

Civics SOL Memory Clue Guide



Declaration of Independence



The US Constitution

WE hold these Truths to be self evident that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness--

Preamble:

In order to form a more perfect union
Establish justice
insure domestic tranquility
provide for the common defense
promote the general welfare
secure the blessing of liberty

Naturalization:

I-Intent
Love=Live
Cookies=Classes
And=Apply
I=Interview
Eat=Exam
Oreos=Oath

	Magna Carta	Virginia Charter	Mayflower Compact	English Bill of Rights	Va. Declaration of Rights	Va. Statute of Religious Freedom	Articles of Confederation	The Declaration of Independence	The US Constitution and Bill of Rights
Time and Place	1215 England	1606, 1609, 1612 London, England Virginia	1620 On the Mayflower in the Atlantic	1689 London, England	1776 Williamsburg, VA Phila, PA	1786 Virginia	1777-1781 Phila., PA	July 4, 1776 Phila., PA	Sept. 18, 1787 Ratified 1788. Phila., PA
Purpose	Restrict power of the King. Trial by jury. Becomes law.	Creates the Colony of Virginia for trade and profit	Signers agreed to make and obey the laws they made.	Outlines rights of Parliament	Outlines rights of Virginians	States freedom of religion for Christians	Creates a confederation called the United States of America	States reasons for separation from England	Outlines 3 branches and federal system. 1st 10 Amendments list basic rights.
Important People	King John I Nobles	Virginia Company John Smith James I	41 Signers William Bradford James I	William of Orange Mary I James II	George Mason Va. House of Delegates	Jefferson & Madison	Richard Henry Lee	T. Jefferson, Ben Franklin, John Adams, George III 2nd Cont. Congress	Madison, Washington Constitutional Convention
Importance	Basis of English law and government	Begin English colonies in N. America	First example of self-govt. in New World.	Restriens power of monarchy. Example for Dec. of Ind.	Model for Jefferson and Declaration & Bill of Rights.	free exercise of religion; Separation church & state (1st Am.)	USA's first constitution	Lists basic human rights; states Locke's Social Con.	Longest running constitution in the world.

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

LACK OF POWER AND MONEY

- Congress had no power to collect taxes.
- Congress had no power to regulate trade.
- Congress had no power to enforce its laws.

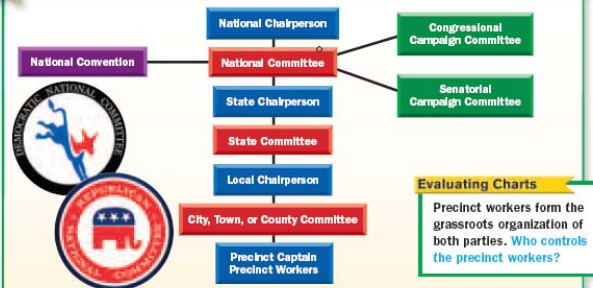
LACK OF CENTRAL POWER

- No single leader or group directed government policy.
- No national court system existed.

RULES TOO RIGID

- Congress could not pass laws without the approval of 9 states.
- The Articles could not be changed without the agreement of all 13 states.

Organization of Political Parties



Evaluating Charts

Precinct workers form the grassroots organization of both parties. **Who controls the precinct workers?**



Fundamental Principles of American Democracy

RULE OF LAW

- ★ All people, including those who govern, are bound by the law.

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

- ★ Government is not all-powerful—it may do only those things that people have given it the power to do.

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED

- ★ American citizens are the source of all governmental power.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

- ★ In the American democracy, individual rights are protected by government.

