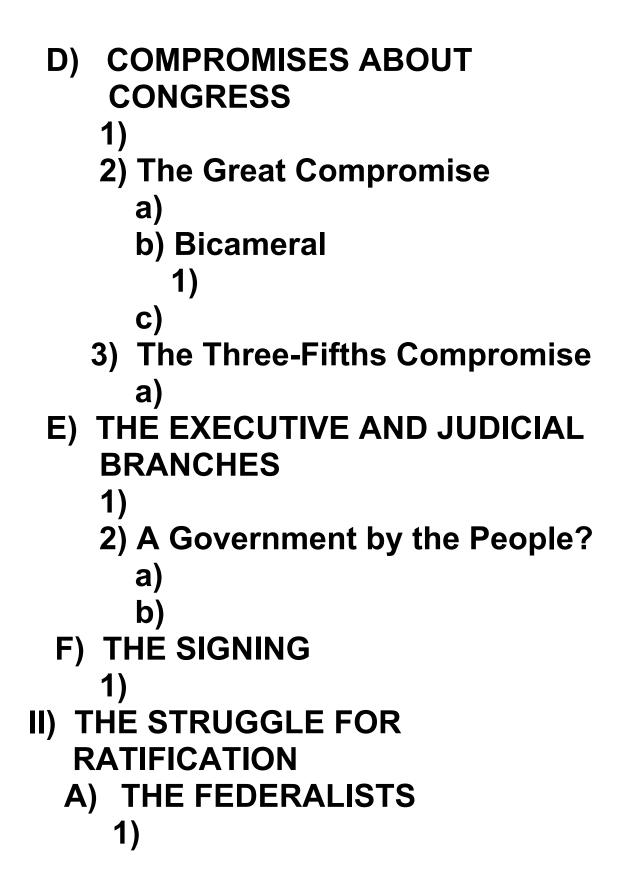


CHAPTER 5 CREATING THE CONSTITUTUION

- I) THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
 - A) GETTING ORGANIZED 1)
 - 2) Setting the Rules a)
 - b)
 - B) MADISON'S PLAN1)
 - 2)
 - C) SHARING POWER WITH THE STATES
 - 1)
 - 2)



- 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"

4) "provide for the common defense"

a)

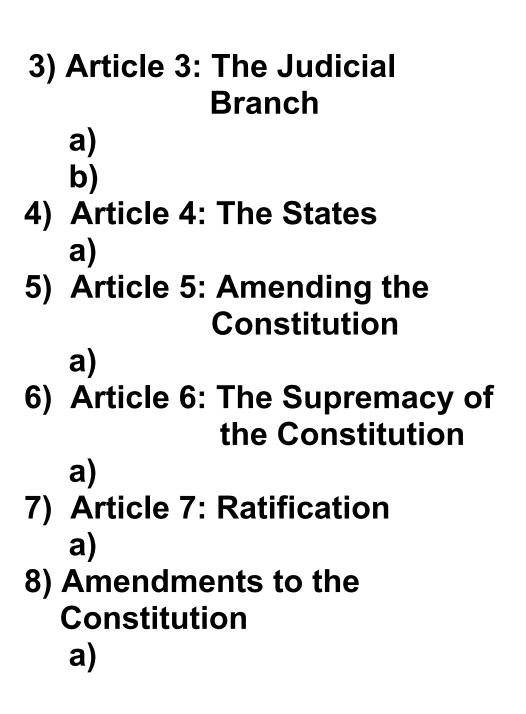
5) "promote the general welfare"

a)

6) "and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"

- **B) THE ARTICLES**
 - 1) Article 1: The Legislative Branch

- c)2) Article 2: The Executive
 - Branch
 - a)
 - b)
 - C)



