

Civics and Economics

CE.2a-d Study Guide

STANDARD CE.2A -- FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Foundations of American constitutional government-

- a) Fundamental principles:
- consent of the governed\
 - limited government
 - rule of law
 - democracy
 - representative government

Fundamental political principles define and shape American constitutional government.

What are the fundamental political principles that have shaped government in the United States?

- **Consent of the governed:** The **people** are the source of any and all governmental power.
- **Limited government:** Government is **not all-powerful** and may do only those things the people have given it the power to do.
- **Rule of law:** The government and those who govern are **bound by the law**, as are those who are governed.
- **Democracy:** In a democratic system of government, the **people rule**.
- **Representative government:** In a representative system of government, **the people elect public officeholders** to make laws and conduct government on the people's behalf.

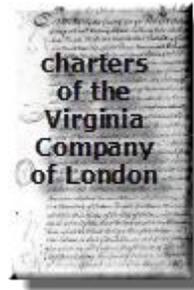
STANDARD CE.2B -- EARLIER DOCUMENTS

Foundations of American constitutional government-

- b) Significance of earlier documents:
- Charters of the Virginia Company of London
 - Virginia Declaration of Rights
 - Declaration of Independence
 - Articles of Confederation
 - Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
 - the Constitution of the United States, including the Bill of Rights.

American constitutional government is founded on concepts articulated in **earlier documents**, including those listed above

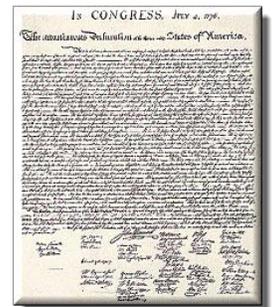
Influence of earlier documents on the Constitution of the United States of America



- The **charters of the Virginia Company of London** guaranteed the rights of Englishmen to the colonists.
- The **Virginia Declaration of Rights** served as a **model for the Bill of Rights** of the Constitution of the United States of America.

- The **Declaration of Independence**

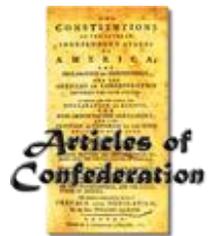
- stated grievances **against the king** of Great Britain
- declared the colonies' **independence** from Great Britain
- affirmed "**certain unalienable rights**" (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness) established the idea that all people are **equal under the law**.



Declaration of Independence

- The **Articles of Confederation**

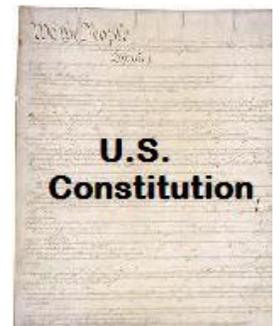
- established the first form of **national government** for the independent states
- maintained that major **powers** resided with **individual states**
- created **weak central government** (e.g., no power to tax or enforce laws); led to the writing of the **Constitution** of the United States of America.



- The **Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom** stated freedom of religious beliefs and opinions.

The **Constitution** of the United States of America, including the **Bill of Rights**,

- established the **structure** of the United States government
- guaranteed **equality** under the law **with majority rule** and the rights of the **minority protected**
- affirmed individual **worth and dignity** of all people
- protected the **fundamental freedoms** of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.



STANDARD CE.2C

-- PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

Foundations of American constitutional government-

c) Purposes for the Constitution of the United States as stated in its Preamble.



The **Preamble** of a constitution sets forth the **goals and purposes** to be served by the government.

What are the purposes identified in the Preamble?

The **Preamble** expresses the **reasons** the constitution was written.

Purposes of United States government

- To form a more **perfect union**
- To establish **justice**
- To ensure **domestic tranquility**
- To provide for the **common defense**
- To promote the general **welfare**
- To secure the blessings of **liberty**

The Preamble begins, "**We the People**," thereby establishing that the power of **government comes from the people**.

STANDARD CE.2D

-- AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Foundations of American constitutional government-

d) Procedures for amending the Constitution of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States.

The **constitutions** of Virginia and the United States can be **amended** through processes **outlined in the constitutions**.

The Virginia constitution has been **rewritten several times**.

How can the Constitution of the United States be amended?

Constitution of the United States

- The amendment process is **complex**.
- To date, there are **27 amendments** to the Constitution of the United States.

Amendment process:

- Proposal: **action by Congress or convention**
- **Ratification:** by the states

How can the Constitution of Virginia be amended?

Constitution of Virginia

- Amendment process:
 - **Proposal:** action by **General Assembly or convention**
 - **Ratification:** by voters of Virginia

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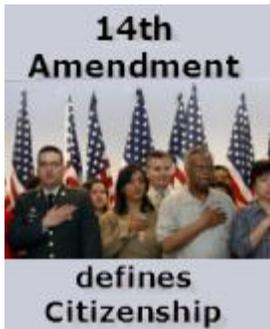
CE.3 & CE.4 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.3A -- BECOMING A CITIZEN

The processes by which an individual becomes a citizen of the United States.

A **citizen** is an individual with certain rights and duties under a government and who, by birth or by choice, owes allegiance to that government.

How does an individual become a citizen?



The **Fourteenth Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States of America **defines citizenship** as follows:

“All persons **born or naturalized** in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the state wherein they reside.”

Means of **obtaining citizenship**

- By **birth**
- By **naturalization**

Immigration and **naturalization**, particularly in the twentieth century, have led to an increasingly **diverse society**.

To become a citizen through **naturalization**, a person must demonstrate **knowledge of American history** and principles and the ability to read, speak, and write words in ordinary usage in the **English language**.

STANDARD CE.3B -- CITIZENSHIP'S RIGHTS & DUTIES

First Amendment freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition, and the rights guaranteed by due process and equal protection of the laws.

The Constitution of the United States of America establishes and protects the citizens' **fundamental rights and liberties**.

Few rights, if any, are considered **absolute**.

*What **fundamental rights and liberties** are guaranteed in the **First and Fourteenth Amendments** to the Constitution of the United States of America?*

First Amendment freedoms

- **Religion:** Government may not establish an official religion, endorse an official religion, or unduly interfere with the **free exercise of religion**.
- **Speech:** Individuals are free to express their opinions and beliefs.
- **Press:** The press has the right to gather and publish information, including that which criticizes the government.
- **Assembly:** Individuals may peacefully gather.
- **Petition:** Individuals have the right to make their views known to public officials.