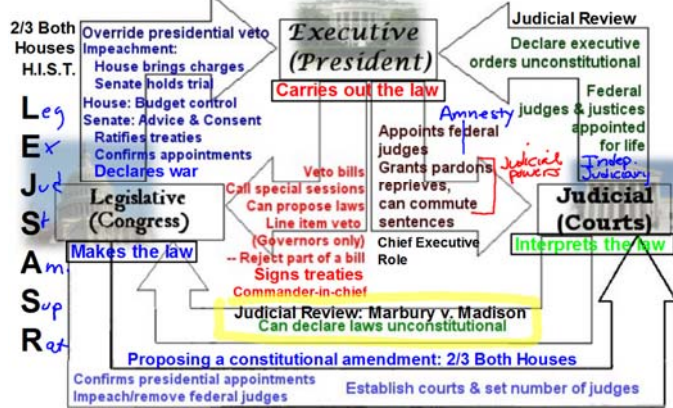
REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

- ★ People elect government leaders to make the laws and govern on their behalf.

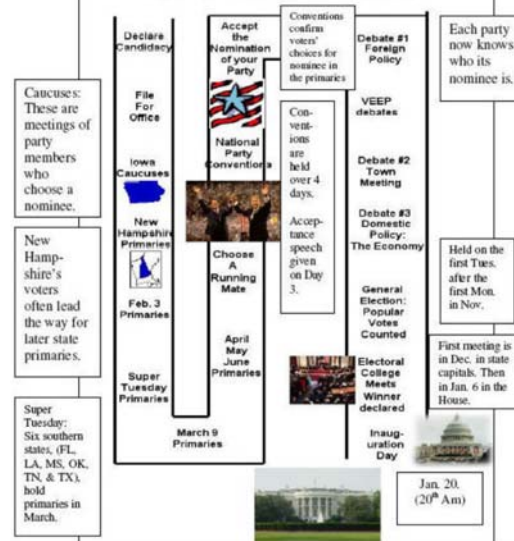
Evaluating Charts

Our American democracy is built on these fundamental principles. Who is the source of power in direct democracies and representative democracies?

The System of Checks and Balances



Path to the White House



	Legislative 1. Does what to the law? Makes	Executive 2. Does what to the law? Carry out/enforces/executes	Judicial 3. Does what to the law? Interprets
Federal 4. Area: Nation	7. Body: Congress 8. Upper House: Senate 9. Lower House: House of Reps.	14. Headed By: President 15. Advisors: Cabinet 16. Elected by: Electoral College	23. Highest: US Supreme Court 24. Middle: US Court of Appeals 25. Trial Level: US District
State 5. Area: Virginia	10. Body: Va. General Assembly 11. Upper House: State Senate 12. Lower House: Va. House of Del.	17. Headed By: Governor 18. Advisors: Cabinet 19. Elected by: Popular vote	26. Highest State Supreme 27. Middle: Va. Court of Appeals
Local 6. Area: Name 3 A. Town B. City C. County	(Unicameral) 13. Body: Loudoun Co. Board of Supervisors	20. Headed By: Mayor 21. Type 1: Strong 22. Type 2: Weak	28. Trial Level: Va. Circuit 29. Minor/Traffic: Va. General District
30. Which document sets up the framework for the United States government? US Constitution			

			THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES		
			Senate	Information	House of Representatives
Memory Clue		7 Articles of the Constitution			
L ittle	I	1 L egislative	6 YEARS VP.	LENGTH OF TERM	2 YEARS
E ddie	II	2 E xecutive	PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE - longest serving	LEADING MEMBERS	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE (R)
J ackson	III	3 J udicial	THE ENTIRE STATE	REPRESENTS	THEIR DISTRICT 11 + 2 = 13
S aw	IV	4 S tates	Lawmaking, casework, protect interest of their state	RESPONSIBILITIES (pork barrel projects)	Lawmaking, casework, ✓ protect interest of their district (Federal dollars / jobs)
A	V	5 A mendments	30 years old	QUALIFICATIONS	25 years old
S uper	VI	6 S upremacy	Live in the state where they plan to represent		Live in the state where they plan to represent, usually live in the district they represent. U.S. citizen for 7 years
R at	VII	7 R atification	U.S. citizen for 9 years		