C) PRINCIPLES OF LIMITED GOVERNMENT

1) Federalism

a)

b) concurrent powers

1)

c) reserved powers

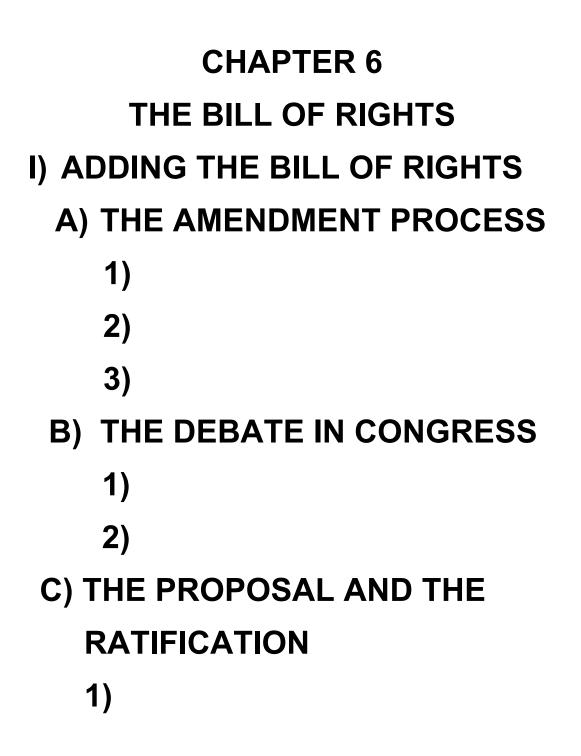
1)

- 2) Separation of Powersa)
- 3) Checks and Balances

a)

b) Impeach

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

- 5) Freedom of Assembly a)
- 6) Freedom of Petition
 - a)

B) PROTECTIONS AGAINST ABUSE OF POWER

1) Gun Ownership

a)

- 2) The Housing of Soldiersa)
- 3) Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

a)

4) Protecting Property Rights

a)

b) Eminent Domain

1)

C) PROTECTIONS OF THE ACCUSED

- Due Process of Law
 a)
- 2) The Fifth Amendment a)
- Right To Trial By Jury
 a)
- 4) Bail, Fines, and Punishmenta)
- D) PROTECTIONS OF OTHER RIGHTS
 - 1)

III) INTERPRETING THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- A) THE ROLE OF THE COURTS1)
 - 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 LEGILATIVE 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)

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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)

CHAPTER 9 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

```
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 ORGANIAZATION 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

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)

CHAPTER 10

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

- I) THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS
 - A) LAWS AND COURTS1)
 - **B) WHAT COURTS DO**

1)

2) The Parties in the

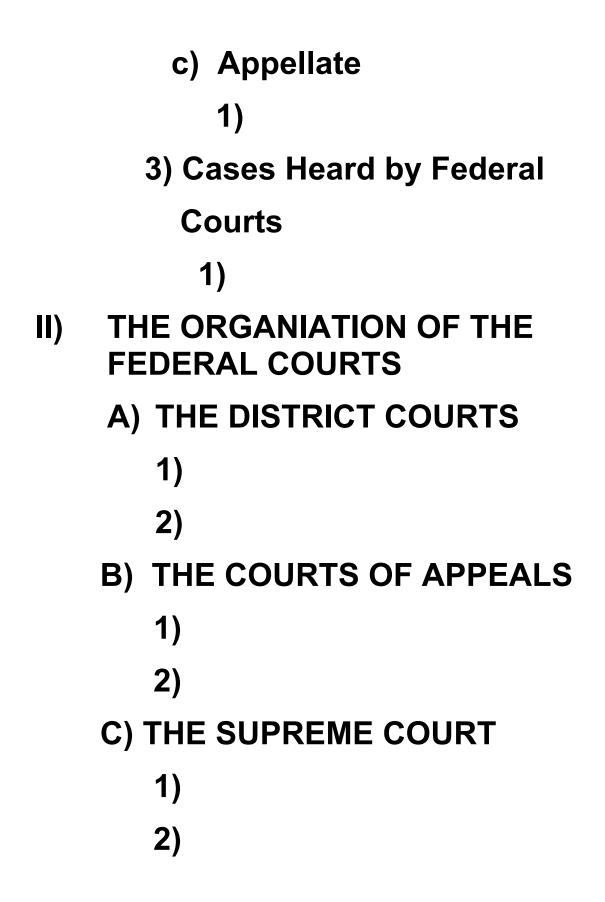
Conflict

a) Plaintiff

1)

- b) Defendant
 - 1)
- c) Prosecution

