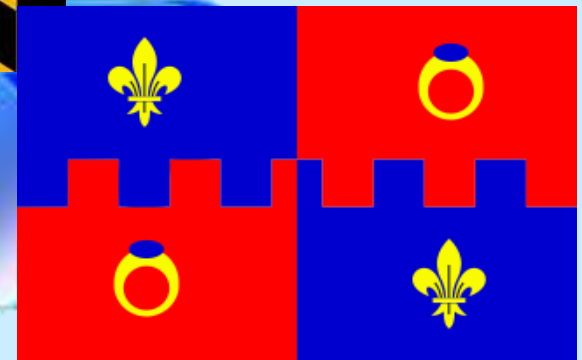
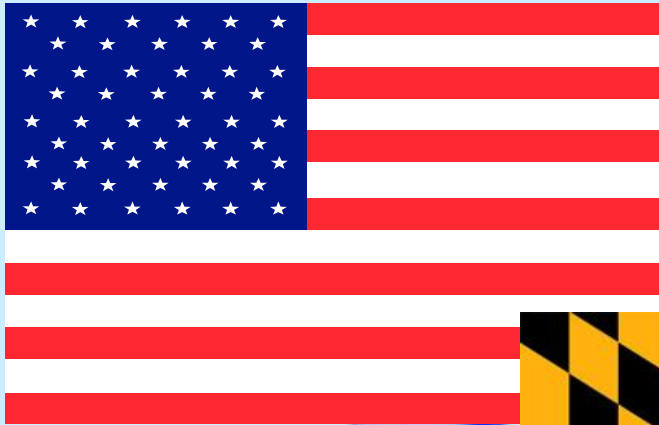


# NSL HSA January Review



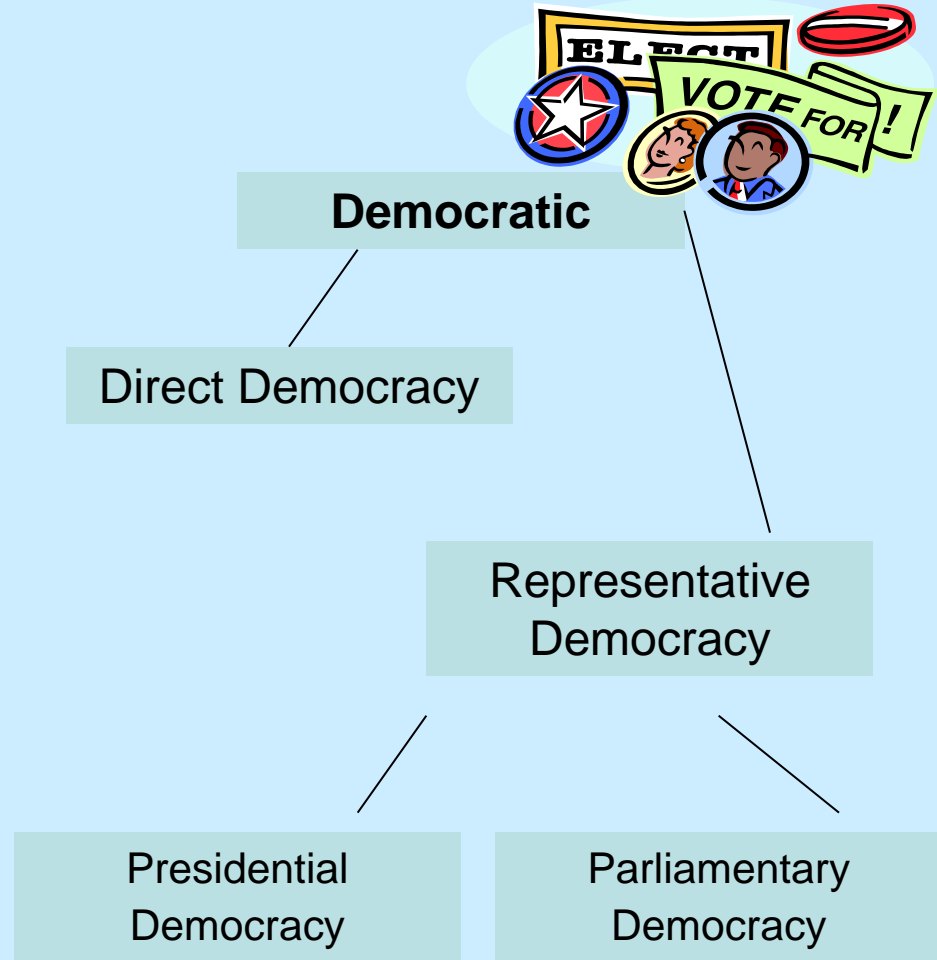
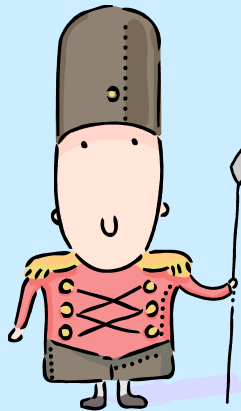
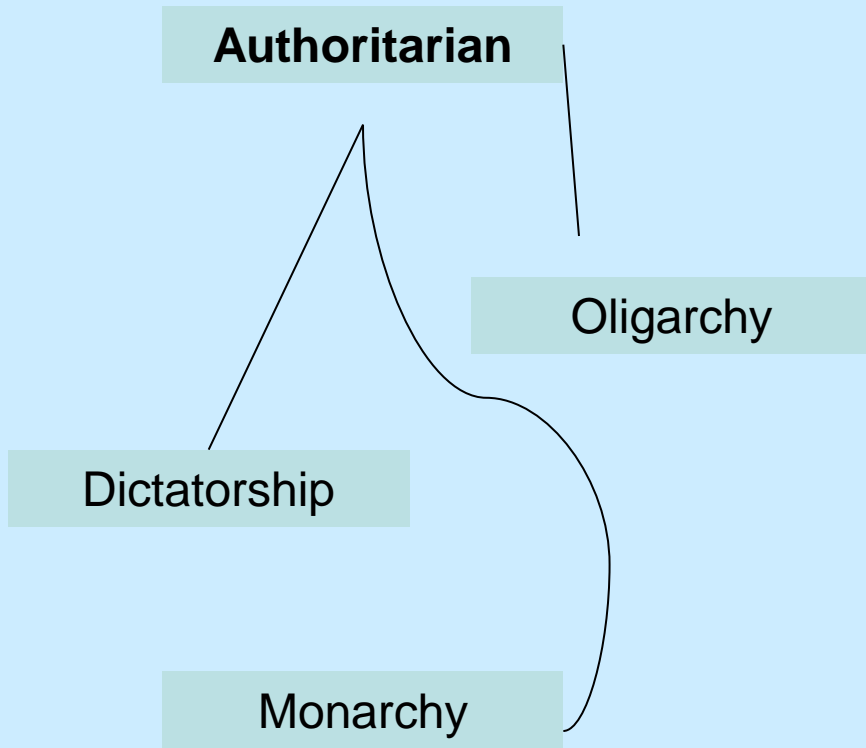
# Day 1

- Types of Governments
- Structures of Governments
- Why Government
- Principles of Democracy
- Important Documents
- Important Supreme Court Cases

# Types of Government



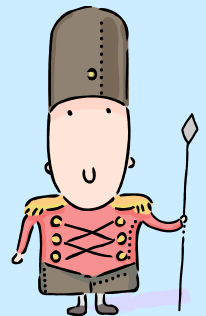
# AUTHORITARIAN OR DEMOCRATIC





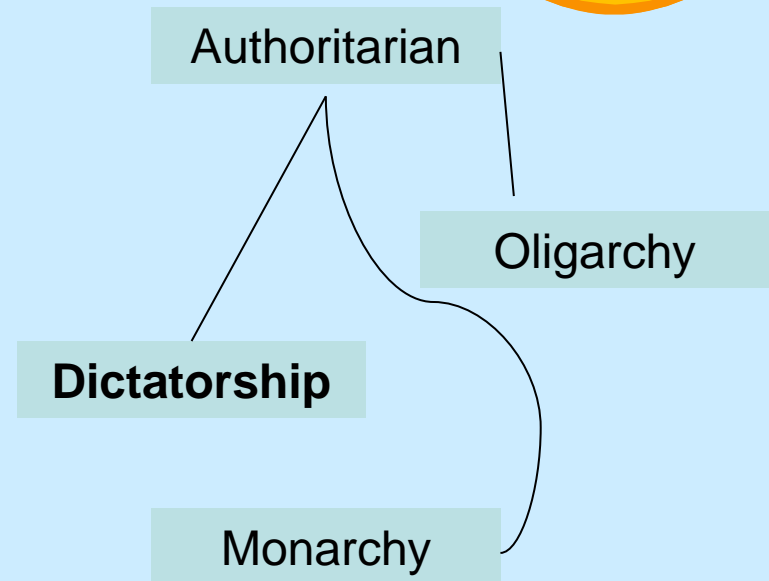
# Authoritarian

- Power in the hands of one or a few
- No Free Elections
- Government is not limited, and in a totalitarian system it controls even the economic and social aspects of people's lives
- Government DOES NOT always follow the rule of law
- Rights are NOT guaranteed
- Power taken by Force, use fear or the threat of fear



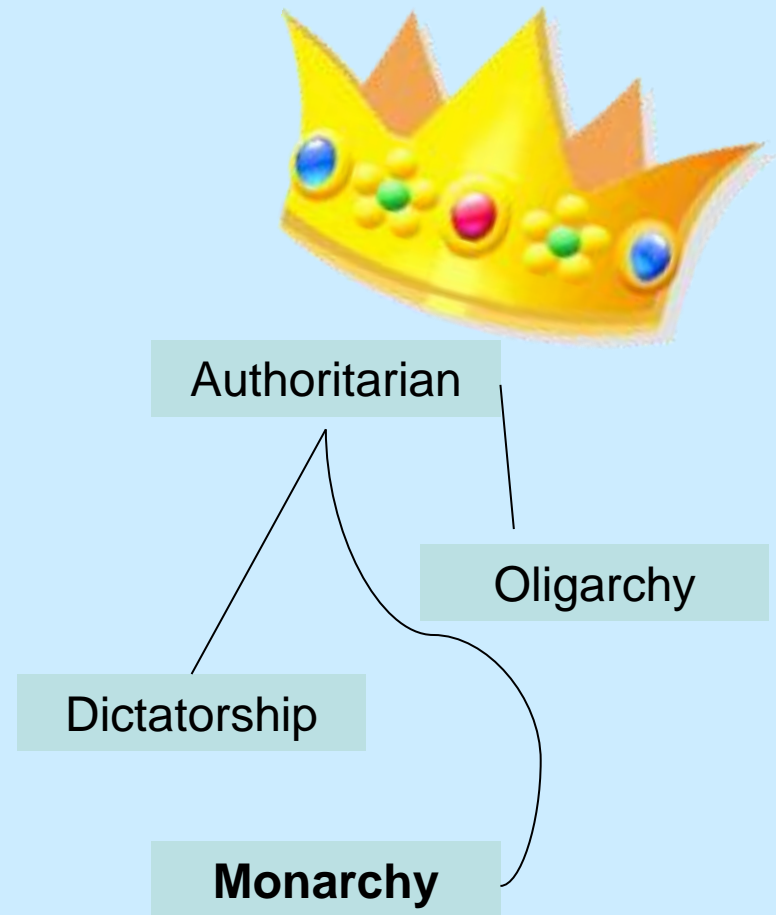
# Types of Authoritarian: 1 Dictatorship

