

Civics and Economics

CE.2a-d Study Guide

STANDARD CE.2A

-- FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Foundations of American constitutional government-
Fundamental principles:

- consent of the governed
- limited government
- rule of law
- democracy
- representative government

Fundamental political principles define and shape American constitutional government.

- **Consent of the governed:** Citizens give authority to the government in exchange for the **protection of their rights**.
- **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:** **Everyone**, including government officials, must **follow the law**.
- **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

Impact of earlier documents:

- **Magna Carta**
- **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 Virginia and the United States, including the Bill of Rights.**

American constitutional government is founded on concepts articulated in earlier documents.

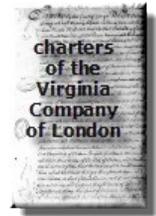
Influence of earlier documents on the Constitution

- The **Magna Carta** established for the first time the principle that **everyone** including the **king** was subject to the **law**, and gave Englishmen **basic rights and freedoms**.



King John signs the Magna Carta in the year 1215

- 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**
- The **Declaration of Independence**

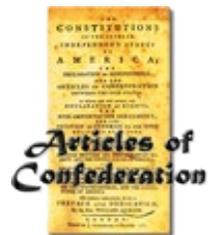


- stated grievances **against the king** of Great Britain
- declared the colonies' **independence** from Great Britain
- affirmed "**certain unalienable rights**" (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness)
- affirmed the idea that all people are **created equal**.



Declaration of Independence

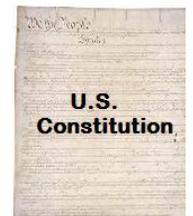
- The **Articles of Confederation**
 - established the **first form of national government** for the independent states
 - maintained that major **powers** resided with **individual states**
 - created **weak central government** (e.g., no power to tax or enforce laws);
 - led to the writing of the **Constitution**



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

The **Constitution** of the United States, 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

Purposes for the Constitution as stated in its Preamble.



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

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

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 and United States constitutions have been **amended and revised several times**.

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 of the states**
 - **Ratification:** by the **states**

Constitution of Virginia

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

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CE.3 & CE.4 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.3A

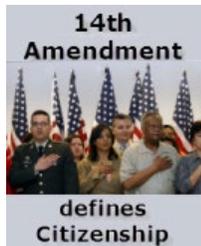
-- BECOMING A CITIZEN

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.

The **Fourteenth Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States 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:

- Be at least **18 years old**
- Be a legal **resident** of the U. S. for **3-5 or more years**
- Be of good **moral character** and be **loyal** to the United States
- Be able to read, write, and speak basic **English**
- Pass a **naturalization test**
- Take the **Oath of Allegiance** at a naturalization ceremony.

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 establishes and protects the citizens' **fundamental rights and liberties**.

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

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.



The **Fifth** and **Fourteenth Amendments** outline **due process**.

Fifth Amendment

- **Protects a citizen** from being **held** for committing a crime unless they have been **charged** by the police.
- The **Fifth Amendment** also **guarantees due process**, which means that the state and the country have to respect a citizen's **legal rights**.

Fourteenth Amendment

- Declares no **state** may deprive persons born or naturalized in the United States **equal protection of the laws**

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.

Duties of citizens

Obey laws, including

- Paying **taxes**
- Serving in the **armed forces**, if called
- Serving 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.

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.

Ways for citizens to participate in community service

- **Express concern** about the welfare of the community as a whole (e.g., as related to environment, public health and safety, education).
- **Volunteer and 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.

Personal traits of good citizens

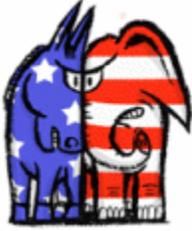
- **Trustworthiness** and honesty
- **Courtesy** and **respect** for the rights of others
- **Responsibility**, accountability, and self-reliance
- **Respect for the law**
- **Patriotism**
- **Participation** in the school and/or local community
- Participation in elections as an **informed voter**



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.

Functions of political parties

- Recruiting and nominating **candidates**
- **Educating the people** 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.

Similarities between parties

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

Differences between parties

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

Third parties (e.g., Green Party, Constitution Party, Libertarian Party)

- **Introduce new ideas** and/or press for a **particular issue**
- Often **take votes away** from the two-major parties
- 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 informed choices among candidates.