Fourteenth Amendment

- Extends the **due process** protection to actions of the states

STANDARD CE.3C -- DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

The duties of citizenship, including obeying the laws, paying taxes, defending the nation, and serving in court.

For government to be effective, citizens must fulfill their civic duties.

*What **civic duties** are expected of all citizens?*

Duties of citizens

- **laws**
- Pay **taxes**
- Obey
- Serve in the **armed forces**, if called
- Serve on a **jury** or as a witness in court, when summoned

Citizens who choose not to fulfill these civic duties face **legal consequences**.

STANDARD CE.3D

-- RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

The responsibilities of citizenship, including

- registering and voting
- communicating with government officials
- participating in political campaigns
- keeping informed about current issue
- respecting differing opinions in a diverse society

A basic **responsibility** of citizenship is to contribute to the **common good**.

What are the ways individuals demonstrate responsible citizenship?

Civic responsibilities are fulfilled **by choice**; they are **voluntary**.

Responsibilities of citizens

- Register and **vote**
- Hold **elective office**
- **Communicate** with government officials to influence government actions
- Serve in **voluntary**, appointed government positions
- Participate in **political campaigns**.
- Keep informed regarding **current issues**
- **Respect others'** right to an equal voice in government



STANDARD CE.3E

-- COMMUNITY NEEDS

Civic and social duties address community needs and serve the public good.

A **democratic society** requires the active **participation** of its citizens.

In what ways do citizens participate in community service?

Ways for citizens to participate in **community service**

- **Volunteer** to support democratic institutions (e.g., League of Women Voters).
- **Express concern** about the welfare of the community as a whole (e.g., as related to environment, public health and safety, education).
- **Help** to make the community a good place to work and live (e.g., by becoming involved with public service organizations, tutoring, volunteering in nursing homes).

STANDARD CE.4A-G

-- GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Thoughtful and effective **participation** in civic life depends upon the exercise of **good citizenship**.

How do individuals demonstrate thoughtful and effective participation in civic life?

Personal **traits of good citizens**

- **Trustworthiness** and honesty
- **Courtesy** and **respect** for the rights of others
- **Responsibility**, accountability, and self-reliance
- Respect for the law
- **Patriotism**
- **Participation** in the school and/or local community
- **Participation** in **elections** as an informed voter

Effective **participation** in civic life can include

- formulating questions
- analyzing information from a variety of sources
- expressing a position
- devising and implementing a plan
- practicing thoughtful decision making in personal, financial, and civic matters (e.g., voting, civic issues)

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CE.5 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.5A -- POLITICAL PARTIES

The functions of political parties

Political parties **play a key role in government and provide opportunities for citizens to participate in the political process.**

*What roles do **political parties** play in the American political process?*

Functions of political parties

- Recruiting and nominating **candidates**
- **Educating the electorate** about campaign issues
- **Helping candidates** win elections
- **Monitoring** actions of officeholders

STANDARD CE.5B -- TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

Similarities and differences of political parties.

A **two-party system** characterizes the American political process.

Although **third parties rarely win** elections, they can play an **important role** in public politics.

*How are the **two major political parties** similar, and how do they differ?*

Similarities between parties

- Organize to win elections
- Influence public policies
- Reflect both **liberal and conservative** views
- Define themselves in a way that wins **majority support** by appealing to the **political center**

Differences between parties

- Stated in **party platforms** and reflected in campaigning

*How do **third parties** differ from the two major parties?*

Third parties

- **Introduce new ideas** and/or press for a **particular issue**
- Often revolve around a **political personality** (e.g., Theodore Roosevelt)

STANDARD CE.5C -- ROLE OF MEDIA IN CAMPAIGNS



Campaigns for elective office, with emphasis on the role of the media.

Voters **evaluate information** presented in political campaigns to make reasoned choices among candidates.

The **media** play an important role in the political process.

How do citizens make informed choices in elections?

Strategies for evaluating campaign speeches, literature, and advertisements for accuracy

- Separating **fact from opinion**
- Detecting **bias**
- Evaluating **sources**
- Identifying **propaganda**

*How does the **media** play a role in the political process?*

Mass media roles in elections

- Identifying candidates
- Emphasizing selected issues
- Writing editorials, creating political cartoons, publishing op-ed pieces
- Broadcasting **different points of view**



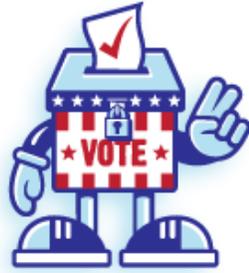
STANDARD CE.5D -- CAMPAIGN COSTS

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the political process at the local, state, and national levels of government by

d) examining the role of campaign contributions and costs.

Running for political office is **expensive**.

*How has the **high cost** of getting elected changed campaigning for public office?*



Rising campaign costs

- require candidates to conduct **extensive fund-raising** activities
- **limit opportunities** to run for public office
- give an **advantage** to **wealthy individuals** who run for office
- encourage the development of **political action committees (PACs)**
- give issue-oriented **special interest groups** increased influence.

Campaign finance reform

- Rising campaign costs have led to efforts to **reform campaign finance laws**.
- **Limits** have been placed on the amount **individuals may contribute** to political candidates and campaigns.



STANDARD CE.5E -- VOTER REGISTRATION

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the political process at the local, state, and national levels of government by

e) describing voter registration and participation.

Voting is a basic responsibility of citizenship.

Voter **registration** is required before a citizen may vote.

The number of citizens who **register and vote** is related to how **important** election issues are to citizens.

*What are the **qualifications** for voter registration in Virginia?*

Only citizens who **register** may participate in primary and general elections.

Qualifications to register to vote in Virginia

- **Citizen** of the United States
- **Resident** of Virginia and precinct
- At least **18 years** of age by day of general election

How to register to vote in Virginia

- In person at the registrar's office, at the Division of Motor Vehicles, or at other designated sites
- By mail-in application

Voter registration is closed **22 days** before elections.