- One person in charge
- Took power by force
- Examples
  - Cuba
  - Nazi Germany
  - Iraq under Saddam Hussein



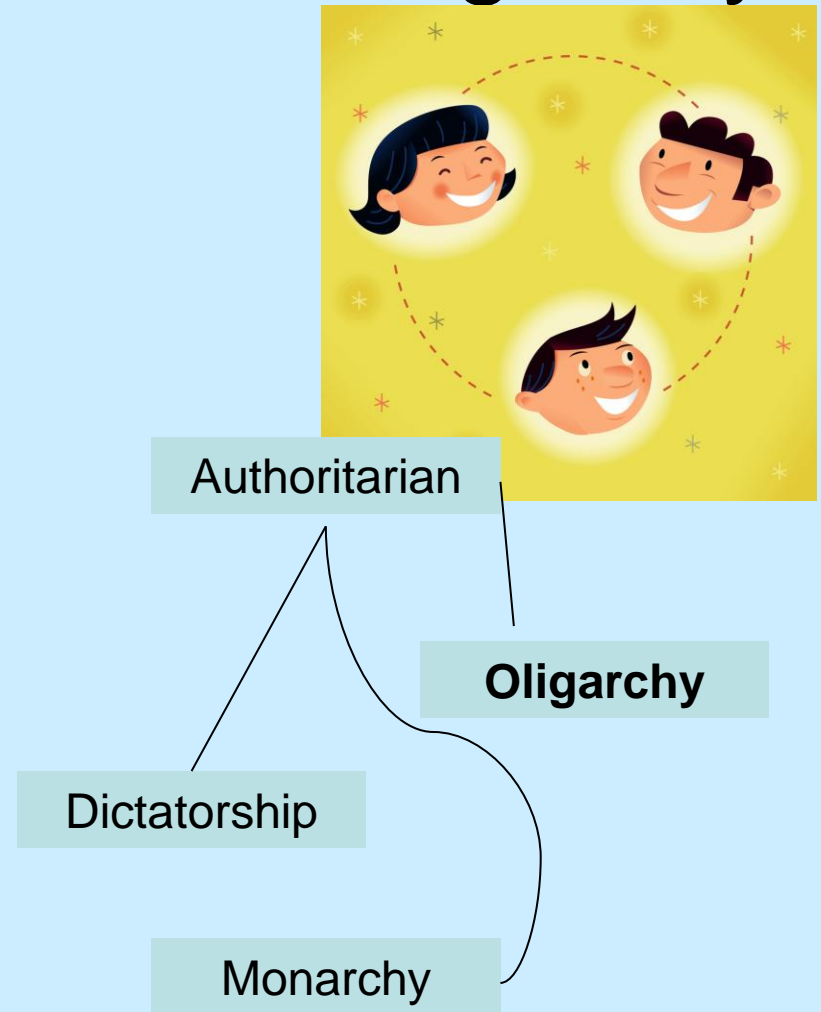
# Types of Authoritarian: 2 Monarchy

- Power by birth (Noble Blood)
- Divine Right (power by god, or a living god)
- Many Monarchies today are to honor traditions and have very limited powers.
- Examples
  - United Kingdom\*
  - Spain\*
  - Saudi Arabia
  - Monaco

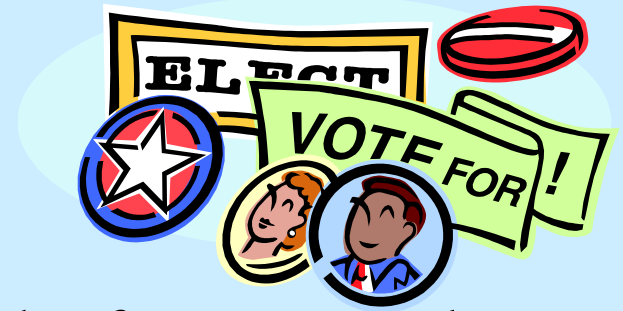


# Types of Authoritarian: 3 Oligarchy

- A few elite people in power
- Power usually taken by force
- Examples
  - Ancient Sparta (think 300)
  - Wheaton High School
    - Four leaders, chosen a by higher power.

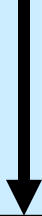


# Democracy

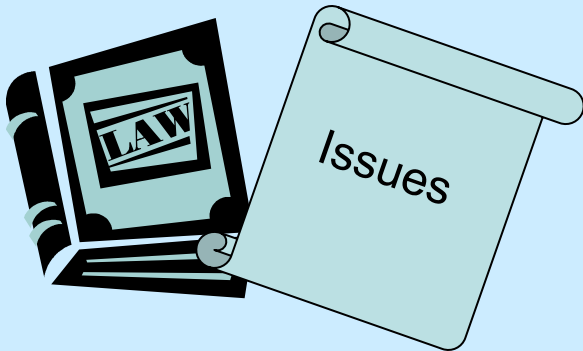


- Popular Sovereignty (Power in the hands of many. People elect leaders or vote on the issues directly.)
- Free Elections
- Government is limited by the consent of the governed, and citizens control the economic and social aspects of their lives
- Government and people are under the rule of law (no one, not even the President of the US is above the law.)
- Individual rights are guaranteed (Bill of Rights)
- Force is used only as a last resort

# Types of Democracy: 1 Direct Democracy



**Vote**



- People/Citizens vote directly on the issues and/or laws
- Examples:
  - Ancient Athens in Greece
  - Classroom votes
  - Small Town meetings

# Types of Democracy: 2

## Representative Democracy

- People elect a person (people) to make decisions and pass laws for them.
- There are two different forms of Representative Democracy.  
**Presidential and Parliamentary**



# Types of Representative Democracy :

## Presidential Democracy

- People elect a president and other representatives like Senators, Governors, and local leaders. People vote for the **person** they want in power.
- Examples- United States, Mexico



