

EOC Civics Unit #3 Review

Government Policies and Political Processes

Political Parties

SS.7.C.2.8

- What sets these political parties apart:

Democrats (Federalists)

- Bigger Government
- Higher Taxes
- More Business Reg

Republicans (Anti-Feds)

- Smaller Government
- Lower Taxes
- Less Business Reg

Libertarian

- Maximum Freedom
- Less Government

Socialist

- Government & Workers
- Control Business
- Welfare Programs
- Free Healthcare

Communist

- Workers & People
- Control Business
- Most were Dictatorships

**EOC HINT: Think Big Government and Higher Taxes for Democrats;
Think Small Government and Lower Taxes for Republicans**

Qualifications to Hold Office

Position	Qualifications
President	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 35 years old• Resident for 14 years• Natural Born citizen• Term: 2 four year terms (22nd Amendment)• Total of 10 years if a Vice President takes over in the last two years of the Presidency
Congress – Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30 years old• Resident of the state for 9 years• Terms = 6 years• No term limits (must vote them in and out of office)
Congress – House of Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25 years old• Resident of the state for 7 years• Terms = 2 years• No term limits (must vote them in and out of office)

Candidate Qualifications SS.7.C.2.9

- Prior Experience
 - Has a candidate for office served in a lower office of some type?
 - Do they have the right education?
 - Do they have volunteer experience?
 - Do they have intern experience?
- **EOC Hint: A question will present two candidates and ask why you would support one over the other. The answer is EXPERIENCE.**

Party Platforms

SS.7.C.2.9

- The main GOALS and IDEAS of the Party
- Democrats
 - Extend tax cuts for middle-class families
 - Invest in infrastructure and clean energy
 - Strengthen Medicare and Social Security
 - Give tax breaks for companies that create jobs in America
 - Achieve marriage equality
- Republicans
 - Personal responsibility
 - Fiscal responsibility (being good with our money)
 - Rule of Law
 - Constitutionally limited government
 - National Security and Sovereignty
- Remember that they have DEBATES when campaigning for office
 - They help voters decide who they agree with and who they want to REPRESENT them in government
- Political Campaign Adds also try to influence voters
 - They are BIASED!!!!

Interest Groups

SS.7.C.2.1

- They try to INFLUENCE and EDUCATE the public (voters) to support candidates that support their issue
- They publicize and represent a wide variety of issues such as:
 - National Rifle Association
 - Save the Whales
 - Sierra Club
 - Turtle Conservancy
- They all use LOBBYISTS
- **EOC HINT: If a questions asks how Interest Groups try to influence the Government the likely responses are:**
 - **Influence and Educate Public**
 - **Publicize Issues**
 - **Lobbying**

Media Influence

SS.7.C.2.10

- Television, Radio, Newspaper, Internet, YouTube, Facebook, Blogs, SnapChat, etc...
- Government and Politicians use the media to get support for their policies
- Media keeps an eye on Government and Politicians:
 - They are the WATCHDOGS of Government

Political Action Committees

- PACs
- Much like Interest Groups
- Their cause is campaigning for a Politician who, if elected, will support the PACs issues when passing laws

BIAS & Propaganda

SS.7.C.2.1

- Must consider BIAS when discussing:
 - Interest Groups
 - Media
 - Political Action Committees
- BIAS is showing preferences and being opinionated about a certain topic
- BIAS is showing preferences for being FOR or AGAINST a candidate
- PROPAGANDA is information that is meant to persuade / influence voters by appealing to peoples EMOTIONS using SYMBOLISM (Remember our Political Cartoon Analysis)
- **EOC HINT: If the EOC has a political cartoon and asks which type of communication is shown in the poster the answer will likely be PROPAGANDA**