*What factors **influence** voter registration and turnout?*

Factors in predicting which citizens will vote

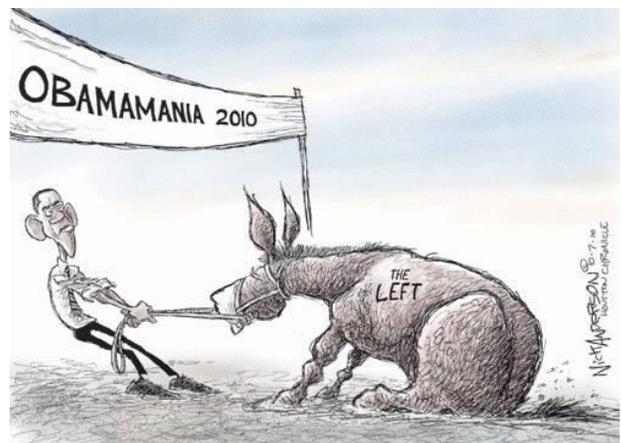
- **Education**
- **Age**
- **Income**

Reasons why citizens fail to vote

- Lack of **interest**
- Failure to **register**

The percentage of voters who participate in **presidential elections** is usually **greater** than the percentage of voters who participate in state and **local elections**.

Every vote is important.



STANDARD CE.5F -- ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The role of the Electoral College in the election of the president and vice president.

The **Electoral College** process is used to select the **president** and **vice president** of the United States.

*How does the **Electoral College** select the **president** and **vice president** of the United States?*

Electoral College process

- A **slate of electors** for each state is chosen by **popular vote**.
- Most states have a **winner-take-all** system.
- The **electors meet** to vote for president and vice president.

The **winner-take-all** system leads to the targeting of **densely populated states** for campaigning, although candidates must pay attention to less populated states whose electoral votes may make the difference in tight elections.

The **number of electors** of each state is based on the size of the **state's Congressional representation**, which is based on the state's population.

The requirement for a **majority vote** to win in the Electoral College favors a **two-party system**.

STANDARD CE.5G -- PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS

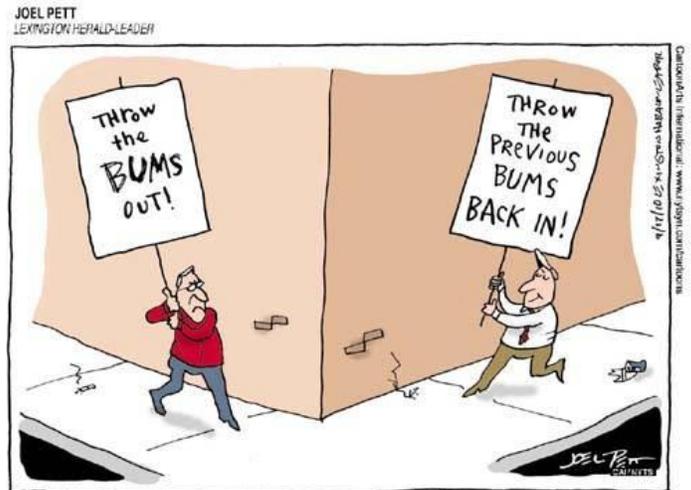
Participate in simulated local, state, and/or national elections.

All citizens can learn the **importance** of the individual's **participation** in the political process either through **direct involvement** in campaigns or through **simulations**.

*How can students **under 18** participate in the democratic process?*

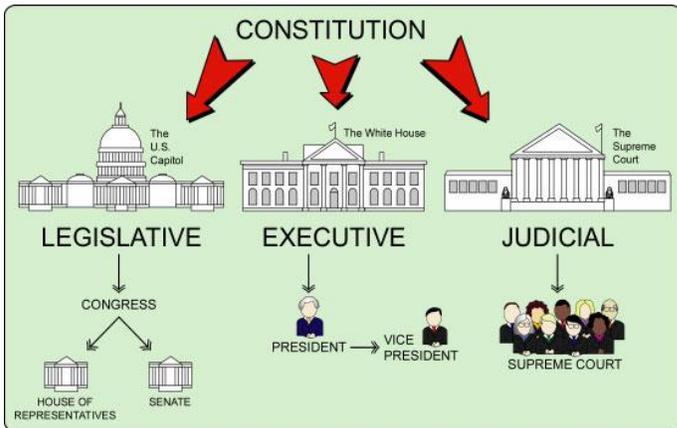
Student participation in the democratic process can include

- participating in **campaigns**
- participating in classroom and online simulations.



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CE.6 Study Guide



STANDARD CE.6A -- NATIONAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The structure and powers of the national government.

The **Constitution** of the United States defines the **structure and powers** of the national government.

The powers held by government are divided between the **national government** in Washington, D.C., and the governments of the **50 states**.

*What is the **structure of the national government** as set out in the United States Constitution?*

*What are the **powers of the national government**?*

Legislative, executive, and judicial powers of the national government are distributed among **three** distinct and independent **branches of government**.

The **legislative branch**

- Consists of the **Congress**, a **bicameral legislature** consisting of the **House of Representatives** (435 members, based upon populations of the states) and the **Senate** (100 members—two per state)
- **Makes the laws** of the nation
- **Approves the annual budget**
- **Confirms presidential appointments**
- **Raises revenue** through taxes and other levies
- **Regulates interstate and foreign trade**
- **Declares war**

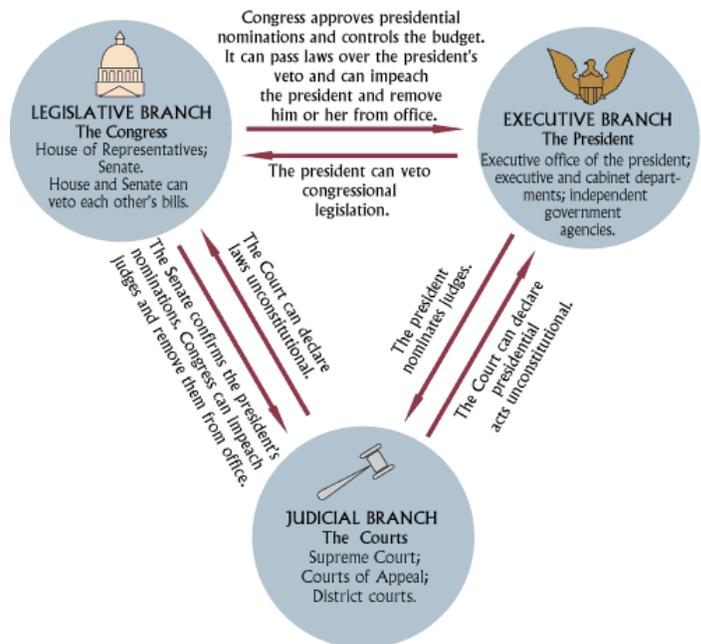
The **executive branch**

- Headed by the **president** of the United States, the chief executive officer of the nation
- **Executes the laws** of the land

- Prepares the **annual budget** for congressional action
- **Appoints** cabinet officers, ambassadors, and federal judges
- Administers the **federal bureaucracy**

The **judicial branch**

- Consists of the **federal courts**, including the **Supreme Court**, the highest court in the land
- The **Supreme Court** exercises the power of **judicial review**.
- The **federal courts** try cases involving **federal law** and questions involving **interpretation of the Constitution** of the United States.



