

Ohio American Government: End of Course Test Exam Study Guide – STUDENT

Opinion	Credible	Public
Writer	Bias	Research
Circumstances	Advocacy	

Analyzing a public issue

One must check credibility by:

- checking credibility of the _____ or organization
- determining the _____ on how the material was generated
- checking the internal consistency and agreement with other _____ sources
- is there the use of supporting evidence and logical conclusions? _____
- checking if the evidence is _____

_____ Records: Reliable information to back up your argument such as county tax records, a report issued by a state agency, or Congressional records (*Congressional Record*)

Surveys of Public _____: may not be the most reliable source but can be used to prove support for your cause. Polling can be done by students or major polling organizations. Surveys can also come from data collection. These can be used to argue a public opinion.

_____ Data: This can come from universities, research institutes, or students. It may or may not be reliable.

_____ Groups: These are interest groups and lobbyists, they usually are biased, but information is usually easy to find.

Consensus	Compromise	Persuasion	Negotiation
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Resolving conflicts and differences

_____ : inducing others into accepting a point of view by means of reasoning and argumentation

_____ : making concessions to settle differences

_____ : process of working toward achieving general agreement within a group

_____ : settling differences through a discussion of issues

Checks and Balances
Popular Sovereignty
Limited Government

Federalism
Separation of Powers

5 basic principles of the U.S. Constitution

_____ : Governmental authority comes from the people. (government governs at the consent of the governed)

_____ : Government can only exercise the powers that are granted to it. (government must act according to the law)

_____ : Power is divided between the national and state governments

_____ : Each branch of government has specific authority and unique set of responsibilities within government

_____ : Each branch of government can check or restrain the other branches of government

Anti-Federalists	necessary	Articles
National	Federalists	Not

Federalist and Anti-federalist papers

_____ : were in favor of ratifying the constitution as it was written, they thought is fixed the problems of the _____ of Confederation. Argued bill of rights was _____ needed. Agreed to include a bill of rights to get the constitution ratified.

_____ : (WANTED TO LIMIT FEDERAL POWERS, LIMITED GOVERNMENT)
argued all important powers went to the _____ government and not the states, they also strongly disliked the necessary and proper, and supremacy clauses. Felt a bill of rights was _____ for individual protection from the government. They were able to get the Bill of rights added to the Constitution.

civil rights

Judicial Review

check

Article V

voting rights

Changing the Constitution

Constitution Amendments: Formally changed the Constitution outlined in _____ of U.S. Constitution

Supreme Court Decisions: The Supreme Court has the power of _____, it can also declare actions of the Legislative and Executive branches as unconstitutional.

U.S. Congress: Congress can enact legislation such as _____ acts and _____ acts.

Legislative oversight: Congress has added powers through being able to _____ on the executive branch.

Amendments 10-19

Senators	Voting	Women	Income
Abolished	Electoral	Compromise	Chisholm
Bosses	Alcoholic	States	Federal

10th Amendment: Addressed limited government and federalism. The _____ government only has the powers that is given to it, all other powers go to the _____

11th Amendment: Stated that lawsuits involving a state being sued by a citizen of another state does not have to go to a federal court. This came about after _____ V. Georgia (1793). It limits the jurisdiction of the federal courts

12th Amendment: Changed the procedures for the _____ College, allowing a separate ballot for President and Vice President to avoid a tie.

13th Amendment: It _____ Slavery. It was not part of Lincoln's plans but President Johnson's.

14th Amendment: Defined who was a citizen and offered protections form states infringements on citizens' rights. Changed the $\frac{3}{5}$ _____ for representation in the House of Representatives.

15th Amendment: Extended _____ rights to citizens regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It was a reconstruction amendment, meaning after the civil war.

16th Amendment: Allowed for a federal _____ tax. It was passed because some wanted to change the wealth distribution in America.

17th Amendment: Provided for a direct election of _____ instead of state legislatures. It was passed because many thought state business leaders and party _____ had too much influence over state legislatures selection of Senators.

18th Amendment: Banned the use of _____ beverages. It was passed because many people thought alcohol use led to poverty and the destruction of the family.

19th Amendment: Allowed _____ the right to vote (suffrage). It was a longstanding effort to allow women the right to vote.