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



Political Humor

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

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

Mass media roles in elections

- Identifying candidates
- Emphasizing selected issues
- Writing editorials, creating political cartoons, publishing op-ed pieces, posting to social media and blogs.
- Broadcasting **different points of view**

STANDARD CE.5D

-- CAMPAIGN COSTS

Role of campaign contributions and costs

Running for political office can be very expensive.

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) and Super 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; however, individuals, business, and unions can donate **unlimited amounts to PACs and Super PACs** (*Citizen's United vs. Federal Elections Committee*).



STANDARD CE.5E

-- VOTER REGISTRATION

Requirements for voter registration

Through legislation and constitutional amendments, different American citizens have been granted the right to vote at different times.

Legislation and constitutional amendments



- 15th Amendment
- 19th Amendment
- 23rd Amendment
- 24th amendment
- 26th Amendment
- Voting Rights Act of 1965



Voter registration is required before a citizen may vote.

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
- By mail (application obtained from the Department of Motor Vehicles, public libraries, state/local government offices, or other designated locations)
- Online

Voting is a basic responsibility of citizenship.

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

Factors in predicting which citizens will vote

- Education
- Age
- Income



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

Reasons why citizens fail to vote

- **Lack of interest** (in candidates or issues)
- Failure to **register**
- Belief that vote **does not count** or will have **no impact**
- **No time** or too busy

Every vote is important.

Students can participate in the democratic process by:

- participating in **campaigns**
- participating in **classroom** and online simulation

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.

The **Electoral College** casts the **official vote** for president and vice president.

The **number of electors of** each state is based on each state's **congressional** representation (the number of United States **senators** plus the number of **representatives** in the House).

Electoral College Process

- Each political party chooses its **slate of electors**
- After the popular vote, the **electors** cast their official votes
- Most states have a “**winner-take-all**” system that awards all electors to the winning presidential candidate
- Candidates need **270 electoral votes** to win, which favors the **two-party system**

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

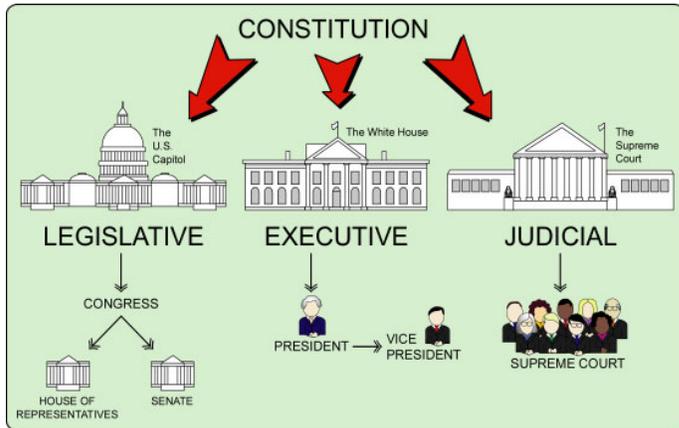
In most states, the party that wins the **popular vote** has its slate of electors cast the official vote for the president.



Our winner-take-all electoral system gives some states out-sized importance

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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.

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

The legislative branch

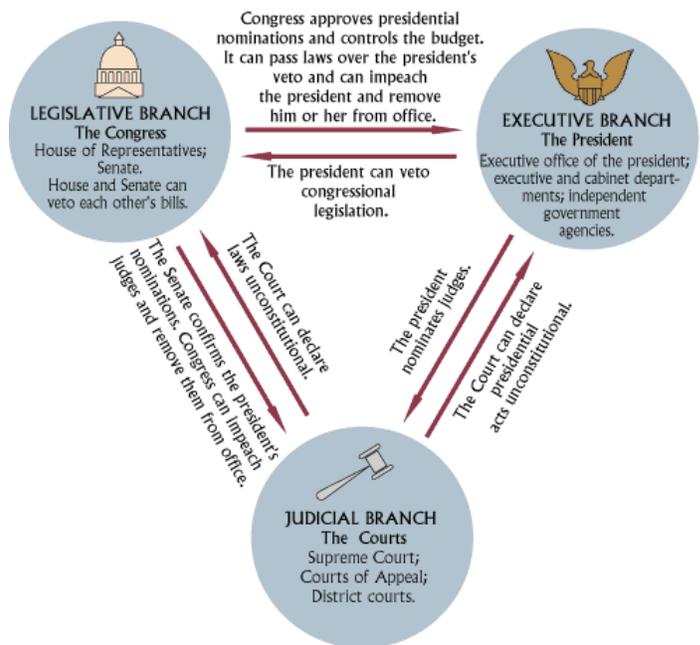
- Consists of the **Congress**, a **bicameral legislature** consisting of the
 - House of Representatives** (435 members, based upon populations of the states) and
 - Senate** (100 members—two per state)
- Makes** the **laws** of the nation
- Approves** the annual **budget**
- Confirms** presidential **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
- Oversees **executive agencies** and departments