STANDARD CE.6B -- SEPARATION OF POWERS

The **principle of separation of powers and the operation of checks and balances**.

The **powers** of the national government are **separated** among **three branches** of the government in ways that **limit** any one branch from **abusing its power**.

*How do the **separation of powers** and the system of **checks and balances** protect against an abuse of power by any one branch of the national government?*

Separation of powers

The Constitution of the United States in **Articles I, II, and III** defines the powers of the **legislative, executive, and judicial** branches of the national government.

Checks and balances

Each of the three branches of the national government **limits** the exercise of **power** by the other two branches.

The **legislative branch**

- The **Congress checks the president** when legislators
 - **override** presidential **veto**s
 - **impeach** and convict a president.
- The **Congress checks the courts** when legislators
 - **confirm** or refuse to confirm federal judges/justices
 - **impeach** and convict judges/justices.

The **executive** branch

- The **president checks Congress** when the president
 - **proposes** legislation
 - prepares an annual **budget** for Congress to approve
 - call **special sessions** of Congress
 - **veto**s legislation Congress has passed.
- The **president checks the courts** when the president **appoints** judges/justices.

The **judicial** branch

- The **courts check Congress** when judges/justices declare acts of Congress to be **unconstitutional**.
- The **courts check the president** when judges/justices declare executive actions to be **unconstitutional**.

STANDARD CE.6C -- LAWMAKING PROCESS

The lawmaking process (national level).



Officials who are elected to serve in the national legislature make laws.

All citizens can learn the importance of the individual's participation in the policymaking process through direct participation and

simulations.

Which branch of the national government has the power to pass laws?

National **laws** are made by **Congress**.

Legislative powers

- **Expressed:** Specifically **listed** in the **Constitution** of the United States
- **Implied:** Used to carry out expressed powers

How does Congress make laws?

The **lawmaking process** in Congress

- **Introducing a bill** by a Senator or Representative
- Working in **committees**
- **Debating** the bill on the floor of each house
- **Voting** on the bill in each house
- Sending the bill to the **president to sign** into law

Elected officials in Congress write laws and take action in **response to problems or issues**.

Individuals and **interest groups** help shape legislation.

The formal **powers of Congress** are **limited** by the Constitution of the United States.

How can citizens learn the importance of the individual's participation in the policymaking process?

Citizens (including students) learn the importance of the legislative process through direct involvement and/or simulations.

STANDARD CE.6D -- EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The **roles and powers of the executive branch (national level)**

The **executive branch** plays a key role in the policymaking process.

Presidential power is **broad** in both domestic and foreign affairs, but there are **limits** on what the president can and cannot do.



*What are the **roles and powers of the executive branch** of the national government?*

Ways the **executive branch influences**

policymaking

- **Proposing legislation** in an annual speech to Congress (**State of the Union Address**)
- Appealing directly **to the people**
- **Approving** or **vetoing legislation**
- **Appointing** officials who carry out the laws

Cabinet departments, agencies, and regulatory groups interpret and execute the laws.

*What are the **roles and powers of the president**?*

The president exercises power as

- **chief of state: Ceremonial head** of the government
- **chief executive:** Head of the executive branch of government
- **chief legislator:** Proposer of the legislative agenda
- **commander-in-chief:** Head of the nation's armed forces
- **chief diplomat:** Architect of American foreign policy
- **chief of party:** Leader of the political party that controls the executive branch
- **chief citizen:** Representative of all of the people.

Presidential power has grown in the years since the Constitution was ratified.

STANDARD CE.7B -- FEDERALISM

Civics and Economics CE.7 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.7A -- STATE GOVERNMENT

The structure and powers of the state government.

The form of government of the **Commonwealth of Virginia** is established by the **Virginia Constitution**.

Legislative, executive, and judicial **powers are separated** at the **state level** of government.

What is the structure of Virginia's state government?

What are some of the powers of the three branches of state government?

The Virginia Constitution distributes power among the **legislative, executive, and judicial branches** of the state government.

The legislative branch is the **General Assembly**, a **bicameral legislature**—the **House of Delegates** and the **Virginia Senate**—that meets annually for a fixed number of days.

The executive power is exercised by the **governor**, who is elected for a **four-year term** of office. The governor appoints members of the cabinet, who oversee specific functions of government.

The **lieutenant governor** and the **attorney general** are executive branch officers who are elected for a four-year term of office.

The judicial power is exercised by a **court system** that consists of **four levels** of courts:

- **Supreme Court**
- **Court of appeals**
- **Circuit courts**
- **District courts** (including small claims courts and juvenile and domestic relations courts)

The relationship of state governments to the national government in the federal system.

The Constitution of the United States of America establishes the principle of **federalism**, which is the **division of power** between the **states** and the **national government**.

The **expansion** of the **national government's powers** into areas traditionally **reserved to the states** has altered the relationship of states to the national government.

*How does the Constitution of the United States of America outline the **division and sharing of powers** between the national and state governments?*

The Constitution of the United States of America establishes a **federal form of government** in which the **national government is supreme**.

