

Set #1

Civics EOC Flashcards

Set #2

1. **Enlightenment:** Period of time when new ideas about govt. and people's freedom spread throughout Europe
2. **Montesquieu:** Enlightenment thinker known for his idea on separation of powers
3. **Separation of Powers:** Idea that govt. power should be divided into branches so no one branch can become too powerful (limits govt. power)
4. **John Locke:** Enlightenment thinker known for his ideas on natural law and social contract
5. **Locke's "Natural Rights" (Law):** Idea that all people are born equal with certain God-given rights including life, liberty, and property
6. **Social Contract:** Idea that the people agree to give up some freedom and be ruled by govt. in exchange for the govt. protecting the people's rights; if govt. is not holding up their end of the deal then the contract (agreement) is broken and the people have the right to choose new leaders
7. **Influence of Separation of Powers on U.S. Govt.:** Three distinct branches with separate powers (L = Make Laws, E = Enforce laws, J = Interpret laws)
8. **Influence of Social Contract on U.S. Govt.:** Representatives are elected by the people; power comes from the people
9. **Magna Carta:** English document that limited the king's power by protecting basic rights; established 'limited monarchy' (idea that the king is not all powerful)
10. **English Bill of Rights:** English document that listed eight rights no king could violate
11. **Mayflower Compact:** First written agreement for self-government in America; Pilgrims agreed to work together to discuss and vote on laws (direct democracy)
12. **Thomas Paine's Common Sense:** Pamphlet that used Locke's ideas argue for independence; convinced many colonists to rebel against the king
13. **Colonial Concerns that led to the Desire for Independence:** Taxation without representation, limits on individual rights, violations of natural rights
14. **Taxation without Representation:** Imposing government fees without the consent of the people
15. **Effects of English Policies:** Colonists demand political change through protests and boycotts, the colonists' grievances are ignored by the British, the Declaration of Independence is approved
16. **Natural Rights in the Vol:** Lists the rights of the citizens as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"
17. **Role of Govt. in the Vol:** Govt. gets their power from the people and exists to protect the people's rights
18. **Grievances in the Vol:** Lists the colonists' complaints against the British govt. and King George III
19. **Specific Grievances in the Vol:** Violated natural rights' including suspending of trial by jury, limiting judicial powers, quartering soldiers, and ending colonial legislatures (right to make laws)
20. **Consent of the Governed:** Approval from the people; govt. gets its power from the public
21. **Unalienable/Inalienable Rights:** Basic rights of the people that may not be taken away (as described in the Declaration of Independence)
22. **Assent:** Approval or agreement
23. **Oppression:** Cruel or unjust treatment or control
24. **Self-Evident:** Not needing to be explained; obvious
25. **Tyranny:** Cruel and oppressive govt. or rule
26. **Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation:** Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade, or to enforce its laws; no national court system (judicial branch) and no central leadership (executive branch); changes required unanimous approval of all 13 states
27. **Shays' Rebellion:** Farmer Daniel Shays led an uprising after the courts threatened to take away his farm to pay of his debts (money owed); showed that the AoC might be too weak to maintain law and order
28. **Constitutional Convention:** Meeting where delegates from the states met to fix the AoC but ended up writing the new Constitution
29. **Six Goals in the Preamble:** Form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty
30. **Preamble to the Constitution:** Introduction; establishes the goals and purposes of our govt.
31. **"We the People":** Beginning of the Constitution; makes clear that power of govt. comes from the people and exists to serve them
32. **Checks and Balances:** System where each branch of govt. is able to restrain the power of the others; created to keep any one branch from becoming too powerful
33. **Specific Examples of Checks and Balances:** Congress can impeach, reject appointments, override vetoes, refuse treaties; President can veto (reject) legislation and appoint judges; Judges can declare acts unconstitutional
34. **Federalists:** Wanted the ratification of the Constitution; believed in a strong national govt.
35. **Anti-Federalists:** Against the ratification of the Constitution; fought for states rights & the adding of a bill of rights to protect individual liberties; thought the Constitution created a national govt. that was too strong
36. **Federalist Papers:** Series of essays written to explain and defend the proposed U.S. Constitution
37. **Anti-Federalist Papers:** Series of essays written to counter and defeat the proposed U.S. Constitution
38. **Liberties:** Freedoms; rights
39. **Rule of Law:** Idea that everyone, even those who govern (are in power), follow the laws; everyone being treated equally & no one being above the law protects against tyranny

