

# EOC Civics Unit #4 Review

Organization and Function of  
Government

# Forms of Government

SS.7.C.3.1

- Democracy = “We The People” = Self-Government
- Direct Democracy
  - Everyone makes decisions
  - Florida is a DD for Changes to Florida Constitution
- Representative Democracy
  - Elected representatives make decisions
- Socialism
  - Public ownership of businesses
  - Robin Hood = take from the rich, give to the poor
- Communism
  - Workers and the people control businesses
  - Most were Dictatorships
- Monarchy
  - Absolute Monarchy
    - Ruled by King or Queen
    - Example – Saudi Arabia (EOC HINT: Used in test questions often)
  - Constitutional Monarchy
    - Ceremonial King or Queen
    - Example - Great Britain (EOC HINT:
- Oligarchy
  - Ruled by a few (typically rich aristocrats)
- Autocracy
  - Ruled by one
  - Dictatorship (came to power through military coup)

# Unit #4 – 25% of EOC

## FORMS OF GOVERNMENT - HOW THEY OPERATE

DEMOCRACY



“WE THE PEOPLE”

MONARCHY



POWER FROM BIRTH

DIRECT  
DEMOCRACY

PEOPLE VOTE

REPRESENTATIVE  
DEMOCRACY

PEOPLE ELECT

CONSTITUTIONAL  
MONARCHY

CEREMONIAL

ABSOLUTE  
MONARCHY

KING OR QUEEN

COMMUNISM

GOV'T ECONOMY

SOCIALISM

ROBIN HOOD

OLIGARCHY

RICH WEALTHY RULE

“LEAVE THE  
THINKING  
TO US.”

