**Analyze how the rule of law establishes limits on both the governed and those who govern while holding true to the ideal of equal protection under the law**

1. What is the “rule of law?”
2. Define equal protection of the law?

1. Where is the Equal Protection Clause found?
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influences behavior of citizens, establishes procedures for making policies, and limits the power of the government.
3. What are some Constitutional protections provided to citizens?
4. Explain the concept of limited government?
5. How do political parties play a role in shaping policy?

**Compare lawmaking processes of federal, state and local governments**

1. List the main steps in the law making process.
2. Bill introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ start with H.R., bills introduced in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ begin with S.
3. Is the debate on the floor of the House limited?
4. Is the debate o n the floor of the Senate limited? How can it be stopped?
5. What happens to a bill that is introduced in and passed by the House of Representatives?
6. What happens to a bill passed by the House with a slightly different version than the Senate?
7. What type of bill must begin in the House of Representatives?
8. What are the president’s three options once he receives the bill?
9. What role does the executive branch have in lawmaking?
10. What role does the judicial branch have in lawmaking?
11. How can citizens demonstrate their approval or disapproval of their representative’s policies?
12. How long do members of Congress serve?

**Analyze laws and policies in terms of their intended purposes, who has authority to create them and how they are enforced**

1. You must abide by the laws of how many levels of government?
2. Laws may be enforced by different agencies in order to ensure domestic tranquility. Name at least two agencies that enforce laws.
3. What is public policy?
4. Provide at least 3 examples of public policy?
5. How do interest groups influence public policy?
6. How does the media influence public policy?

**Explain how individual rights are protected by varieties of law**

1. Why do we have laws?
2. What are some examples of how laws protect individuals?
3. What is the difference between civil rights and individual rights?
4. What is Due Process?
5. Where is the right to due process guaranteed?
6. Fill in the chart

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Law | Definition | Example |
| Common Law |  |  |
| Criminal Law |  |  |
| Civil Law |  |  |
| Constitutional Law |  |  |
| Administrative Law |  |  |
| Statutory Law |  |  |
| International Law |  |  |
| Tort |  |  |

1. What are state laws called? Local laws?
2. How can citizens learn about the laws made at all levels?
3. What does “ignorance of the law is no excuse” mean?
4. What is the difference between civil and criminal law?
5. What is the difference between a summons and subpoena?
6. What is the standard of proof in a civil case? In a criminal case?
7. List the steps of civil case.
8. List the steps of a criminal case.

**Compare jurisdictions and methods of law enforcement applied at each level of government, the consequences of noncompliance to laws at each level and how each reflects equal protection under the law**

1. What role does the government have in the legal process in a criminal case?
2. What are types of punishments for minor crimes?
3. What are types of punishments for major crimes?
4. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor?
5. What is lying under oath?
6. Who are the two sides in a Criminal case
7. What is the point of bail?
8. Fill in the chart:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Level | Name of Law Enforcement Agency |
| Federal |  |
| State |  |
| County |  |
| City/Town/Municipality |  |

1. What does the Department of Corrections do?
2. What is the role of Homeland Security?
3. What does a magistrate do?

**Explain ways laws have been influenced by political parties, constituents, interest groups, lobbyists, the media and public opinion**

1. What is the mass media?
2. What role does the mass media have in policy making?
3. Fill in the chart:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Propaganda** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| Bandwagon |  |  |
| Testimonial |  |  |
| Stacked Cards |  |  |
| Glittering Generality |  |  |
| Just Plain Folks |  |  |
| Name-Calling |  |  |

1. What are interest groups?
2. Provide examples of interest groups?
3. What is a lobbyist?
4. Fill in the chart:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group | How do they influence policy making? |
| Citizens |  |
| Political Parties |  |
| Media |  |
| Interest Groups |  |

**Summarize the importance of the right to due process of law for individuals accused of crimes**

1. What rights protect the accused?
2. What is the standard of proof in a criminal case?
3. A criminal defendant is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until proven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Can a defendant appeal a guilty verdict?
5. Can the State appeal a not guilty verdict? Why?
6. What is double jeopardy?