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

Separation of powers and the operation of checks and balances

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

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 **vetoes**
 - **impeach** and convict a president
 - approve the budget
 - approve presidential appointments.
- 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
 - **vetoes** legislation Congress has passed.
- The **president checks the courts** when the president
 - appoints judges/justices
 - grants pardons and reprieves

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).

National laws are made by Congress.



Citizens learn the lawmaking process and influence public policy through direct participation and/or simulation.

The lawmaking process requires collaboration and compromise.

Legislative powers

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

The lawmaking process in Congress

- **Introducing a bill** in either house
- Working in **committees**
- **Debating** the bill on the floor
- **Voting** on the bill

- Sending the bill to the other house
- Repeating the process in the other house
- Sending the bill to the **president**

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** (denied powers) by the Constitution of the United States.

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 has grown in the years since the **Constitution was ratified**, but there are **limits on what the president can and cannot do**.

Ways the executive branch influences policymaking

- Delivering an annual speech to Congress (**State of the Union Address**)
- Proposing **legislation**
- **Approving** or **vetoing** legislation
- **Appointing** officials who help carry out the laws
- Issuing **executive acts/orders**
- Appealing directly through the **media** and **communications** with citizens



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

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:** American foreign policy leader
- **chief of party:** leader of the political party that controls the executive branch
- **chief citizen:** representative of all of the people.



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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.

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

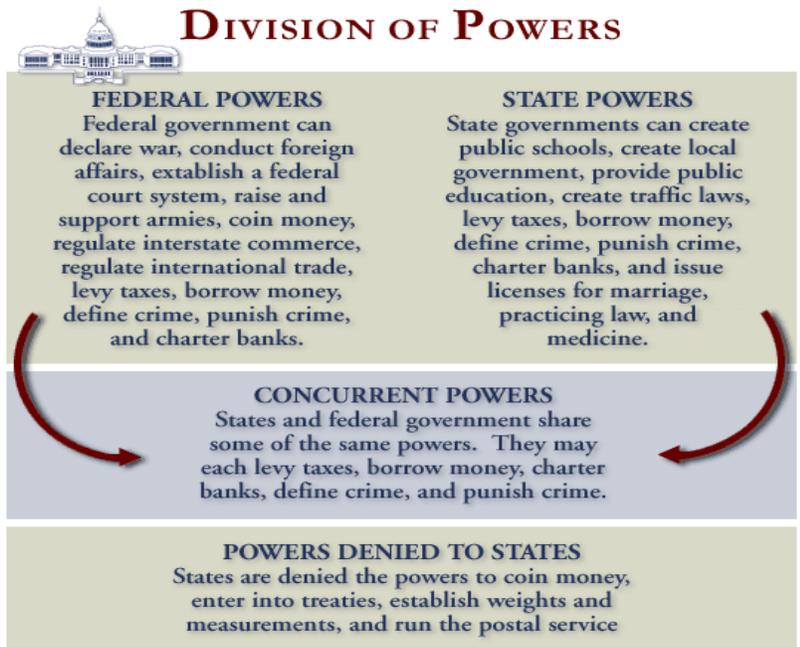
The legislative branch is the **General Assembly**, a **bicameral legislature**—the **House of Delegates** and the **Virginia Senate**—that meets annually for a fixed number of days.