-THE OLIGARCHY

DICTATORSHIP

MILITARY RULE

AUTOCRACY

ONE PERSON RULE

ANARCHY

NO GOVERNMENT



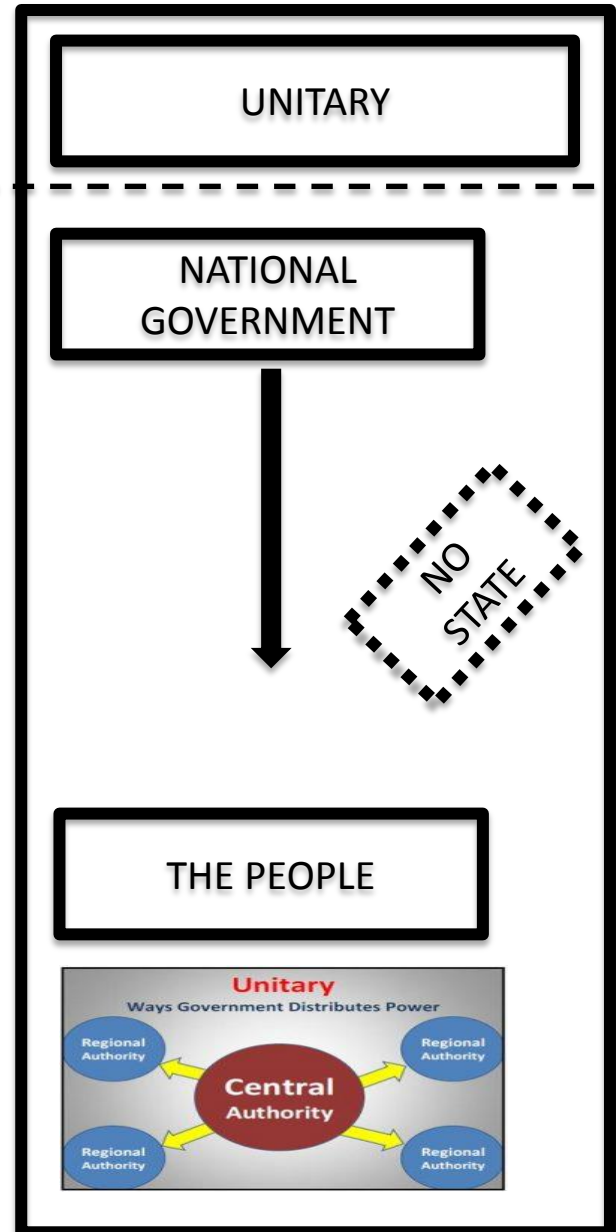
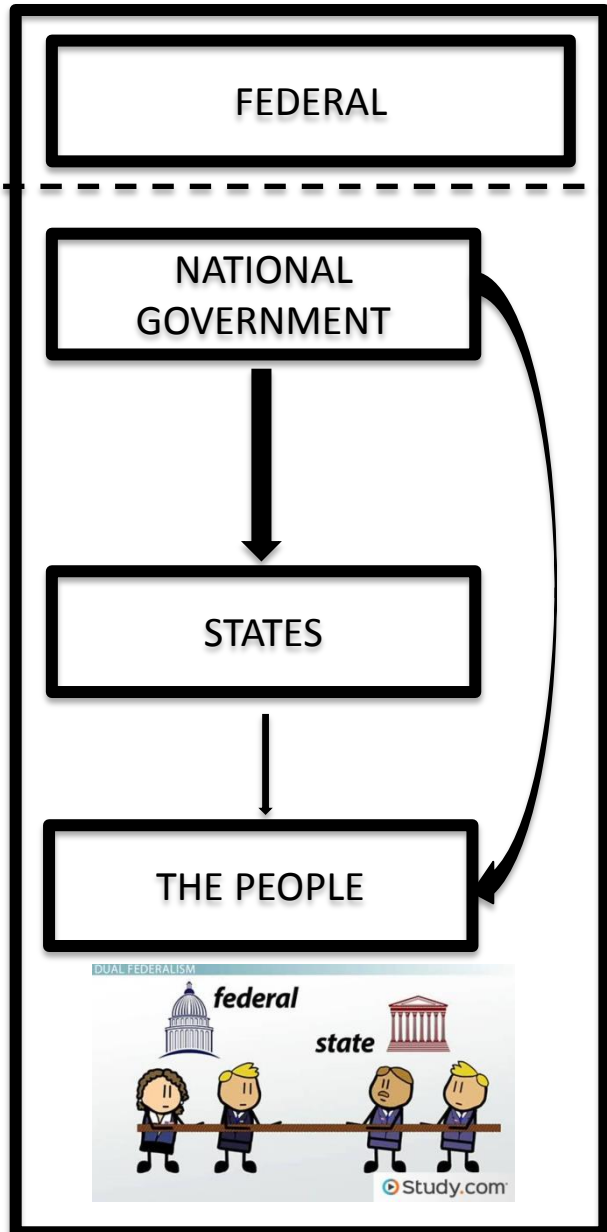
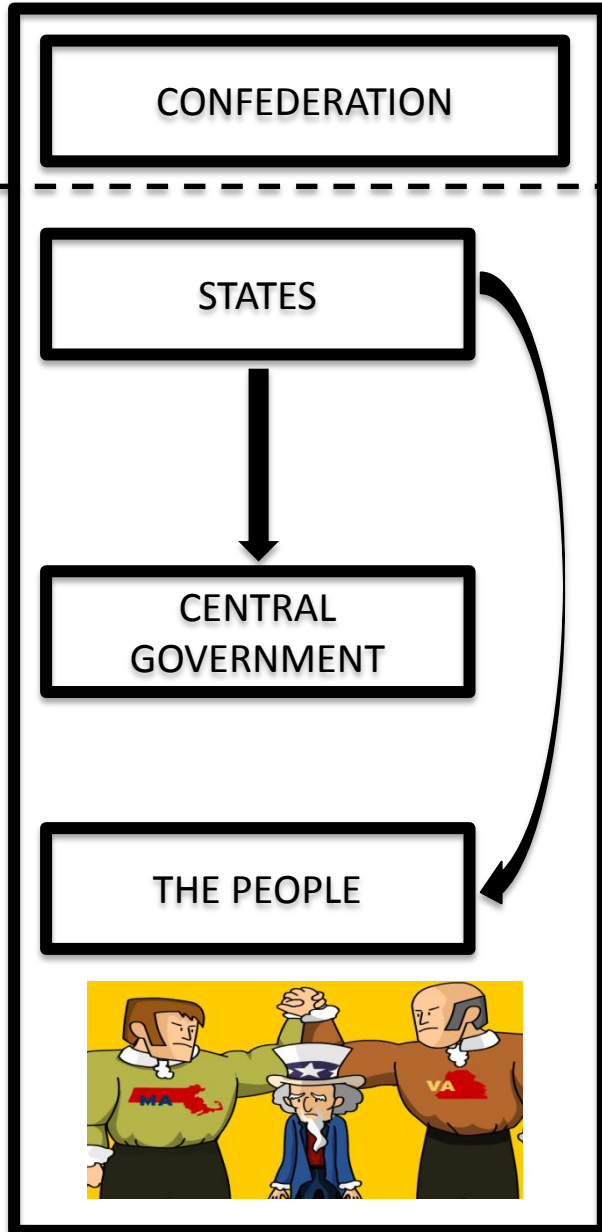
# Systems of Government