```
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)
```



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

- 2) Hearing Argumentsa)
- 3) Making a Decisiona)
- 4) Writing Opinionsa)
 - 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)

CHAPTER 11

STATE GOVERNMENT

I) FEDERALISM: ONE NATION AND FIFTY STATES

A) POWERS OF THE STATES

1)

2)

3) Public Assistance

a)

B) STATE CONSTITUTIONS

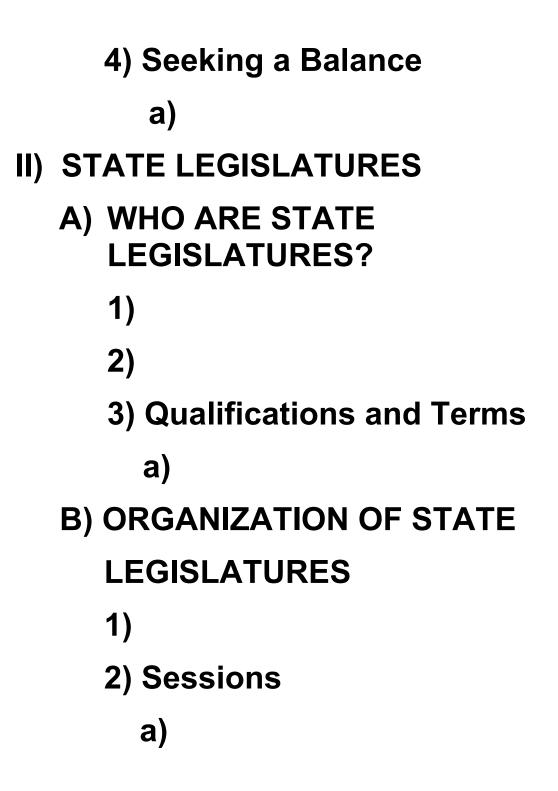
1)

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)
```



