

<b>American Government</b>	Mr. Nichols	
<u>Students will know...</u>	<u>State Standards</u>	<u>Best Assessed</u>
<b><i>Unit 1: Organization and Structure of Governments</i></b>		
1. The Code of Hammurabi contributed to the formation of our government by providing written laws, which applied to everyone.	1	T
2. The Magna Carta contributed to the formation of our government by limiting the absolute power of government.	1	T
3. The Mayflower Compact contributed to the formation of our government by showing that citizens could create a government that served their interests.	1	T
4. The Declaration of Independence contributed to our government by stating that the people should rule not be ruled.	1	T
5. The Articles of Confederation contributed to the formation of our government by showing the need for a strong central government.	1, 8.1,8.2,8.3	T
6. The roots of democracy were established by the ancient governments of Greece and Rome.	1, 8.1,8.2,8.3	T
7. The ancient governments of England all contributed to the formation of our government by establishing the basic notions of ordered government, limited government, and representative government.	1, 8.1,8.2,8.3	T
8. Democratic nations usually participate in free economic systems.	1, 8.1,8.2,8.3	T
9. Dictatorships and communist nations tend to place more controls on their economic systems.	1, 8.1,8.2,8.3	T
10. Dictatorships and communist nations tend to place more restrictions on the rights of their citizens.	1, 8.1,8.2,8.3	T
11. The purpose of government is to protect citizen's rights while managing national interests.	1, 2.1	POR
12. The six purposes of the United States government, listed in the Preamble, are: provide a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide common defense, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.	1	T
13. The Virginia & New Jersey plans, leading to the Connecticut Compromise, demonstrate the importance of both equal and proportional representation.	1	POR
14. The Constitution, including the Bill of Rights and all other amendments, is the basic document that guides our government.	1, 1.1	PRE
15. The Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments of the Constitution, define basic rights and liberties guaranteed to all citizens of America.	1, 3.0, 4.1, 4.3, 6.2,	T
16. The Constitution is based on the principles of popular sovereignty, separation of powers, checks and balances, limited government, and federalism.	1	POR
17. The government operates under the premises of due process, rule of law, and equal protection under the law.	1	POR
18. Due process is the premise that the government can not deprive individuals of life, liberty, or property without proper notice of impending actions as stated in the 14th amendment.	1	T
19. Rule of law is the premise that no one or thing is above the law.	1, 1.1	T
20. Equal protection is the premise that everyone is treated the same under the law as stated in the 14th amendment.	1, 6.3	T
21. The federal government is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial.	1	T

22. The qualifications for president, senator, and representative are stated in the Constitution.	1	T
23. Dictatorships and democracies differ in the number of people allowed to participate in government.	1	T
24. John Locke held that people are generally good, and they have natural rights, including the rights of life, liberty, and property.	1	T
25. Thomas Hobbes believed that people are generally bad and they need the structure of government to maintain society.	1	T
26. Baron Charles de Montesquieu, a French philosopher, believed in promoting liberty. For government to achieve this goal, Montesquieu called for a division of authority among executive, legislative, and judicial branches.	1	T
27. Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed that the power to rule belonged to the people, governments should receive their authority from the people, and that people had the right to rise up against their government and carry out needed change.	1	T
28. Popular sovereignty means that the people are the most important source of governmental power.	1, 2.1	T
29. Separation of powers prevents any one group or individual from becoming too powerful.	1, 2.1	T
30. "Checks and Balances" is a system that allows each branch to exert some control over the other branches, so no branch becomes all-powerful.	1, 2.1,	T
31. Limited government holds that no government is all-powerful, that a government may do <i>only</i> those things that the people have given it power to do.	1, 1.1, 2.1, 4.1, 4.2,	T
32. Federalism is the division of power among a central government and several regional governments.	1.1, 2.1	T
<b>Unit 2: Elections and the Power of Persuasion</b>		
33. Bias exists when you allow your values to effect your opinions.	506.01.C	POR
34. Propaganda is the spread of information with the intention of persuading the audience.	506.01.C	POR
35. The media is often described as the mirrors and molders of public opinion.	506.01.C	POR
36. The four factors that influence public opinion are the media, family, school, and opinion leaders.	506.01.C	T
37. The Federal Election Commission regulates the use of money in elections.	506.01.C	T
38. A political action committee tries to influence elections by donating to political campaigns.	504.01.E	T
39. Generally, how people view their well being is just as important as candidates' views on the issues when people vote for President.	506.01.C	T
40. Reapportionment is the process of redrawing congressional districts to provide representation to local voters and is done every ten years following the census.	503.01.F	T
41. Candidates for office are chosen by party affiliation through primary elections and caucuses.	504.01.E	T
42. A platform explains where the political party stands on the issues.	504.01.E	T
43. Conventions are used to select party nominees for president and vice president and the platform they will run on.	504.01.E	T
44. In Oregon, the democratic nominee is chosen through a primary and the republican nominee is chosen through a primary.	504.01.E	T

