

CHAPTER 4

AMERICA'S POLITICAL HERITAGE

I) THE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE

A) A VOICE IN GOVERNMENT

1)

2)

3) Preserving Rights

a)

b)

B) CITIZENSHIP IN THE COLONIES

1)

2)

3) The Common Good

a)

b)

C) SOME ROOTS OF FREEDOM

1) Greater Religious Freedom

a)

b)

2) A Call for Freedom of the Press

a)

b)

c)

D) SIGNS OF DISCONTENT

1)

2)

II) ROOTS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

A) LOOKING TO ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME

1) Direct Democracy

a)

2) Republic

a)

B) THE ENGLISH TRADITION

1) The Magna Carta

a)

b)

2) The English Bill of Rights

a)

b)

C) RELYING ON REASON

1) Natural

a)

2) Separation of Powers

a)

III) MOVING TOWARD NATIONHOOD

A) A CLASH OF VIEWS

1)

B) “NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION”

1)

2)

C) STEPS TOWARD INDEPENDENCE

1)

2)

3)

D) THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

1)

2)

3)

4)

E) ORGANIZING A NEW GOVERNMENT

1) Compact

a)

2) State Constitutions

a)

b)

3) The Articles of Confederation

a)

b)

c) Ratification

1)

F) A LIMPING GOVERNMENT

1)

2)

3) Shay's Rebellion

a)

b)

CHAPTER 5

CREATING THE CONSTITUTION

I) THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

A) GETTING ORGANIZED

1)

2) Setting the Rules

a)

b)

B) MADISON'S PLAN

1)

2)

C) SHARING POWER WITH THE STATES

1)

2)

D) COMPROMISES ABOUT CONGRESS

- 1)
- 2) **The Great Compromise**
 - a)
 - b) **Bicameral**
 - 1)
 - c)
- 3) **The Three-Fifths Compromise**
 - a)

E) THE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES

- 1)
- 2) **A Government by the People?**
 - a)
 - b)

F) THE SIGNING

- 1)

II) THE STRUGGLE FOR RATIFICATION

A) THE FEDERALISTS

- 1)

B) THE ANTI-FEDERALISTS

1)

2) The Bill of Rights

a)

C) THE FEDERALISTS

1)

2)

D) RATIFICATION

1)

2)

III) THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND

A) THE GOALS OF OUR GOVERNMENT

1) “to form a more perfect union”

a)

2) “establish justice”

a)

3) “insure domestic tranquility”

a)

- 4) “provide for the common defense”
 - a)
- 5) “promote the general welfare”
 - a)
- 6) “and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity”
 - a)

B) THE ARTICLES

- 1) Article 1: The Legislative Branch
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- 2) Article 2: The Executive Branch
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

**3) Article 3: The Judicial
Branch**

a)

b)

4) Article 4: The States

a)

**5) Article 5: Amending the
Constitution**

a)

**6) Article 6: The Supremacy of
the Constitution**

a)

7) Article 7: Ratification

a)

**8) Amendments to the
Constitution**

a)

C) PRINCIPLES OF LIMITED GOVERNMENT

1) Federalism

a)

b) concurrent powers

1)

c) reserved powers

1)

2) Separation of Powers

a)

3) Checks and Balances

a)

b) Impeach

1)

CHAPTER 6

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

I) ADDING THE BILL OF RIGHTS

A) THE AMENDMENT PROCESS

1)

2)

3)

B) THE DEBATE IN CONGRESS

1)

2)

C) THE PROPOSAL AND THE RATIFICATION

1)

II) PROTECTIONS IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS

A) PROTECTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS

1)

2) Freedom of Religion

a) Separation of Church and State

1)

3) Freedom of Speech

a)

4) Freedom of Press

a)

5) Freedom of Assembly

a)

6) Freedom of Petition

a)

B) PROTECTIONS AGAINST ABUSE OF POWER

1) Gun Ownership

a)

2) The Housing of Soldiers

a)

3) Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

a)

4) Protecting Property Rights

a)

b) Eminent Domain

1)

C) PROTECTIONS OF THE ACCUSED

1) Due Process of Law

a)

2) The Fifth Amendment

a)

3) Right To Trial By Jury

a)

4) Bail, Fines, and Punishment

a)

D) PROTECTIONS OF OTHER RIGHTS

1)

III) INTERPRETING THE BILL OF RIGHTS

A) THE ROLE OF THE COURTS

1)

2) The Value of Case Studies

a)

B) THE TINKER CASE: STUDENTS AND FREE SPEECH

1)

2) The Case

a)

3) The Court's decision

a)

b)

C) THE SKOKIE CASE: FREEDOM FOR NAZIS?