SS.7.C.3.2

- How governments distribute power
- Confederal
  - Articles of Confederation
  - Civil War (South)
  - States hold the power
- Federal
  - National / Central Government and State Governments share power
- Unitary
  - Central Government holds all the power
  - No state governments
  - Great Britain (Unicameral system)
- Parliamentary System
  - Presidential – Legislative and Executive elected by the people
  - Parliamentary – Legislative elected by the people, Executive elected by the Legislature

# Unit #4 – 25% EOC

## SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT - HOW POWER IS DISTRIBUTED



# Three Branches

SS.7.C.3.3

- Legislative
  - Article I
  - Congress
  - Makes the Laws
- Executive
  - Article II
  - President
  - Enforces the Laws
- Judicial
  - Article III
  - Supreme Court (and other courts)
  - Interprets the Laws

# Constitutional Powers

Article I, Section 8

## Enumerated, Expressed, Delegated Powers

Collect Taxes

Coin Money

Borrow Money

Regulate Interstate  
International Commerce

Enumerated  
Powers

Make Treaties

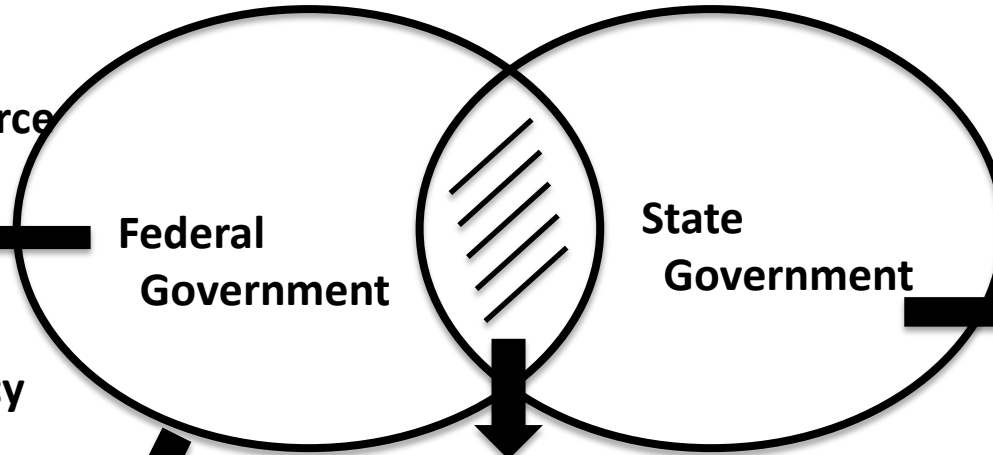
Conduct Foreign Policy

Declare War

Provide & Maintain  
Military

Establish Post Offices

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Necessary & Proper  
Elastic Clause



*Implied  
Powers*

Concurrent  
Powers

Build Roads

Collect Taxes

Create Lower Courts

Establish Bankruptcy Laws

10<sup>th</sup> Amendment

Reserved  
Powers

Conduct Elections

Issue Licenses

Public Health

Intrastate Commerce

Establish Local  
Governments

# Enumerated Powers of Congress

SS.7.C.3.3

- Congress persons are elected by the People of the State
- No terms limits; People of the State can vote them in or out of office
- Article I, Section 8: Enumerated / Expressed / Delegated / Specified
- Congress has the power to:
  - Tax
  - Regulate Interstate Commerce
  - Regulate International Trade
  - Coin Money
  - Approve Presidential Appointments
  - Impeachment
  - Raise and Maintain a Military
  - Declare War
  - Determine Immigration and Naturalization
  - Confirm Treaties
  - Make all laws that are “Necessary and Proper” (Elastic Clause)
    - IMPLIED Power