Vote





# Types of Representative Democracy :

## Parliamentary Democracy



**Vote**



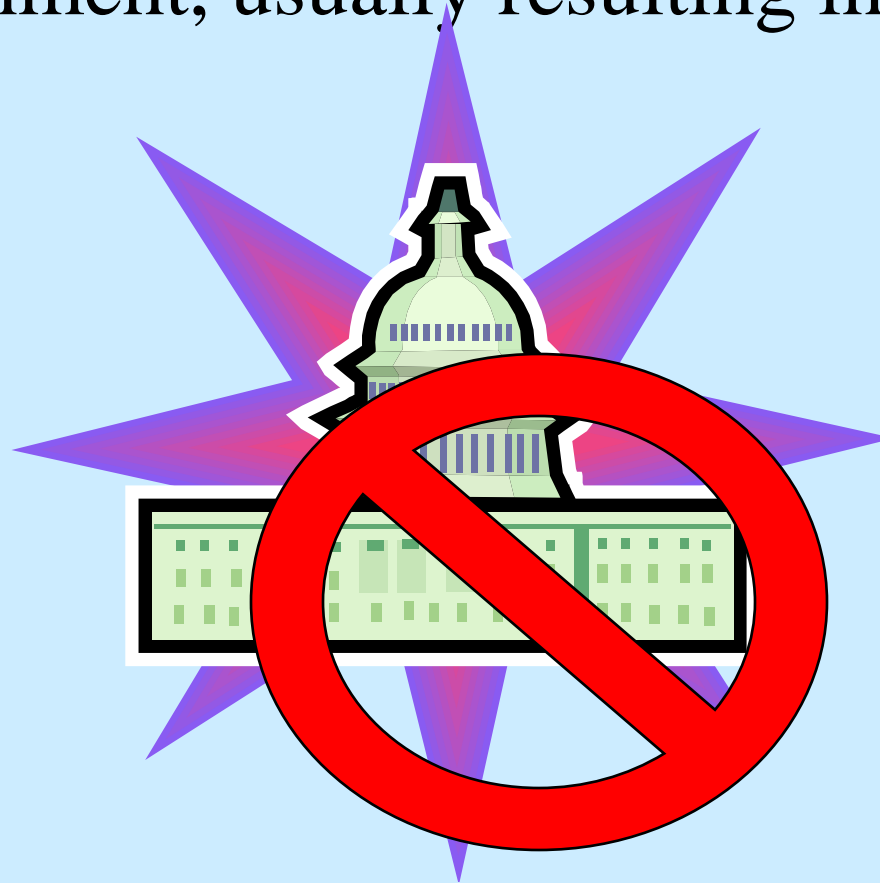
**Vote**



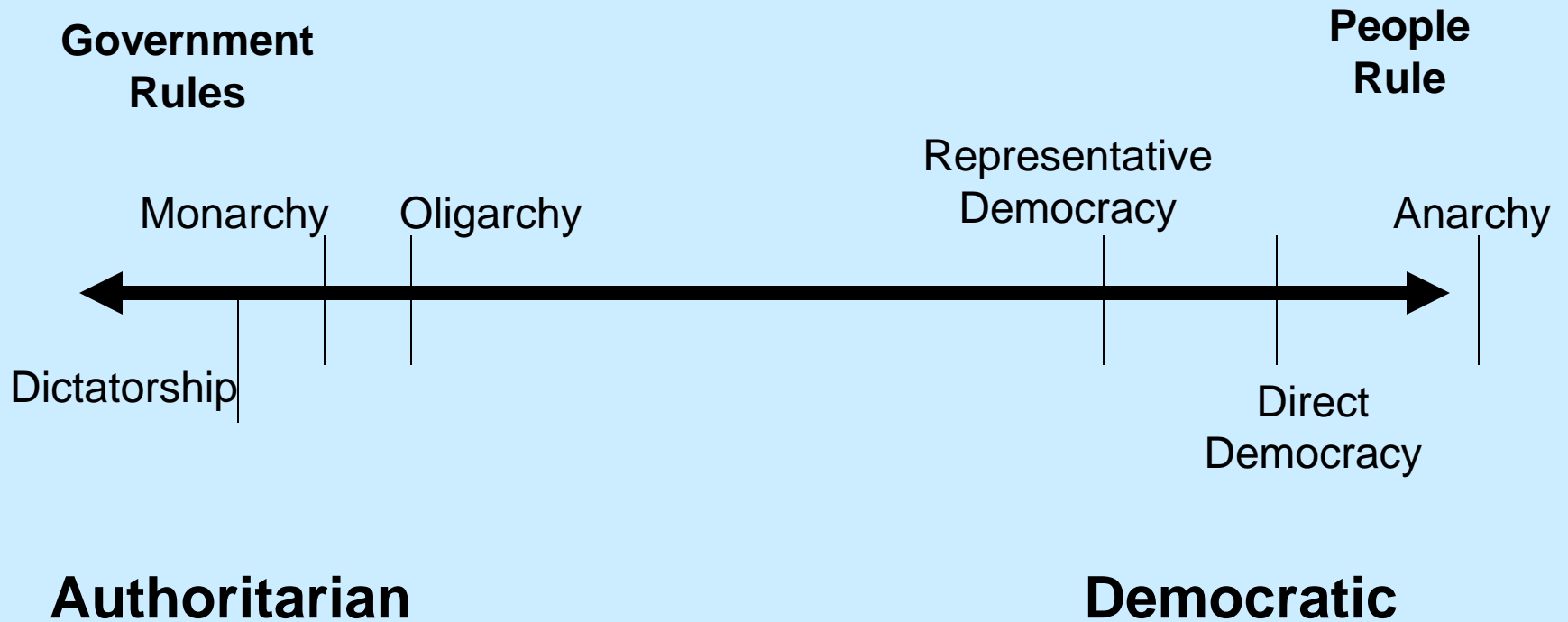
- People elect the political party they want in control. Party leaders elect the head of the government...usually called a Prime Minister
- Examples- United Kingdom, India, Canada

# Anarchy

- No government, usually resulting in chaos



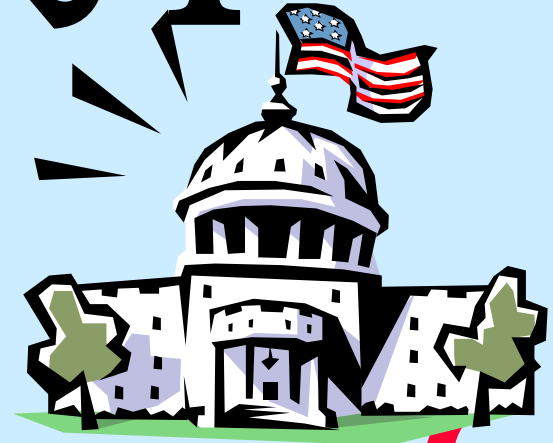
# Government Continuum



# The 4 Types



of



# *Governments*



# Dictatorship

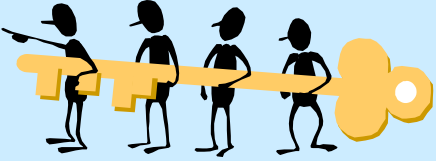
One-person rule. Ruler has total control.  
Absolute monarchs are also dictatorships.

## ADVANTAGES

1. People may be united in their loyalty to a dictator since there is no competition for trust and affection.
2. In an emergency, a dictator can move quickly to take action. No time is lost in debate or discussion.

## DISADVANTAGES

1. People are afforded little or no individual liberty. Civil rights are trampled on.
2. A dictator's policies suit his/her own needs. Needs of the people may be neglected.
3. Decision making has a narrow base - can be flawed, wrong, dangerous, and not fully supported by the people.



# Oligarchy

Form of government in which the power is in the hands of a few persons or small group (who have the combined power of a dictator.)

## ADVANTAGES

1. Decisions can be made relatively quickly.
2. May provide expert leadership while avoiding the danger of one-person rule.
3. In theory, they are the most educated members of society.
4. Members of the oligarchy listen to each other - they work together to rule.

## DISADVANTAGES

Leaders could disagree and fight amongst themselves.

**Same as Dictatorship**

(Needs and wants of the people are not necessarily considered.)



# Direct Democracy

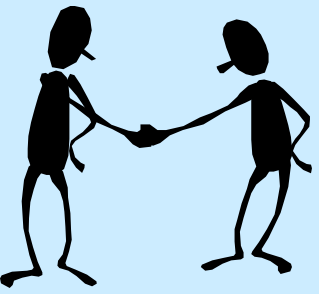
Government in which all citizens have equal power in decision making.

## ADVANTAGES

1. Every citizen has equal power in matters of government. Every citizen is involved in the decision making.
2. Since all citizens are involved in decision making, there is a broad base of support and loyalty.
3. Individual liberties are protected.

## DISADVANTAGES

1. Only works when a small number of people are involved. Ability to gather all citizens in one place is necessary.
2. Decision making involving all citizens is time-consuming. All citizens give in-put, debate, etc...



# Representative Democracy

Government in which people elect representatives who hold the decision making power.

## ADVANTAGES

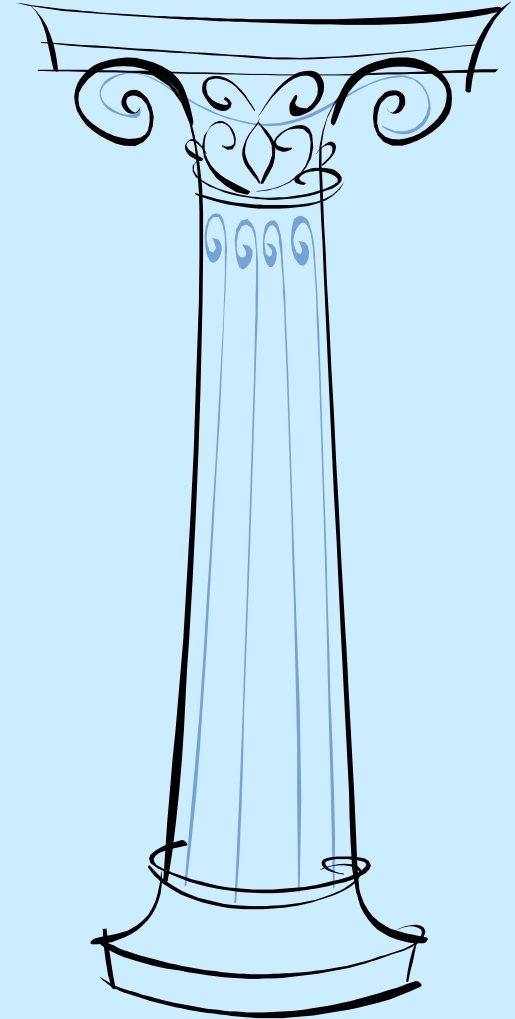
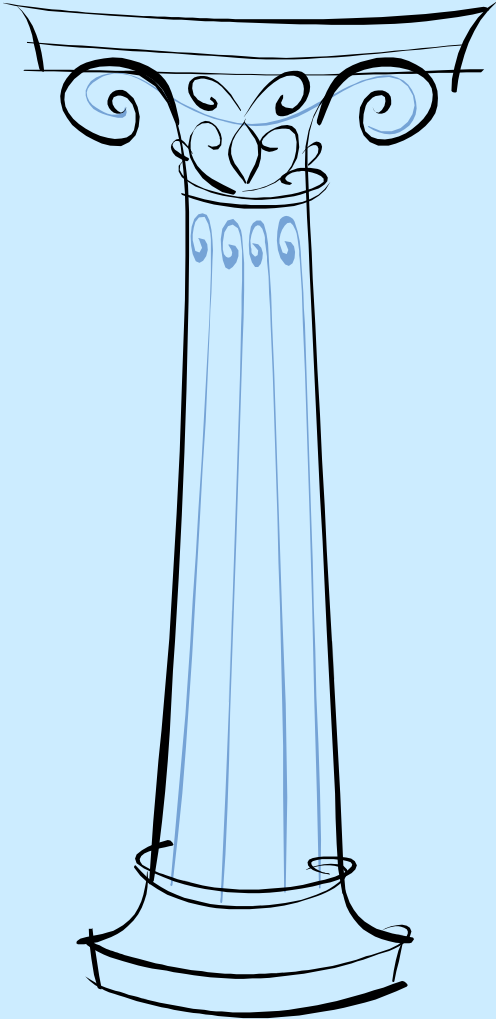
## DISADVANTAGES

1. Citizens are involved in decision making through their representatives, lobbying, and voting.
2. Representatives are aware their job depends on meeting the needs of their constituents.
3. More likely that all elements of the population are represented.
- 4.

1. Decision making is time consuming. Desire of representatives to please everyone may cripple system.
2. Representatives may not always agree with those they represent.
3. Lack of involved citizenry may allow special interest groups to influence or dominate representatives.



# Structures of Government



# Unitary

**Role of National  
Government.**

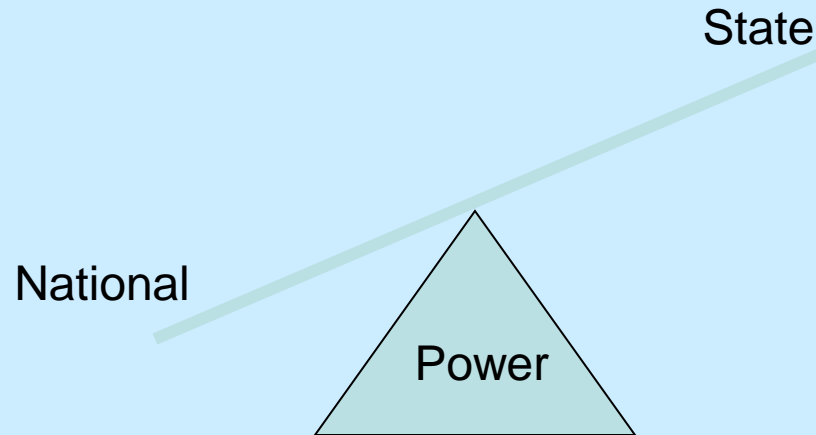
All powers are  
concentrated in the  
Central Government

**Role of State  
Government.**

States do only what  
The central  
Government tell them  
To do.