Amendments 20-27

Volstead	Pay Raises	FDR	Poll Taxes
District of Columbia	President	Vietnam	18
Presidential	Lame Duck		

20th Amendment: Shortened the time period between and election and the swearing in. This was done to shorten the _____ sessions, and because transportation was much better. It also made for a smoother transition from one administration to another.

21st Amendment: Due to difficulties enforcing the _____ Act (which helped enforce the 18th amendment), and an increase in criminal activities during the 1920's. The Democratic Party campaigned against the 18th amendment and for the ratification of repealing it with the 21st amendment.

22nd Amendment: Imposed a two-term limit on _____ terms. This was passed after _____ was elected 4 times, going away from George Washington's tradition of serving only 2 terms.

23rd Amendment: Allowed for citizens of the _____ the opportunity to vote for presidential electors. The Electoral College was originally set up for states, but D.C. population grew to such numbers that they felt they needed a say.

24th Amendment: Prohibited the use of _____ in federal elections. Poll taxes disenfranchised the poor and used as Jim Crow legislation to deny the right to vote to African Americans.

25th Amendment: Clarified that who was to succeed the office of the _____ became vacant and how the vice-presidential office would be filled. It also outlined procedures to be used in

case the president became disabled. This was passed after JFK was assassinated and his V.P. Lyndon B. Johnson took office with a history of heart problems.

26th Amendment: Extended voting rights to citizens who are _____ years of age and older. It was passed as a result of many young men being drafted to fight in _____ and not being able to vote.

27th Amendment: Was passed as an opposition to Congressional _____ in the 1980's. Originally proposed as part of the bill of rights. Ratified in 1992.

Amendments that granted more people the right to vote: _____, _____, _____, _____

Amendments that altered presidential elections: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Amendments that have unique historical circumstances: _____, _____, _____

Amendments that were passed soon after the Civil War: _____, _____, _____

Amendments that were passed during the Progressive era: _____, _____, _____, _____

Judicial	Regulations	Legislative	Recognizing
Certiorari	Oversight	Offenders	Executive
Resolutions	Amicus curiae	Government	

Law and Public Policy

Laws: are rules that are binding and enforced by government

- Created by the _____ branch
- Enforced by the _____ branch
- Interpreted by the _____ branch

Public Policy is institutional actions and procedures necessary for the _____ to carry out its functions.

Legislative Branch: Conducts _____ investigations, institutes impeachment proceedings, ratifies treaties and passes _____.

Executive Branch: makes rules and _____ proposing federal budget, _____ foreign nations, issuing executive orders.

Judicial Branch: issuing writs of _____ setting judicial procedures, sentencing _____ accepting _____ briefs.

Executive	Interest groups	Judicial	Veto
Treaties	Creation	Political Parties	Military
Representatives	Appoint	Impeachment	Public

Checks and Balances

Legislative on _____ :veto override, impeachment of civil officers, approval of appointment and _____ raising and governing the _____.

Legislative on judicial: _____ of lower courts, determining appellate jurisdiction, impeachment of judges.

Executive on Legislative: convene both houses of congress, _____ legislation

Executive on judicial: _____ judges, issue pardons and reprieves.

Judicial on legislative: Chief Justice presides over _____ trials of presidents, interprets and applies laws.

_____ on executive: not subject to removal by the president, interpret and applies laws

The interactions of the three branches is also influenced by:

- _____ proposing legislation, advocating rules, filing briefs to the court)
- _____ controlling the legislative and executive branches
- Amount of _____ interest and media coverage
- Informal relationships between _____ and each branch

Petition	Vote	Responsibilities	Actions
Speech	Incorporation	Public	Law
Immunities	Arms	Jury	Informed
Military			

Individual rights (Amendments 1-9)

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the Bill of Rights applies to everyone through their interpretation of the 14th Amendment. (this is called _____ meaning the bill of rights also applies to state and local governments)

Your rights include speech, press, assembly, _____ suffrage and holding public office.

You also have a responsibility as a citizen such as respecting the rule of _____ paying taxes and fees, accepting responsibility for one's _____.

