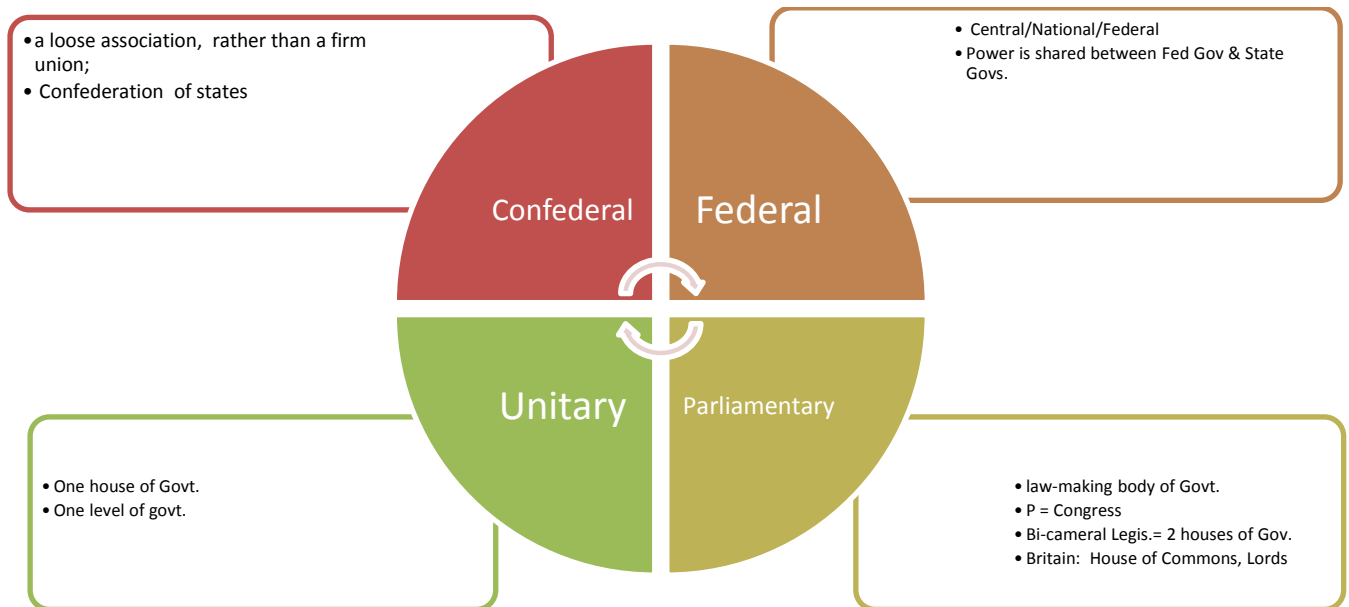


Teacher Resource - Q3 Benchmark Study Guide

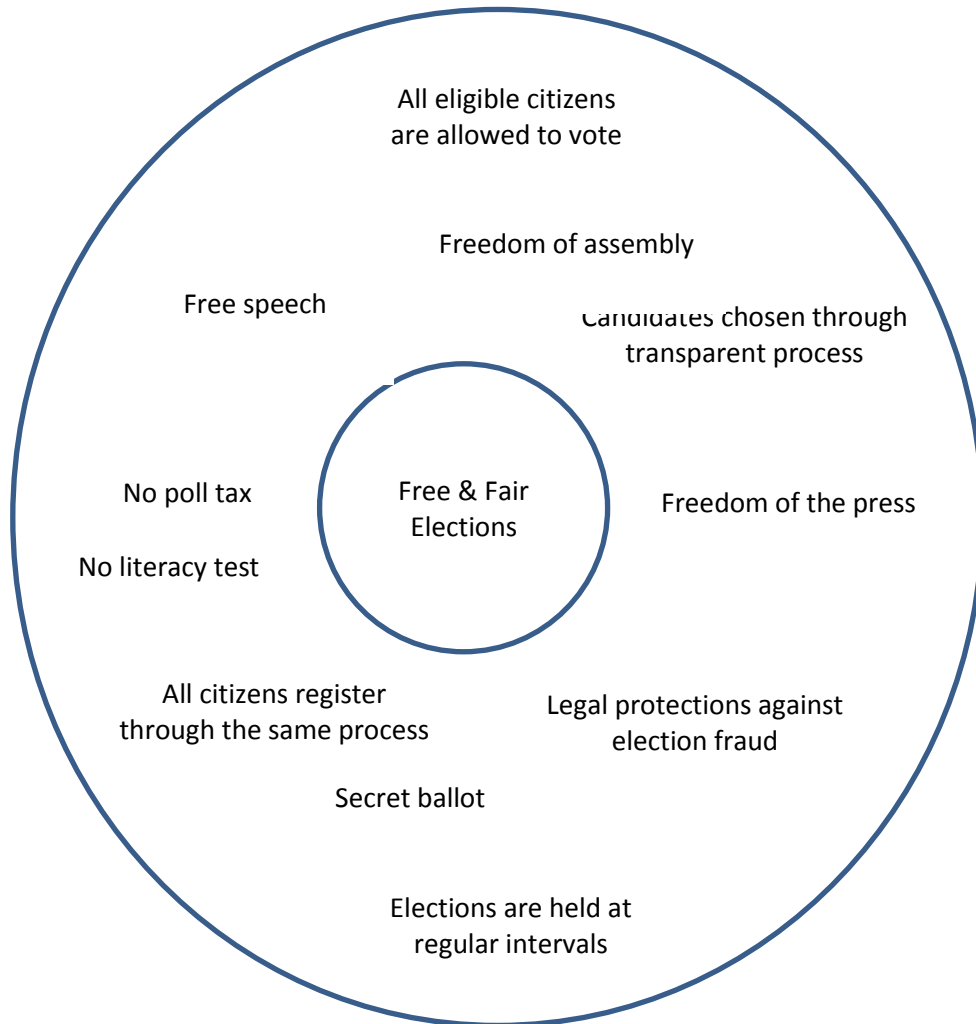
1. Tree Map of Forms of Govt:

Democracy	Monarchy	Oligarchy/Theocracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• rule by the people• Direct -• Representative -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rule by One• Powers are inherited• Ex: Queen/King, Emperor• Absolute -• Constitutional -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rule by few• O-military, elite group, religious group• T-religious group• T-based on religious law (Bible, Quoran)

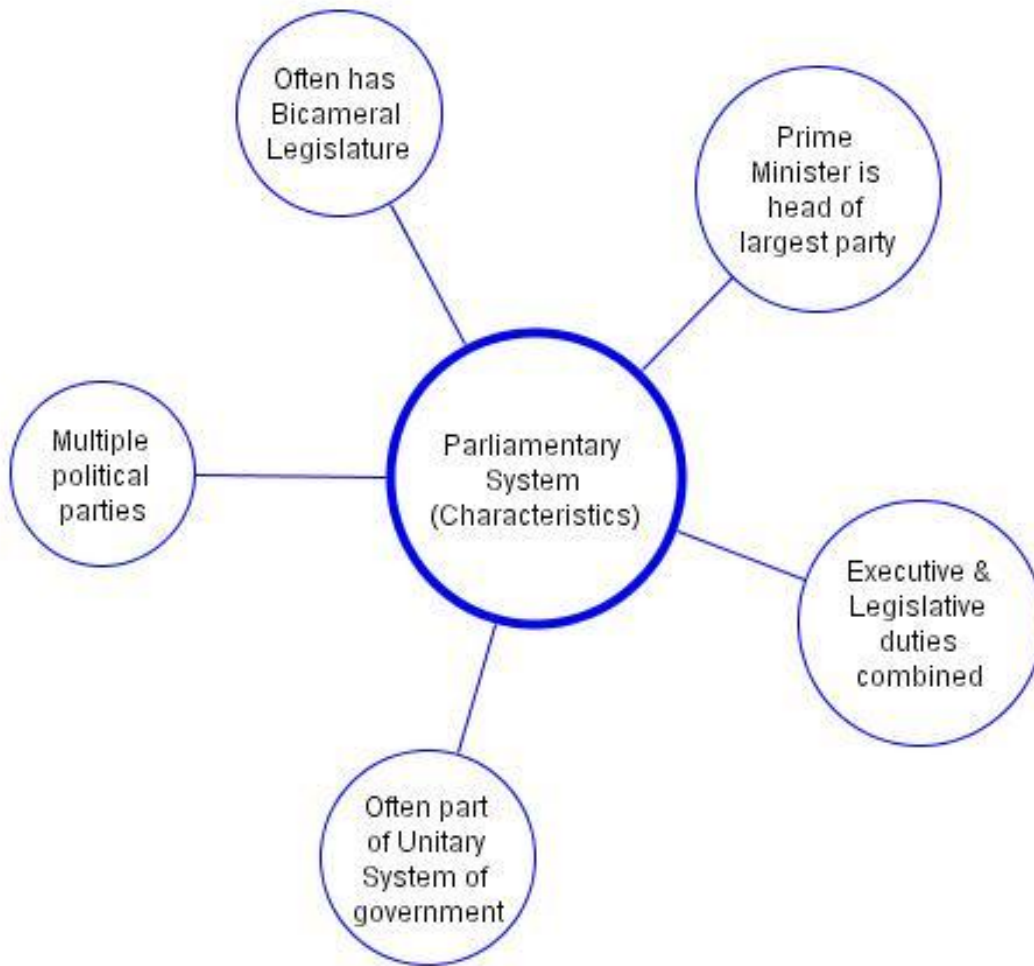
2. Compare Systems of Govt.:



3. Circle Map of the essential characteristics of “free and fair” elections:

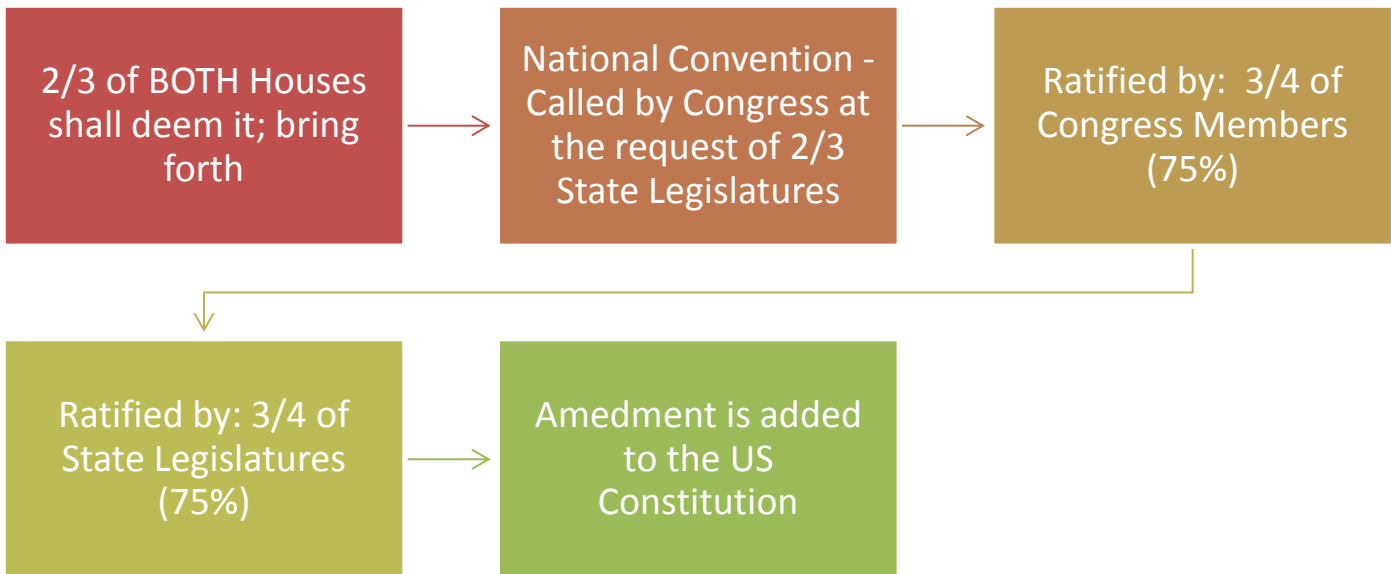


4. Bubble Map - *Parliamentary* System



5. To be a **US President**, candidate must meet the **Qualifications**: a Native-born US Citizen, min. 35 years old, resident of US for 14 + years
TERM: can only serve 2 (4-year) terms; Total of 8 years

6. Flow Map for **Amending Constitution**



7. **Purpose of Division of Powers** – Powers are shared (*divided*) among the 3 Branches of Govt. to avoid any 1 branch or group to have too much power (*Tyranny*).

8. Public school funding

Public schools are funded through the state legislature (FTE or per pupil funding) from tax revenue.

It is in the **Florida Constitution**:

Article IX, Section 1, Florida Constitution: Section 1. Public Education. –

The education of children is a fundamental value of the people of the State of Florida. It is, therefore, a paramount duty of the state to make adequate provision for the education of all children residing within its borders. Adequate provision shall be made by law for a uniform, efficient, safe, secure, and high quality system of free public schools that allows students to obtain a high quality education and for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of institutions of higher learning and other public education programs that the needs of the people may require.