1) The Case

a)

b)

2) The Court's Decision

a)

b)

c)

3) A Marketplace of Ideas

a)

D) THE CONTINUENG CHALLENGES

1)

CHAPTER 8

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

I) THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

A) THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAWMAKING

1)

2) Local Versus National Needs

a) Constituents

1)

2)

3) Political Parties

a) Bill

1)

4) Interest Groups

a)

b) Lobbyists

1)

5) Factors In Decision Making

a)

6) Servants of the People

a)

B) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AT WORK

1)

2)

3) Congressional Staff

a)

C) REPRESENTATIVES

1) Census

a)

2)

3) Term of Office

a)

D) SENATORS

1)

2) Term of Office

a)

E) REQUIREMENTS, SALARY, AND BENEFITS

1)

2)

3)

II) THE POWERS OF CONGRESS

A) POWERS GIVEN TO CONGRESS

1)

2) Promoting the General Welfare

a)

b)

c) Budget

1)

3) Providing for Defense

a)

4) Establishing Justice

a)

5) Unlisted Powers

a)

6) Nonlegislative Powers

a)

B) LIMITS ON THE POWERS OF CONGRESS

1)

2)

3)

III) HOW CONGRESS IS ORGANIZED

A) LEADERSHIP IN CONGRESS

1) Speaker of the House

a)

2) President Pro Tempore

a)

3) Majority Party

a)

4) Minority Party

a)

5) Floor Leaders

a)

B) WORKING IN COMMITTEES

1) Introducing Bills

a)

b)

2) Standing Committees

a)

b)

3) Select Committees

a)

4) Conference Committees

a)

C) THE PRESIDENT'S ROLE

1)

2)

III) FOLLOWING A BILL IN CONGRESS

A) STOPPING A BILL

1)

2)

3) Filibuster

a)

4) Cloture

a)

B) COMPROMISE BILLS

1)

2)

B) A BILL DIES IN COMMITTEE

1)

C) ADVANTAGES OF THE LAWMAKING PROCESS

1)

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THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

I) THE ROLES OF THE PRESIDENT

A) CREATING THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

1) Term of Office

a)

2) Limited Powers

a)

b)

3) Qualifications and Salary

a)

4) A Leader with many Roles

a)

B) THE PRESIDENT AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1)

2)

3)

C) THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF

1)

2)

D) THE PRESIDENT AS CHIEF DIPLOMAT

1) Foreign Policy

a)

2) Treaties

a)

3) Ambassadors

a)

4) Executive Agreements

a)

E) THE PRESIDENT AS LEGISLATIVE LEADER

1)

2) Domestic Policy

a)

3)

4)

F) THE PRESIDENT'S JUDICIAL POWERS

1)

G) ROLES CREATED BY TRADITIONS

1)

2)

II) THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A) THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1) The White House Staff

a)

2) The Vice President

a)

3) Special Advisory Groups

a)

b)

B) THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

1)

**2) Executive Department
Leadership**

a)

C) THE INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

1) Executive Agencies

a)

2) Regulatory Commissions

a)

b)

3) Government Corporations

a)

4) Political Battlegrounds

a)

b)

D) THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

1)

E) THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH IN ACTION

1)

2)

III) PRESIDENTS AND POWER

A) FREEDOM TO TAKE ACTION

1)

2) Executive Privilege

a)

B) SEEKING A BALANCE

1)

2)

C) USING PRESIDENTIAL POWER

**1) Jefferson and the Louisiana
Purchase**

a)

b)

2) Truman and the Steel Mills

a)

b)

3) Nixon and Watergate

a)

b)

D) SHARING POWER

1)

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THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

I) THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS

A) LAWS AND COURTS

1)

B) WHAT COURTS DO

1)

2) The Parties in the Conflict

a) Plaintiff

1)

b) Defendant

1)

c) Prosecution

1)

3) The Members of the Court

a)

b)

4) Interpreting the Law

a)

b)

C) STATE COURTS AND FEDERAL COURTS

1)

2) Jurisdiction

a) Original Jurisdiction

1)

b) Appeal

1)

c) Appellate

1)

**3) Cases Heard by Federal
Courts**

1)