# Examples of Unitary

- United Kingdom (England)
- Japan
- France



# Confederate

```
graph TD; A[Confederate] --> B[Role of National Government.]; A --> C[Role of State Government.]; B --> D[Central Government Can only do what The states tell it to Do.]; C --> E[Each state is Independent and has Sovereign power];
```

**Role of National  
Government.**

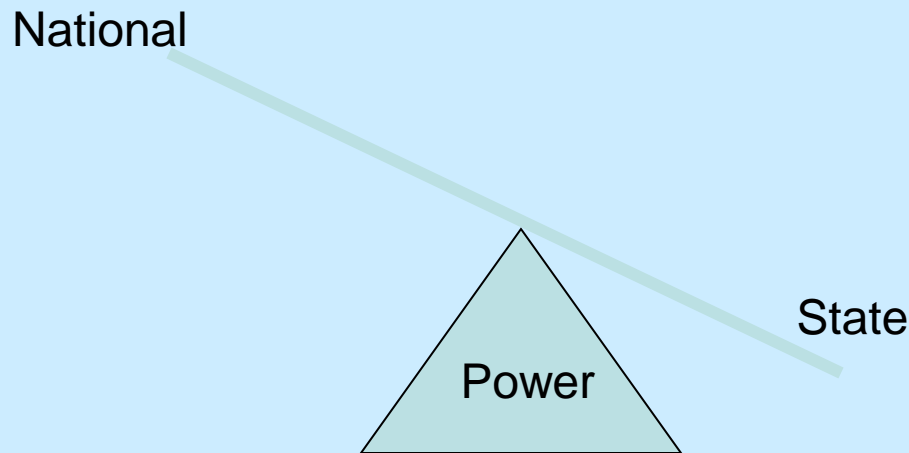
**Central Government  
Can only do what  
The states tell it to  
Do.**

**Role of State  
Government.**

**Each state is  
Independent and has  
Sovereign power**

# Examples of Confederacies

- U.S. under the Articles of Confederation
- The South during the US Civil War (called the Confederate States of America.)
- Other spellings- Confederate, Confederacy, Confederation



# Federal

**Role of National  
Government.**

**Role of State  
Government.**

Power over all matters  
of national concern  
(war). Shares some  
With state and local  
governments

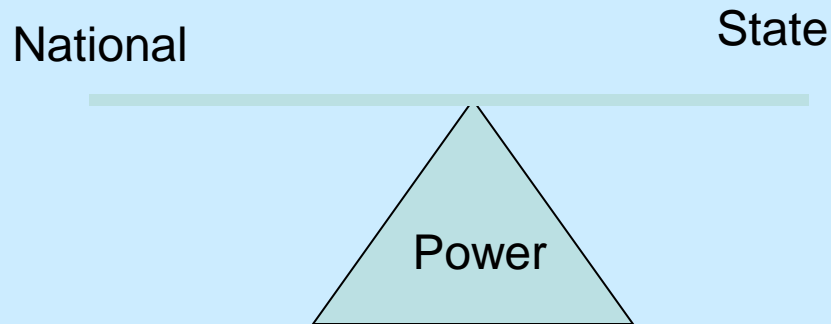
Power over matters  
Of local concern  
(education) Shares  
Some power with the  
National government

# Examples of Federal

- United States
- US states have a UNITARY relationship with their local governments

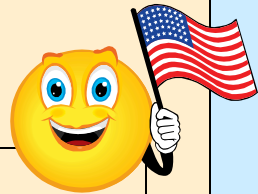
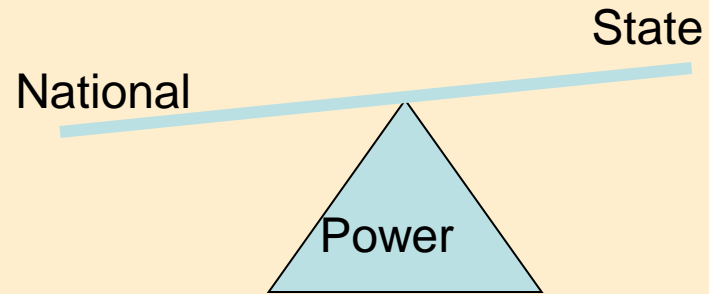
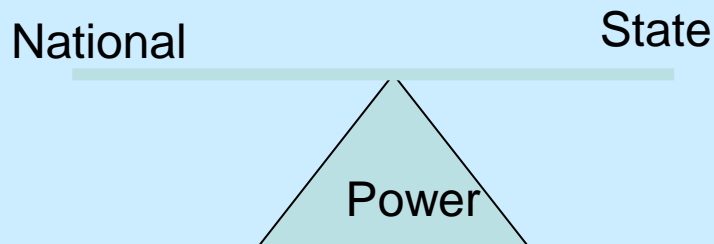


Maryland can tell  
Montgomery  
County what to  
do...



# Federal vs. Federalism

- In a Federal system the National has specific powers and the states have specific powers, they also share a few powers... usually thought of as equal.



- In Federalism the National has the power to enforce laws over the states when it thinks it is necessary for all people (common good) or it is a matter of public safety.

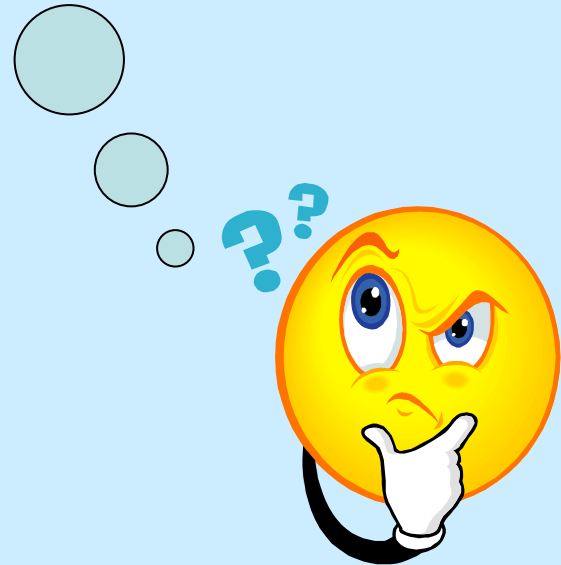


# Questions to consider..

1. What type of government system would you consider a monarchy?
2. What type of economy do we usually associate with a unitary form of government?
3. What are the advantages of [*insert type of government*]? What are the disadvantages of [*insert type of government*]?
4. Which type of government might be best suited for a small country? Which type of government might be best suited for a large country?
5. What kind of provisions might a unitary government need to put in place to keep power centralized?
6. How is power shared in a confederate government?
7. Could a unitary government be a form of a democracy? Why not?
8. What is the benefit of dividing a country into states that all have some degree of political power? What are drawbacks to having states?
9. Why did the confederacy that was set up in the early days of the United States fail?



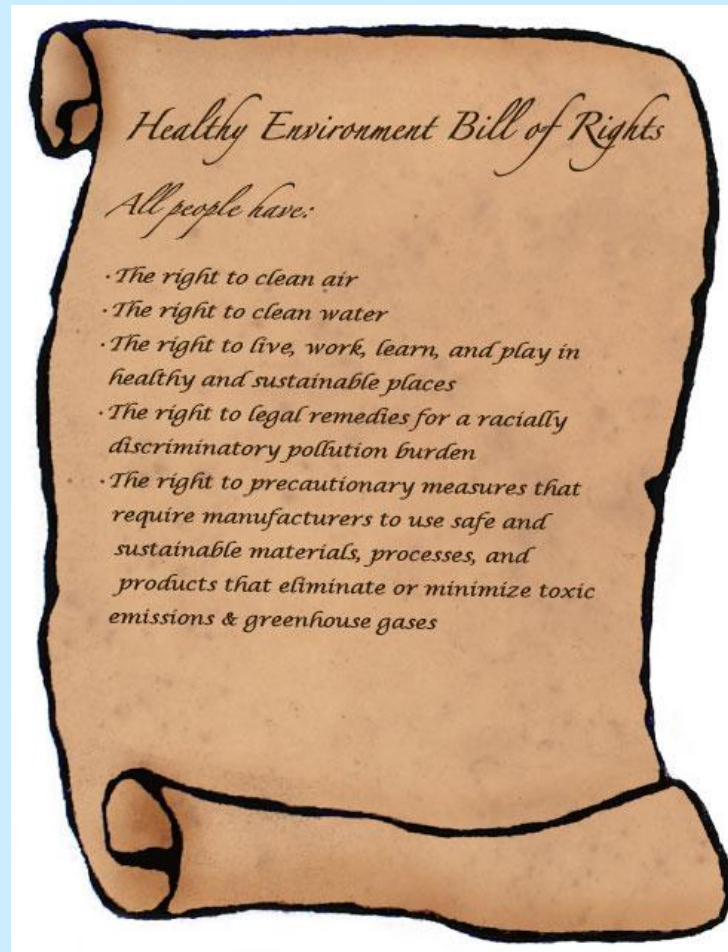
Purposes of Government  
or WHY? Government