Set #3

- 40. Bill of Rights:** First 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution
- 41. 1st Amendment:** Guarantee of free religion, assembly, speech, press, and petition (GRASP)
- 42. 2nd Amendment :** Right to bear arms (have firearms / weapons)
- 43. 3rd Amendment :** No quartering (living) of soldiers in people's homes without their permission
- 44. 4th Amendment:** No unreasonable searches and seizures
- 45. 5th Amendment:** No double jeopardy (being tried twice for same crime), no self-incrimination (cannot be forced to speak against oneself)
- 46. 6th Amendment:** Right to a fair and speedy trial, right to counsel (attorney/lawyer)
- 47. 7th Amendment:** Right to a jury of one's peers in civil cases of \$20+
- 48. 8th Amendment:** No cruel or unusual punishment , no excessive bail
- 49. 9th Amendment:** Any rights not listed in the Constitution (unenumerated rights) belong to the people
- 50. 10th Amendment:** Powers not given to the federal govt. belong to the states (reserved powers)
- 51. Citizen:** Any person born or naturalized in the U.S. ; described in the 14th amendment; legal member of a state and/or country
- 52. Naturalization :** Legal process to obtain citizenship ; steps include: application, interview, citizenship exam, ceremony
- 53. Naturalization Eligibility Requirements:** 18+ years old, live in the U.S. for 5+ years, be of good moral character , read/write/speak English, basic knowledge of U.S. history & govt
- 54. Alien:** Foreign-born resident of the U.S. who has not been naturalized
- 55. Immigrant:** An individual who moves permanently to a new country
- 56. Law of Blood:** A person's nationality at birth is the same as that of their parents (aka their blood)
- 57. Law of Soil:** A person's nationality at birth is determined by the country they were born in (aka their soil)
- 58. Duty:** An action we are required to perform; something you MUST do
- 59. Responsibility:** An obligation that we meet of our own free will; things that are nice to do

Set #4

- 60. Examples of Duties:** Obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation (selective service), serve in court (jury duty), attend school
- 61. Examples of Responsibilities:** Be informed, attend civic meetings , petition the govt., run for office, vote
- 62. Common Good:** Beliefs or actions that are seen as a benefit to the larger community rather than individual interests
- 63. Due Process:** The following of established legal procedures ; All citizens receive all legal rights (includes a trial, jury, no self-incrimination, Miranda Warning)
- 64. Civil Disobedience :** Right of an individual to peacefully protest by refusing to comply with certain laws or pay taxes/fines
- 65. Suffrage:** Right to vote
- 66. Ex Post Facto:** Law that makes an act a crime AFTER the crime has been committed; means "after the fact"
- 67. Habeas Corpus :** Requires a law official to bring a prisoner to court and show cause for holding the prisoner; means "bring the body"
- 68. Precedent:** A ruling that is used as a basis for a judicial decision in a later, similar case
- 69. Republican Party Ideas:** Smaller govt. responsibilities, less govt. programs, less spending
- 70. Democratic Party Ideas:** Larger govt. responsibilities, more govt. programs, more spending
- 71. Requirements for President:** 35+ yrs old, native-born U.S. citizen, live in U.S. for 14+ yrs
- 72. Requirements for Senators:** 30+ yrs old, live in state representing, U.S. citizen
- 73. Requirements for House Representatives:** 25+ yrs old, live in state representing, U.S. citizen
- 74. Requirements for Governor:** 30+ yrs old, live in state representing, be registered voter
- 75. Basis for Evaluating Candidates:** Education, job experience , qualities, platforms (ideas about the issues)
- 76. Where to Find Information on Candidates:** Voting record (only unbiased source), debates, advertisements, websites
- 77. Media:** Mass communication (television, radio, newspaper, internet)
- 78. Interest Groups:** Group of people who share a point of view about an issue and unite to promote their beliefs
- 79. Lobbyists :** Representative of an interest group who contacts lawmakers or other govt. officials directly to influence their lawmaking
- 80. Political Action Committee (PAC):** Political organization established by a business or interest group; supports candidates by contributing money to campaigns