# Presidential Responsibilities

- Enforce the law
- Elected by the People of the States through the Electoral College
- May serve for 2 terms or 10 years (22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment)
- Commander-in-Chief
- Make Treaties
- Appoint Judges and Department Heads
- Call Congress into Session
- Recommend Laws
- Give the “State of the Union” Address
- Appoint Ambassadors

# Supreme Court Responsibilities

SS.7.C.3.3

- Article III establishes Supreme Court
  - Other courts are created by the Legislative Branch
- Appointed by the President
- Confirmed by the Senate
- Serve for Life with good behavior
- Original Jurisdiction for:
  - Ambassadors
  - Maritime issues
  - Issues between 2 or more states
- Appellate Jurisdiction
  - May review cases heard by lower or inferior courts
- May declare laws Unconstitutional
  - Marbury v. Madison (1803)
  - Judicial Review
  - Check and Balance on the Legislative and Executive Branches

# Levels of Courts

SS.7.C.3.11

- Federal Court System
  - Trial / District
  - Appellate
  - Supreme
- State Court System
  - Trial / District / Town / County / Criminal / Civil, etc...
  - Appellate
  - Supreme
- Article VI
  - Supremacy Clause
  - Supreme Court can overrule State Supreme Courts

# Federalism

SS.7.C.3.4

- Sharing power between national and state governments
  - Enumerate / Delegated / Expressed powers
  - Implied powers (Necessary and Proper Clause)
  - Concurrent powers
  - Reserved powers (10<sup>th</sup> Amendment)
  
- EOC HINT: The Venn Diagram is the key to this question. Know the Venn Diagram and you will be able to answer several questions.

# Constitutional Amendments

SS.7.C.3.5

- How are they passed:
  - Both House of Congress must adopt a proposed amendment with a 2/3rds vote
    - Or
  - A convention of the states, duly called by Congress under Article V, must adopt a proposed amendment
  
  - OR
  
  - 3/4ths of state legislatures must ratify the amendment
    - Or
  - Ratifying conventions in 3/4s of the states must ratify the amendment

# How are Laws Passed?

SS.7.C.3.9

- Idea is created
- Bill is written (can be done by anyone)
- Member of Congress must sponsor the Bill and introduce into either the Senate or the House of Representatives
- The Bill goes to Committee for review and refinement
- The Bill is voted on
  - If voted no – the Bill is dead
  - If voted yes – the Bill goes to the other house of Congress
  - If the Bill makes it through both houses, it is marked up (cleaned) for the President's signature or Veto
  - If s/he signs it, it is law
  - If s/he Vetos it, it goes back to Congress
    - Congress may override the Veto with 2/3rds vote in both houses

# USA v. FL Constitutions

SS.7.C.3.9

United States Constitution	Florida Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “We the People”</li><li>• Power comes from the people</li><li>• Shorter than the FL Constitution</li><li>• 7 Articles</li><li>• 1 large page</li><li>• Contains a Bill of Rights</li><li>• 27 Amendments</li><li>• Written as a living document to be interpreted over time</li><li>• Contains a Supremacy Clause stating the Constitution is the highest law of the land. Article VI.</li><li>• Very difficult to amend the US Constitution</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “We the People”</li><li>• Power comes from the people</li><li>• Longer than the US Constitution</li><li>• 12 Articles</li><li>• 80 pages</li><li>• Contains the Florida Declaration of Rights (enumerated list of the rights for the people that includes many of the same rights as those found in the US Bill of Rights)</li><li>• Written as a living document to be interpreted and changed.</li><li>• Addresses many more details such as public education and motor vehicles than the US Constitution. Deals with more day-to-day issues.</li><li>• Many different ways to amend the FL Constitution</li></ul>

# Government Services

SS.7.C.3.9

- Federal
  - Disaster Relief; Environment; Food and Drug Safety; Welfare Programs; Postal Services; Interstate Highways
- State
  - State Highways; State Police; Public Safety; Education; Environment; Licenses
- Local
  - Local Police; Fire Department; Library; Schools; Local Roads; Trash Collection