**II) THE ORGANISATION OF THE
FEDERAL COURTS**

A) THE DISTRICT COURTS

1)

2)

B) THE COURTS OF APPEALS

1)

2)

C) THE SUPREME COURT

1)

2)

**D) SPECIAL FEDERAL
COURTS**

1)

E) FEDERAL COURT JUDGES

1)

2)

3)

III) THE SUPREME COURT

A) JUDICIAL REVIEW

1)

2)

3) Marbury v. Madison

a)

b)

c)

B) THE JUSTICES

1)

2)

C) THE WORK OF THE SUPREME COURT

1) Selecting Cases

a)

2) Hearing Arguments

a)

3) Making a Decision

a)

4) Writing Opinions

a)

b)

D) INFLUENCES ON JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING

1)

2)

3)

E) A CHANGING COURT

1)

2) Judicial Activism

a)

3) Judicial Restraint

a)

F) THE COURT AND THE OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

1) The President's Power

a)

2) The Power of Congress

a)

b)

3) Citizen Participation

a)

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STATE GOVERNMENT

I) FEDERALISM: ONE NATION AND FIFTY STATES

A) POWERS OF THE STATES

1)

2)

3) Public Assistance

a)

B) STATE CONSTITUTIONS

1)

2) Content and Structure

a)

b)

3) Changes

a)

b) Constitutional Initiative

1)

D) FEDERALISM IN ACTION

1)

2) Power to the States

a)

b)

c)

**3) Power to the National
Government**

a)

b)

c)

4) Seeking a Balance

a)

II) STATE LEGISLATURES

A) WHO ARE STATE LEGISLATURES?

1)

2)

3) Qualifications and Terms

a)

B) ORGANIZATION OF STATE LEGISLATURES

1)

2) Sessions

a)

2) Representation

a) Apportioned

1)

b)

C) MAKING LAWS

1) Powers of the People

a)

b) Initiative

1)

c) Referendum

1)

d) Recall

1)

2) Checking the Other Branches

a)

b)

D) FINANCING STATE GOVERNMENTS

1) Taxes

a) Revenue

1)

b) Sales Tax

1)

2) Excise

a)

c) Income Tax

1)

d)

2) Federal Funds

a)

b)

c)

3) Other Sources of Revenue

a) Bonds

1)

b)

III) THE STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A) THE ROLES OF THE GOVERNOR

1) Chief Executive

a)

b)

2) Legislative Leaders

a)

b)

3) Judicial role

a)

4) Qualifications and Terms

a)

B) OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

1)

C) STATE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

1)

2)

IV) STATE COURTS

A) WHAT STATE COURTS DO

1)

2)

B) JUDGES IN STATE COURTS

1) Selection of Judges

a)

b)

2) Terms of Service

a)

C) CASE STUDY: FEDERALISM AND THE COURTS

1)

2)

CHAPTER 12

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

I) TYPES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

A) COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS

1) County Officials

a) Board

1)

b) Ordinances

1)

c)

2) Townships

a)

B) NEW ENGLAND TOWNS

1)

2)

C) SPECIAL DISTRICTS

1)

2)

D) CITIES

1) Municipalities

a)

2)

3) The Mayor-Council Plan

a)

b)

c)

**4) The Council-Manager
Plan**

a)

b)

c)

5) The Commission Plan

a)

b)

c)

II) LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND REVENUE

A) EDUCATION

1)

2)

3) Local vs. State Control

a)

B) UTILITIES

1)

2)

B) HEALTH AND WELFARE

1)

2)

C) LAND USE

1) Zoning

a)

2)

3) The Planning Process

a)

b)

D) PUBLIC SAFETY

1)

E) REVENUE: PAYING FOR SERVICES

1) Taxes

a) Property Tax

1)

b)

2) Services Charges and Profits

a)

3) Borrowing

a)

4) Sharing Revenue

a) Intergovernmental revenue

1)

4) Limits On Revenue

a)

b)

III) CONFLICT AND COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS

A) RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

1)

2) Conflict

a)

3) Cooperation

a)

B) RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

1) Conflict

a)

2) Cooperation

a)

b)

C) RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

1)

2) Conflict

a)

3) Cooperation

a)

CHAPTER 13

WHAT IS AN ECONOMY?

