

CIVICS & ECONOMICS EOC REVIEW

Name _____

GOAL 1: Foundations of American Political System & Values & Principles of American Democracy

Objective 1.01: How did geographic diversity influence the economic, political, and social life in colonial North America?

Northern Colonies	
Middle Colonies	
Southern Colonies	

1. What role did slaves and indentured servants play in the colonies?

2. What is **mercantilism**?

Objectiv 1.02: Trace and analyze the development of ideas about self-government in British North America.

1. Why did the people come from Britain to North America?

2. Where was the first British attempt at self-government in North America?

3. What is a **charter**?

4. How was the colony managed?

What was the name of the first representative legislature in North America?

5. What is a **compact**?

What did the **Mayflower Compact** do?

6. What two bodies made up the government of each of the 13 colonies?

What kinds of decisions did the governing bodies make?

Objective 1.03: Causes of the American Revolution

1. List the causes of the American Revolution:
2. Define **boycott**:
3. What did the First Continental Congress do?
4. Where were the first two battles of the American Revolution?

Objective 1.04: The American Identity

1. What information do we find in the **Declaration of Independence**?
2. What two ideals is the United States committed to achieve?

Objective 1.05: Problems Under Articles of Confederation Resolved by Constitution

1. What was government like under the **Articles of Confederation**?
2. What challenges and problems did the new states face?
3. How were some of the problems solved with the **Constitution**?

Objective 1.06: Compare the views of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists

Federalists	Anti-Federalists

Objective 1.07: How Bill of Rights Extended Constitution

1. Define **civil liberties**:

2. Give some examples of rights that are protected by the **Bill of Rights**:

Objective 1:08 Comparing US and other Forms of Government

Democratic Governments	Authoritarian Governments

GOAL 2: How US Government Embodies Purposes, Values, and Principles of American Democracy

Objective 2.01: Identify principles of the US Constitution

1. Define **popular sovereignty**:
2. Define **republic**:
3. Define **democracy**;
4. Define **Bill of Rights**:

Objective 2.02: Explain how Constitution defines framework of 3 Branches of Government

5. The _____ branch of government makes the laws. It is made up of a _____ and a _____.
6. What is the difference between **expressed** and **implied powers**?
7. The _____ branch of government sees that the laws are carried out. It is headed by the _____.
8. The _____ branch interprets the laws. It is headed by the _____ but includes other _____.

Objective 2.03: How Constitution Grants and Limits Power of Government

LIMITS ON GOVERNMENT POWER	WHAT IT IS/ HOW IT LIMITS
Rule of law	
Separation of power	
Checks and balances	
Federal System	

Objective 2.04: How to change Constitution

1. Define **amendment**:
2. Define **judicial review**:
3. How can the Constitution be “informally” changed?
4. How many amendments have been added to the Constitution?

Objective 2.05: Constitution as Supreme Law of Land

1. Define **federal system**:
2. What does Article VI, clause 2 say about the Constitution?
3. What was the importance of *McCulloch v Maryland*?

Objective 2.06: Protection of Rights of Individuals

1. Where in the Constitution do we find protection of individual rights?
2. What rights were achieved with :

Amendment 13:

Amendment 14:

Amendment 15:

Objective 2.07: Modern controversies related to powers of federal government

1. What was the major issue of disagreement?
2. What kind of government did the Federalists want?
3. What kind of government did the Anti-Federalists want?

Objective 2.08: Sources of revenue

1. What are some services governments provide?
2. Define **revenue**:
3. Fill in the chart:

TYPE OF TAX	WHAT IS IT / WHERE \$\$ COMES FROM
Income tax	
Payroll tax	
Excise tax	
Estate and gift taxes	
Customs duties	

Objective 2.09: Services provided by government agencies

1. What is the largest expenditure of the federal government?
2. What is Medicare? Medicaid?
3. Give some examples of programs the federal government spends money on.

GOAL 3: How state and local governments are established by NC Constitution

Objective 3.01: Principles of NC Constitution

1. How many constitutions has North Carolina had?
2. What are the 3 branches of government in North Carolina?
3. What is the Declaration of Rights?
4. Who does the NC constitution say the people owe first allegiance to?
5. What do the articles do?