Set #5

- 81. Watchdog:** Role played by the media that exposes govt . wrongdoing
- 82. Bias:** One sided feelings about a person or group that affects judgment
- 83. Symbolism:** Using symbols to represent ideas or qualities (U.S. flag stands for patriotism)
- 84. Propaganda:** Techniques of a bias nature that are used to convince someone of something
- 85. Democracy:** Power resides with the people
- 86. Direct Democracy:** Govt. where citizens meet to discuss and vote on govt. matters/laws
- 87. Representative Democracy:** Govt. where the people elect other people (aka representatives) to make laws for them
- 88. Constitutional Monarchy:** Govt. with a hereditary king/queen who shares authority with elected legislature and is limited the country's constitution and laws (aka limited monarchy)
- 89. Socialism:** Govt. controls all aspects of the economy (jobs , production, etc.)
- 90. Communism:** Govt. attempts to equalize the social conditions of life for all citizens by redistributing wealth
- 91. Oligarchy:** Govt. where a small group of people hold power (power usually based on wealth)
- 92. Autocracy:** Power resides with a single ruler
- 93. Absolute Monarchy:** Govt. with a hereditary king/queen who rules with unlimited power
- 94. Republic:** Citizens have a role in choosing the person who will be the head of the govt.
- 95. Parliamentary:** System of govt. where head of the Executive head comes from the Legislative group; Leader = Prime Minister
- 96. Federal:** System of govt. where power is shared between the central govt. & smaller units (states); Leader = President (U.S A.)
- 97. Confederal:** System of govt. where smaller units (states) agree to work together while keeping their individual powers
- 98. Unitary:** System of govt. in which power is delegated (given) only to the central govt.
- 99. Main Job of Legislative Branch:** Makes (creates) laws
- 100. Main Job of Executive Branch:** Enforces (carries out) laws
- 101. Main Job of Judicial Branch:** Interprets (determines meaning of) laws

Set #6

- 102. Executive Leaders:** President & Vice President (elected)
- 103. Judicial Leaders:** Supreme Court justices (judges who are appointed by the President & approved by Congress)
- 104. Article 1:** Part of Constitution that describes the Legislative branch
- 105. Article 2:** Part of Constitution that describes the Executive branch
- 106. Article 3:** Part of Constitution that describes the Judicial branch
- 107. Powers of Legislative Branch:** Impeachment, coin/print money, approve/reject presidential appointments, declare war, regulate trade, ratify or reject treaties
- 108. Powers of Executive Branch:** Control armed forces as "commander-in-chief", deal with foreign affairs, makes treaties , grant pardons, appoints judges and ambassadors
- 109. Powers of Judicial Branch:** Interpret cases brought to them ; declare acts of Congress and President constitutional or unconstitutional
- 110. Concurrent Powers:** Powers shared between the state and federal govt.'s
- 111. Elastic Clause:** Gives Congress the power to make all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out their powers; allows Congress to 'stretch' their powers
- 112. Implied Powers:** Powers Congress has that are not stated (written) in the Constitution; created with 'elastic clause'
- 113. Enumerated Powers:** Powers directly granted to the national govt.; listed in the Constitution
- 114. Reserved Powers:** Powers saved for the states; explained in the 10th amendment
- 115. Supremacy Clause:** States that U.S. Constitution is the highest law in the U.S.; if there is a conflict between federal and state law the federal law always wins
- 116. Amendment:** Change or addition to the Constitution; 27 total ; difficult to ratify (pass)
- 117. Constitutional Amendment Process:** Step 1 - Proposal (2/3rds vote of Congress OR 2/3rds of states at convention), Step 2 - Ratification (3/4ths of state legislatures OR 3/4ths of states at convention)
- 118. Ratification:** To pass; approve
- 119. 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments:** Expanded rights to African - Americans (ends slavery, extends citizenship to A.A., A. A. suffrage)
- 120. 19th Amendment:** Women's suffrage
- 121. 24th Amendment:** Ends poll taxes (paying to vote)
- 122. 26th Amendment:** Suffrage for 18-21 year olds

Set #7

- 123. Ordinance:** A law of a city or county
- 124. Statute:** A law written by a legislative branch of govt
- 125. Local lawmakers:** City/county/council commissioners (members)
- 126. State lawmakers:** Representatives and Senators
- 127. Federal lawmakers:** Representatives and Senators ; Congressmen/Congresswomen
- 128. Steps to Solve State/Local Problems:** 1) Research alternative solutions, 2) Contact council members with concerns, 3) Present alternative proposal at council meeting, 4) Prepare petition
- 129. Judicial Review:** The right of U.S. Supreme Court to interpret the constitutionality/unconstitutionality of laws and actions
- 130. Executive Order:** Rule or command the president gives out that has the force of law
- 131. Cabinet:** Group of advisers to the president (heads of 15 executive departments)
- 132. Chief Justice:** Head of the Supreme Court
- 133. Impeach:** To accuse govt. officials of misconduct or wrongdoing in office
- 134. Steps for a Bill to Become a Law:** 1) Representative introduces a bill, 2) House of Representatives approves the bill/Senate approves the bill, 3) Executive leader (President/Governor) signs the bill into law or vetoes (rejects) it
- 135. Civil Law:** Involves disputes between people or groups usually over property or money
- 136. Criminal Law:** Relates to the breaking of laws; seeks to protect public safety
- 137. Constitutional Law:** Deals with interpretation of the Constitution
- 138. Military Law:** Applies only to those serving in the armed forces
- 139. Common Law:** System of law based on precedent (prior legal decisions) and custom (tradition)
- 140. Case Law:** Established by judicial decisions to court cases
- 141. Juvenile Law:** Deals with people under the age of 18

