

## **Final Exam Study Guide Honors Civics and Economics**

### **Early US History:**

1. List the 13 colonies by region:
2. Name five reasons that people would leave their homes and come to the new world:
3. Tell me about the following Acts (What they did & how the colonists reacted)
  - a. Sugar Act      Stamp Act      Townshend Acts      Tea Act Intolerable Acts
4. Tell me about the Declaration of Independence: Set Up, What's In It, When Written
5. Revolutionary War: 1<sup>st</sup> Battle, Turning Point, Final Battle
6. What were the powers of the Articles of Confederation Government?
7. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation Government?

### **Constitutional Convention:**

8. What event led leaders to the Constitutional Convention?
9. When was the Constitutional Convention? Where did the convention take place?
10. Explain the VA Plan:
11. Explain the NJ Plan:
12. Explain the CT Plan/Great Compromise:
13. Explain the 3/5<sup>th</sup> Compromise:
14. How many articles are there in the Constitution? What information is in each article?
15. Explain how the Constitution was ratified:
16. What was the order of constitutional ratification?

### **Bill of Rights, Amendments, Constitution:**

17. Who was the author of the Bill of Rights?
18. How many amendments were originally proposed by the first congress?
19. Tell me about the following amendments:
  - a. 1      2      4      5      6      8      9      10      22      25      26
  - b. 13, 14, 15
  - c. 18, 21
20. What are the two ways in which an amendment can be proposed?
21. What is the only way in which an amendment can be passed?
22. Why is the preamble important to the Constitution?
23. What is necessary and proper clause?
24. How is the Constitution interpreted?
25. What is popular sovereignty?
26. Explain checks and balances:
27. What is an enumerated power?
28. What is a concurrent power?
29. What are reserved powers?
30. What is the supremacy clause of the constitution?

### **Congress – Legislative Branch**

31. What two houses make up the US Congress
32. How many members are there in the US Congress? In the Senate? In the House of Representatives? How many House members does North Carolina have?
33. What are the term's for House members? Senators?
34. What are the requirements to run for the House? Senate?

35. What does bicameral mean?
36. What is the majority party? What is the minority party? (What does each mean and which party is which today in each of the houses of Congress)
37. What does the Speaker of the House do and why are they important?
38. What does the President Pro tempore of the senate do and why are they important?
39. What is a standing committee? Name three in the house and three in the senate:
40. What is a select or special committee? Name one:
41. What is a joint committee? Name one:
42. What are constituents?
43. What is gerrymandering?
44. What are expressed powers? Implied powers? The Elastic Clause?
45. Which house can start bills for generating revenue?
46. What are some of the expressed powers of the Legislative branch?
47. What are some of the implied powers of the Legislative branch?
48. What is a writ of habeas corpus? What are bills of attainder? What is an ex post facto law?
49. What is a pork barrel project? Give an example:
50. How does a bill become a law?

### **The President – Executive Branch**

51. Explain how the Electoral College works?
52. What are the requirements to be president?
53. What are the president's term limits and what amendment set them this way?
54. When is the President elected?
55. What did the 25<sup>th</sup> amendment do? What are the next four spots after the President?
56. What are the powers of the president according to the Constitution?
57. What are the duties of the president...there are seven of them:
58. What does EOP stand for and who works there?
59. What is the president's cabinet?
60. What are the different departments represented in the president's cabinet?
61. What is an executive agency?
62. What are government corporations?
63. What is the spoils system? Merit system?
64. What is a pardon? Which President was pardoned by another President?
65. What is the so called curse of the Presidents?
66. Barak Obama is the \_\_\_\_ president of the United States.

### **The Supreme Court – Judicial Branch**

67. How is a justice to the Supreme Court appointed?
68. What are the three levels of the federal court system?
69. What are the seven types of cases heard in the federal court system?
70. What is original jurisdiction?
71. How long do federal judges serve?
72. What are the requirements to become a Supreme Court Justice?
73. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?
74. What is judicial review?
75. How is the supreme courts power limited?
76. What is "stare decisis"?

## **Branches of Government:**

77. Explain how checks and balances works and give a few examples:
- a. Congress checking the president
  - b. The President checking Congress
  - c. The Supreme Court checking Congress
  - d. Congress checking the Supreme Court
  - e. President checking the Supreme Court
78. What is impeachment?
79. If the president is impeached – Who would bring charges? Who would try the case? What vote would convict the President? How many Presidents have had impeachment charges brought against them? Who were they? What was the verdict?

## **Court Cases:**

### US Supreme Court Cases:

Marbury V Madison (1803)	Dartmouth College V Woodward (1819)
McCullough V Maryland (1819)	Gibbons V Ogden (1824)
Scott V Sanford (1857)	Plessy V Fergusson (1896)
Korematsu V US (1944)	Brown V Board of Education (1954)
Mapp V Ohio (1961)	Engle V Vitale (1962)
Gideon V Wainwright (1963)	Miranda V Arizona (1966)
Terry V Ohio (1968)	Tinker V Des Moines (1969)
Swann V Charlotte Mecklenburg Schools (1971)	Furman V Georgia (1972)
Roe V Wade (1973)	US V Nixon (1974)
Hazelwood V Kuhlmeier (1983)	Texas V Johnson (1989)
Bush V Gore (2000)	

### North Carolina Cases:

Bayard v. Singleton (1787)  
State v. Mann (1830)  
The Leandro Case (1994)

## **Citizenship:**

80. What are the five birth scenarios for becoming a citizen?
81. What is naturalization?
82. What is the process for becoming a citizen?
83. How can one lose their citizenship?