# 1. Solve conflicts between people



## 2. Protect the Rights of Citizens



# 3. Protect the environment



# 4. Socialize young people

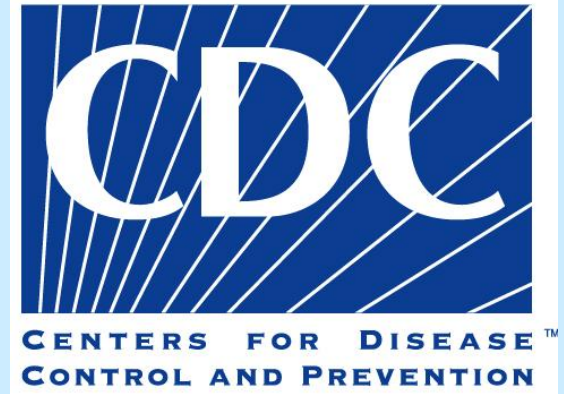




# 5. Provide National Security

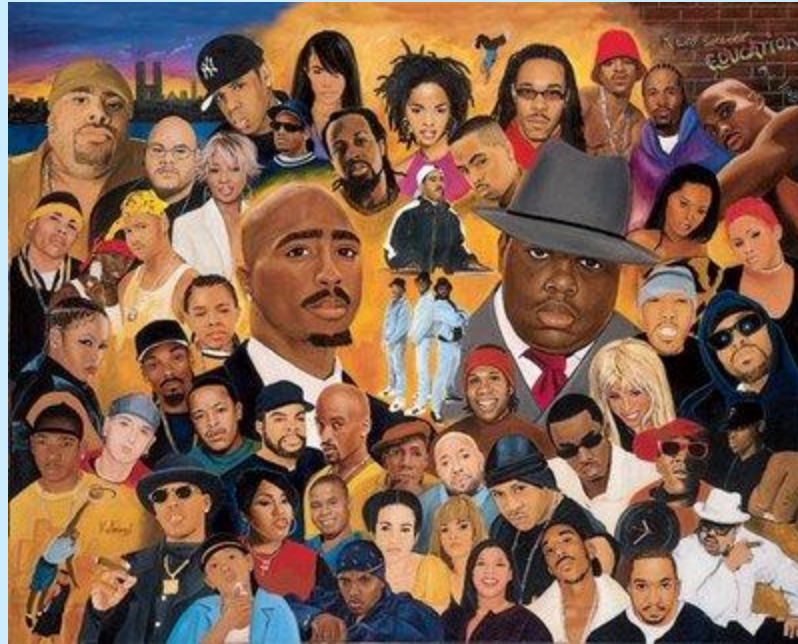


# 6. Promote the health, safety, and tranquility of the nation





# 7. Preserve culture and belief systems



# 8. Satisfy common needs and desires

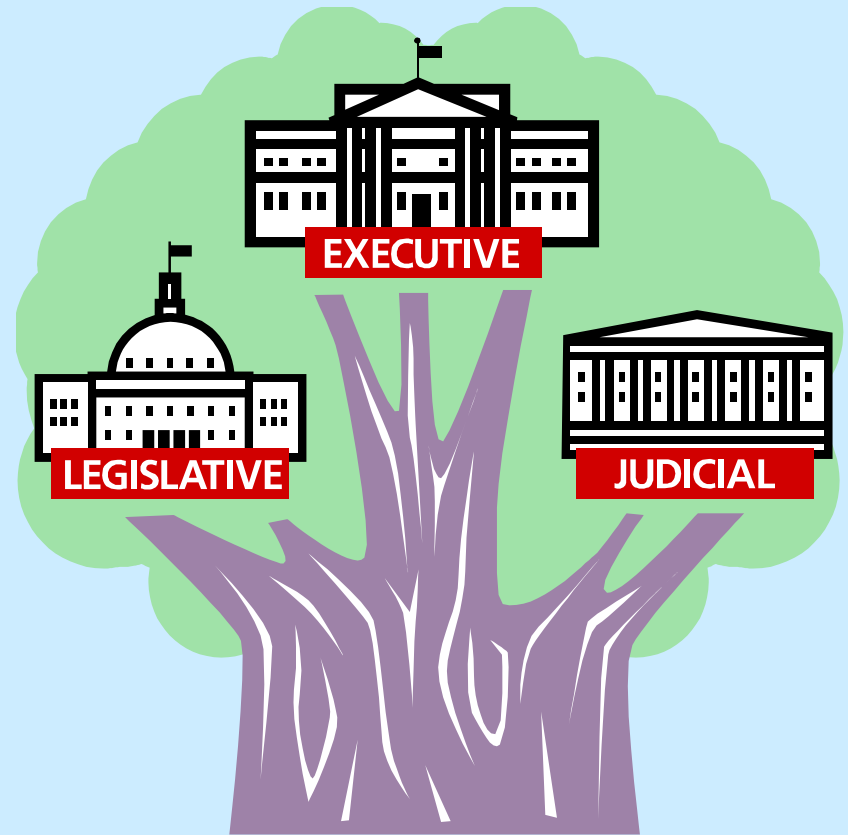




# Principles of Democracy

# Separation of Powers

- Definition:
  - The Split of power **IN** the government
- Examples
  - The 3 branches of government.
  - Judicial
  - Executive
  - Legislative



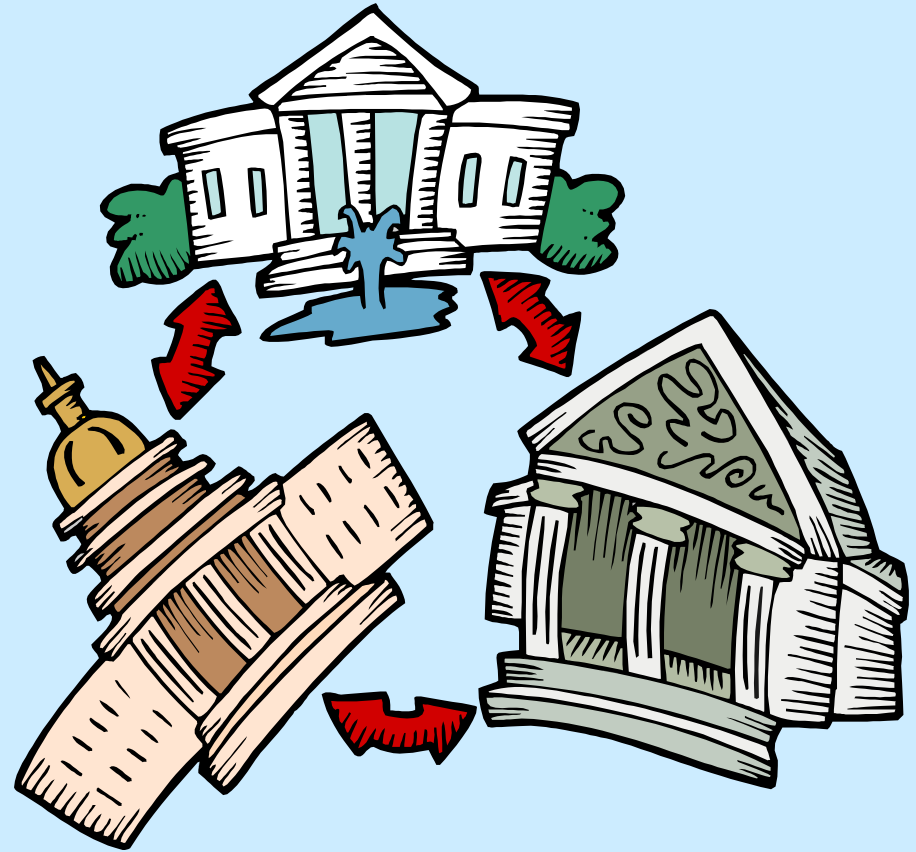
# Federalism

- Definition
  - The *division* of government power between a National and State government
- Examples
  - Delegated-
  - Reserved-
  - Concurrent-
  - Denied-
  - Hint remember the class you are taking... NSL



# Checks and Balances

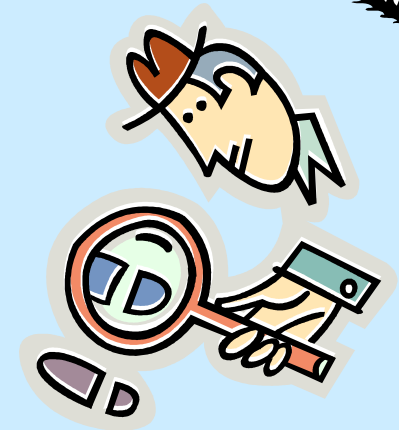
- Definition
  - It gives each branch of government the power to watch over and balance the other two
- Examples
  - Veto (executive)
  - Judicial Review (judicial)
  - Declare War (Legislative)





# Judicial Review

- An example of a check and balance... It gives the Supreme Court the power to examine laws and governmental actions and make sure that they are constitutional
- Example: Brown vs. The Board of Education ... began the integration of public schools-declared segregation unconstitutional!



# Popular Sovereignty

- Popular= People
- Sovereignty = Power
- Definition- The people have the power within the government
- Examples- Voting in an election





# Rule of Law

- Definition-
  - All people follow laws including government officials
- Example
  - The President can get a speeding ticket if pulled over.
  - If the President commits murder he/she would be put on trial, and if found guilty put in jail.



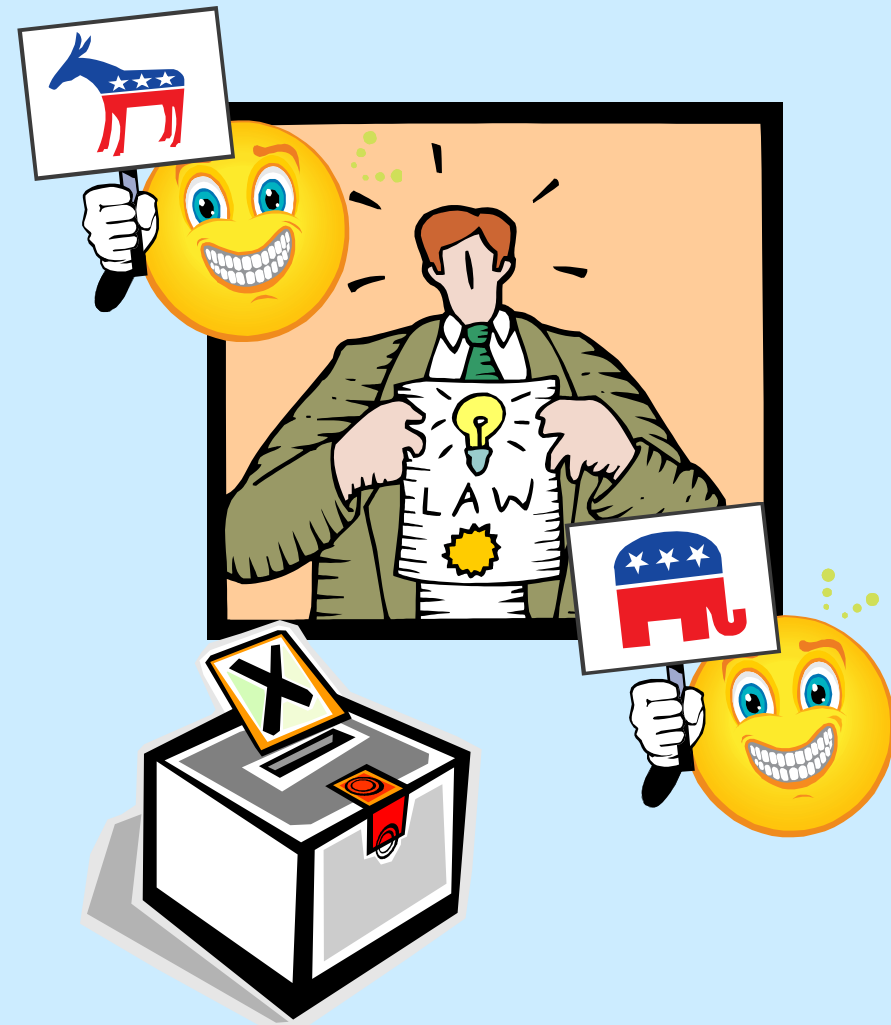
# Limited Government

- Definition-
  - Controls over the government
  - The government has specific powers, set in the Constitution, all others are reserved to the people and the states, unless deemed necessary and proper by Congress.



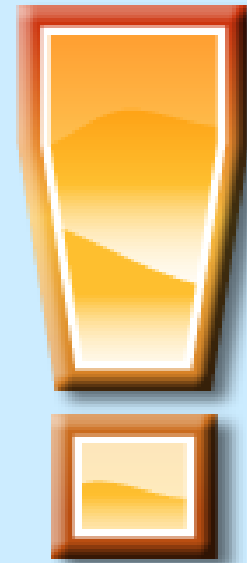
# Representative Democracy

- People vote for a person or persons to make laws and decisions
- Example
  - In the US people elect a president, congressmen, Senators, Governors, State legislators, and county representatives.



# Reminders!!!

- These 8 principles are the foundation for many of our discussions and notes... Many HSA Questions are designed around these ideas.