9. *In your own words*, explain the **RIGHTS** contained in the **FIRST Amendment**:

Congress shall not make any laws that restrict or deny our Freedoms of:

- **Speech** – (*within limits*) you can express your opinions & views - *within reason* {Give 2 Examples: }
- **Religion** – you can practice any religion or none that you choose to - *within reason* {Give 2 Examples: }
- **Press** – you can publish or write/print to express your opinions & views despite what the content is - *within reason* {Give 2 Examples: }
- **Peaceful Assembly** – you can express your opinions & views by gathering to protest peacefully - *within reason* {Give 2 Examples: }

10. What is the overall *purpose* of the **13th, 14th, 15th, and 24th Amendments**:

These were called the **Reconstruction** Amendments because they were passed shortly after the Civil War ended and our Nation was trying to form a UNION among the states. (**13th**) was made to ABOLISH (*end*) Slavery, (**14th**) defined what CITIZENSHIP was, and explained what DUE PROCESS was – so that everyone can have equal & fair rights/procedures. (**15th**) SUFFRAGE (*voting rights*) – for all males regardless of color/race; (**24th**) eliminated POLL TAXES (*having to pay to vote*)

11. Use a **Tree MAP**, to organize the *similarities and differences* of the **15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th Amendments**:

In each Box: List Amendment, explain it, then Compare (+) similarities and (-) differences for each

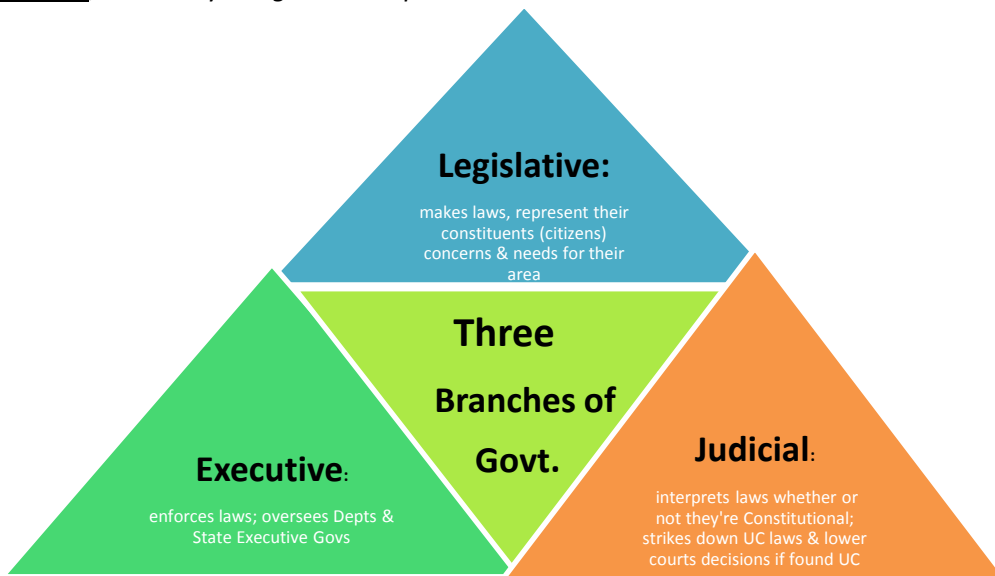
15th - Suffrage :
gave Voting rights to ALL males
regardless of color/race
(+) *gave more voting rights*
(-) *helped freed slaves*

19th - Suffrage:
gave Women the right to vote
(+) *gave more voting rights*
(-) *helped women*

24th - No Poll Taxes:
removed any fee/tax that you had
to pay to vote; making it fair for all
to vote for FREE
(+) *gave more voting rights*
(-) *helped the poor class*

26th - Suffrage Age:
minimum 18 years old to vote
(+) *gave more voting rights*
(-) *helped the young*

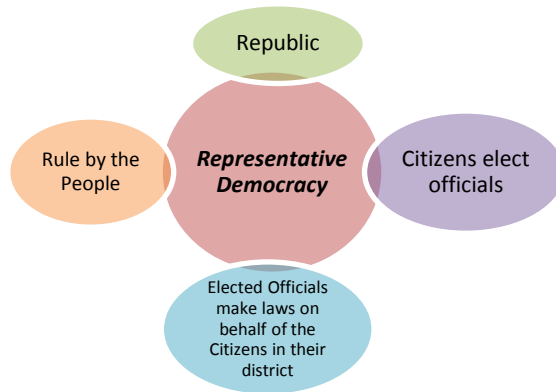
12. Use a **Tree MAP**, to classify the *general responsibilities* of the **3 branches of Govt.:**