**Evaluate the rights of individuals in terms of how well those rights have been upheld by democratic government in the United States**

1. Whose responsibility is it to know your rights?
2. Has the United State ever violated the rights of individuals?
3. Have certain groups ever been excluded from membership in a democratic society?
4. How has the definition of citizen changed over time?

**Compare citizenship in the American constitutional democracy to membership in other types of governments**

1. How can you become a citizen of the United States?
2. What do you gain when you become a citizen?
3. What is the difference between a permanent resident alien and a citizen?
4. What can permanent resident aliens not do that citizens can?
5. Has citizenship always looked the same in the United States?
6. Do citizens of all countries get the same rights as Americans?
7. Define and give examples of a duty.
8. Define and give examples of a responsibility.

**Explain how the development of America’s national identity derived from principles in the Declaration of Independence, US Constitution and Bill of Rights**

1. What are some basic principles and beliefs of the United States?
2. Where are these principles and beliefs reflected?
3. Define national identity.
4. What is the melting pot theory? Salad bowl theory?
5. What is the difference between patriotism and nationalism?

**Analyze the roles of citizens of North Carolina and the United States in terms of responsibilities, participation, civic life and criteria for membership or admission**

1. Increased participation leads to a more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government.
2. Give examples of ways that citizens can become involved in the government process.
3. What role do citizens play in influencing government?

**Analyze the obligations of citizens by determining when their personal desires, interests and involvement are subordinate to the good of the nation or state**

1. What is the difference between civil responsibilities and personal responsibilities?
2. Explain the difference between civil rights and civil liberties.
3. Individuals enter into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they become citizens and allow the government to protect their rights and sometimes override them.
4. When may the government override the rights of individuals?

**Analyze the election process at the national, state and local levels in terms of the checks and balances provided by qualifications and procedures for voting**

1. What role does the media play in voting?
2. What type of power is the handling of elections?
3. How should citizens make choices in elections?
4. What are the qualifications to vote?
5. Where do you go to vote?
6. What is a voting district called?
7. Who votes for the president?
8. How many electoral votes are there? How is the number of electoral votes each state gets determined?
9. What is the difference between a general election and a primary?
10. What is the difference between an open and closed primary? Which does NC have?
11. What is the difference between a majority vote and a plurality vote?
12. Fill in the following graphic organizer with the name of each step in the Presidential Election process:

Elections held in the Spring between members of the same party

Week-long event; Platform is set and delegates from each state elect an official candidate

Debates, public appearances, speeches, commercials, etc.

Finally! You are President! Happens in January

First Tuesday after the first Monday in November

Electors from each state vote as the state votes (winner-takes-all)

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**Analyze state and federal courts by outlining their jurisdictions and the adversarial nature of the judicial process**

1. What is jurisdiction?
2. What is original jurisdiction? What courts have original jurisdiction?
3. What is appellate jurisdiction? What courts have appellate jurisdiction?
4. When does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction?
5. What is exclusive jurisdiction? Concurrent?
6. What does a trial court have that an appellate court does not?
7. What does “adversarial” mean?
8. Define the following terms:
9. Precedent:
10. Prosecution:
11. Defense:
12. Court docket:
13. Lawsuit:
14. Plaintiff:
15. What is the distinction between arbitration and mediation?
16. Fill in the following graphic organizer with the organization of the Federal and State Court Systems:

UNITED STATES COURT SYSTEM NORTH CAROLINA COURT SYSTEM

Original Jurisdiction: Cases involving diplomats; state v. state

Civil suits dealing with more than $10,000; first degree murder charges

Civil suits dealing with less than $10,000

**Analyze national, state and local government agencies in terms of how they balance interests and resolve conflicts**

1. What are the three types of independent agencies?
2. Laws may be enforced by multiple levels of government. Provide an example of each.

**Explain how conflict between constitutional provisions and the requirements of foreign policy are resolved. Analyze the developments and implementation of domestic and foreign policy by outlining opposing arguments on major issues and their efforts toward resolutions**

1. What are ambassadors? How do they get their positions
2. Who has the power to declare war?
3. What is the War Powers Resolution?
4. Who may enter treaties with foreign nations?
5. What role does the legislative branch play in treaties?
6. What tools of foreign policy are available?