# Important Documents

[Declaration of Independence](#)

[Articles of Confederation](#)

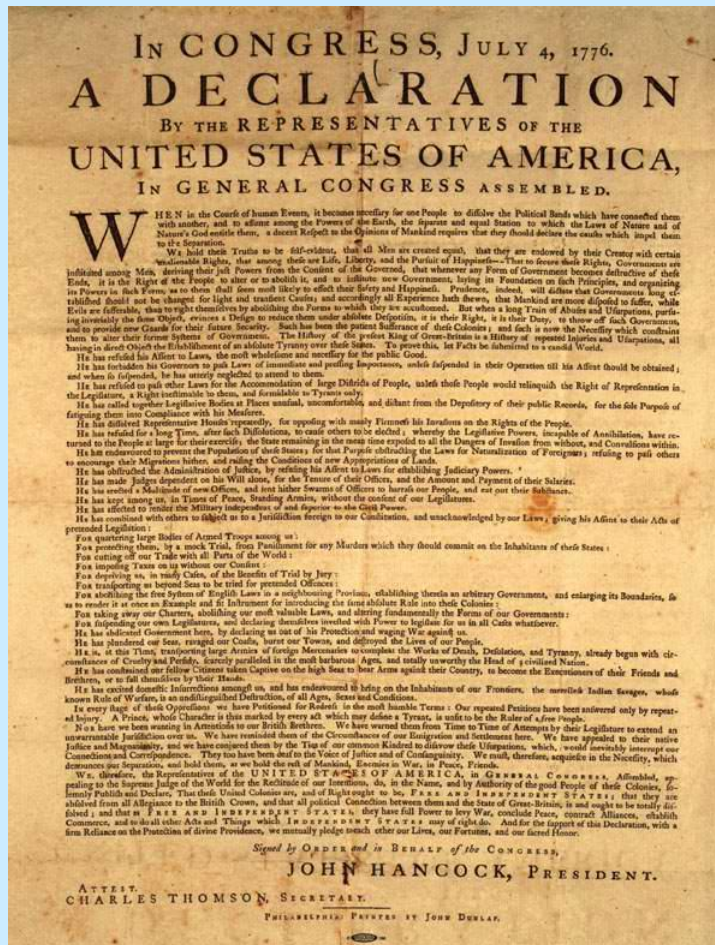
[United States Constitution](#)

[Bill of Rights](#)

[Magna Carta \(Charta\)](#)



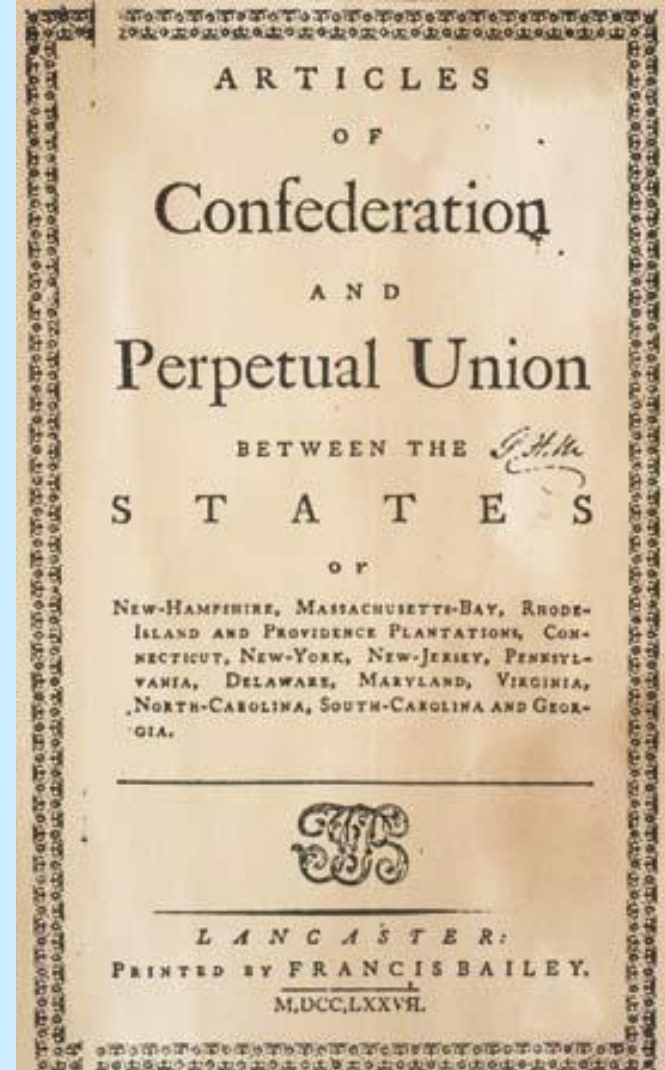
# Declaration of Independence



- Written during the summer of 1776 official declared July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776
- Proclaimed (told) of the 13 colonies independence from Great Britain (England)
- It is a written petition to the King of England, explaining why the Colonies are wanting to become independent... they even charge the King with various Crimes

# Articles of Confederation

- The first United States Government (1777-1789)
- Created a “firm league (group) of Friendship” among the thirteen states.
- Some states had more power than the national government.
- National government was fairly weak
- Did not work, and was changed after the revolutionary war ended.





# United States Constitution



- Written in 1787. Ratified (approved) in 1789.
- Set basic principles upon which the US government was built and how it operates today.
- Replaced the Articles of Confederation
- Has 7 Articles, and 27 Amendments...
- is nick-named a Living Document because it can be changed/adapted to meet the current needs of the country and its citizens.



# Bill of Rights

## The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

### Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### Article II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

### Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

### Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be

deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

### Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

### Article VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

### Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

### Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

### Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

*A reminder to be ever vigilant in the protection of these rights  
Presented in loving memory of Corliss Lamont 1902-1995*

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee  
New York, NY 10010

- The first 10 amendments of the Constitution
- Many states would not ratify the Constitution without the addition of the Bill of Rights
- The Bill of Rights protects the peoples individual freedoms..
- Protection from the Government

# Magna Carta (Charta)

- Written originally in 1215 (it has been revised numerous times) by British Nobles
- It limited the King's power and gave the citizens of England some protection from the government
- Many of US ideas were adapted from the Magna Carta.

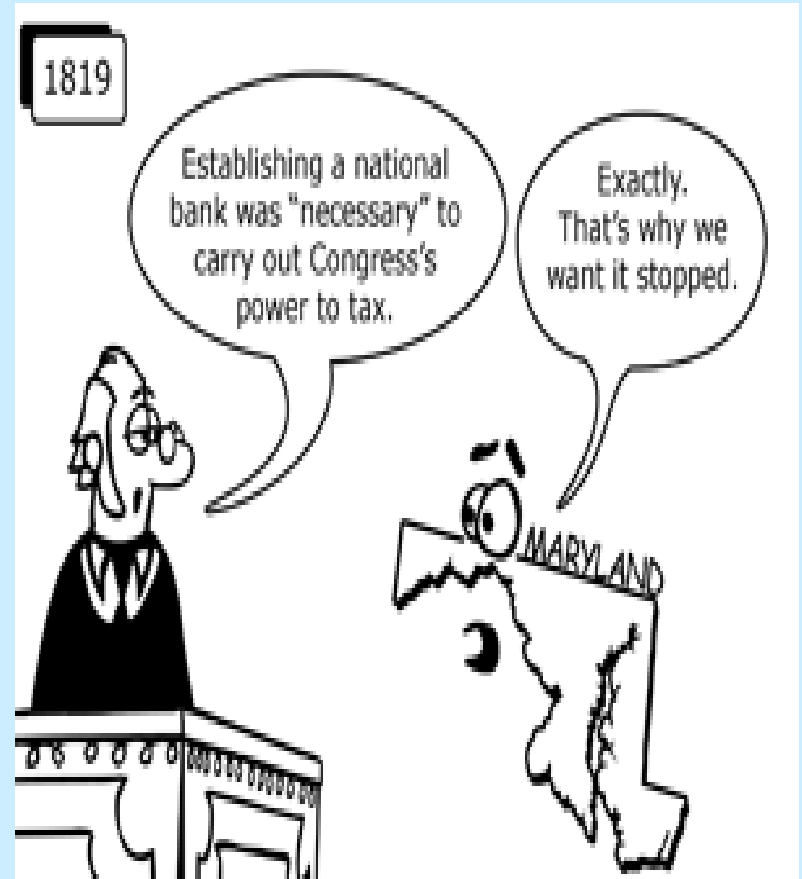


# Landmark Supreme Court Cases

- [McCullouch v. Maryland](#)
- [Marbury v. Madison](#)
- [Plessy v. Ferguson](#)
- [Miranda v. Arizona](#)
- [Gideon v. Wainwright](#)
- [Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka Kansas](#)
- [Tinker v. Des Moines](#)
- [New Jersey v. TLO](#)

# McCulloch v. Maryland

What happened	What I have to know
<p>Maryland attempted to tax the US bank. McCulloch the Bank Manager refused to pay, Maryland Sued and the case went all the way to the supreme Court. The Supreme Court agreed with McCulloch and that this tax was allowed under Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <u>Necessary and Proper Clause (AKA Elastic Clause...</u> Congress can stretch their power as long as they deem it Necessary and Proper for the common good</li><li>2. <u>Supremacy Clause-</u> The US can pass laws that the states have to follow</li></ol>



# Marbury v. Madison

## What happened

John Adams was leaving the Presidency and Thomas Jefferson was coming in.. Adams appointed as many people to jobs as he could... Thomas Jefferson was upset and said the people who Adams picked can't have their job.

William Marbury Sued... he wanted his job.

The Supreme Court of the United States declared that: Marbury is entitled to the commission, but:

The Court cannot issue the writ because the Judiciary Act of 1789, which granted the Supreme Court original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, is unconstitutional.

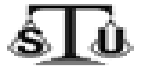
The Supreme Court of the United States has the power to review acts of other branches and determine their constitutionality. This power is called judicial review.

## What I have to know

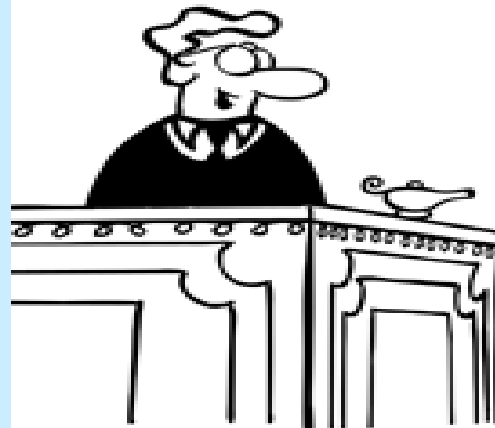
# JUDICIAL REVIEW

Stu's Views

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I wish for the power to declare laws unconstitutional.



Why waste a wish on something you can grant yourself?





