

<p>CE 2a</p> <p>CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED</p>	<p>CE 2a</p> <p>People are the source of any and all government power</p>
<p>CE 2a</p> <p>LIMITED GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>CE 2a</p> <p>Government is not all-powerful and may do only those things people have given it power to do.</p>
<p>CE 2a</p> <p>DEMOCRACY</p>	<p>CE 2a</p> <p>In a democratic system of government, the people rule.</p>
<p>CE 2a</p> <p>REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>CE 2a</p> <p>In a representative system of government, people elect office holders to make laws and conduct government on their behalf.</p>
<p>CE.2b</p> <p>CHARTERS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON</p>	<p>CE 2b</p> <p>Rights of Englishmen guaranteed to colonists</p>

<p>CE 2b</p> <p>VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS</p>	<p>CE 2b</p> <p>Served as a model for the Bill of Rights to the Constitution of the United States of America.</p> <p>Written by George Mason</p>
<p>CE 2b</p> <p>DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE</p>	<p>CE 2b</p> <p>Stated grievances against the King of Great Britain</p> <p>Declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain</p> <p>Affirmed "certain unalienable rights" (Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness)</p> <p>Established idea that all people are equal under the law</p>
<p>CE 2b</p> <p>ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION</p>	<p>CE 2b</p> <p>Established the first form of national government for the independent states</p> <p>Maintained that major powers resided with individual states</p> <p>Weakness of central government (e.g. no power to tax and enforce laws) led to the writing of the Constitution</p>
<p>CE 2b</p> <p>VIRGINIA STATUTE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM</p>	<p>CE 2b</p> <p>Freedom of religious beliefs and opinions</p>

<p>CE 2b</p> <p>CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES</p>	<p>CE 2b</p> <p>Establishes the structure of US government Guarantees equality under the law with majority rule and rights of the minority protected Affirms individual worth and dignity of all people Protects the fundamental freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition</p>
<p>CE 2c</p> <p>PURPOSES OF THE CONSTITUTION</p>	<p>CE 2c</p> <p>To form a union To establish justice To ensure domestic peace To provide defense</p>
<p>CE 2c</p> <p>PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION</p>	<p>CE 2c</p> <p>Expresses reasons why Constitution was written Establishes that the power of government comes from the people</p>
<p>CE 6a</p> <p>FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>CE 6a</p> <p>The national government is supreme over the state and local government</p>

<p>CE6a</p> <p>POWERS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>CE6a</p> <p>ENUMERATED/EXPRESSED powers specifically listed in the Constitution</p> <p>IMPLIED powers used to carry out expressed powers in the Constitution</p> <p>Powers NOT given to National government by The Constitution are RESERVED for the states</p>
<p>CE 6a</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>CE 6a</p> <p>NATIONAL- conducts foreign policy, regulates commerce</p> <p>STATE – Promotes public health, safety and welfare</p>
<p>CE 6b</p> <p>JUDICIAL BRANCH</p>	<p>CE 6b</p> <p>NATIONAL- Supreme Court-has power of Judicial Review, Federal Courts- try cases involving Federal law and US Constitution</p> <p>STATE- Supreme Court-power of judicial review over state laws; Circuit Court-try civil and criminal cases</p> <p>LOCAL-hear cases under authority provided by state</p>
<p>CE 6b</p> <p>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>CE 6b</p> <p>NATIONAL – makes laws for nation, approves annual budget, approves presidential appointments</p> <p>STATE - makes laws for Virginia, approves budget, exercises power under 10th amendment</p> <p>LOCAL – makes ordinances for city, approves budget, limits power to that delegated by state</p>
<p>CE 6b</p> <p>EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>CE 6b</p> <p>NATIONAL – Executes law of the land;prepares budget for congressional action; appoints cabinet officers, ambassadors, federal judges</p> <p>STATE- Executes laws for Virginia; prepares budget for general Assembly; appoints cabinet officers and boards , grants pardons</p> <p>LOCAL- elected or appointed by City Council</p>

