**Unit 3 – Branches and Levels of Government**

***Please note:*** There will be 3 quizzes for this unit, one for each of the three branches. The test will include all branches and levels of government together.

**LEGISLATIVE**

**Vocabulary – Use the glossary and the index**

Bicameral

Bill of attainder

Casework

Constituents

Ex post facto law

Impeach

Majority party

Pork-barrel project

Seniority

Standing committee

Statute

Writ of habeas corpus

**Critical Thinking Questions – Use your notes and the textbook**

1. Organization of Congress (p. 179-182)
2. How does representation in the House of Representatives work?
3. Why is the Senate called the Upper House?
4. Who has more power and why – the Speaker of the House or the President pro tempore?
5. Explain the difference between a standing and joint committee using examples.
6. What are the pros and cons of the seniority system?
7. Congressional Powers (p. 186-188)
8. Identify and give examples of the 3 main categories of expressed powers given to Congress.
9. What kinds of implied powers does Congress have due to the Elastic clause?
10. Describe the impeachment process.
11. List at least 5 ways that Congress’ power is limited by the Constitution.
12. Representing the People (p. 194-196)
13. Describe the basic process of passing legislation.
14. Identify 4 ways members of Congress help their constituents and home state.
15. N.C. General Assembly (p. 377-378)
16. What reserved powers are given to state legislatures in the Constitution?
17. Define and give 2 examples of a statute.
18. Local Legislatures (p. 404-408)
19. Explain the difference between incorporation and annexation.
20. Describe the legislative body in both a municipal and a county government.
21. What is an ordinance?
22. Give 2 examples each of services provided by Counties, Municipalities, and Both.

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**EXECUTIVE**

**Vocabulary – Use the glossary and the index**

Ambassador

Amnesty

Bureaucracy

Cabinet

Civil service

Executive order

Independent agencies

Merit system

Pardon

Political appointee

Trade sanction

Treaty

**Critical Thinking Questions – Use your notes and the textbook**

1. The President (p. 88, 212-216, 794)
2. Identify the 8 main jobs of the President.
3. Explain executive orders using the example in *Korematsu v. U.S*.
4. What are the four main goals of foreign policy?
5. List at least 5 ways that the President’s power is limited by the Constitution.
6. Federal Executive Branch (p. 225-229)
7. What are the 3 most important parts of the Executive Office of the President (EOP)?
8. Describe the organization and powers of the Cabinet.
9. Explain the functions of the federal bureaucracy.
10. Identify and give examples of the 3 types of independent agencies.
11. N.C. Executive Branch (p. 384-387)
12. Identify the main roles of the Governor, Lt. Governor, and the Council of State.
13. What are the pros and cons of the division of power in our state executive branch?
14. Local Executives (p. 405-409, 415)
15. Explain the difference between a Mayor and a Manager.
16. In addition to the manager, what are other executives at the county level?

1. Shared Legislative and Executive Powers (p. 217, 677-683)
2. How do Congress and the President share the power to make war?
3. What roles do Congress and the President have in the budget process?
4. Why do all appropriations bills start in the House of Representatives?
5. Identify the main revenues and expenditures at the federal, state, and local levels.

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**JUDICIAL**

**Vocabulary – Use the glossary and the index**

Appellate jurisdiction

Circuit court

Civil case

Dissenting opinion

District court

Docket

Lawsuit

Majority opinion

Original jurisdiction

Precedent

Remand

Stare decisis

**Critical Thinking Questions – Use your notes and the textbook**

1. Federal Court System (p. 240-245, 429)
2. Identify the 8 types of cases in which the Constitution gives jurisdiction to federal courts.
3. Diagram the hierarchy of the federal court system.
4. Why do all federal cases start in District Court, and what happens there?
5. Explain how appellate jurisdiction works, including the 3 possible outcomes.
6. What is the connection between common law and precedent?
7. The Supreme Court (p. 250-260)
8. How are justices appointed to the court?
9. Explain the power of judicial review using *Marbury v. Madison* as an example.
10. List at least 5 ways that the Court’s power is limited by the Constitution.
11. How do lawyers present their arguments to the Court?

e. What is the importance of the justices writing their opinions?

1. N.C. Courts (p. 389-395)
2. How are all state judges and justices chosen?
3. Diagram the hierarchy of the N.C. court system.
4. What is the difference between the trials held by District Courts and Superior Courts?
5. Identify 3 examples of cases heard by the N.C. Supreme Court.
6. When is the N.C. Supreme Court’s decision not the final say?
7. What was the decision in *State v. Mann*, and what Amendment would have overturned it later?
8. Explain the main issue and result of *Leandro v. State*.
9. List at least 3 judicial officers who work at the district or county level.