

## Government End of Course Exam Review Guide

**Anything from the U.S. Constitution Study Guide is likely to show up on the EOC. KEEP STUDYING THIS MATERIAL.**

- A. Compare and contrast governmental systems: (examples of each as well)
  - 1) Democracy, Democratic
    - a. Direct Democracy vs. Indirect Democracy
  - 2) Autocratic such as totalitarian dictatorship and absolute monarchy as well as oligarchy
  - 3) Theocratic, theocracy
  
- B. Republic or Representative Government (examples of each as well)
  
- C. Principles of Constitutional Democracy
  - 1) Separation of Powers
  - 2) Checks and Balances
  - 3) Federalism
  - 4) Representative Government
  - 5) Popular Sovereignty
  - 6) Due Process of Law
  - 7) Judicial Review
  
- D. Civic Responsibilities of Individuals (name more if you can)
  - 1) Vote in local, state, or national elections
  - 2) Pay your taxes
  - 3) Register for Selective Service (the draft)
  - 4) Provide help to the police in solving in a crime
  - 5) Serving on a jury
  
- E. Assess the changing roles of government
  - 1) Philosophy
  - 2) Limits
  - 3) Duty
  
- F. Presidential vs Parliamentary Systems (how leaders are elected)
  - 1) Prime Ministers
  - 2) Presidents
  - 3) Forming coalitions
  - 4) Examples of each system
  
- G. Explain the relevance and connection of Constitutional Principles in the following documents:
  - 1) The U.S. Constitution
  - 2) Federalist Papers (authors and purpose)
  - 3) Declaration of Independence
  - 4) Articles of Confederation
  - 5) Amendments to the Constitution (emphasize the Bill of Rights, but the others will appear as well)

- H. Describe the historical foundations of the United States Governmental System as reflected in the following documents:
- 1) Magna Carta
  - 2) Enlightenment Writings of the following:
    - a. Thomas Hobbes
    - b. Jean Jacques Rousseau
    - c. John Locke
    - d. Baron de Montesquieu
  - 3) Social Contract Theory
  - 4) Natural Rights (compare to civil rights)
  - 5) Mayflower Compact
  - 6) English Bill of Rights
- I. Key Supreme Court Decisions
- 1) Marbury v. Madison
  - 2) McCulloch v. Maryland
  - 3) Miranda v. Arizona
  - 4) Plessy v. Ferguson
  - 5) Brown v. Board of Education
  - 6) Baker v. Carr
  - 7) Bush v. Gore (2000)
- J. Describe the structure of government and the purposes of laws (with emphasis on state and national governments in general)
- 1) Branches of Federal Government and what officials belong in each branch
  - 2) Branches of State Government and what officials belong in each branch
- K. Explain the importance of the following principles of government
- 1) Limited Government
  - 2) Majority Rule and Minority Rights
  - 3) Constitution and Civil Rights
  - 4) Checks and Balances
- L. Functions and styles of Leadership in the following
- 1) Authoritarian (totalitarian dictatorships and absolute monarchies)
  - 2) Democracy
  - 3) Laissez faire economic leadership
- M. Economic Systems
- N. Analyze the evolution of American democracy, its ideas, institutions, and political processes including
- 1) Constitution and the amendments
  - 2) Struggle for civil rights
  - 3) Expanding role of the government

- O. Explain the importance of the following principles since Reconstruction
- 1) Majority rule vs minority rights
  - 2) Constitution and civil rights
  - 3) Checks and balances
- P. Evaluate the Enlightenment, including its principle ideals, its antecedents, its challenge to absolute monarchies and others and its effect on world history
- Q. Analyze the roles that people, businesses and government play in economic systems such as:
- 1) Monetary policy (why the Federal reserve influences interest rates and money supply)
  - 2) Fiscal Policy (government taxation and spending)
- R. Identify the roles of government in a market economy
- 1) Defining and protecting property rights
  - 2) Maintaining competition
  - 3) Promoting goals such as full employment
  - 4) Stable prices (preventing inflation)
  - 5) Growth
  - 6) Justice
- S. Role of interest groups in American politics
- 1) What is lobbying? What is the purpose?
  - 2) Examples of how lobbying occurs: petitions, letters, marches, meeting with legislators, phone calls, etc.
  - 3) Examples of interest groups
- T. Jurisdiction of the Court System
- 1) Original and appellate jurisdiction
- U. Role of Governors in setting policy agenda for the state
- V. Civil Rights like Freedom of Privacy and Expression not enumerated in the Constitution (talk about flag burning, abortion, etc.)
- W. Distinguish between rights and responsibilities
- X. Lawmaking process
- 1) Bills, laws, legislation
  - 2) Passing legislation
  - 3) Beginning to end
- Y. Federalists vs. Anti-federalists and the beginning of American political parties
- 1) Two-party system
  - 2) Democrats and Republicans
  - 3) Purposes and pros of 3<sup>rd</sup> parties
- Z. Constitution as a working document and ways to propose and ratify amendments