4. Briefly describe what is covered in the following Amendments.

The Bill of Rights: Amendments 1-10

1. **R**eligion **A**ssembly **P**ress **P**etition **S**peech
2. Right to **bear arms**
3. No **quartering of soldiers**
4. No **unreasonable search and seizures**
5. Right to **grand jury indictment, no self-incrimination, no double jeopardy**
6. Right to **jury trial, face and call witnesses, lawyer**
7. Right to **jury trial in civil cases**
8. No **cruel or unusual punishment**
9. Unenumerated **rights: Rights not listed**
10. Reserved **Powers to the states and to the people**

The Civil War Amendments: 13, 14, 15

13. **Abolishes slavery**
14. **Citizenship, equal protection, due process**
15. **Universal manhood suffrage**

Voting Rights Amendments" 15, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26

15. Suffrage for **all men 21 and over**
17. Direct **election of US Senators**
19. Suffrage for **women**
23. Suffrage for **DC**
24. No **poll taxes**
26. Suffrage for **18 year olds**

16: Congress can tax incomes

I ntroduce the bill	I
C ommittee Action	Can't
F loor A ction	Find Darn Any Vanilla or
C onference C ommittee	Chocolate Chip
P resident or G overnor	Pancakes
O verride	Over here

A. The **Great Compromise** established Congress as a two-part, or bicameral, body.

Virginia Plan
Representation Based on Population
Became the US House of Representatives