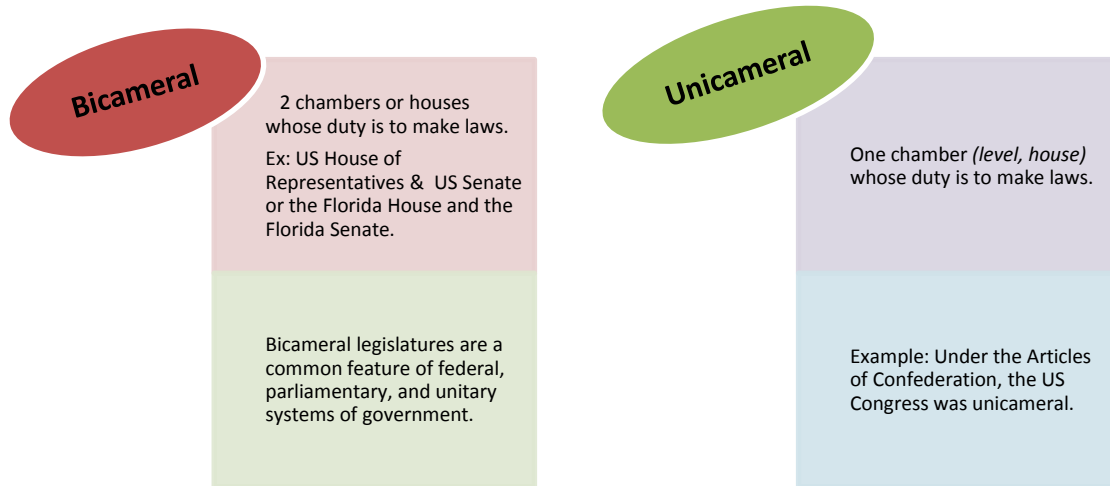
13. Rewrite the following in your own words:

Article II, SECTION 3, Florida Constitution: Branches of government—the powers of the state government shall be divided into legislative, executive and judicial branches. No person belonging to one branch shall exercise any powers appertaining to either of the other branches unless expressly provided herein.

14. Use a Bubble Map to describe: **Representative Democracy**



15. Use a Double-Bubble Map to compare: **Bicameral vs. Unicameral Legislatures:**



16. Selection of **Representatives and Senators:**

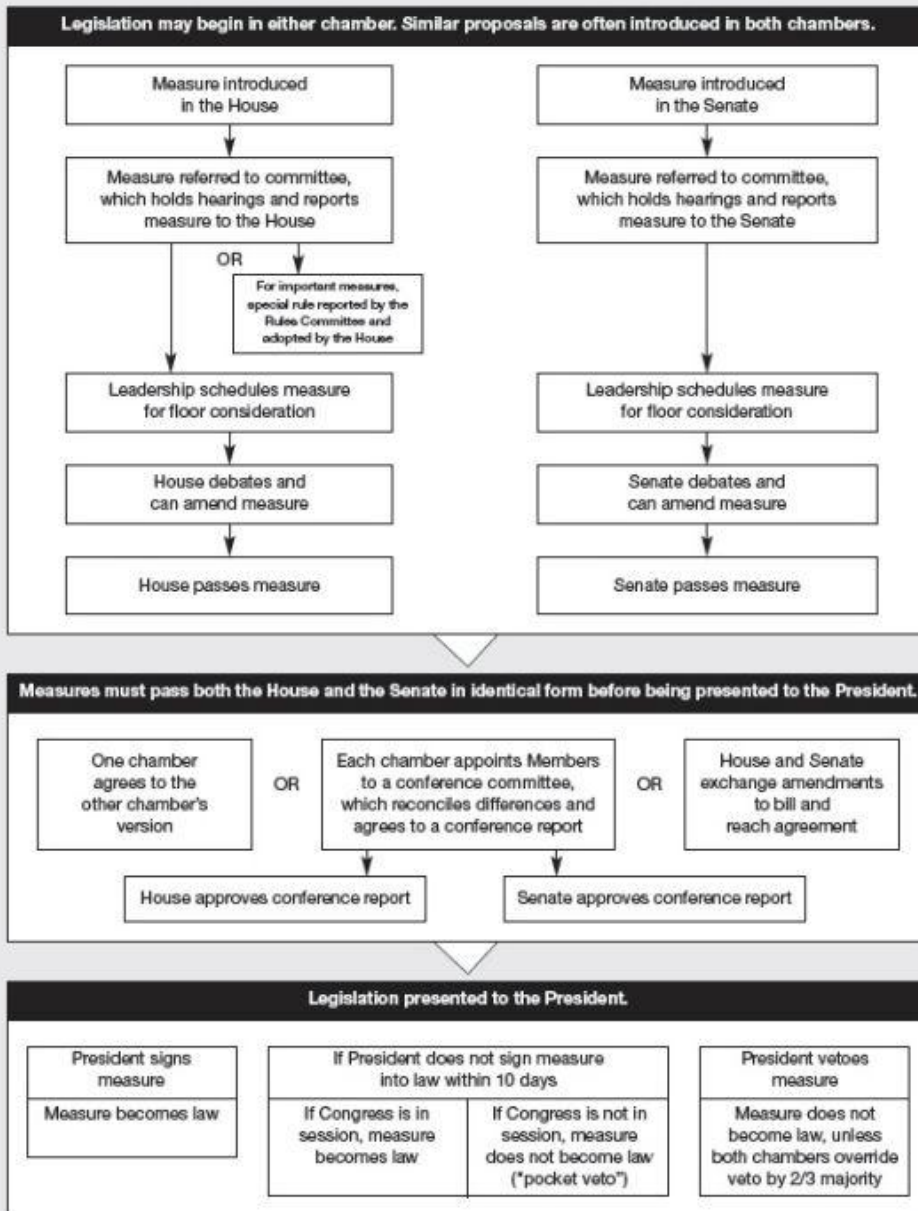
Representatives are elected by the eligible voters in each state for two-year terms and are apportioned to the states; number of representatives each state receives is based on population.