## **Juvenile Courts:**

84. What is a juvenile?
85. What is the primary goal of the juvenile court system?
86. What types of cases end up in the juvenile court system?
87. What happens after the arrest of a juvenile?
88. Explain the trial and sentencing in a juvenile case:

## **Court System:**

89. Where did the American legal system get it's start:

90. Our laws are a series of:
91. What does “stare decisis” mean?
92. What are “writs of habeas corpus”?
93. What are “bills of attainder”?
94. What is an “ex post facto law”?
95. What are the rights of the accused for the following
  - a. 4<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - b. 5<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - c. 6<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - d. 8<sup>th</sup> amendment
96. What is criminal law?
97. What types of cases are found in criminal law?
98. What is felony?
99. What is a misdemeanor?
100. Why is our justice system adversarial?
101. What is a defendant?
102. What is a plaintiff?
103. What is the defense?
104. What is the prosecution?
105. What is civil law?
106. What types of cases are found in civil court?
107. What is constitutional law?
108. What is administrative law?
109. What is statutory law?

#### **Polling & Interest Groups:**

110. What is a poll?
111. How are poll's used?
112. How can a poll's wording change the outcome of a poll?
113. What is a pollster?
114. What are interest groups?
115. Name five interest groups and what they represent:
116. How do interest groups play a role in government?
117. How do interest groups use polls?
118. Find four polls online...these polls can be about anything: USA Today the newspaper is a good place to look for polls.
  - a. What is the poll about?
  - b. How many choices did they give the participants?
  - c. What were the choices?
  - d. How many people were surveyed in the polls?
  - e. What can be summarized from the poll?

#### **Government Finances:**

119. The Federal Government's fiscal year runs from what date to what date?
120. Explain mandatory spending for the federal government:
121. Explain discretionary spending for the federal government:
122. What are the three types of taxes the US government collects?
123. What are the four items that are excised taxed?
124. What are proportional taxes? What are progressive taxes? What are regressive taxes?
125. Which states do not have sales taxes?
126. What is intergovernmental revenue?

127. List five of the state and local government expenditures:

**Personal Finance – Checking, Credit, Budgeting, etc.:**

128. What are fixed costs? Give an example in your personal budget that would be a fixed cost:  
129. What are variable costs? Give an example in your personal budget that would be a variable cost:  
130. How many items need to be filled in on a check? What are those items?  
131. What is a budget?  
132. What is a trade off? What are some tradeoff's that a person must make in their individual budget?  
133. What is disposable income? What is discretionary income?  
134. What is consumerism? What is comparison shopping?  
135. List the five items in the consumer bill of rights:  
136. What is credit? What is open end credit? What is closed end credit? What is APR?  
137. What are the positives and negatives of home buying? Renting?  
138. Define the following terms: Tenant, Dwelling, Land Lord, Lease, Lender, Borrower, Interest  
139. If you were to purchase a home at 6% interest rate, for \$282,000, what would your monthly payment be before taxes/mortgage insurance etc. were added to the cost?  
140. If you were to purchase a home at a 7% interest rate, for \$349,000.00, what would your monthly payment be before taxes/mortgage insurance etc. were added to the cost?  
141. What are the pros and cons of buying a new car vs. a used car? Of leasing a car vs. buying a car?

**Advertising and Businesses:**

142. What are unfinished claims? Give an example:  
143. What are weasel words? Give an example:  
144. What is snob appeal? Give an example:  
145. What is a testimonial? Give an example:  
146. What is a sole proprietorship?  
a. Pros & Cons  
147. What is a Partnership?  
a. Pros & Cons  
148. What is a corporation?  
a. Pros & Cons  
149. What is a Cooperative?  
a. Pros & Cons  
150. Explain and illustrate the business cycle:

**The Stock Market:**

151. What is a stock? What is a share? What is par value? What is a shareholder?  
152. What is the stock exchange? What is a stock broker?  
153. What is common stock? What is preferred stock?  
154. What is the Duct East India Company?

**Supply & Demand:**

155. What is demand? What is a demand schedule? What is a demand curve? What is the law of demand?  
156. What is market demand? What are some of the factors that affect demand?  
157. What is a substitute? What is a compliment?  
158. What is demand elasticity? What is inelastic demand?  
159. What is supply? What is the law of supply? What is a supply schedule? What is a supply curve?  
160. What is market supply? What are the factors that affect supply?  
161. What is supply elasticity?

- 162. How does supply and demand work together? What is equilibrium price?
- 163. What is a surplus? What is a shortage? What is the price ceiling? What is the price floor?
- 164. What is minimum wage? What is scarcity?
- 165. What is a trade off? Give an example:
- 166. What is opportunity cost? Give an example:
- 167. How do you find total cost? What is total revenue? What is marginal revenue?
- 168. What is a cost benefit analysis?

**Economics:**

- 169. What is macroeconomics? What is microeconomics?
- 170. What are wants? Give some examples:
- 171. What are needs? Give some examples:
- 172. What are goods? Give some examples:
- 173. What are services? Give some examples:
- 174. What are the four factors of production?
- 175. What are the four main types of economies?
- 176. What is GDP?