I) WHY SOCIETIES HAVE ECONOMIES

A) PEOPLE'S MANY WANTS

1)

2) How Wants Differ

a)

b)

c)

B) USING RESOURCES

1) Factors of Production

a) Labor

1)

b) Land

1)

c) Capital

1)

2)

**C) PRODUCTION,
DISTRIBUTION, AND
CONSUMPTION**

1)

2) Consumption

a)

**3) The Want-Satisfaction
Chain**

a)

b)

c)

D) MAKING CHOICES

1)

2) Benefits and Costs

a)

b) Opportunity Costs

1)

E) Scarcity

1)

**2) Choices About Resource
Use**

a)

b)

III) BASIC ECONOMIC DECISIONS

A) WHAT AND HOW MUCH TO PRODUCE

1)

B) HOW TO PRODUCE GOODS AND SERVICES

1)

2) The Role of Technology

a)

b)

C) WHO WILL GET WHAT IS PRODUCED

1)

2) The Role of Goals and Values

a)

b)

III) THREE TYPES OF ECONOMIES

A) A TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

1)

2)

3)

B) A COMMAND ECONOMY

1)

**2) Government Decision
Making**

a)

b)

C) A MARKET ECONOMY

1)

**2) Decision Making by
Individuals**

a)

b)

3) Competition and Profit Seeking

a)

b) Profit

1)

c) Invest

1)

4) Free Enterprise and Capitalism

a)

b)

D) MODERN-DAY ECONOMICS

1)

2) The Economy of China

a)

3) The Economy of the United States

a)

b)

CHAPTER 14

BASICS OF OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM

I) THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR MARKET ECONOMY

A) THE CIRCULAR FLOW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

1)

**2) Expanding the Circular
Flow**

a)

b)

B) SUPPLY AND DEMAND

1)

2) The Law of Demand

a)

b)

3) Supply and Demand

a)

b)

c) Market Price

1)

2)

4) Other Influences

a)

b)

II) THE ROLE OF BUSINESSES IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

A) THE ROLE OF THE ENTREPRENEUR

1)

2)

B) USING THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

1)

2) Payments for Resources

a)

b)

C) HOW BUSINESSES ARE OWNED

1)

2) The Sole Proprietorship

a)

b)

c)

3) The Partnership

a)

b)

4 The Corporation

a)

b)

c)

D) THE RISE OF BIG BUSINESS

1)

2)

3)

4)

III) LABOR IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

A) THE GROWTH OF WAGE LABOR

1)

2)

3)

4) Poor Working Conditions

a)

b)

B) THE RISE OF LABOR UNIONS

1)

2)

3)

4) Collective Bargaining

a)

b)

5) Labor's Weapons

a)

b) Boycott

1)

c) Strike

1)

6) The Weapons of Business

a)

b)

7) Gains and Losses

a)

b)

C) LABOR UNIONS SINCE 1930

1)

2)

3)

4) Labor's Accomplishments

a)

b)

5) Common Interests

a)

b)

D) TODAY'S LABOR FORCE

1)

2)

3)

CHAPTER 15

MONEY AND BANKING

I) MONEY

A) THE FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

1)

2)

3)

B) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR MONEY

1) Currency

a)

**2) Our money is generally
acceptable**

a)

**3) Our money can be counted
and measured accurately**

a)

**4) Our money is durable and
not easily destroyed**

a)

**5) Our money is convenient and
easy to carry and use.**

a)

**6) Our money is inexpensive to
produce.**

a)

**7) The supply of our money is
easily controlled.**

a)

II) OUR BANKING SYSTEM

A) THE BEGINNING OF BANKING

1)

2)

3)

4)

B) THE KINDS OF MONEY

1)

2)

3) Demand Deposit

a)

**4) Banks and the Money
Supply**

a)

b)

C) BANK SERVICES

1) Checking Accounts

a)

b)

2) Saving Accounts

a)

b)

3) Loans

a)

b)

c)

D) FRACTIONAL RESERVE

BANKING

1)

2)

3)

**E) THE BUSINESS OF
BANKING**

1)

2)

**F) OTHER FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS**

1)

2)

3)

**III) THE FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM**

**A) THE BEGINNING OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE**

1)

2)

B) HOW THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM IS ORGANIZED

1) Federal Reserve Districts

a)

b)

2) Running the Fed

a)

C) THE FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

1) Providing Services

a)

b)

2) The Government's Bank

a)

b)

2) Regulating Banks

a)

b)

3) Making Loans to Banks

a)

4) Controlling the Money Supply

a)

b)

c)