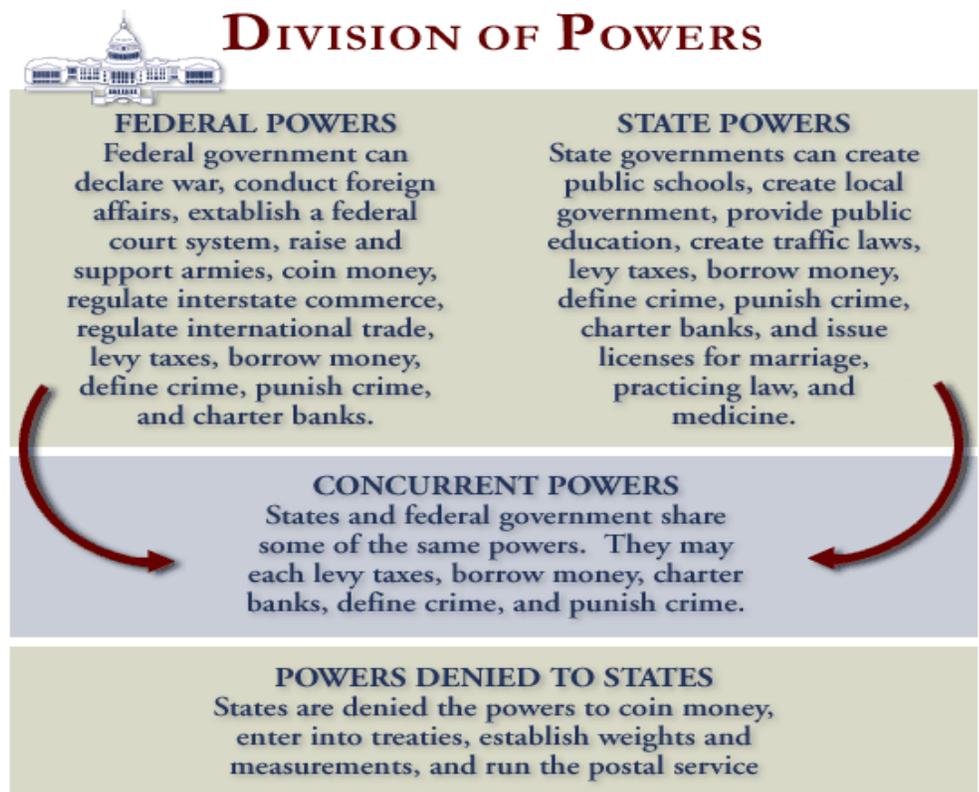
The **powers not given** to the national government by the Constitution of the United States of America **are reserved to the states**.

The Constitution of the United States of America **denies certain powers to both** the national and state governments.

Primary **responsibilities** of each level of government

- **National:** Conducts **foreign policy**, regulates **commerce**, and provides for the common **defense**
- **State:** Promotes **public health, safety, and welfare**

Tensions exist when federal **mandates** require state actions without adequate **funding**.



STANDARD CE.7C -- STATE LAWMAKING PROCESS



STANDARD CE.7D -- STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The roles and powers of the state executive branch and regulatory boards.



Gov. Terry
McAuliffe

The **executive branch** of the **Virginia** state government **enforces the laws** and plays a key role in the policymaking process.

What are the roles and powers of the executive branch at the state level?

The **governor** of Virginia exercises the formal powers granted by the Virginia Constitution.

In carrying out both the formal and informal powers of the office, the **governor** fills **several roles**, including

- chief of state
- chief legislator
- chief administrator
- party chief
- commander-in-chief.

Cabinet secretaries and departments, agencies, commissions, and regulatory boards

- administer laws
- enforce laws
- regulate aspects of business and the economy
- provide services.

The state lawmaking process.

Members of the **Virginia General Assembly** are elected to make state laws.

All citizens can learn the importance of the individual's participation in the policymaking process through direct participation and simulations.

Which branch of the Virginia state government has the power to pass laws?

How does the Virginia General Assembly make laws?

The lawmaking process in the **Virginia General Assembly**

- **Introducing a bill**
- Working in **committees**
- **Debating** the bill on the **floor** of each house
- **Voting** on the bill in each house
- Sending the bill to the **governor** to sign into law



Elected officials in the Virginia General Assembly write laws and take action **in response to problems or issues**.

Individuals and **interest groups** help shape legislation.

The **primary issues** in the legislative process at the **state** level

- **Education:** To promote an informed and engaged citizenry (i.e., establish minimum standards for local schools)
- **Public health:** To promote and protect the health of its citizens (i.e., fund health benefits)
- **Environment:** To protect natural resources (i.e., improve water quality in the Chesapeake Bay)
- **State budget:** To approve a **biennial** (two year) budget prepared by the governor
- **Revenue:** To levy and collect **taxes**

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CE.8 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.8A -- LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The structure and powers of the local government.

The units of **local governments** in Virginia are political subdivisions **created by the General Assembly**.

What are the units of local government in Virginia?

The units of local government in Virginia are **counties, towns, and cities**. Local governments **exercise legislative, executive, and judicial powers**.

Each Virginia **county** has an elected **board of supervisors**, which exercises **legislative powers**, enacting **ordinances** (local laws) and adopting an annual **budget**.

Each Virginia **county** and **city** has an elected or appointed **school board**, which oversees the operation of the K–12 public schools in the county or city.

Each Virginia **incorporated town** has an elected **town council**, which exercises **legislative powers**, enacting ordinances and adopting an annual budget. A **mayor** is elected either by the voters or the town council members.

Each Virginia **city** has an elected **city council**, which exercises **legislative powers**, enacting **ordinances** and adopting an annual **budget**. A **mayor** is elected either by the voters or the city council members.

In Virginia counties, towns, and cities, a **manager** may be hired by the elected legislative branch **to oversee the operations** of the local government.

In every Virginia locality, **state courts** resolve judicial disputes. Judges of the **circuit courts, district courts, juvenile and domestic relations courts, and small claims courts** hear cases in each locality.

Which officials are locally elected?

The Virginia **Constitution** requires that voters in every locality elect a **sheriff, a clerk of the circuit court, a commissioner of revenue, and a treasurer**.

Which powers do local government exercise?

Virginia local governments exercise **defined and limited powers**, including the power to

- **enforce** state and local laws
- promote **public health**
- protect **public safety**
- **educate** children
- protect the **environment**
- regulate **land use**
- levy and collect **taxes**.

STANDARD CE.8B -- LOCAL VS. STATE GOVERNMENT

The relationship of local government to the state government

The authority of local governments in Virginia is **derived from the state**.

What is the relationship between the state government and local governments in Virginia?

All powers of local governments in Virginia are given to them by the **Constitution of Virginia** and acts of the **General Assembly**.

Not all counties and cities are given the same powers. **Cities have charters** listing their powers.

STANDARD CE.8C -- LOCAL LAWMAKING PROCESS

The local lawmaking process

Counties, cities, and towns **adopt and enforce ordinances** to **provide services** for their residents.

All citizens can learn the importance of the individual's **participation** in the policymaking process through direct participation and simulations.

How do localities enact ordinances?

An elected **board of supervisors** is the **local legislative body** in counties and is responsible for passing laws (ordinances) for the county.

An **elected council** is the local legislative body in independent **cities** and incorporated **towns**.