6. What is a **charter**?

Objective 3.02: How framework and structure of state and local governments is defined

1. Fill in the chart:

BRANCH OF GOVT.	WHO MAKES IT UP	WHAT IS THE JOB
Executive branch		
Legislative branch		
Judicial branch		

Objective 3.03: Power Given to and Limiting Public Officials & Government Agencies in NC

1. Where in the North Carolina Constitution do we find the rights of citizens?

Objective 3.04: How to change state constitution and local charters

1. How can the North Carolina constitution be changed?

Objective 3:05: Court Cases and North Carolina Constitution

1. Who rules on matters affecting the state’s constitution?
2. What issue has been of importance in the past few years that was decided by the Court?

Objective 3:06: How 14th Amendment Extends Bill of Rights to Citizens of a State

1. What is meant by “equal protection of the laws”?
2. How does the 14th amendment restrict the actions of states?

Objective 3.07: Controversies and the Power of State Governments

1. What power did the governor of North Carolina not have before 1996?
2. What is needed in North Carolina to over-ride a veto?
3. A veto is an example of a ??? (think....we have had this term)

Objective 3.08: Sources of local and state revenues

1. What are the sources of tax money for the state of North Carolina and local governments?
2. Name one way (in addition to # 1) that state and local governments use to pay for major projects.

Objective 3.09: Services of State and Local Governments

1. Give examples of services provided by state and local governments.
2. What is an **appropriations** bill?

GOAL 4: Role of a Citizen at All Levels of Government

Objective 4.01: Organization of Political Parties

1. Name the 2 major political parties in the United States today.
2. What is the first step in getting a candidate elected to office?
3. Give examples of how party members **campaign**:
4. Parties are organized at what 3 levels?
5. What is a **precinct**?
6. Fill in the chart: **STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

ORGANIZATION	WHAT IS THEIR ROLE
Precinct captain	
County committee	
State committee	
National committee	
Congressional committees	

Objective 4.02: Election Process & Voting Procedures

1. What are the qualifications to vote for President and Vice President?
2. What are the qualifications for voting in North Carolina?
3. What must you do before you vote? What information must you show?
4. What is a **primary** election?
5. Explain the job of the **Electoral College**?

Objective 4.03: Political Issues and Political Candidates

1. Who are voters most likely to support?

Objective 4.04: Changes Through Political Action

1. What role do **interest groups** play in the political process?
2. What is the job of a **lobbyist**?

Objective 4.05: Consequences of Obeying or Not Obeying Laws

1. Why do we have laws?
2. What are some consequences of not obeying the laws?

Objective 4.06: Benefits of Civic Participation

1. Give examples of ways that citizens can become involved in the government process?

Objective 4.07: Costs and Benefits of Civic Action

1. What is **civic action**? Give some examples.

Objective 4.08: Participation in Civic Life

1. Give examples of responsibilities of citizenship.
2. Define **volunteerism**:

Objective 4.09: Methods to Resolve Conflicts

1. Give examples of ways conflicts can be resolved.

GOAL 5: How the Legal & Political Systems Balance Interests & Resolve Conflicts

Objective 5.01: Evaluate the Role of Debate, Consensus, and Compromise

1. Define **consensus**:
2. Define **arbitration**

Objective 5.02: Identify Jurisdiction of State and Federal Courts

1. Define **jurisdiction**:
2. What kind of cases are handled by federal courts?

Objective 5.03: Adversarial Nature of Judicial Process

1. Define **civil cases**:
2. Define **criminal cases**:
3. Fill in the chart:

Similarities between Criminal & Civil Cases	Differences between Criminal & Civil Cases

Objective 5.04: Role of Debate and Compromise in Legislative Process

1. What happens to a bill that is introduced in and passed by the House of Representatives?
2. What happens to a bill passed by the House with a slightly different version in the Senate?
3. How does the legislative process operate in North Carolina?