D) MONEY AND THE ECONOMY: THE DELEGATE BALANCE

1)

2) Inflation

a)

3) Recession

a)

4)

CHAPTER 16

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN OUR ECONOMY

I) GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE ECONOMY

A) AMERICAN VALUES AND ECONOMIC GOALS

1)

2)

3)

B) THE LIMITS OF FREE ENTERPRISE

1)

2) Businesses have sometimes earned profits unfairly

a)

3) Conditions for workers have sometime been unsafe and inhumane

a)

- 4) Unsafe products have harmed consumers**
 - a)**
- 5) Not all Americans have had economic security**
 - a)**
- 6) The economy has been Unstable**
 - a)**
- 7) The environment has been Damaged**
 - a)**

C) METHODS THAT GOVERNMENTS USE

- 1) Governments regulate businesses**
 - a)**
- 2) Governments make direct payments to individuals**
 - a)**

3) Governments own resources and produce goods and services

a)

4) Governments help pay for important economic activities

a)

5) Governments control the amount of money they spend and the amount they receive in taxes

a)

6) Governments make tax rules and collect special taxes

a)

**D) THE DEBATE OVER
GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION**

1)

2)

3)

II) GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO SOLVE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

A) ENSURING FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES

1)

2) Trust

a)

3) Monopoly

a)

4) Controlling monopolies

a)

b)

5) Legal Monopolies

a)

b)

6) Banning false advertising

a)

B) PROTECTING WORKERS

1) Safe working conditions

a)

C) PROTECTING CONSUMERS

1)

2)

D) PROVIDING ECONOMIC SECURITY

1)

2) Social Security

a)

3) Public Assistance

a)

E) MAINTAINING ECONOMIC STABILITY

1)

2) Business cycle

a)

3) Monetary policy

a)

4) Fiscal policy

a)

b)

**F) PROTECTING THE
ENVIRONMENT**

1)

2)

III) MANAGING THE ECONOMY

**A) THE NATION'S ECONOMIC
GROWTH**

1)

2) Inflation

a)

b)

3) Gross domestic product

a)

B) THE FEDERAL BUDGET

1)

2)

**C) SOURCES OF FEDERAL
INCOME**

1) Income taxes

a)

b)

c)

2) Excise taxes

a)

3) Tariffs, fees, and sales

a)

4) Balancing the budget

a) deficit

1)

b) surplus

1)

D) THE NATIONAL DEBT

1)

2)

3)

CHAPTER 17

OUR ECONOMY AND YOU

I) MANAGING YOUR MONEY

A) INCOME: KNOWING WHAT YOU HAVE

1) Earned income

a)

b)

2) Fringe benefits

a)

3) Other income

a) dividends

1)

b) disposable income

1)

B) MAKING FINANCIAL CHOICES

1) Goals and values

a)

b)

2) Making a budget

a)

- 1) What time period will my budget cover**
- 2) How much income will I be making during this time**
- 3) What will my expenses be during this time**
- 4) How much money should I set aside for each expense, and for savings and personal spending**
- 5) What expenses are most important to pay first**

b) Fixed expenses

1)

c) Variable expenses

1)

II) SPENDING AND SAVING

A) MAKING SPENDING DECISIONS

1) Values and pressures

a)

b)

c)

2) Choosing what to buy

a) Price

1)

b) Quality

1)

c) Features

1)

d) Warranty and service

1)

e) Sales/discounts

1)

3) Consumer credit

a)

b)

B) MAKING SAVINGS DECISIONS

1)

2) LIQUIDITY

a)

3) Income

a)

b) Time deposit

1)

c)

4) Safety

a)

5) Savings and you

a)

C) INSURANCE

1)

2) Life insurance

a)

3) Property insurance

a)

4) Liability insurance

a)

5) Health insurance

a)

III) CAREERS: PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

A) THINKING ABOUT CARRERS

1)

2) The changing economy

a)

3) Asking yourself questions

a)

B) CAREER RESEARCH

1)

a) What do you actually do in this job

1)

b) What training and education does it require

1)

c) What do you like most about your job

1)

2) What do you like least

a)

**d) What job opportunities
are available in this field
now and in the future**

1)

**e) What is the salary range
for this job**

1)

**f) Would I have to live in a
certain region or city in
order to get work in this
field**

1)

g)

C) SATISFYING EMPLOYERS

1)

a)

2)

a)

3)

a)

C) YOUR CAREER FUTURE

1)