<p>CE 6c</p> <p>SEPARATION OF POWERS</p>	<p>CE 6c</p> <p>Power is divided among the three branches to prevent any one branch from abusing its power</p>
<p>CE 6d</p> <p>AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION</p>	<p>CE 6d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Action by Congress or Convention2. Ratification by the states <p>Total of 27 Amendments</p>
<p>CE 7a</p> <p>BICAMERAL</p>	<p>CE 7a</p> <p>Having two houses (the Senate and the House of Representatives)</p>
<p>CE 7a</p> <p>EXPRESSED POWERS</p>	<p>CE 7a</p> <p>Powers specifically listed in the Constitution</p>
<p>CE 7a</p> <p>IMPLIED POWERS</p>	<p>CE 7a</p> <p>Used to carry out expressed powers, not written down</p>

<p>CE 7b</p> <p>EXECUTIVE BRANCH INFLUENCES POLICYMAKING</p>	<p>CE 7b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposing legislation in annual State of the Union speech; 2. Appealing directly to the people 3. Approving or vetoing legislation 4. Appointing officials who carry out the laws
<p>CE 7c</p> <p>MEDIA INFLUENCE ON POLICY MAKERS</p>	<p>CE 7c</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focusing public attention on selected issues 2. Offering a forum in which opposing viewpoints and communicated 3. Holding government officials accountable to the public
<p>CE 7d</p> <p>LOBBYING</p>	<p>CE 7d</p> <p>Seeking to influence legislators to introduce or vote for or against a bill</p>
<p>CE 7d</p> <p>WAYS INDIVIDUALS INFLUENCE PUBLIC POLICY</p>	<p>CE 7d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participating in politics (voting, campaigning) 2. Expressing opinions (lobbying, demonstrating, writing letters) 3. Joining interest groups
<p>CE 7d</p> <p>WAYS INTEREST GROUPS INFLUENCE PUBLIC POLICY</p>	<p>CE 7d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying issues 2. making political contributions 3. lobbying government officials

<p>CE 8b</p> <p>JUDICIAL REVIEW</p>	<p>CE 8b</p> <p>Supreme Courts of the United States and Virginia determine the Constitutionality of laws and acts of the executive branch</p>
<p>CE 8b</p> <p>MARBURY V. MADISON</p>	<p>CE 8b</p> <p>Supreme Court case 1803 established the principle of Judicial Review</p>
<p>CE 8b</p> <p>SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND</p>	<p>CE 8b</p> <p>Constitution of the United States</p>
<p>CE 8c</p> <p>CRIMINAL LAW</p>	<p>CE 8c</p> <p>In a criminal case, a court determines whether a person accused of breaking the law is guilty or not guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony</p>
<p>CE 8c</p> <p>CIVIL LAW</p>	<p>CE 8c</p> <p>In a civil case, a court settles a disagreement between two parties usually over money or property.</p>

<p>CE 8c</p> <p>PROBABLE CAUSE</p>	<p>CE 8c</p> <p>Enough evidence to arrest</p>
<p>CE 8c</p> <p>PLAINTIFF</p>	<p>CE 8c</p> <p>Person who files a complaint to recover damages or receive compensation in civil suit</p>
<p>CE 8d</p> <p>DUE PROCESS OF LAW</p>	<p>CE 8d</p> <p>THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION AGAINST UNFAIR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS OR LAWS</p>
<p>CE 8d</p> <p>DUE PROCESS PROTECTIONS</p>	<p>CE 8d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>5th Amendment</u>- prohibits the national government from acting in an unfair manner2. <u>14th Amendment</u>- prohibits state and local governments from acting in an unfair manner
<p>ALL CARDS ABOVE SHOULD BE PRINTED IN PINK (2a-8d)</p>	