# Plessy v. Ferguson

What happened	What I have to know
<p>In 1890 Louisiana passed a law called "Separate Car Act." This law said that railroad companies must provide separate but equal train cars for whites and blacks. Blacks had to sit with blacks and whites had to sit with whites</p> <p>Homer Plessy was a 30-year-old shoemaker who lived in Louisiana. On June 7, 1892, Plessy purchased a train ticket from New Orleans to Covington, Louisiana. Plessy was one-eighth black (seven of his great grandparents were white and one was black), but under Louisiana law he was considered black. Therefore, he was required to sit in the "Colored" car. However, Plessy sat in the "White" car and was <i>arrested</i>.</p>	<h2>Separate But Equal Was Allowed</h2>



# Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka

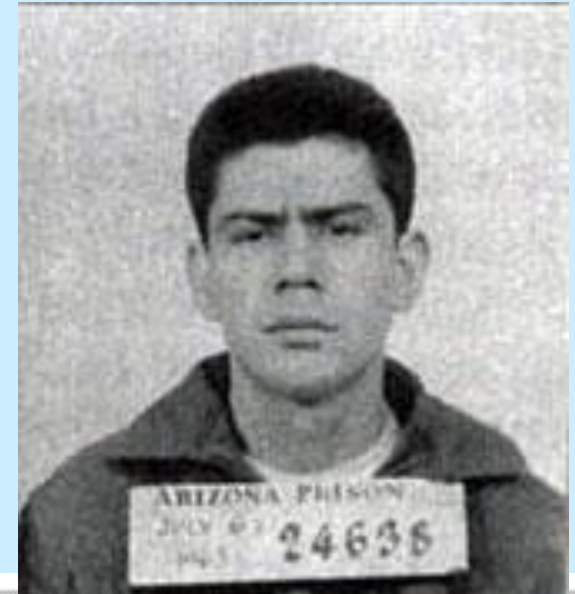
## Kansas

What happened	What I have to know
<p>A 10 year old girls was not allowed to attend her neighborhood school because she was black... her father sued saying her 14<sup>th</sup> amendment rights were being violated.</p>	<p>14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Equal Protection... Ends Segregation in Public Schools... Overt urning Plessy in Public Schools</p>



# Miranda V. Arizona

What happened	What I have to know
<p>Arrested for kidnapping and sexual assault, Miranda confessed to crimes... appealed case saying he did not have a lawyer and did not know his right to remain silent</p>	<p>5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments ... Police now need to inform people of their due process rights</p>



## MIRANDA WARNING

1. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.
2. ANYTHING YOU SAY CAN AND WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU IN A COURT OF LAW.
3. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO TALK TO A LAWYER AND HAVE HIM PRESENT WITH YOU WHILE YOU ARE BEING QUESTIONED.
4. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, ONE WILL BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT YOU BEFORE ANY QUESTIONING IF YOU WISH.
5. YOU CAN DECIDE AT ANY TIME TO EXERCISE THESE RIGHTS AND NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OR MAKE ANY STATEMENTS.

## WAIVER

DO YOU UNDERSTAND EACH OF THESE RIGHTS I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU?  
HAVING THESE RIGHTS IN MIND, DO YOU WISH TO TALK TO US NOW?



# Gideon v. Wainwright

<i>What happened</i>	<i>What I have to know</i>
<p>Gideon was accused and sentenced for breaking and entering. In his home state of Florida lawyers were only provided by the state in Death Row cases... Gideon could not afford a lawyer... he was sent to prison for 5 years.</p>	<p>6<sup>th</sup> Amendment ... right to counsel (Lawyer)</p>



DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS  
RESPONSE REGULATIONS

LETTERS WHICH DO NOT CONFORM WITH THESE RULES  
each week, and to exceed 2 sheets letter-size 8 1/2 x 11" and written on one side only,  
no lines. Their complete name must be signed at the close of your letter. Clippings,  
leaflets or cards must not be enclosed in your letters.  
It is addressed to the complete prison name of the inmate. Cell number, where appli-  
cable, in lower left corner of envelope, with your complete name and address in the  
upper right corner.  
Letters written in English only.  
Letters and newspapers of reproducible character will be delivered only if mailed  
in the form of Postal Money Orders only, to the inmate's complete prison name.

STYL NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington D.C.  
Clarence Earl Gideon  
Petitioner - Petition for a writ  
vs. of Certiorari directed  
W. G. Coughlin, as to the Supreme Court  
Director, Division of Corrections, State of Florida.  
at Corrections State No. 190  
of Florida. EST. TERM 1961  
U. S. Supreme Court  
To: The Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States  
Comes now the petitioner, Clarence Earl Gideon, a citizen of the United States of America, in proper person, and appearing as his own counsel, who petitions this Honorable Court for a Writ of Certiorari directed to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, to review the order and judgment of the court below denying the petitioner a writ of Habeas Corpus.  
Petitioner submits that the Supreme Court of the United States has the authority and jurisdiction to review the final judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida the highest court of the State under sec. 344(b) Title 28 U.S.C.A. and because the "Due process clause" of the

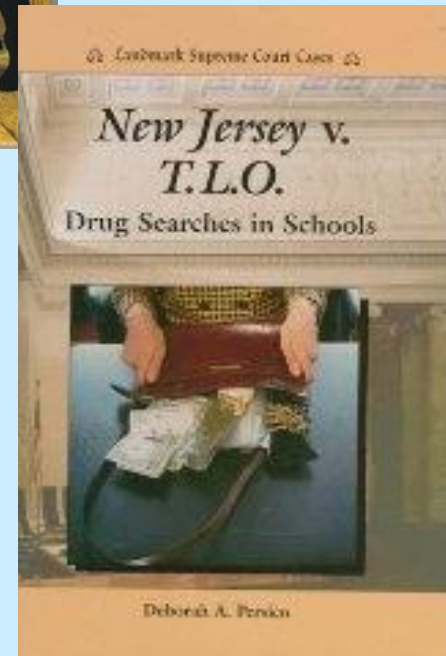
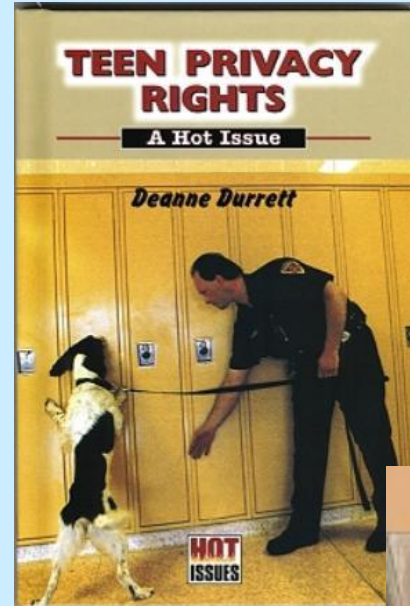
# Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District

<b>What happened</b>	<b>What I have to know</b>
<p>Marybeth, John Tinker and Chris Eckhart wore black armbands to school to protest the Vietnam War... they were suspended until they would not wear the bands... they sued saying it violated their first amendment rights.</p>	<p>Court said that this was an extension of the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment right to free speech... "Students and teachers don't shed their constitutional rights of free speech at the school house gate"... Students have free Speech as long as they don't disrupt the normal school day.</p>



# New Jersey v. T.L.O.

What happened	What I have to know
<p>TLO was a high school student caught smoking cigarettes; in the principal's office her purse was searched and evidence of drug use and drug sales were found. She was arrested and she sued saying her 4<sup>th</sup> amendment rights of search and seizer were violated</p>	<p>The Court overruled TLO saying that the school had the right to maintain a safe learning environment... <b>They said that as long as the search was ruled reasonable it is ok for schools to search.</b> Schools need reasonable suspicion.</p>



# Day 2

- The Election Process
- The three branches and the three levels of government
- Criminal vs. Civil Law

# Liberal vs. Conservative



# Liberal Definition

- Usually embrace freedom of choice in personal matters, but tend to support significant government control of the economy. They generally support a government-funded "safety net" to help the disadvantaged, and advocate strict regulation of business. Liberals tend to favor environmental regulations, defend civil liberties and free expression, support government action to promote equality, and tolerate diverse lifestyles.

# Conservative Definition

- Tend to favor economic freedom, but frequently support laws to restrict personal behavior that violates "traditional values." They oppose excessive government control of business, while endorsing government action to defend morality and the traditional family structure.

Conservatives usually support a strong military, oppose bureaucracy and high taxes, favor a free-market economy, and endorse strong law enforcement.



# Liberal vs. Conservative

---

- Want to regulate industry (big business)
- They want the government to play an active role
- They want to provide social programs and a safety net for citizens
- Economic equality (people are taxed based on what they make. The more you make the more you pay in taxes.)

- De-regulation of industry (less rules for businesses)- Government agencies that regulate businesses actually hurt the economy.
- Laissez- Faire beliefs (limited government)
- Lower tax burden (flat tax)