## Vocabulary for the American Government

- 1) Abridge
- 2) Absolute Monarchy
- 3) Adjourn
- 4) Agriculture
- 5) Ambassador
- 6) Amend
- 7) Amendment
- 8) Anarchy
- 9) Appellate
- 10) Apportionment
- 11) Assembly
- 12) Article
- 13) Authoritarian
- 14) Bankruptcy
- 15) Bicameral
- 16) Bill
- 17) Bill of Attainder
- 18) Cabinet (president's)
- 19) Capital
- 20) Capital Punishment
- 21) Capitol
- 22) Censorship
- 23) Checks and Balances
- 24) Census
- 25) Citizen
- 26) Citizenship
- 27) Civic
- 28) Civil
- 29) Civil Rights
- 30) Coin (v)
- 31) Commerce
- 32) Common Law
- 33) Compromise
- 34) Conference Committee
- 35) Confirm
- 36) Consent
- 37) Constitution
- 38) Constitutional Monarchy
- 39) Copyright
- 40) Counsel
- 41) Counterfeiters
- 42) Democracy
- 43) Despot
- 44) Dictator
- 45) Dictatorship
- 46) Direct Democracy
- 47) Domestic
- 48) Double Jeopardy
- 49) Elastic
- 50) Election
- 51) Electorate
- 52) Electoral College
- 53) Energy (as it applies to policy)
- 54) Enumerated Powers
- 55) Ex Post Facto Law
- 56) Executive
- 57) Expressed Powers
- 58) Federal
- 59) Federalism
- 60) General Election
- 61) Govern
- 62) Government
- 63) Grand Jury
- 64) Grievance
- 65) Gubernatorial
- 66) Hereditary
- 67) Impeach
- 68) Implied Powers
- 69) Inalienable (rights)
- 70) Indirect Democracy
- 71) Infringe
- 72) Interest Group
- 73) Joint Committee
- 74) Judicial Review
- 75) Jurisdiction
- 76) Laissez Faire
- 77) Legislate
- 78) Legislation
- 79) Legislature
- 80) Libel (ous)
- 81) Liberty
- 82) Lobby (n) and (v)
- 83) Monarchy
- 84) Natural Born Citizen
- 85) Naturalize
- 86) Naturalization
- 87) Oligarchy
- 88) Pardon
- 89) Petition
- 90) Pocket Veto
- 91) Political Party
- 92) Poll Tax
- 93) Popular Sovereignty
- 94) Preamble
- 95) Primary Election
- 96) Prohibition (proper noun)
- 97) Quarter (house) verb
- 98) Quorum
- 99) Ratify
- 100) Referendum
- 101) Repeal

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 102) Representative<br>Democracy | 108) Self-Incrimination     | 115) Tranquility           |
| 103) Republic                    | 109) Separation of Powers   | 116) Treason               |
| 104) Reserved Powers             | 110) Social Contract Theory | 117) Treaty                |
| 105) Responsibility              | 111) Sovereignty            | 118) Unicameral            |
| 106) Revenue                     | 112) Suffrage               | 119) Veto                  |
| 107) Rule of Law                 | 113) Term                   | 120) Writ of Habeas Corpus |
|                                  | 114) Theocracy              |                            |

**These vocabulary terms are not meant to be exhaustive, but they are all necessary for success in American Government, taking the U.S. and Missouri Constitution Tests, and taking the Government End of Course Exam. Many of these terms should be introduced and some should even be mastered prior to a student's freshmen year of high school.**