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)



STANDARD CE.7B

-- FEDERAL SYSTEM



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**.*

The Constitution of the United States 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 **are reserved to the states**.

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

Some powers are **shared** between the national and state government (**concurrent powers**).

Primary responsibilities of each level of government

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

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

STANDARD CE.7C -- STATE LAWMAKING PROCESS



The state lawmaking process.

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

Citizens learn the lawmaking process and influence public policy through direct **participation** and/or **simulation**.

The lawmaking process requires **collaboration** and **compromise**.

The lawmaking process in the Virginia General Assembly

- **Introducing** a bill in either house
- Working in **committees**
- **Debating** the bill on the **floor**
- **Voting** on the bill
- Sending the bill to the **other house**
- Repeat process in the other house
- Sending the bill to the **governor**



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
- **Environment:** To protect **natural resources** (i.e., improve **water quality** in the Chesapeake Bay)
- **State budget:** To approve a **biennial** (two year) budget proposed by the governor
- **Revenue:** To levy and collect **taxes**

STANDARD CE.7D -- STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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

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

Ways the executive branch influences policymaking

- Proposes **biennial budget**
- Proposes **legislation**
- Approves **veto** or line-item veto bills

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:** ceremonial head of the state government
- **chief legislator:** proposer of the legislative agenda
- **chief executive:** head of the executive branch of state government
- **party chief:** leader of the political party that controls the executive branch
- **commander-in-chief**
- **chief citizen:** representative of all Virginians

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

- administer laws and enforce laws
- create **regulations** to **monitor** aspects of business and the economy
- provide services.

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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 created by the General Assembly.

Local governments exercise legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Structure

The units of local government in Virginia are **counties, towns, and cities**.

County

- Elected **board of supervisors**, which exercises **legislative** powers, enacting ordinances (local laws) and adopting an annual budget
- A **manager** may be hired by the elected legislative branch to oversee the operations of the local government
- Elected or appointed **school board**, which oversees the operation of the K–12 public schools in the county



Town (incorporated)

- Elected **town council**, which exercises **legislative** powers, enacting ordinances and adopting an annual budget
- A **mayor** is elected by either the voters or the town council members
- A **manager** may be hired by the elected legislative branch to oversee the operations of the local government
- Located within counties, and citizens receive and pay for services from both the town and county

Cities

- Elected **city council**, which exercises **legislative** powers, enacting ordinances and adopting an annual budget
- A **mayor** is elected by either the voters or the city council members
- A **manager** may be hired by the elected legislative branch to oversee the operations of the local government
- Elected or appointed **school board**, which oversees the operation of the K–12 public schools in the city



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**.

In every county and city, **state courts** resolve judicial disputes.

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**.

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.

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.

Counties and cities assist in the local implementation of state laws and programs.

Local government derives its funding from its ability to **raise revenue** in addition to money that the state provides.

STANDARD CE.8C

-- LOCAL LAWMAKING PROCESS

The local lawmaking process

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

Citizens learn the lawmaking process and influence public policy through direct participation and/or simulation.

The lawmaking process requires collaboration and compromise.

An elected **board of supervisors** is responsible for passing laws (**ordinances**) in counties.

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** by communicating with them about their opinions and preference



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CE.9 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.9A

-- JUDICIAL SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

Organization of the judicial system as consisting of state and federal courts with original and appellate jurisdiction.

The United States has a **dual** court system which consists of state courts and federal courts.

The role of the judicial branch is to **interpret laws**.

Terms to Know

- **jurisdiction:** Authority to hear a case
- **original jurisdiction:** Authority to hear a case first
- **Appellate jurisdiction:** Authority to review a decision of a lower court
- **Felony:** A serious crime
- **misdemeanor:** A smaller or less serious offense

Federal courts have jurisdiction over federal laws.

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



State courts have jurisdiction over state laws.

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**

STANDARD CE.9B

-- JUDICIAL REVIEW

The exercise of judicial review.

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

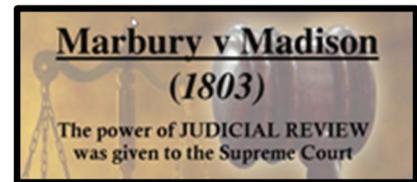
The **supreme courts** of the United States and Virginia **determine the constitutionality** of laws and acts of the legislative and executive branches of government. This power is called "**judicial review**."