45. Any citizen of the United States who meets the criteria can register and exercise their right of suffrage.	506.01.B	T
46. The right of suffrage has been expanded through the 15 <sup>th</sup> amendment, 19 <sup>th</sup> amendment, the 24 <sup>th</sup> amendment, and the 26 <sup>th</sup> amendment as well as the Voting Right's Act of 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1982.	506.01.B	T
47. Federal elections are held on the first Tuesday, following the first Monday, in November every two years. The presidency is determined every four years.	504.01.E	T
48. The Electoral College is the mechanism used to choose the President and Vice President.	504.01.E	T
49. The two main political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.	504.01.E	T
50. Third parties, or minor parties, develop around single issues with the goal of influencing people's positions on those issues.	504.01.E	T
51. Political beliefs can be categorized on a political spectrum.	504.01.E	T
52. "Right wing" beliefs refer to a conservative bias, while "left wing" beliefs refer to liberal bias.	504.01.E	T
53. Republicans are generally considered to be conservative while democrats are considered to be liberal.	504.01.E	T
<b>Unit 3 – Leadership &amp; the Presidency</b>		
54. The role of the executive branch is to enforce policies and laws, which are executed by the office of the President.	504.01.A	T
55. The Executive Branch includes the office of the President, the cabinet, and bureaucratic agencies.	504.01.A	T
56. There are political, social, and economic factors that influence an individuals' perception of a leader.	502.01.A	T
57. The purpose of the cabinet is to advise the President on foreign and domestic issues.	504.01.E	T
58. The President nominates and the Senate confirms all cabinet members and heads of departments, agencies, bureaus, and federal judges.	504.01.E	T
59. The powers of the President are defined in the Constitution.	506.01.A	T
60. The people expect the President to be a strong military leader, promote US interests in foreign policy, maintain domestic tranquility, and lead economic growth.	502.01.A	POR,PRE
61. The executive branch continues to grow rapidly while the legislative and judicial branches do not.	504.01.A	T
62. Foreign policy is all the actions and stands that a nation takes in it is relations with other nations.	505.01.A	T
63. The United States' foreign policy is under the direction of the executive branch, headed by the State Department.	505.01.A	T
64. American foreign policy deals with economic, security, and environmental issues.	505.01.C	T
65. The trend in US foreign policy is to consider the views those who promote isolationism, aggression, and internationalism.	505.01.A	T
66. The role of the United States as a prominent member of the United Nations, is to promote peace among nations and improve living conditions around the world.	505.01.B	T
67. The United States belongs to a number of regional security alliances, of which, NATO is the most significant.	505.01.B	T
68. The North American Free Trade Agreement removes trade restrictions between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.	505.01.B	T