Unit #3 – 25% of EOC

JUDICIAL BRANCH AND SUPREME COURT CASES

**SUPREMACY
CLAUSE**
Article VI

Established by Article III

SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

9 JUSTICES – LIFETIME APPOINTMENT

STATE
SUPREME COURT

50 STATE
SUPREME COURTS

INTERMEDIATE
APPELLATE COURTS

39 OF 50 STATES

STATE **TRIAL**
COURTS

50 STATES – Many Names

US COURT OF
APPEALS

13 CIRCUIT COURTS

US DISTRICT
(**Trial**) COURTS

94 TRIAL COURTS

Federal Courts

SCOTUS Established by
Article III /
Lower Courts
Established by Article I

ARTICLE III

ESTABLISHES THE
JUDICIAL BRANCH

INTERPRETS THE LAWS

MARBURY V. MADISON

JUDICIAL REVIEW C&B

PLESSY V. FERGUSON

SEPARATE BUT EQUAL

BROWN V. BOE

INTEGRATION of Schools

MIRANDA V. ARIZONA

5TH AMENDMENT - SILENT

GIDEON V. WAINRIGHT

6TH AMENDMENT - LAWYER

IN RE GAULT

CHILDREN DUE PROCESS RIGHTS

TINKER V. DES MOINES

1ST AMENDMENT – STUDENTS

HAZELWOOD V. KUHLMIEIER

1ST AMENDMENT - LIMITS

US V. NIXON

RULE OF LAW – No one Above

State Courts
Established by the
State Constitution

Government Levels

SS.7.C.2.12

- Identify the appropriate government agency to address an issue.

- National / Federal

- Military
- Interstate & Foreign Trade
- Interstate Environmental Issues
- Interstate Healthcare

- State

- Education (10th Amendment)
- Intrastate Highways and Roads
- Intrastate Trade
- Intrastate Environmental and Safety Issues

- Local

- Local Schools
- Local Roads
- Local Sanitation and Services
- Local Safety

Inter = Between two or more

Intra = Within the state

- **EOC HINT: Read these questions carefully. There will be clues in them that will tell you which LEVEL of agency is responsible for the issue.**

Foreign & Domestic Policy

SS.7.C.2.12

- Domestic – At home
- Domestic Policy – Policies for the United States
 - Education
 - Welfare
 - Public Safety
- Foreign – outside the United States
- Foreign Policy – Policies between the United States and other Countries
 - President (with the Secretary of State)
 - Signs Treaties
 - Appoints Ambassadors
 - Serves as the Commander-in-Chief
 - Chief Diplomat
 - Congress
 - Confirms Treaties (Senate) (Check and Balance of the Executive Branch)
 - Declares War
 - Provides Funding (\$\$\$\$)
 - Confirms Ambassadors and the Secretary's of State and Defense (Senate) (Check and Balance of the Executive Branch)
- **EOC HINT: Congress' check and balance of the Executive Branch through confirming appointments is a typical test question.**

International Organizations

- NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Collective Security Group
 - Defensive Treaty
- NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement
 - US, Canada, Mexico
 - No taxation of goods (tariffs = taxes)
- United Nations
 - 193 countries
 - Keep world peace
 - Many organizations such as:
 - UNICEF provides aid to children around the world
 - World Court (resolves disputes between nations/tries War Criminals)
 - World Trade Organization (free trade – no tariffs)

Non-Governmental Organizations

SS.7.C.4.2

- NGOs
 - Not aligned with countries and their governments
 - Operate in countries that allow them to help people
- International Red Cross
- Save the Children
- World Vision
- Care
- Doctor's Without Borders

International Conflicts

SS.7.C.4.2

- Diplomacy
 - **First way to respond to conflicts**
 - Find a PEACEFUL solution
 - Develop ALLIANCES with other countries
- Sanctions and Embargos
 - Blocks trade to a country
 - Blocks money to a country
 - Attempts to force a country to change policy without war
 - **Sanctions are the last step a government can take without going to war**
 - Cuba Missile Crisis / Bay of Pigs forced us to Sanction Cuba
- War / Military Force
 - Declared Wars
 - World Wars I and II
 - War Powers Act
 - Vietnam, Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm), Global War on Terrorism, Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom), Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom)
- **EOC HINT: Test questions may ask you what is the FIRST step in dealing with a foreign policy issue: Answer will be Diplomacy or Initiating Diplomatic Talks.**
- **EOC HINT: Test question may ask what is the last step the government can take before going to war and the answer will be SANCTIONS.**