Marbury v. Madison

established the principle of **judicial review** at the **national level**.

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

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



STANDARD CE.9C

-- CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES

Civil cases and Criminal cases.

Courts resolve two kinds of conflicts—civil and criminal.

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 case proceeds to an **arraignment** where **probable cause** is reviewed, an **attorney** may be appointed for the defendant, and a **plea** is entered.
- The accused may be committed to **jail** or released on **bail**.
- In a felony case, a **preliminary hearing** is conducted to see if there is **probable cause**. If probable cause is determined, a grand jury will determine if there is enough evidence to indict the accused.
- In a **misdemeanor** case, there is no preliminary hearing or grand jury. A trial date is set instead.
- 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**.
- A **ruling** is issued
- Cases can be **appealed**.

STANDARD CE.9D -- 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.

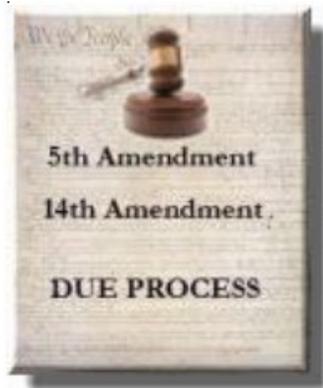
Due process of law protects against unfair governmental actions and laws.

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 violating due process.
- The **14th Amendment** prohibits **state and local** governments from violating due process.



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

Civics and Economics

CE.10 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.10A

-- THE MEDIA

The impact of the media on public opinion and public policy.

The media informs policymakers and influences public policy.

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.

Strategies for evaluating media

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



STANDARD CE.10C

-- 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.

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.10B

-- INTEREST GROUPS & INFLUENCE

Individuals and interest groups influence public policy.

Individuals and interest groups influence public policy.

Terms to know

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

Individuals can **influence public policy** by

- **participating** in politics (e.g., voting, campaigning, seeking office)
- joining **interest groups**

Individuals and interest groups influence public policy by

- Identifying issues
- Making political **contributions**
- **Lobbying** government officials
- Expressing **opinions** (e.g., through lobbying, demonstrating, writing letters or e-mail, using social media).

Civics and Economics

CE.11 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.11A

-- MARKETPLACE DECISIONS

Scarcity, consumers, producers, and governments must make choices; everyone's choice has an opportunity cost

Because of scarcity, consumers, producers, and government decision makers are forced to make choices.

Whenever you make a choice, you are actually making two choices. This is because whenever you choose to do one thing, you are also choosing not to do something else.

What you choose not to do is your opportunity cost.

All choices have opportunity costs.



The problem of **scarcity** faces all individuals and organizations, including businesses and governments.

- We have **unlimited wants**, but our resources are **limited**.
- The goods and services we want exceed our ability to produce them.
- **Scarcity** forces consumers, producers, and governments to make **difficult choices**.

Scarcity is the inability to satisfy all wants at the same time.

- All resources and goods are **limited**.
- Limited goods and resources require 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 (the second best alternative).

- Individuals must consider the **value of what is given up** when making a choice.

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.11B

-- ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

How traditional, free market, command, and mixed economies decide how to allocate their limited resources.

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.

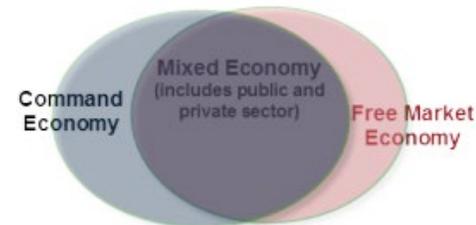
The greater the amount of decision making that is left to the individual, the closer a system is to a free market system.

The greater the amount of decision making that is left to a centralized authority, the closer the system is to a command system.

The **basic questions** of economics

- **What** will be produced?
- **How** will it be produced?
- **For whom** will it be produced?

Each type of economy answers the basic questions differently.



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**.
- The **government** is owner and decision maker for the **public sector**.
- **The 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.

Civics and Economics

CE.12 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.12A

-- 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**.