Senators are elected by the eligible voters in each state for six-year terms and each state has **two** senators *regardless* of population; based on Equal representation.

17. **The Legislative Process:**

Legislative Process Flowchart from TheCapitol.Net

LegislativeProcessFlowchart.com



The Legislative Process Flowchart is from the *Congressional Deskbook*, Copyright © by TheCapitol.Net. This Flowchart is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution—NoDerive 3.0 Unported License. Permissions beyond the scope of this license may be available: www.thecapitol.net, 202-678-1600.



18. House and Senate are equal in the legislative process. Bills may be introduced in either chamber and must be passed in identical form by both chambers in order to be sent to the President. (See #17).

19. Citizens may *directly* influence legislation at the state level either by **referendum** (citizen initiated veto of legislation) or by **initiative** (to enact law such as a constitutional amendment or state statute).

20. Purpose of Laws – to provide safety & order to its citizens, to provide protection and consequences for any rule-breaking.
(remember the Rule of Law activity)

21. Freedom of the Press LEGAL Restrictions – Historically, restriction of the press has occurred in two ways. The first may be either censorship or mandatory licensing by the government in advance of publication; the second is punishment for printed material, especially that considered by the government to be seditious libel, i.e., material that may "excite disaffection" against constituted authority. Censorship of the press began not long after the invention of the printing press

22. Due Process – the regular administration of the law, according to which no citizen may be denied his or her legal rights and all laws must conform to fundamental, accepted legal principles, as the right of the accused to confront his or her accusers. Also called **due' proc'ess, due course of law.** 'Due process' is the legal requirement that the state must respect all of the [legal rights](#) that are owed to a person. Due process balances the power of [law of the land](#) and protects the individual person from it. When a government harms a person without following the exact course of the law, this constitutes a due-process violation, which offends against the [rule of law](#)./
Guaranteed by the 14th Amendment

23. Judicial Review – the ultimate power of the Judicial Branch to interpret Laws and what the Constitution truly means. They have the final say on what the Constitution means and can determine if laws passed are within the guidelines of the Constitution; they can strike down any law that is unconstitutional.; This power was established in the late 17th Century (1800's) when President Adams lost the Presidency to Pres. Jefferson... the case that established this power was: Marbury vs. Madison

24. Compare & Contrast the Powers & Responsibilities of Govt. –

Powers: to make, enforce & interpret laws, to levy (collect) taxes, to carry out duties embodied to them by the citizens that have granted them the power to govern them.

Responsibilities: to provide for the common defense, to maintain order, to protect our individual rights, to provide for the general welfare, to establish justice; (see *goals of the preamble*)