucracy - *Chief Administrator*

86. Who helps the Governor administer and enforce the laws, regulate business and the economy, and provide services to the public? *Cabinet members, state agencies and commissions, and regulatory boards*

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***CE.8a - Local Governments in Virginia***

87. are the three units of local government in Virginia? *Counties, Towns, and Cities*

88. Who is elected in a county and is given legislative powers plus adopts the county’s annual budget? *Board of Supervisors*

89. Who is elected in a town and is given legislative powers plus adopts the town's annual budget? *Town Council*

90. Who is elected in a city and is given legislative powers plus adopts the city's annual budget? *City Council*

91. What are the two ways that someone can become a mayor? *Elected by voters or appointed by council*

92. Who is hired by the elected legislative branch to oversee the daily operations of the local government? *Manager*

93. Who is elected or appointed in cities or counties and given the power to oversee the operation of the K-12 public schools? *School Board*

94. Who resolves judicial disputes in each locality? *The Courts*

What are the four courts that hear cases in each locality?

 95. *Circuit courts*

 96. *General District courts*

 97. *Juvenile and Domestic Relations courts*

 98. *Small claims courts*

The Virginia Constitution requires that voters in every locality elect a:

 99. *Sheriff*

 100. *Clerk of the Circuit Court*

 101. *Commissioner of Revenue*

 102.*Treasurer*

 103. *Mayor or Board of Supervisors*

***CE.8b - Powers of Local Governments***

104. Where do local governments derive their power? *The State*

105. Not all counties and cities are given the same powers. Where are the powers of a city listed? *City Charter*

What are the powers of local governments?

 106. enforce state and local ***laws***

 107. promote public ***health***

 108. protect public ***safety***

 109. educate ***children***

 110. protect the ***environment***

 111. regulate the use of ***land***

 112. levy and collect ***taxes***

***CE.8c - Local Laws***

113.What is the name for the laws passed by local governments? *Ordinances*

114. Who creates and passes ordinances in a county? *Board of Supervisors*

115. Who creates and passes ordinances in a city? *City Council*

116. Who creates and passes ordinances in a town? *Town Council*

117. Who has the greatest influence on the decisions made by local governments? *Local Citizens*

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***CE.10a - The Court System***

The power of the United States (federal) courts comes from – *United States Constitution and federal laws*

What federal court has original jurisdiction in most federal cases? *U.S. District Court*

What is the only federal court with a jury? *U.S. District Court*

What court normally hears appeals from U.S. District Court? *U.S. Court of Appeals*

What court is the highest court in the United States? *U.S. Supreme Court*

What court has limited original jurisdiction in the cases of states and foreign diplomats? *U.S. Supreme Court*

The power of the Virginia courts comes from – *Virginia Constitution and state laws*

Only Virginia court with a judge and jury – *Circuit Court*

What court hears cases involving minors and family matters? *Juvenile and Domestic Relations (JDR)*

What court hears misdemeanors and cases involving small dollar amounts? *General District Court*

What court hears felonies and cases involving large dollar amounts? *Circuit Court*

What court hears appeals from General District Court? *Circuit Court*

What court hears appeals from Circuit Court? *Virginia Court of Appeals*

What is the final court of appeal in Virginia? *Virginia Supreme Court*

Who issues search warrants, subpoenas, arrest warrants, summons, and sets bail? *Magistrate*

***CE.10b - Judicial Review***

The power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and acts unconstitutional – *Judicial Review*

What court case established judicial review? *Marbury v. Madison*

What is the supreme law of the land? *U.S. Constitution*

State laws must conform to what two documents? *Virginia and U.S. Constitution*

***CE.10c - Court Cases***

What are the two types of court cases? *Criminal and Civil*

A criminal case determines if someone is guilty of ***breaking the law***.

A civil case settles a ***disagreement*** between two parties.

If the police have probable cause then they can ***arrest*** a person accused of a crime.

The accused can be committed to jail or released on ***bail***.

Probable cause is reviewed and the accused enters a ***plea*** during the arraignment.

Following the arraignment a court date is set and a ***trial*** is conducted.

At the end of the trial, the ***verdict*** is given by the judge or jury. If you are found guilty you can ***appeal***.

The plaintiff in a civil case is seeking to recover ***damages*** or receive ***compensation***.

The verdict in a civil case may be ***appealed*** by either the plaintiff or defendant.

***CE.10d - Due Process***

The constitutional protection against unfair governmental actions and laws – *due process*

What amendment prohibits the national government from acting in an unfair manner? *5th Amendment*

What amendment prohibits state and local governments from acting in an unfair manner? *14th Amendment*

The Supreme Court has extended the due process protection to cover - *The Bill of Rights*