Individuals can have the **greatest influence** on the decisions made by **local government officials**.

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STANDARD CE.9A -- THE MEDIA

The impact of the media on public opinion and public policy

The **media** informs policymakers and influences public policy.

What influence do the media have on public policy and policymakers?

Ways the media play an important role in setting the public agenda

- **Focusing public attention** on selected issues
- Offering a **forum** in which opposing **viewpoints** are communicated
- Holding government officials **accountable** to the public

Government officials use the media to **communicate** with the public.



Ways **interest groups** influence public policy

- Identifying issues
- Making political **contributions**
- **Lobbying** government officials

STANDARD CE.9C -- INTERNATIONAL IMPACT

The impact of international issues and events on local decision making

Local governments may be required to formulate, adopt, and implement public policies in response to international issues and events.

Which international issues and events would require local government officials to act?

International issues and events that would require policy decisions by local government officials could include the following:

- **Public health concerns** in the event of a **pandemic**
- **Public safety** in the event of an act of **terrorism**
- **Economic development policies** in response to the emerging global economy
- Policies to protect the **environment** (e.g., wildlife protection)

STANDARD CE.9B -- INTEREST GROUPS & INFLUENCE

Individuals and interest groups influence public policy

Individuals and **interest groups** influence public policy.

How do individuals and interest groups influence policymakers?

Terms to know

- **lobbying**: Seeking to **influence legislators** to introduce or vote for or against a bill

Ways individuals **influence public policy**

- **Participating** in politics (voting, campaigning, seeking office)
- **Expressing opinions** (lobbying, demonstrating, writing letters)
- Joining **interest groups**

STANDARD CE.10B

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STANDARD CE.10A

-- JUDICIAL SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

The organization of the United States judicial system as consisting of state and federal courts with original and appellate jurisdiction

The **judicial function** is exercised in a **dual court system**, which consists of **state courts** and **federal courts**.

*How are **federal courts** organized, and what jurisdiction does each exercise?*



The United States has a **court system** whose organization and jurisdiction are **derived from the Constitution** of the United States and **federal laws**.

- **U.S. Supreme Court:**

Justices, no jury; appellate jurisdiction; limited original

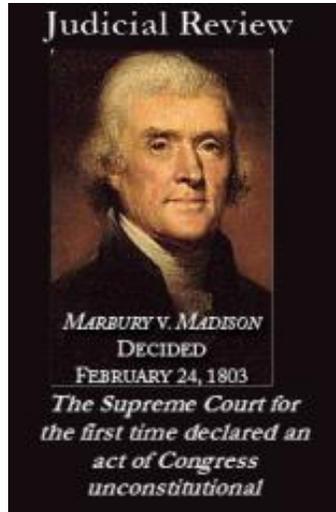
jurisdiction

- **U.S. Court of Appeals:** Judges, no jury; appellate jurisdiction
- **U.S. District Court:** Judge, with or without jury; original jurisdiction

*How are **state courts** organized, and what jurisdiction does each exercise?*

Virginia, like each of the other 49 states, has its own **separate court system** whose organization and jurisdiction are **derived from Virginia's constitution** and **state laws**.

- **Virginia Supreme Court:** Justices, no jury; appellate jurisdiction; limited original jurisdiction
- **Court of Appeals of Virginia:** Judges, no jury; appellate jurisdiction to review decisions of circuit courts
- **Circuit court:** Judge, with or without jury; original jurisdiction for felony criminal cases and for certain civil cases; appellate jurisdiction from district courts
- **General district court, and juvenile and domestic relations court:** Judge, no jury; original jurisdiction for **misdemeanors** in **civil cases** generally involving **lower dollar amounts** and original jurisdiction in **juvenile and family cases**



-- JUDICIAL REVIEW

The exercise of judicial review

The power of **judicial review** is an **important check** on the **legislative** and **executive** branches of government.

*What is **judicial review**?*

The **supreme courts** of the United States and Virginia **determine the constitutionality** of laws and acts of the executive branch of government. This power is called

“**judicial review.**”

Marbury v. Madison established the principle of **judicial review** at the **national level**.

The **Constitution** of the United States of America is the **supreme law of the land**.

State laws must conform to the Virginia and United States constitutions.

STANDARD CE.10C

-- CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES

Civil and criminal cases

Courts resolve **two kinds of legal conflicts**—**civil** and **criminal**.

*How are **criminal and civil cases** similar and different?*

Criminal case

- 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**.

Procedure for criminal cases

- A person accused of a crime may be **arrested** if the police have **probable cause**.
- The accused may be committed to **jail** or released on **bail**.



- The case proceeds to an **arraignment** where **probable cause** is reviewed, an **attorney** may be appointed for the defendant, and a **plea** is entered.

- A **court date** is set, and a **trial** is conducted.

- A **guilty verdict** may be **appealed**.

Civil case

- In a **civil case**, a court settles a **disagreement between two parties** to recover damages or receive compensation.

Procedure for civil cases

- The **plaintiff** files a complaint to recover damages or receive compensation.
- Cases can be heard by a **judge** or a **jury**.
- Cases can be **appealed**.

STANDARD CE.10D -- DUE PROCESS

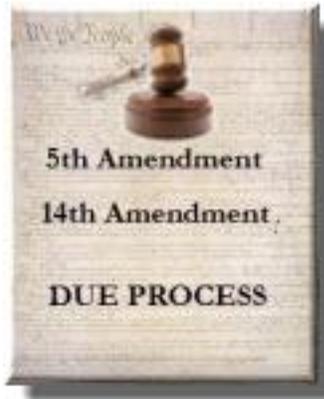
Due process protections seek to ensure justice

The **right to due process** of law is outlined in the **5th** and **14th Amendments** to the Constitution of the United States of America.

How do the due process protections ensure justice?

Terms to know

- **due process of law:** The constitutional protection against **unfair governmental actions and laws**



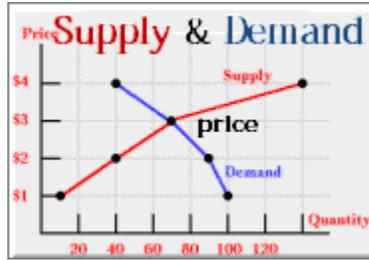
Due process protections

- The **5th Amendment** prohibits the **national** government from acting in an **unfair manner**
- The **14th Amendment** prohibits **state and local** governments from acting in an **unfair manner**

The **Supreme Court** has extended the **guarantees of the Bill of Rights**, based upon the **due process clause**.