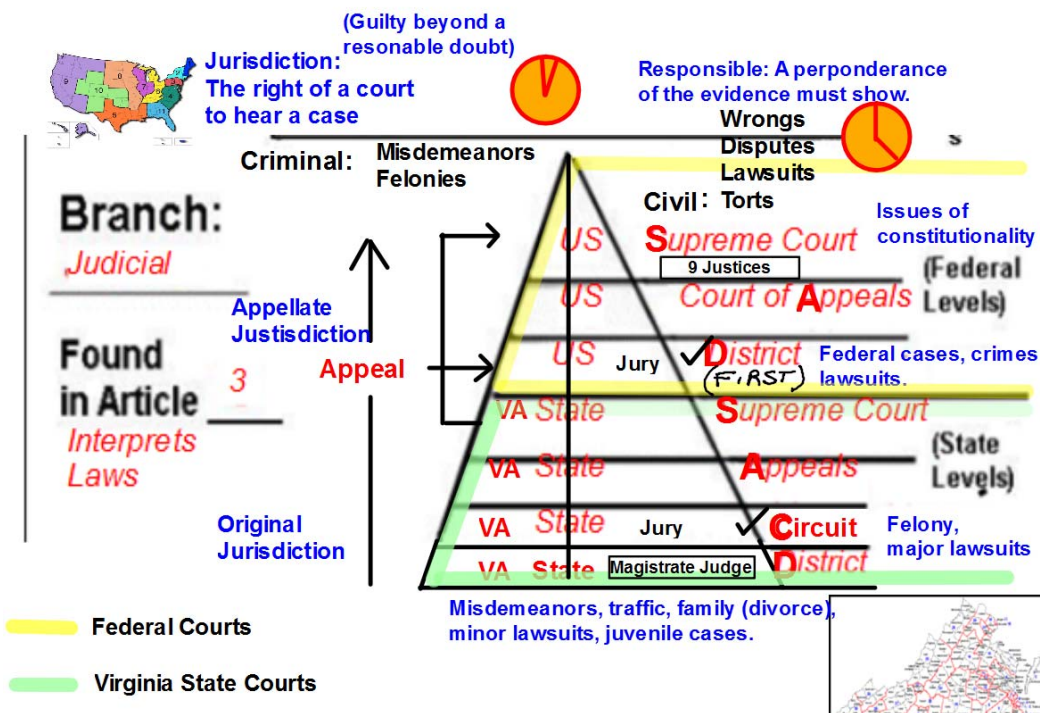
New Jersey Plan



Called for representation to be equal.
Led to the US Senate
2 senators per state

80. Briefly outline the procedure in a criminal case:

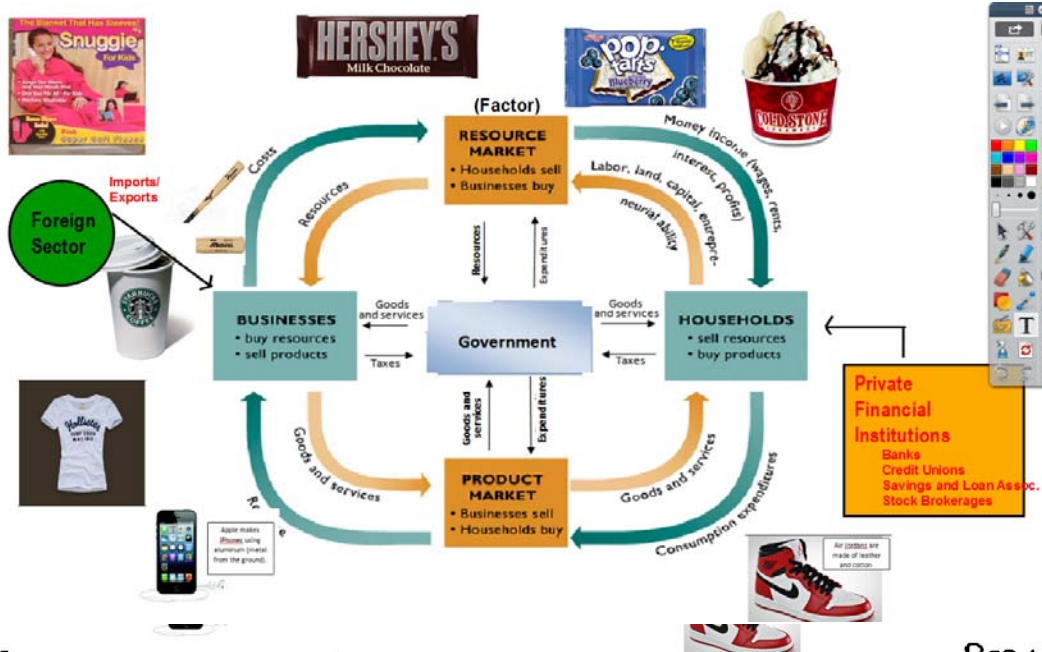
1. Arrest
 2. Preliminary hearing - bail is set
 3. Indictment - grand jury or judge hears evidence and suspect is formally charged
 4. Arraignment - defendant pleads guilty or not guilty, trial date set
 5. Trial - case is presented, jury reaches a verdict
- Acquittal- if found not guilty Sentencing if found guilty



★ Monetary Policy ★		
	Stimulate Economy	Slow Down Economy
	Prevent Recession	Prevent Inflation (Price Stability)
Discount Rate <small>The rate banks charge other banks</small>	Lower	Raise
Reserve Requirement <small>Amount banks must have on hand</small>	Lower	Raise
Interest Rate <small>What borrowers must pay to borrow money</small>	Lower	Raise
Government Bonds/Securities <small>Investments in the US Govt.</small>	Buy	Sell

Money supply:
All currency and credit
available

Business Organization (Define)	Advantages	Disadvantages
Proprietorship (SOLE) A business owned and operated by one person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full pride of ownership • owner receives all profit • Able to make decisions quickly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlimited liability • Hard to raise capital • Hard to get good help
Partnerships Owned by 2 or more people. Setup by articles of partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easier to raise capital. • pays no corporate income tax • partners specialize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex: Articles must be revised if partner is added. • Unlimited liability
Corporations Business seen by the law as one person. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Set up by charter ○ Run by Board of directors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to raise capital through sale of stock • Limited liability • Board of Directors hires managers • Ownership easily transferred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporations are complex • Expensive • Double taxation • No say over management • Govt. regulations



Economic System

more Govt Intervention Less

← Command mixed Traditional market →

Rep + Sen = Cong. Rep.