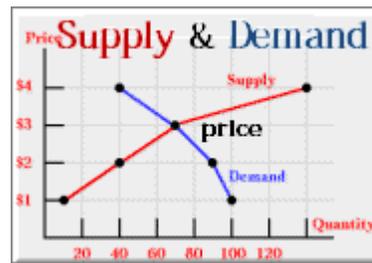
Characteristics of the United States economy

- A **market** exists whenever buyers and sellers exchange goods and services.
- **Free enterprise:** 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.
 - The government provides a structure to define and enforce such **property rights**.
- **Profit motive:** Profit consists of earnings after all expenses have been paid. Individuals have the opportunity to **create a business** and **earn profits**.
- **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**.

STANDARD CE.12B

-- SUPPLY & DEMAND

In a market economy supply and demand determine prices



Both buyers and sellers respond to price changes. When prices change, buyers change the quantity they are willing and able to buy and sellers change the quantity they are

willing and able to bring to market.

Neither supply nor demand alone can set the price.

Price

- Price is determined by the **interaction** of **supply** and **demand**
- Price is the **amount of money** exchanged for a good or service

Demand

- Demand is the amount of a good or service that consumers are **willing and able to buy at different prices** during a given time period.
- **Law of demand-** Consumers will **buy more** of a good or service at **lower prices** and less at higher prices.
- **Higher prices** for a good or service provide **incentives** for buyers to purchase **less** of that good or service.
- **Lower prices** for a good or service provide **incentives** for buyers to purchase **more** of that good or service.



Supply

- Supply is the amount of a good or service that **producers are willing and able to offer for sale at each possible price** during a given period of time.
- **Law of Supply-** Producers will **produce more** when they can sell at a **high price** and will produce less when they can sell at a low price.
- **Higher prices** for a good or service provide incentives for producers to make or **sell more** of a good or service.
- **Lower prices** for a good or service provide incentives for producers to make or **sell less** of a good or service.



Equilibrium price:

- Equilibrium price is the point where **supply and demand meet**.
- Everyone who wants to sell at that price **can sell**.
- Everyone who wants to buy at that price **can buy**.

STANDARD CE.12C

-- BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS; 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.

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.

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
- Entrepreneurs **increase competition** by bringing new goods and services to market or by delivering products in innovative ways. They often foster **technological progress** and **economic growth**.

STANDARD CE.12D

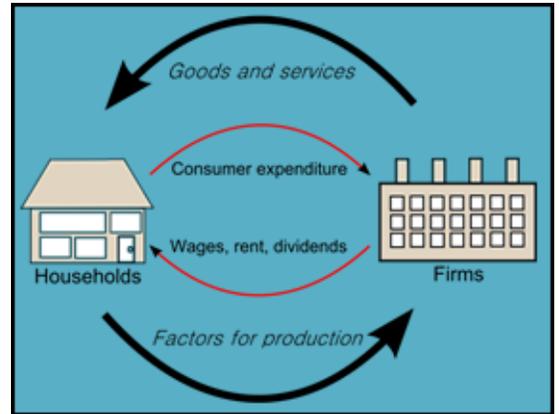
-- CIRCULAR FLOW

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.

The **circular flow diagram** is a way of visualizing and categorizing activity within an economy. **Goods, services, and resources** flow in one direction. **Money** flows in the opposite direction.

Economic flow (circular flow)



- **Households** own the resources used in production, sell the resources, and use the income to purchase products.
- **Businesses buy resources; make products** that are sold to individuals, other businesses, and the government; and use the profits to buy more resources.
- When households and businesses **spend** money, the income is used by households to **purchase goods** and services and by businesses to **purchase resources**.
- **Governments** use **tax revenue** from households and businesses to provide **public goods and services**.

STANDARD CE.12E

-- FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

How financial institutions channel funds from savers to borrowers

Private financial institutions help facilitate an exchange of money between savers and borrowers.

Private financial institutions

- Include **banks** and **credit unions**
- Receive **deposits** and make **loans**
- **Encourage saving and investing** by paying **interest on deposits**
- Help provide **financial capital** (money) to people/businesses to start or grow businesses

STANDARD CE.12F

-- 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**.

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.

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.