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 ROLESOF 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)
```

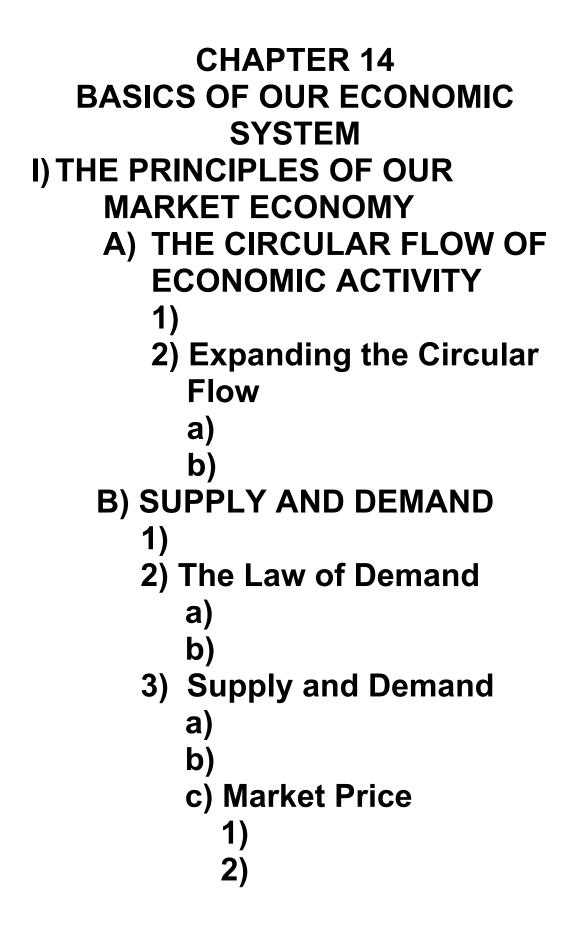
III) BASIC ECONOMIC DECISIONS

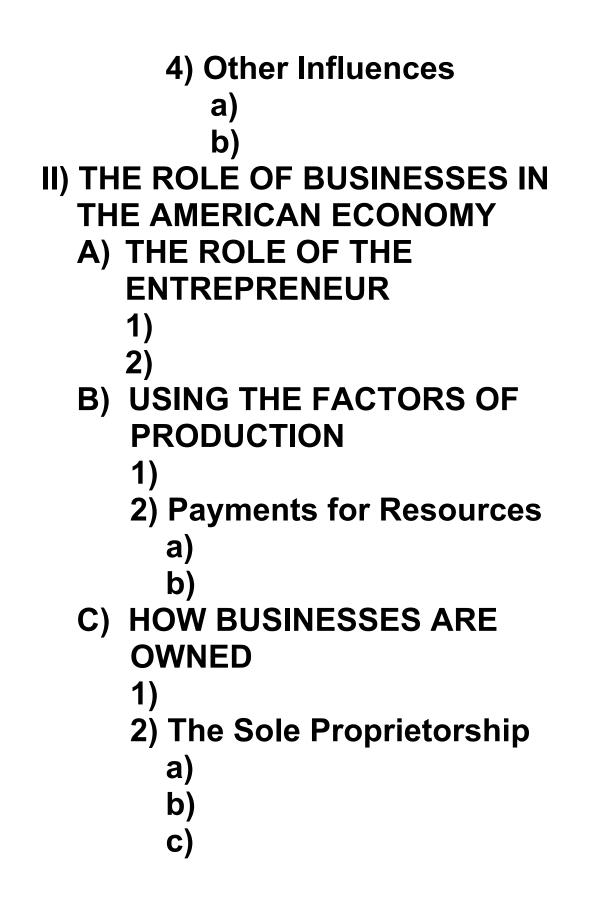
- A) WHAT AND HOW MUCH TO PRODUCE
 - 1)
- B) HOW TO PRODUCE GOODS AND SERVICES
 - 1)
 - 2) The Role of Technology
 a)
 b)
- C) WHO WILL GET WHAT IS PRODUCED
 - 1)
 - 2) The Role of Goals and Values
 - a)
 - b)

III) THREE TYPES OF ECONOMIES A) A TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

- 1) 2)
- **2**)
- B) Á COMMAND ECONOMY
 1)
 - 2) Government Decision Making
 - a)
 - b)
- C) A MARKET ECONOMY
 - 1)
 - 2) Decision Making by Individuals
 - a)
 - b)

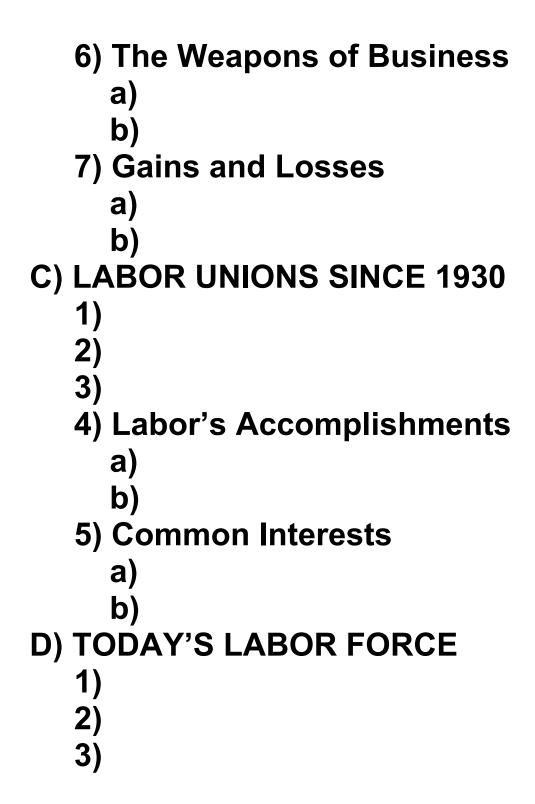
3) Competition and Profit Seeking a) b) Profit 1) c) Invest 1) 4) Free Enterprise and Capitalism **a)** b) **D) MODERN-DAY ECONOMICS** 1) 2) The Economy of China a) 3) The Economy of the United **States** a) b)





3) The Partnership a) b) **4** The Corporation a) b) c) D) THE RISE OF BIG BUSINESS 1) 2) 3) 4)

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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)
```