Objective 5.05: How Local Governments Resolve Conflicts and Balance Interests

1. Read the summary.

Objective 5.06: Analyze Roles of Various Groups in Government Policy Making

1. Fill in the chart:

GROUP	HOW INFLUENCE POLICY MAKING
CITIZENS	
POLITICAL PARTIES	
MEDIA	
INTEREST GROUPS	

GOAL 6: WHY LAWS ARE NEEDED & HOW THEY ARE ENACTED, IMPLEMENTED, & ENFORCED AT ALL GOVERNMENT LEVELS

Objective 1: Development of Laws in American Society

1. Why do we need laws?

Objective 2: Identify Various Kinds of Laws

TYPE OF LAW	DEFINITIONS / EXAMPLES
COMMON LAW	
CRIMINAL LAW	
CIVIL LAW	
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	
STATUTORY LAW	

2. Define the following terms:

Precedents	
Prosecution	
Defense	
Lawsuit	
Plaintiff	

Objective 6.03: Procedures Involved in Law-making

1. Trace the steps from bill to law:
2. How is legislation at the state level like legislation at the federal level? How does it differ?
3. What is an **ordinance**?
4. What is the role of the executive branch in the lawmaking process?
5. What role do executive agencies play concerning laws?

Objective 6.04: Ways to Inform Citizens About Laws

1. How can citizens learn about the laws made at all levels?

Objective 6.05: Role and Responsibility of Government to Inform Citizens

1. How does government inform citizens?

Objective 6.06: Role of Lobbyists and Special Interest Groups

1. Fill in the chart:

VOCABULARY TERM	DEFINITION	WHAT THEY DO
Lobbyist		
Special interest groups		

Objective 6.07: Responsibilities, Jurisdictions, and Methods of Law Enforcement Agencies

1. Fill in the chart: Federal Law Enforcement

Department	What it Does	Agencies Within Department
JUSTICE		
TREASURY		

2. Fill in the chart: State and Local Law Enforcement

Level	Who Makes it Up / What they do
State	
Local	

Objective 6.08: Methods to Address Criminal Behavior

1. It is the job of the _____ to decide innocence or guilt and the job of the _____ to pass sentence.
2. What might be punishments for minor crimes?
3. What might be punishment for major crimes?
4. What is an *indeterminate sentence*?
5. What problem has been created by the push for longer jail terms?

GOAL 7: Factors of Production

1. Fill in the chart: FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

FACTOR OF PRODUCTION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
C apital		
E ntrepreneurship	Someone who risks time, money and has idea to start business	
L abor		
L and/ Natural Resources	Renewable resources- Non-renewable resources-	

2. What is the difference between a **want** and a **need**?

3. How do businesses use their factors of production?

In the way that they will be the most productive-make them the most profit

Objective 7.02: Scarcity and Choices

1. Define **scarcity**:

2. Why does scarcity exist?

3. Because of scarcity, producers must make _____.

4. What happens to production costs and prices if resources are scarce or expensive?

5. Define **consumer**:

6. Name two ways that consumers are affected by scarcity:

Objective 7.03: Trade-offs and Opportunity Costs

1. Define **trade-off**:

2. Define **opportunity cost**:

3. What will consumers do when making decisions?

4. **Fixed costs-**
5. **Variable costs-**
6. **Total costs-**
7. **Marginal costs-**
8. **Marginal revenue-**
9. **Marginal benefit-**

Objective 7.04: Specialization, Division of Labor, Consumption

1. Define **specialization**:

2. Define **division of labor**:

3. Fill in the chart: **ADVANTAGES and DISADVANTAGES of SPECIALIZATION and DIVISION OF LABOR**

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES

Objective 7.05: Impact of Investment on Human Capital, Production, Natural Resources

1. Define and give examples of **capital goods**:

2. Define **human capital**:

3. Why are businesses willing to invest time and money into the education of human capital?

4. What will happen as more employees are added to a business?

This is called the _____.

Objective 7.06: Different Economic Systems

1. What is the major difference between **market** economies and **command** economies?

2. Most economies in the world today are _____.

GOAL 8: Features of the United States Economic System

8.01-

1. Fill in the chart: CHARACTERISTIC OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

ECONOMIC SYSTEM	CHARACTERISTICS
TRADITIONAL	
COMMAND ECONOMIES	
MARKET ECONOMY aka Capitalism Adam Smith wrote _____ _____	
MIXED ECONOMIES	

Objective 8.02: Free Market Enterprise, Private Ownership, and Individual Initiative

1. How does the 5th amendment protect property ownership?
Patents & copyrights-

Objective 8.03: The Circular Flow

1. Fill in the chart: THE CIRCULAR FLOW

MARKET	WHAT HAPPENS IN THE MARKET
Product Market	
Factor Market	

Objective 8.04: Supply, Demand, and Prices

1. How are supply, demand, and prices related?
2. List the factors that effect demand.
3. List the factors that effect supply.
4. How do substitutes and complements affect supply and demand?