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Supply and demand: Interaction of supply and demand **determines price.**

Demand is the amount of a good or service that consumers are **willing and able 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.**

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.**

Consumption is the **using** of goods and services. **Consumer preferences and price determine what is purchased and consumed.**

STANDARD CE.11A -- MARKET TERMS

Scarcity, resources, choice, opportunity cost, price, incentives, supply and demand, production, and consumption

People **make choices** about how to use **limited resources**, decide the ownership of resources, and structure markets for the distribution of goods and services.

*How do people **deal with scarcity**, resources, choice, opportunity cost, price, incentives, supply and demand, production, and consumption?*

Scarcity is the inability to satisfy all wants at the same time. All resources and goods are **limited**. This requires that **choices** be made.

Resources are factors of production that are used in the production of goods and services. Types of resources are **natural, human, capital, and entrepreneurship.**

Choice is **selection** of an item or action from a set of possible alternatives. Individuals must choose or make decisions about desired goods and services because these **goods and services are limited.**

Opportunity cost is **what is given up** when a choice is made—i.e., the highest valued alternative is forgone. Individuals must consider the value of what is given up when making a choice.

Price is the **amount of money exchanged** for a good or service. **Interaction of supply and demand determines price.** Price determines who acquires goods and services.

Incentives are things that **incite or motivate.** Incentives are used to **change economic behavior.**

STANDARD CE.11B -- ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Traditional, free market, command, and mixed economies

Every country must develop an economic system to determine how to use its limited productive resources.

The key factor in determining the type of economy a country has is the extent of government involvement.

What are the basic economic questions all societies must answer?

How does each type of economy answer the three basic questions?

The three **basic questions** of economics

- **What** will be produced?
- **Who** will produce it?
- **For whom** will it be produced?

Each type of economy answers the three basic questions differently.

What are the basic characteristics of traditional, free market, command, and mixed economies?

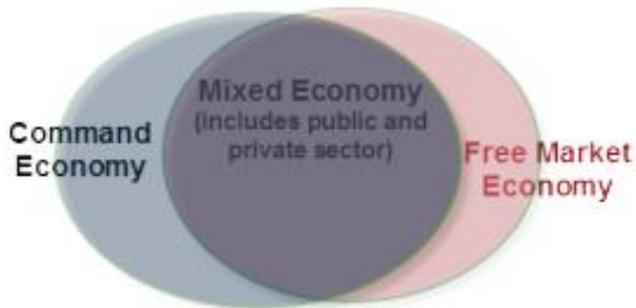
Characteristics of **major economic systems**

- No country relies exclusively on markets to deal with the economic problem of scarcity.

Traditional economy

- Economic decisions are based on custom and historical precedent.

- People often perform the same type of work as their parents and grandparents, regardless of ability or potential.



Free market economy

- **Private ownership** of property/resources
- **Profit** motive
- **Competition**
- **Consumer sovereignty**
- **Individual** choice
- **Minimal government involvement** in the economy

Command economy

- **Central ownership** (usually by government) of property/resources
- **Centrally-planned** economy
- **Lack of consumer choice**

Mixed economy

- Individuals and businesses are owners and decision makers for the **private sector**.
- Government is owner and decision maker for the **public sector**.
- **Government's role** is greater than in a free market economy and less than in a command economy.
- **Most economies today**, including the United States, are mixed economies.

STANDARD CE.11C -- U.S. ECONOMY

Characteristics of the United States economy, including limited government, private property, profit, and competition

The United States economy is **primarily a free market** economy; but because there is some government involvement it is characterized as a **mixed economy**.

Government intervenes in a market economy when the perceived **benefits** of a government policy **outweigh** the anticipated **costs**.

What are the essential characteristics of the United States economy?

Characteristics of the United States economy

- **Markets** are generally allowed to operate **without undue interference** from the government. Prices are determined by **supply and demand** as buyers and sellers interact in the marketplace.
- **Private property:** Individuals and businesses have the **right to own** real and personal property as well as the means of production **without undue interference** from the government.
- **Profit:** Profit consists of earnings after all expenses have been paid.
- **Competition:** Rivalry between producers and/or between sellers of a good or service usually results in **better quality goods** and services at lower prices.
- **Consumer sovereignty:** Consumers determine through purchases **what goods and services will be produced**. Government involvement in the economy is limited. **Most decisions** regarding the production of goods and services are made in the **private sector**.

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STANDARD CE.12A -- BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

Types of business organizations and the role of entrepreneurship

There are **three basic ways** that businesses organize to **earn profits**.

Entrepreneurs play an important role in all three types of business organizations.

What are the basic types of profit-seeking business structures?

Basic types of business ownership

- **Proprietorship:** A form of business organization with one **owner** who takes **all the risks** and **all the profits**.
- **Partnership:** A form of business organization with **two or more owners** who share the risks and the profits.
- **Corporation:** A form of business organization that is authorized by law to act as a legal entity regardless of the number of owners. Owners share the profits. **Owner liability** is **limited** to the amount of their investment.

What is an entrepreneur?

Entrepreneur

- A person who **takes a risk** to produce and sell goods and services in search of **profit**
- May establish a business according to any of the three types of organizational structures

STANDARD CE.12B -- CIRCULAR FLOW

Circular flow shows how consumers (households), businesses (producers), and markets interact

Resources, goods and services, and money flow continuously among households, businesses, and markets in the United States economy.



Circular Flow

How do resources, goods and services, and money flow among individuals, businesses, and governments in a market economy?

Economic flow (circular flow)

- **Individual and business saving and investment** provide financial capital that can be borrowed for business expansion and increased consumption.
- **Individuals (households)** own the resources used in production, sell the resources, and use the income to purchase products.
- **Businesses (producers)** buy resources; make products that are sold to individuals, other businesses, and the government; and use the profits to buy more resources.
- **Governments** use **tax revenue** from individuals and businesses to provide **public goods and services**.

STANDARD CE.12C -- FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions channel funds from savers to borrowers

Private financial institutions act as **intermediaries between savers and borrowers** that include households and business investors.



How do financial institutions make the deposits of savers available to borrowers?

Private financial institutions

- Include **banks, savings and loans, and credit unions**
- Receive **deposits** and make **loans**
- **Encourage saving and investing** by paying **interest on deposits**

STANDARD CE.12D -- GLOBAL ECONOMY

The relationship of Virginia and the United States to the global economy, with emphasis on the impact of technological innovations

Virginia and the United States pursue **international trade** in order to **increase wealth**.