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 accuratelya)
- 4) Our money is durable and not easily destroyeda)
- 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 RESERVRE 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 Banksa)
- 4) Controlling the Money Supply
 - **a)**
 - b)
 - c)
- D) MONEY AND THE ECONOMY: THE DELECATE 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)
 - Conditions for workers have sometime been unsafe and inhumane a)

- 4) Unsafe products have harmed consumersa)
- 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

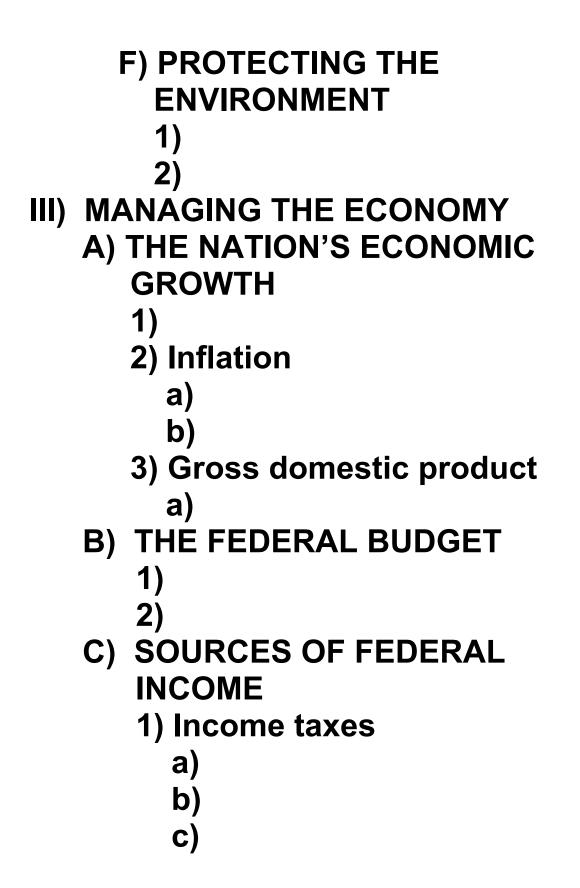
a)

- 6) Governments make tax rules and collect special taxesa)
- D) THE DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION 1) 2) 3)

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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) **MAINTAINING ECONOMIC** E) **STABILITY** 1) 2) Business cycle a) 3) Monetary policy a) 4) Fiscal policy a)

b)



- 2) Excise taxes a)
- 3) Tariffs, fees, and salesa)
- 4) Balancing the budget
 - a) deficit
 - 1)
 - b) surplus

- D) THE NATIONAL DEBT
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)

CHAPTER 17 OUR ECONOMY AND YOU

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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 tor each expense, and for savings and personal spending
- 5) What expenses are most important to pay first
- b) Fixed expenses1)
- 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 questionsa)
 - **B) CAREER RESEARCH**

1)

a) What do you actually do in this job

- b) What training and education does it require
 1)
- c) What do you like most about your job
 - What do you like least a)