<p>CE 3a</p> <p>MEANS OF GETTING CITIZENSHIP</p>	<p>CE 3a</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naturalization (person must demonstrate knowledge of US history and principles and the ability to speak and write English) 2. Birth
<p>CE 3b</p> <p>FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS</p>	<p>CE 3b</p> <p>Religion: Government may not establish an official religion, nor endorse, or interfere with the free exercise of religion</p> <p>Speech: individuals are free to express opinions</p> <p>Press: has the right to gather and publish information, including criticism of the government</p> <p>Assembly: individuals may gather peacefully</p> <p>Petition: people have the right to make their views known to the government.</p>
<p>CE 3b</p> <p>FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT</p>	<p>CE 3b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extends the due process protection to the states 2. defines citizenship
<p>CE 3c</p> <p>DUTIES OF RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS</p>	<p>CE 3c</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obey laws 2. Pay taxes 3. Serve in armed forces, if called 4. Serve on a jury or as a witness in court
<p>CE 3d</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENS</p>	<p>CE 3d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Register to vote 2. Hold elective office 3. Influence government by communicating with individuals 4. Serve in voluntary, appointed positions 5. Participate in local campaigns 6. Keep informed of current issues' 7. Respect others' rights to an equal voice

<p>CE 3^c</p> <p>PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICE</p>	<p>CE 3^c</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. volunteer to support democratic institutions (e.g. League of Women Voters) 2. Express concerns about the welfare of the community as a whole (e.g. health, education) 3. Help make the community a good place to work and live (becoming involved in public service organizations)
<p>CE 5a</p> <p>FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES</p>	<p>CE 5a</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruiting and nominating candidates 2. Educating the electorate about campaign issues 3. Helping candidates win elections 4. monitoring actions of office holders
<p>CE 5b</p> <p>SIMILARITIES BETWEEN PARTIES</p>	<p>CE 5b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize to win elections 2. Influence public policies 1. Reflect both liberal and conservative views 2. Define themselves in a way that wins majority support by appealing to the political center
<p>CE 5b</p> <p>DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTIES</p>	<p>CE 5b</p> <p>Stated in a party's platform and reflected in campaigning</p>
<p>CE 5b</p> <p>THIRD PARTIES</p>	<p>CE 5b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduce new ideas or press for a particular issue 2. Often revolve around a political personality (e.g. Theodore Roosevelt)
<p>CE 5c</p> <p>STRATEGIES TO EVALUATE CAMPAIGN MEDIA FOR ACCURACY</p>	<p>CE 5c</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separating fact from opinion 2. Detecting bias 3. Evaluating sources 4. Identifying propaganda

<p>CE 5c</p> <p>ROLE OF MASS MEDIA IN ELECTIONS</p>	<p>CE 5c</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying candidates 2. Emphasizing selected issues 3. Writing editorials, creating political cartoons, publishing op-ed pieces 4. Broadcasting different points of view
<p>CE 5d</p> <p>IMPACT OF RISING CAMPAIGN COSTS</p>	<p>CE 5d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require candidates to conduct extensive fund raising activities 2. limit opportunities to run for public office 3. encourage the development of Political action committees (PACs) 4. Give issue oriented special interest groups increased influence
<p>CE 5d</p> <p>CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM</p>	<p>CE 5d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rising campaign costs have led to efforts to reform campaign finance laws 2. limits exist on the amount individuals may contribute to political candidates and campaigns
<p>CE 5^e</p> <p>QUALIFICATIONS TO VOTE IN VIRGINIA</p>	<p>CE 5^e</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizen of the United States 2. Resident of Virginia and precinct 3. 18 years of age by day of general election
<p>CE 5^e</p> <p>HOW TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN VIRGINIA</p>	<p>CE5e</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In person at the registrar's office, at the Division of Motor Vehicles, or other designated sites 2. by mail application