You also have _____ associated with your rights (individual rights must be balanced with the rights of others)

- Privileges and _____ - respecting the rights of others
- Freedom of _____ - engaging in civil discourse
- Right to bear _____ - receiving firearms training
- Right to _____ trial - serving on juries
- Right to _____ - becoming _____ on public issues

Citizenship also means service to your country by serving in the _____, community service, and running for _____ office.

Executive	14th	24th	19 th
Incorporation	Legislative	Supreme	

Minority Rights

Over time the U.S. government has taken steps to ensure everyone's rights are protected.

_____ amendment allowed women the right to vote.

_____ amendment eliminated poll taxes.

The _____ branch used national guard troops to integrate schools and used the department of justice to enforce the open housing legislation.

The _____ branch passes civil rights and voting rights acts

The _____ court applies the bill of rights to everyone through _____ of the _____ amendment.

Retroactive	Debt	Supreme	General
District	Governor	Popular	Limits

The Ohio Constitution addressed the difficulties of governing

- The old Ohio Constitution was ruled by the _____ Assembly, all judges and executive officers were picked by the General Assembly. To fix this major executive officers and judges were elected by _____ vote.
- The _____ was elected but had limited powers. In the 1851 Constitution the governors powers did not increase but the general assembly's powers were reduced to prevent them from enacting _____ laws and required all laws to be general in nature.
- The _____ court was required to meet in every county at least once a year. To fix this the Constitution of 1851 added _____ courts to relieve this burden.
- Ohio also accumulated a significant amount of state _____. The Constitution of 1851 fixed this by instituting debt _____ and banned poll taxes and required taxes to only be used for their stated purpose.

The Ohio Constitution complements the federal structure of the U.S.

- The government of Ohio fits in the federal structure of government.
- The Constitution outlines the powers and functions of the state government and provides context for local governments in the state.

Watch

Meetings

Voting

Volunteer

Taxes

The People of Ohio have a responsibility to assist state and local governments

- Ohioans can address state issues by paying _____ serving in the national guard, running for state office _____ signing petitions to place issues on ballots.
- Ohioans can help address local issues by organizing civic activities, attending local boards and commissions _____ joining community _____ groups, and serving on a _____ fire department.

Public

Briefs

Demonstrations

Lobby

Candidates

Regulations

Individuals and organizations play a role in helping determine public policy

- Individuals can engage government officials in public policy by:
 - Campaigning for _____ who support their positions once in office
 - Provide information to executive branch officials on the impacts of potential rules and _____
 - _____ members of a legislature
 - Provide testimony before legislative committees
 - Prepare _____ to present during judicial proceedings
 - offer comments during _____ meetings
 - conduct letter-writing campaigns
 - Hold public _____
- Part of this involvement is to know what level and branch of government to engage with.

Spending	Regulations	Immediate	Recession
Expansionary	Economic	Contractionary	Taxes
Fiscal	Reducing		

The Federal Government uses spending and tax policy to stabilize and grow the economy, and regulatory actions carry a cost and benefit

- _____ fiscal policy: involves increased government _____ and _____ taxes to increase the level of aggregate demand, these tend to be popular but could lead to inflation
- _____ fiscal policy: involves decreasing government spending and increased _____ to decrease the level of aggregate demand these tend to be unpopular and could result in a _____
- _____ policy is difficult to use because much of government spending is fixed i.e. entitlements.
- Government tax and spend policies do not produce _____ results
- The implementation of government regulations may foster _____ benefits such as ending unfair business practices and consumer protections
- The implementation of government _____ may carry costs such as reduced corporate profits and slower economic growth.

discount rate	contraction	Open Market Operations	decrease
Increase	reserve requirement	expansion	

The Federal Reserve System uses monetary tools to regulate the nation's money supply

- Tools used by the Federal Reserve System to regulate the nation's money supply include:
 - _____: Purchasing and selling of government securities.
 - Adjusting the _____: Interest rate on loans the Fed makes to financial institutions
 - Adjusting the _____: the fraction of deposits that banks must keep on reserve and not use to make loans.
- The Fed can _____ the money supply by purchasing government securities, reducing the discount rate, reducing the reserve requirement this encourages consumer and business spending and economic _____.

The Fed can _____ the money supply by selling government securities, increasing the discount rate, increasing the reserve requirement, to depress consumer and business spending and create economic _____.