Why do Virginia and the United States trade with other nations?

Terms to know



- **global economy:** Worldwide markets in which the buying and selling of goods and services by all nations takes place

Reasons that states and nations trade

- To obtain goods and services they cannot produce or **cannot produce efficiently** themselves
- To buy goods and services at a **lower cost** or a **lower opportunity cost**
- To **sell goods** and services to other countries
- To **create jobs**

Virginia and the United States **specialize** in the production of certain goods and services, which **promotes efficiency** and growth.

What is the impact of technological innovation on world trade?

Impact of **technological innovations**

Innovations in technology (e.g., the Internet) contribute to the **global flow of information, capital, goods, and services**.

The use of such **technology** also **lowers the cost** of production.

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STANDARD CE.13A -- MARKETPLACE COMPETITION

Competition in the marketplace

The **government promotes** and **regulates marketplace competition**.

How does the United States government promote and regulate marketplace competition?

Ways the **government promotes marketplace competition**

- Enforcing **antitrust legislation** to discourage the development of **monopolies**
- Engaging in **global trade**
- Supporting **business start-ups**

Government agencies that **regulate business**

- **FCC** (Federal Communications Commission)
- **EPA** (Environmental Protection Agency)
- **FTC** (Federal Trade Commission)

These agencies **oversee** the way individuals and companies do business.

STANDARD CE.13B -- PUBLIC GOODS & SERVICES

Government provides certain goods and services

Government provides certain goods and services that individuals and businesses acting alone **cannot provide** efficiently.

What types of goods and services do governments provide?

Characteristics of most goods and services **provided by government**

- Provide benefits **to many simultaneously**
- **Would not likely be available** if individuals had to provide them
- Include such things as **interstate highways, postal service, and national defense**

How do governments pay for the goods and services they provide?

Ways governments **pay for public goods and services**

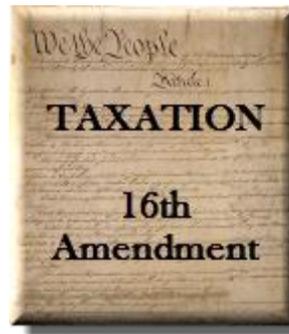
- Through **tax revenue**
- Through **borrowed funds**
- Through **fees** (e.g., park entrance fees)

STANDARD CE.13C -- TAXATION

The impact of taxation, including an understanding of the reasons for the 16th Amendment, spending, and borrowing

The government taxes, borrows, and spends to **influence economic activity**.

How does the government influence economic activity?



Government **tax increases** **reduce** the funds available for individual and business spending; **tax decreases** **increase** funds for individual and business spending.

Increased government borrowing **reduces** funds available for borrowing by individuals and businesses; **decreased government borrowing** **increases** funds available for borrowing by

individuals and businesses.

Increased government spending **increases demand**, which may increase employment and production; **decreased government spending** **reduces demand**, which may result in a slowing of the economy.

Increased government spending may result in **higher taxes**; **decreased government spending** may result in **lower taxes**.

The **16th Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States of America authorizes Congress to **tax personal and business incomes**.



STANDARD CE.13D -- FEDERAL RESERVE

The Federal Reserve System acts as the nation's central bank

The **Federal Reserve System** is our nation's **central bank**.

What is the role of the Federal Reserve System?

As the central bank of the United States, the **Federal Reserve System**

- has the duty to **maintain the value of the national currency (dollar)**

- **regulates banks** to ensure the soundness of the banking system and the safety of deposits
- **manages the amount of money** in the economy to try to **keep inflation low and stable**
- acts as the **federal government's bank**.

STANDARD CE.13E

-- CONSUMER & PROPERTY RIGHTS

The protection of consumer rights and property rights

The United States government passes laws and creates agencies to **protect consumer rights** and **property rights**.

What is the role of the United States government in protecting consumer rights and property rights?



Individuals have the right of **private ownership**, which is protected by negotiated **contracts** that are enforceable by law.

Government **agencies establish guidelines** that protect public **health and safety**.

Consumers may take **legal action** against violations of consumer rights.

STANDARD CE.13F

-- MONEY

Government creates currency and coins; there are additional forms of money

Money is defined as anything that is generally accepted as a method of payment.

Why does the government issue currency and coins?

Which government agencies are responsible for creating money?



When the United States government issues coins and currency, people accept it in **exchange for goods and services** because they have **confidence** in the government.

Government issues money to **facilitate this exchange**.

The **three types of money** generally used in the United States are

- **coins**
- **Federal Reserve notes (currency)**
- **deposits** in bank accounts that can be accessed by **checks** and **debit cards**.

STANDARD CE.14

-- CAREERS & FINANCES

- a) **talents, interests, and aspirations that influence career choice;**
- b) **attitudes and behaviors that strengthen the individual work ethic and promote career success;**
- c) **abilities, skills, and education and the changing supply and demand for them in the economy;**
- d) **the impact of technological change and globalization on career opportunities;**
- e) **the importance of education to lifelong personal finances;**
- f) **the financial responsibilities of citizenship, including evaluating common forms of credit, savings, investments, purchases, contractual agreements, warranties, and guarantees.**

What is the role of self-assessment in career planning?

An awareness of personal talents, interests, and aspirations is needed to select a **career**.

Career planning starts with **self-assessment**.

What is the role of work ethic in determining career success?

Attitudes and behaviors that support a **strong work ethic** enhance career success.

Employers seek employees who demonstrate the attitudes and behaviors of a strong work ethic.

What is the relationship among skills, education, and income?

There is a **correlation** among **skills, education, and income**.

Higher skill and/or education levels generally lead to **higher incomes**.

Supply and demand also influence job **income**.

Employers seek individuals who have kept pace with technological changes by updating their skills.

What influence do advances in technology have on the workplace?

Changes in technology influence the abilities, skills, and education needed in the workforce.

Technological advancements create **new jobs** in the workplace.

Technology and information flows permit people to work **across international borders**. This creates **competition** from foreign workers for United States jobs but also may create opportunities for United States workers to work for companies based in other countries.

Being **fiscally responsible** includes **making careful spending decisions**, saving and investing for the future, having insurance, keeping to a budget, using credit wisely, as well as understanding how contracts, warranties, and guarantees can protect the individual.