<p>CE 5^c</p> <p>FACTORS PREDICTING WHO VOTES</p>	<p>CE 5e</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age 2. Education 3. Income 4. More people vote in presidential elections than in other state and local elections
<p>CE 5^c</p> <p>WHY CITIZENS FAIL TO VOTE</p>	<p>CE 5^e</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Interest 2. Failure to register
<p>CE 5f</p> <p>ELECTORAL COLLEGE PROCESS</p>	<p>CE 5f</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The slate of electors for each state is chosen by popular vote 2. Electors meet to vote for President and Vice President 3. Winner take all system leads to the targeting of large states for campaigning, although candidates must pay attention to small states whose electoral votes may make a difference in tight elections 4. number of votes is determined by the Congressional representation of each state
<p>All cards above should be printed in blue (3a to 5f)</p>	

<p>CE 9a</p> <p>SCARCITY</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>The inability to satisfy all wants at the same time. All resources and goods are limited. This requires choices to be made.</p>
<p>CE 9a</p> <p>RESOURCES</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>Factors of production that are used in the production of goods and services. The types of resources are natural, human, capital, and entrepreneurship.</p>
<p>CE 9a</p> <p>CHOICE</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>Selecting an item from a set of possible alternatives, individuals must choose/make decisions about desired goods and services because these goods and services are limited.</p>
<p>CE 9a</p> <p>OPPORTUNITY COST</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>What is given up when a choice is made- the highest valued alternative forgone. Individuals must consider the value of what is given up when making a choice</p>
<p>CE 9a</p> <p>PRICE</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>The amount of money exchanged for a good or service. Determined by interaction of supply and demand . determines who acquires goods and services</p>

<p>CE 9a</p> <p>INCENTIVES</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>Things that incite or motivate. Incentives are used to change economic behavior.</p>
<p>CE 9a</p> <p>SUPPLY AND DEMAND</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>Interaction of supply and demand determines price. Demand is the amount of a good or service that consumers are willing to buy at a certain price. Supply is the amount of a good or service that producers are willing and able to sell at a certain price.</p>
<p>CE 9a</p> <p>PRODUCTION</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>Production is the combining of human, natural, capital and entrepreneurship resources to make goods or provide services. Resources available and consumer preferences determine what is produced</p>
<p>CE 9a</p> <p>CONSUMPTION</p>	<p>CE 9a</p> <p>Using goods and services. Consumer preferences and price determine what is purchased.</p>
<p>CE 9b</p> <p>FREE MARKET</p>	<p>CE 9b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private ownership of property/resources 2. Profit 3. Competition 4. Consumer sovereignty 5. Individual choice

<p>CE 9b</p> <p>COMMAND ECONOMY</p>	<p>CE 9b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central ownership of property/resources 2. Centrally planned economy 3. Lack of consumer choice
<p>CE 9b</p> <p>MIXED ECONOMY</p>	<p>CE 9b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. individuals and businesses as decision makers for the private sector 2. government as the decision maker for the public sector 3. a greater government role than in a free economy 4. most common economic system today
<p>CE 9c</p> <p>CHARACTERISTICS OF UNITED STATES ECONOMY</p>	<p>CE 9c</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Free markets-</u> 2. <u>Private property-</u> 3. <u>Profit</u> 4. <u>Competition</u> 5. <u>Consumer Sovereignty</u>
<p>CE 10 a</p> <p>PROPRIETORSHIP (Type of business structure)</p>	<p>CE 10a</p> <p>A form of business organization with one owner who takes all the risks and all the profits</p>
<p>CE 10 a</p> <p>PARTNERSHIP (Type of business structure)</p>	<p>CE 10a</p> <p>A form of business organization with two or more owners who share the risks and the profits</p>