Civics and Economics

CE.13 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.13A

-- MARKETPLACE COMPETITION

Competition in the marketplace

The government promotes and regulates marketplace competition.

Ways the government promotes marketplace competition

- Establishing and enforcing **antitrust legislation** to discourage the development of **monopolies**
- Enacting policies that encourage **global trade**
- Supporting **business start-ups**

Government agencies that regulate and promote competition in the marketplace

- **FCC** (Federal Communications Commission)
- **SEC** (Securities and Exchange Commission)
- **FTC** (Federal Trade Commission)
- These agencies **oversee** the way individuals and companies do business.

STANDARD CE.13B

-- PUBLIC GOODS & SERVICES

How and why government provides certain goods and services

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

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 public schools, and national defense**

Most economic decisions in the United States are made in the marketplace, but government also plays a role in the economy by **providing goods and services that markets cannot provide** efficiently

Ways governments pay for public goods and services

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

STANDARD CE.13C

-- TAXATION

How local, state, and federal governments allocate their budgets and collect taxes to pay for goods and services they provide;

Every level of government— federal, state, and local— requires revenue to pay for goods and services provided by the government. Taxes and fees levied on individuals and businesses are the major source of this revenue.

Local, state, and federal governments determine how best to use and allocate the money they collect.

In the United States, governments collect several different **types of revenue or taxes** from individuals and businesses.

- The income tax is main source of revenue for the federal government
- Income taxes and sales tax are key sources of revenue for state governments.
- Property and sales taxes are key sources of revenue for most local governments.



Income tax: Payments made by individuals and corporations based on **income** received

Sales tax: A tax consumers pay on many items they purchase. It is a percentage of the **sale price**.

Property tax: A tax levied on land and buildings. Property tax may also be levied on **personal property** such as boats or cars.

Federal government revenue pays for services such as national **defense** and homeland **security**, some **medical** expenditures (such as Medicare), payments to **Social Security** recipients, and interest payments on the national debt.

Most state and local government revenue is spent on education, public health and welfare, road construction and repair, and public safety – including police and fire departments.

STANDARD CE.13D

-- FEDERAL RESERVE

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

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

- **regulates banks** to help ensure the soundness of the banking system and the safety of deposits
- Influences the **money supply and interest rates** in the economy to keep **inflation** low and stable
- Provides financial services to banks and the federal government



The Federal Reserve System consists of a **Board of Governors** and **12 federal reserve banks**

The **chairperson** is appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

STANDARD CE.13E

-- CONSUMER & PROPERTY RIGHTS

The United States government passes laws and creates agencies to protect consumer rights and property rights, competition in the marketplace, labor, and the environment.

A **property right** is a legal claim of ownership.

- Government helps define and enforce property rights.
- Property ownership is protected by negotiated **contracts** that are enforceable **by law**.
- This process helps beneficial exchanges take place.



Government **agencies establish regulations** that protect public **health and safety and promote competition**.

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

Some government agencies that protect consumers, labor, or the environment include the following:

- **Consumers:**
 - **CPSC**- Consumer Product Safety Commission
 - **FDA**- Food and Drug Administration
- **Labor:**
 - **OSHA**- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - **EEOC**- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Environment:

- **EPA**- Environmental Protection Agency

STANDARD CE.13F

--MONEY

The role of government currency and the purpose of a money economy

Money is defined as anything that is generally accepted as a method of payment for goods and services.

Money makes it easier to trade, borrow, save, and invest, and to compare the value of goods and services.



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.

Money acts as a **medium of exchange**, making trade easier.

Money acts as a **store of value**, making it easier to save and invest.

Money acts as a **measure of value**, making it easier to compare the value of goods and services.

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

- coins
- currency
- deposits in bank accounts that can be accessed by checks and debit cards.

Civics and Economics

CE.14 Study Guide

STANDARD CE.14

-- CAREERS & FINANCES

The student will demonstrate knowledge of personal finance and career opportunities by

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

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

Human capital refers to the combination of a person's education, knowledge, skill, experience, health, training and talent. People develop their human capital through formal and informal education. People who have invested in their own human capital have the potential to produce more, earn more and choose a career that is satisfying to them.

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

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.

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.?

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.