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:

1. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty.

Naturalization:

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

Organization of Political Parties:

- National Convention
- State Convention
- Local Convention
- City, Town, or County Convention
- National Chairperson
- State Chairperson
- Local Chairperson
- National Committee
- State Committee
- Local Committee
- Congressional Campaign Committee
- Statewide Campaign Committee
- Statewide Committee

Evaluating Charts:

- Precinct workers from 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?
### Legislative
1. Does what to the law?  
   Makes
2. Does what to the law?  
   Carry out/enforces/executes
3. Does what to the law?  
   Interprets

#### Federal
4. Area: Nation
7. Body: Congress
8. Upper House: Senate

#### State
5. Area: Virginia
11. Upper House: State Senate

#### Local
6. Area: (Unicameral)
13. Body: Loudoun Co., Board of Supervisors

### Executive
14. Headed By: President
15. Advisors: Cabinet
16. Elected by: Electoral College

### Judicial
23. Highest: US Supreme Court
24. Middle: US Court of Appeals
25. Trial Level: US District
26. Highest: State Supreme
27. Middle: Va. Court of Appeals

30. Which document sets up the framework for the United States government? US Constitution
### The Congress of the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>House of Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 YEARS</td>
<td>PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE = longest serving senator</td>
<td>2 YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ENTIRE STATE</td>
<td>LEADING MEMBERS (Presiding)</td>
<td>SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawmaking, casework, protect interest of their state</td>
<td>REPS Represents</td>
<td>THEIR DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RESPONSIBILITIES (park, barrel, process)</td>
<td>Lawmaking, casework, protect interest of their district (Federal dollars/year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>QUALIFICATIONS</td>
<td>26 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Live in the state where they plan to represent, usually live in the district they represent, U.S. citizen for 7 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### The Bill of Rights: Amendments 1-10

1. Religion, Assembly, Press, Petition, Speech
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
A. The Great Compromise established Congress as a two-part, or bicameral, body.

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

Jurisdiction: The right of a court to hear a case

Branch: Judicial

Found in Article ___ Interprets Laws

Criminal: Misdemeanors Felonies

Appellate Jurisdiction 3

Responsible: A perponderance of the evidence must show:

Wrong Disputes Lawsuits

Issues of constitutionality

Federal Courts

Virginia State Courts

Misdemeanors, traffic, family (divorce), minor lawsuits, juvenile cases.
**Monetary Policy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Stimulate Economy</th>
<th>Slow Down Economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevent Recession</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lower</strong></td>
<td><strong>Prevent Inflation</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>(Price Stability)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower</strong></td>
<td><strong>Raise</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower</strong></td>
<td><strong>Raise</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sell</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discount Rate**<br>The rate banks charge other banks.

**Reserve Requirement**<br>Amount banks must have on hand.

**Interest Rate**<br>What borrowers must pay to borrow money.

**Government Bonds/Securities**<br>Investments in the US Govt.

Money supply:<br>All currency and credit available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Organization (Define)</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proprietorship (set up)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A business owned and operated by one person.</td>
<td>• Full pride of ownership &lt;br&gt;• Owner receives all profit &lt;br&gt;• Able to make decisions quickly.</td>
<td>• Unlimited liability &lt;br&gt;• Hard to raise capital &lt;br&gt;• Hard to get good help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships</td>
<td>• Easier to raise capital. &lt;br&gt;• Pays no corporate income tax &lt;br&gt;• Partners specialize</td>
<td>• Complex: Articles must be revised if partner is added. &lt;br&gt;• Unlimited liability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned by 2 or more people. Setup by articles of partnership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations</td>
<td>• Easy to raise capital through sale of stock &lt;br&gt;• Limited liability &lt;br&gt;• Board of Directors hires managers &lt;br&gt;• Ownership easily transferred.</td>
<td>• Corporations are complex &lt;br&gt;• Expensive &lt;br&gt;• Double taxation &lt;br&gt;• No say over management &lt;br&gt;• Govt. regulations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic System

More Govt Intervention

Less

Command

Mixed

Traditional

Market

Private Financial Institutions
- Banks
- Credit Unions
- Savings and Loan Associations
- Pawn Brokers