<p>CE 10a</p> <p>CORPORATION (Type of Business Structure)</p>	<p>CE 10a</p> <p>A form of business organization that is authorized to act as a legal person regardless of the number of owners, Owners share the profits. Owners' liability is limited to investment.</p>
<p>CE 10a</p> <p>ENTREPRENEUR</p>	<p>CE 10a</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who takes a risk to produce goods and services in search of a profit 2. May establish a business according to any of the three types of organizational structures
<p>CE 10 b</p> <p>ECONOMIC FLOW</p>	<p>CE 10 b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual and business saving and investment provide financial capital that can be borrowed for business expansion. 2. Individuals own resources used in production, sell the resources and use the income to purchase products. 3. Businesses(consumers) buy resources, make products that are sold to individuals, other businesses and government and use the profits to buy more resources. 4. Governments use tax revenue from individuals and businesses to provide public goods and services.
<p>CE 10 c</p> <p>CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>CE 10c</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. include banks, savings and loans, credit unions, and securities brokerages 2. receive deposits and make loans 3. encourage saving and investing by paying interest on deposits
<p>CE 10 d</p> <p>GLOBAL ECONOMY</p>	<p>CE 10d</p> <p>Worldwide markets in which the buying and selling of goods and services by all nations takes place</p>

<p>CE 10 d</p> <p>REASONS STATES AND NATIONS TRADE</p>	<p>CE 10d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To obtain goods and services they cannot produce or produce efficiently themselves 2. To buy goods and services at a lower cost or a lower opportunity cost 3. To sell goods and services to other countries 4. To create jobs
<p>CE 10d</p> <p>IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS</p>	<p>CE 10d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. innovations in technology (internet) contribute to the global flow of information, capital, goods and services 2. the use of such technology also lowers the cost of production
<p>CE 11a</p> <p>GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCIES</p>	<p>CE 11a</p> <p>These agencies oversee the way individuals and companies do business</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FCC (Federal Communications Commission) 2. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 3. FTC (Federal Trade Commission)
<p>CE 11b</p> <p>PUBLIC GOODS AND SERVICES</p>	<p>CE 11b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Items such as interstate highways, postal service, and national defense 2. Provide benefits to many simultaneously 3. Would not be available if individuals had to provide them
<p>CE 11b</p> <p>HOW GOVERNMENTS PRODUCE PUBLIC GOODS AND SERVICES</p>	<p>CE 11b</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through tax revenue 2. Through borrowed funds

CE 11c GOVERNMENT TAX INCREASE	CE 11c Reduces funds available for private and business spending
CE 11c GOVERNMENT TAX DECREASE	CE 11c Increase funds for private and business spending
CE 11c INCREASED GOVERNMENT BORROWING	CE 11c Reduces funds available for borrowing by individuals and businesses
CE 11c DECREASED GOVERNMENT BORROWING	CE 11c Increases funds available for borrowing by individuals and businesses
CE 11c INCREASED GOVERNMENT SPENDING	CE 11c Increases demand, which may increase employment and production May result in higher taxes

<p>CE 11c</p> <p>DECREASED GOVERNMENT SPENDING</p>	<p>CE 11c</p> <p>Reduces demand, which may result in a slowing of the economy</p> <p>May result in lower taxes</p>
<p>CE 11c</p> <p>16th AMENDMENT</p>	<p>CE 11c</p> <p>Authorizes Congress to tax incomes</p>
<p>CE 11d</p> <p>FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (FED)</p>	<p>CE 11d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The central bank of the US 4. Acts as banker's bank, issuing currency and regulating the amount of money in circulation
<p>CE 11d</p> <p>HOW FED SLOWS THE ECONOMY</p>	<p>CE 11d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restricts the money supply- interest rates rise 2. increases the reserve requirement 3. raises the discount rate 4. sells government securities
<p>CE 11d</p> <p>HOW FED STIMULATES ECONOMY</p>	<p>CE 11d</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increases the money supply- interest rates decline 2. lowers the reserve requirement 3. lowers the discount rate 4. purchases government securities

<p>CE 11^e</p> <p>US GOVERNMENT PROTECTS CONSUMER AND PROPERTY RIGHTS</p>	<p>CE 11e</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Individuals have the right of private ownership, protected by negotiated contracts, enforceable by law.2. Govt. agencies establish guidelines that protect public health and safety.3. Consumers may take legal action against violation of consumer rights.
<p>ALL CARDS ABOVE SHOULD BE PRINTED IN GREEN FOR ECONOMICS SOL</p>	