<b>Unit 4 – Congress and Decision Making</b>		
69. The role of the legislative branch is to make the laws.	1.0, 1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 8.1	T
70. The legislative branch in the United States is a bicameral Congress.	3.1, 3.2	T
71. Congress is made up of two unique bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives.	3.1, 3.2	T
72. The House of Representatives consists of members from each state, proportional to their population.	3.1, 3.2	T
73. The House of Representatives contains 435 members.	3.1, 3.2	T
74. The Senate is made up of two members from each state (100 total).	3.1, 3.2	T
75. A senator serves a six-year term and representatives serve two-year terms.	3.1, 3.2	T
76. Congress has 3 powers: delegated (lawmaking), implied (necessary & proper), and nonlegislative (oversight) while representing their constituents.	1.0, 1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 8.1	POR
77. Congressional power is authorized, and limited, by the Constitution.	1.1	T
78. The role of Congress has evolved over time and deals less with national policies and more with specific issues.	1.3, 6.3	T
79. Congress is organized around standing committees, select committees, joint committees, and conference committees.	3.1, 3.2	T
80. The leadership of the Senate consists of president of the Senate, president pro tempore, majority leaders, minority leaders, party whips, and committee chairs.	3.1, 3.2, 6.1	T
81. The House leadership consists of the Speaker of the House, the majority leader, the minority leader, party whips, and committee chairs.	3.1, 3.2, 6.1	T
82. Parliamentary procedure rules were established in order to make meetings fair and equitable while controlling time and relevance.	1.3, 3.1, 3.2	T
83. For a bill to become a law a set procedure must be followed and in almost all cases the President, Senate, and House of Representatives must all agree on the identical bill.	3.1, 3.2	POR
84. A special interest group tries to influence policy and gain political advantage for their members.	3.1, 3.2, 6.1	POR,PER
85. A lobbyist is the person interest groups hire to represent them in government and must register with the government.	3.1, 3.2, 6.1	T
86. A caucus occurs when like minded people meet to make legislative proposals.	6.1	T
87. A filibuster is an attempt to talk a bill to death in the Senate by not giving up the floor.	3.1, 3.2	T
88. Cloture is when the Senate votes to stop debate on a bill.	3.1, 3.2	T
<b>Unit 5 The Judicial Branch/Consequences</b>		
89. The role of the judicial branch is to interpret the laws and is executed by the Supreme Court and the court systems.	1.0, 1.2	T
90. Civil disobedience is the exercise of peaceful protest.	4.1, 4.3, 6.0,	T
91. Common law is judicial law, statutory law is legislative law, administrative law is executive law.	3.1	T
92. Civil law deals with private disputes, criminal law covers actions forbidden by a society's government and punishable by imprisonment.	3.1, 4.2	T

93. Governments need to balance majority rule with minority rights.	5.1, 4.3	POR,PRE
94. Witnesses and jury duty are examples of required citizen participation in the court system.	5.1	T
95. The judicial system is funded by our taxes.	5.1	T
96. There is state court system and federal court system	1.1	T
97. Federal courts are predominately for cases where people who break federal laws or a cases involving diversity of citizenship (from two different states) with a minimum monetary value (\$50,000).	1.1	T
98. State courts are predominately for cases where people break state and local laws and do not meet federal court requirements.	1.1	T
99. The Constitution created the Supreme Court, while the Constitution gave Congress the power to create all lower courts.	1.1	T
100. There is an established hierarchical path that a case must follow in the court system, starting with the lower courts and moving to higher courts.	1.1	POR,PRE
101. Oregon state government is modeled after the federal government and follows the same processes and procedures.	1.1	T
102. The Supreme Court is the highest court of the land and has the power to make landmark decisions that affect all Americans.	1.1	T
103. Supreme Court justices serve for life, unless they are removed from office or retire.	2.1	T
104. The Supreme Court does not have to hear all cases.	1.1	T
105. The Supreme Courts power of judicial review (ability to check the legislative and executive branches) came from the ruling in Marbury vs. Madison	1.2	T
106. There are two types of jurisdiction: original (fact finding or finding out what happened) and appellate (legal finding or if you think a legal mistake was made in a lower court).	1.1, 1.2,2.1	T
107. The court system must be guided by the principles of due process and equal protection.	4.1,4.2,4.3,6.2	T
108. Precedents act like a common law; they are rulings from higher courts that help lower courts rule.	1.2, 3.3, 4.3	T
109. Judicial activism is the belief that Supreme Court justices should actively make policy and sometimes redefine the Constitution.	1.2, 4.2, 4.3, 6.3	T
110. Judicial restraint is the belief that Supreme Court justices should not actively try to shape social and political issues or redefine the Constitution.	1.2, 4.2, 4.3, 6.3	T
<b>Unit 6 – State and Local</b>		
111. A good citizen is someone who votes, pays taxes, and obeys the laws.	4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2	PRE
112. Communities benefit from services provided by philanthropic organizations, local business, and community members.	7.3, 8.1	PRE
113. State and local governments provide services that promote safety and education, as well as, recreational opportunities.	8.1	PRE
114. State and local governments receive revenues from various taxes, fees, levies, donations, and the passage of bonds.	2.2, 8.1	T
115. The President, Vice President, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, mayor of Burns, mayor of Hines, and Oregon Congressional delegation are _____.	506.01.B	T
116. Small groups and individuals can demonstrate more power in local governments.	2.2, 2.3	PRE
117. Native Americans have sovereign rights in Oregon and other states.	2.3	T