Set #8

- 142. Trial Court:** Court where judge/jury hear evidence in cases and reach a verdict (decision)
- 143. Appellate (Appeals) Court:** Court in which a party who lost a case in a lower court asks judges to review that decision and reverse it
- 144. District Courts:** Lowest level court in the U.S. federal system; hear trial court cases for the first time
- 145. Circuit Courts:** 2nd highest court in the U.S. federal system; federal 'appeals' court
- 146. U.S. Supreme Court:** Highest court in the U.S. federal system; " court of last resort"; final appeals court
- 147. Marbury v. Madison:** Supreme Court ruled that the Supreme Court has the power of judicial review
- 148. Plessy v. Ferguson:** Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal"/segregation was constitutional
- 149. Brown v. Board of Education:** Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal"/segregation is unconstitutional and school integration began; overturned Plessy v. Ferguson
- 150. Gideon v. Wainwright:** Supreme Court ruled that a person accused of a major crime has the right to an attorney (counsel) during their trial; protects rights of the accused
- 151. Miranda v. Arizona:** Supreme Court ruled that suspects cannot be questioned until informed of their rights; new police procedure of 'Miranda Warning'; protects rights of the accused
- 152. In re Gault:** Supreme Court ruled that juveniles accused of crimes have the same due process rights as adults
- 153. Tinker v. Des Moines:** Supreme Court ruled that actions similar to speech can be considered speech and are protected under the 1st amendment
- 154. Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier:** Supreme Court ruled that students have freedom of press at schools but only if it meets the schools standards
- 155. U.S. v. Nixon:** Supreme Court ruled that even the president is not above the law
- 156. Bush v. Gore:** Supreme Court ruled that Florida's recount of presidential votes violated 14th amendment as every vote was not treated equally; recount was stopped and Bush won presidency
- 157. District of Columbia v. Heller:** Supreme Court ruled that the 2nd amendment protects an individuals right to own a firearm for lawful purposes
- 158. Segregation:** Practice of keeping different races separate from each other
- 159. Purpose of the Constitution:** Provides a framework for govt., limits govt. authority, protects the rights of the people
- 160. US & FL Constitution Similarities:** Structure (preamble/articles/amendments & 3 branches) and protect the rights of the people (Bill of Rights; FL Declaration of Rights)
- 161. US & FL Constitution Differences:** US - First and only, short and general; FL - Has had 6, long and specific

Set #9

- 162. State Govt. Services:** Education, state parks, state police, roads
- 163. Local Govt. Services:** Police and fire protection, trash collection, drinking water, sewer system, county parks/recreation
- 164. Domestic Policy:** A nation's overall plan for dealing with issues within its borders; issues at home
- 165. Foreign Policy:** A nation's overall plan for dealing with other nations; issues away from home
- 166. Foreign Policy Issues:** Treaties, international aid, international trade, military
- 167. Goals of U.S. Foreign Policy:** Protect national security, spread democracy, promote peace, and build trade with other countries
- 168. Alliance:** Agreement between two or more countries to work together for a specific purpose as "allies"
- 169. Ambassador:** An official representative of a country's govt.
- 170. Diplomat:** A representative of a country's govt. who takes part in talks with representatives of other nations (in action called 'diplomacy')
- 171. Treaty:** A formal agreement between the govt.'s of two or more countries
- 172. Secretary of State:** Executive position responsible for foreign affairs
- 173. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Organizations that operate independently of any govt. body, usually through volunteers/donations
- 174. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):** Agreement between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada to create the largest free trade zone in the world
- 175. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):** Treaty between many North American and European nations promising to defend one another if attacked
- 176. International Red Cross:** Aids victims of war/natural disaster; helps people in need on both sides of war
- 177. United Nations (UN):** Largest governmental organization; main goal of keeping peace among nations (U.S. = member)
- 178. World Court:** Settles legal disputes among nations; cannot enforce its rulings
- 179. World Trade Organization (WTO):** Main goal of promoting free trade among nations
- 180. Steps to Deal with International Conflict:** 1) Diplomatic talks, 2) Public protests, 3) Trade ban, 4) Military operation