Objective 8.05: Shortages, Surpluses, and Prices

1. Fill in the chart:

TERM	DEFINITION	WHAT HAPPENS TO PRICES
Surplus		
Shortage		

2. When supply and demand are equal, we have an _____ price.
3. What is a price ceiling?
4. What is a price floor?
5. What effect does inflation have on prices?
6. What effect does deflation have on prices?

Objective 8.06: Competition, Price, Supply

1. Why is competition important in our economy?
2. How do consumers benefit from competition in markets?
3. Define **monopoly**:
4. How does a monopoly hurt the consumer?

Objective 8.07: Business Organizations

TYPE OF BUSINESS	DEFINITION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Sole Proprietorship			
Partnerships			
Corporations			

7. Corporation owners are called _____. They buy/sell stocks in the _____.

Objective 8.08: Investment Decisions

1. How do businesses, individuals, and the government invest in capital?

Fiscal policy	
Monetary policy	
Banking system	
Types of Insurance	

Objective 8.09: Role of Money

1. List 3 reasons why money is important in our economic system.

GOAL 9: FACTORS INFLUENCING THE US ECONOMY

Objective 9.01: Business Cycle and Economic Indicators

1. Define each of the following terms:

Business cycle	
Recession	
Trough	
Expansion	
Peak	
Unemployment rate	
Inflation	
Consumer price index	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	
Real GDP	

2. What happens to prices and jobs...
During a Recession?

During Expansion?

Objective 9.03: Impact of Movement of Human Capital and Resources in Economy:

Service Industry = fast growing industry in US

Migration = movement for job or movement of industry (usually to the south or “sun belt” from the north or “Rust belt”)

Objective 9.04: Impact of Current Events

1. Define **specialization** and explain how it makes the country interdependent.

2. How do technological advances impact consumers?

3. How does a war affect consumers and producers?
4. How has downsizing affected NC consumers and producers?

Objective 9.05: Impact of US Economy on International Trade & Global Developments

1. Give 2 reasons why we import goods.

2. Fill in the chart on the ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF IMPORTS

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES

Objective 9.06: Domestic and International Trade Interdependency

1. What happens when there are changes in the economy of one nation?

Objective 9.07: Effects of Fiscal and Monetary Policy

1. What role does the Federal Reserve System play in regulating the money supply?
2. How is taxation used to regulate economic activity in our nation?

Expand the money supply = increase the money supply = stimulate the economy

Contract the money supply = decreased the money supply = slow the economy

If the federal reserve raises the discount rate, they want to _____ the money supply and make interest rates _____.

If the federal reserve lowers the discount rate, they want to _____ the money supply and make interest rates _____.

If the federal reserve raises the reserve requirement, they want to _____ the money supply.

If the federal reserve lowers the reserve requirement, they want to _____ the money supply.

If the government sells bonds/bills on the open market, they want to _____ the money supply.

If the government buys bonds/bills on the open market, they want to _____ the money supply.

Objective 9.08: Influence of Environmental Factors, Economic Conditions, and Policy

1. Fill in the chart: FACTORS AFFECTING THE ECONOMY

FACTOR	HOW ECONOMY AFFECTED
Natural disasters	
Economic development	
Decisions of government leaders	

GOAL 10: POSITIONS ON ISSUES IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

Goal 10.1: Personal and Civic Responsibilities

1. Give examples of civic responsibilities.

2. Give examples of civic duties:

Goal 10.2: Issues of Diversity

1. One of the major obligations of American citizens is to respect

Goal 10.3: Importance of Education

1. Why is public education important?

Goal 10.4: Characteristics of Effective Citizenship

Goal 10.5: Recurring Public Problems and Issues

1. How does our effort to reduce crime create a problem for society? Give examples.

Goal 10.6: Consequences / Benefits of Economic, Legal, and Political Changes

1. Why is it a problem to balance freedoms and the need to protect American citizens?