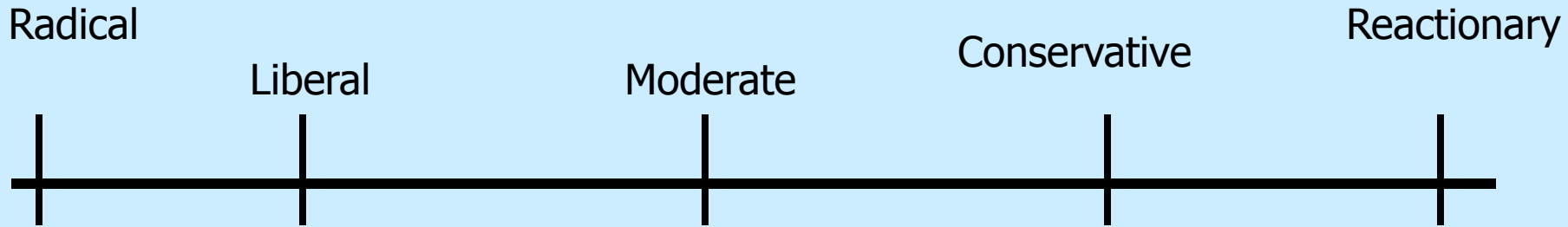
# Liberal vs. Conservative

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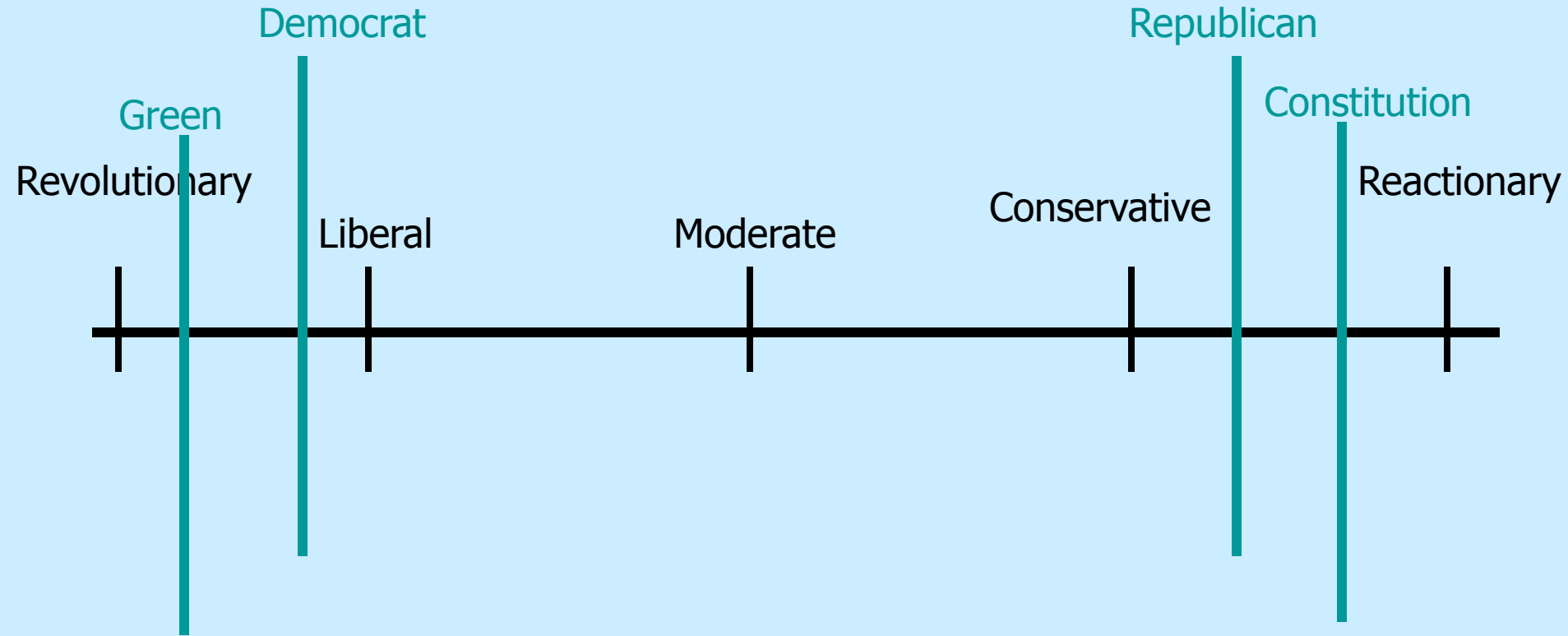
- Support Social Welfare
- Protect minority rights
- Less regulation of social conduct
- Support Environmental protection

- Economic Growth/opportunity
- Limited federal or national government-strong local government
- Conform to traditional values
- Tougher on criminals
- Support strong national defense

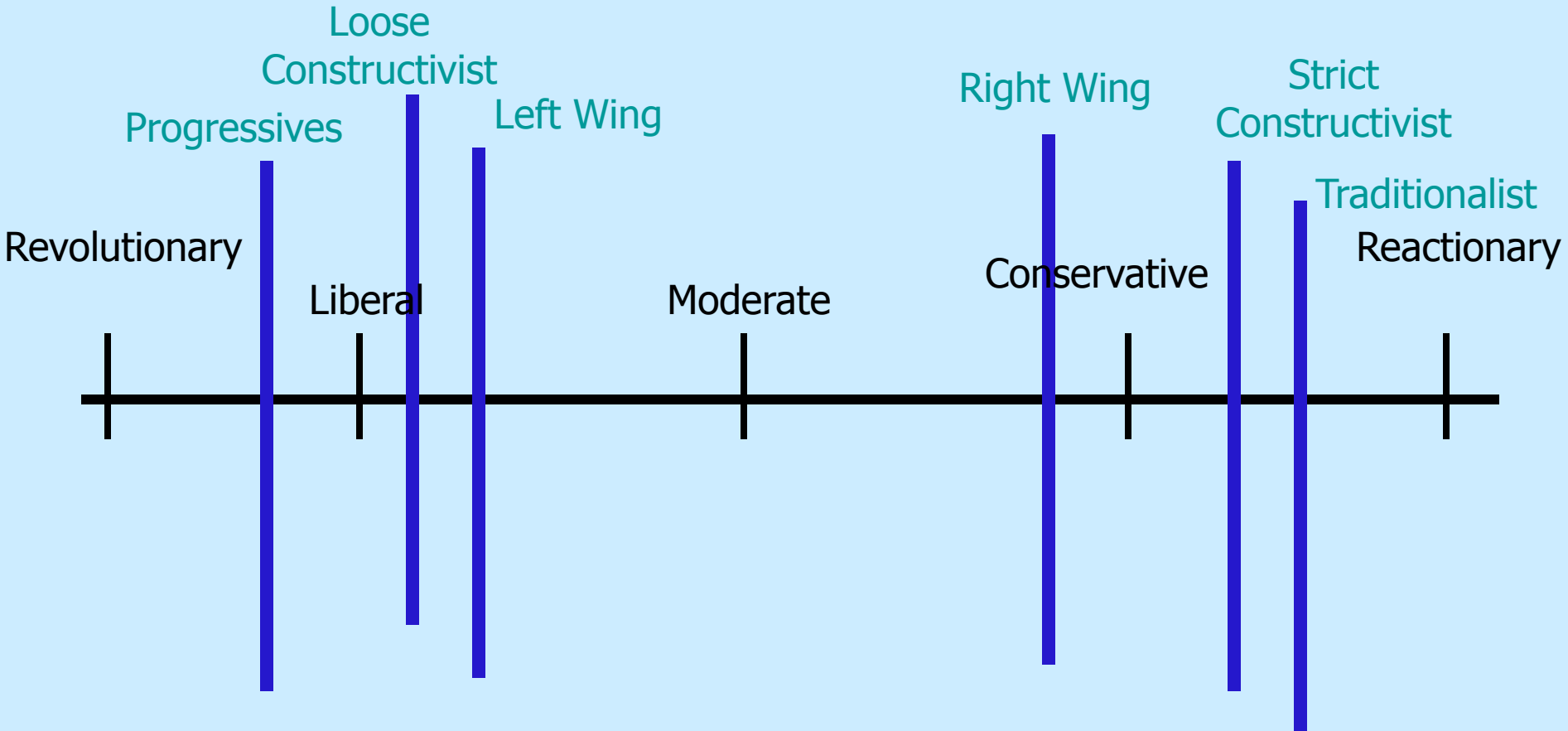
# Political Spectrum

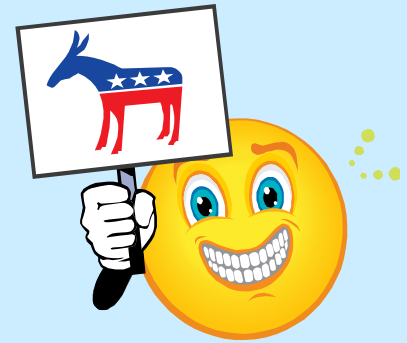


# Political Parties

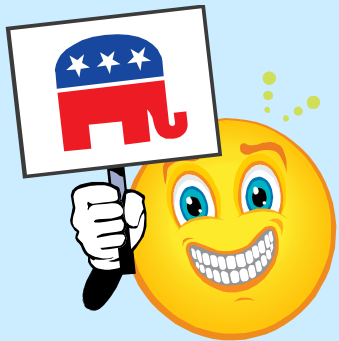


# Other Terms





# Election Process



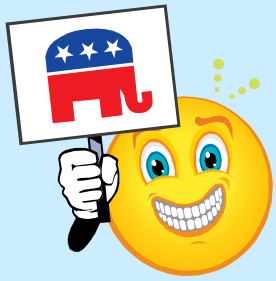
# Responsibilities of United States Citizens

## Legal Responsibilities

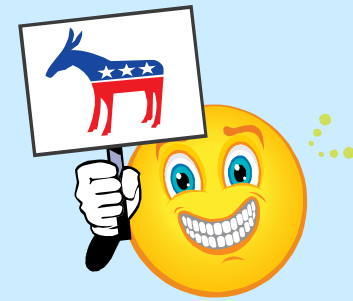
- Obey Laws
- Jury Duty
- Pay taxes
- Males at age 18 have to register for the military draft
- **Breaking these can be punishable by Jail or Fines**

## Social Responsibilities

- Participation in the political process
- VOTE
- Stay informed on important issues
- Raise law-abiding (following) children
- Write letters to government officials

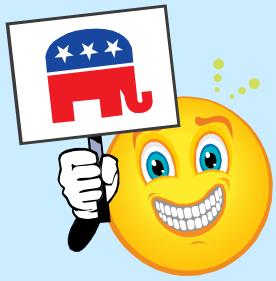


# The Election Process

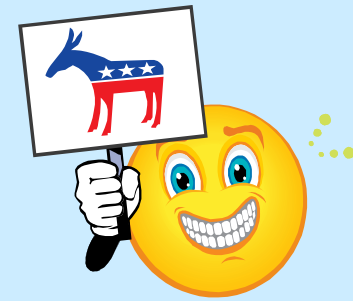


- I. Citizens announce their candidacy
- II. Candidates participate in Primary Elections
  - In a primary Election, **a political party** selects the candidates for President and Vice President, **Governor and Lieutenant Governor**
  - Types of Primaries
    - Open- **Any registered voter can vote for any party's candidate**
    - Closed- **Open only to members of that political party.**





# The Election Process

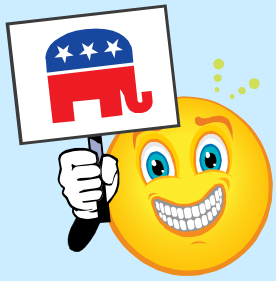


## III. The National Conventions

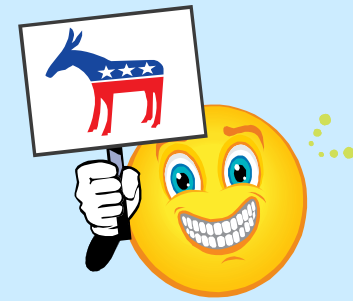
- Purposes of the conventions:
  - Announce Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates
  - Develop party platform
  - Generate excitement about the candidate and election

## IV. The National Campaign

- Publicizes the candidate and party beliefs and seeks to influence voters to select a specific candidate
- The campaign officially begins on Labor Day and ends on elections Day
- Election Day is always: the Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

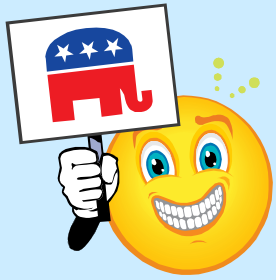


# The Election Process

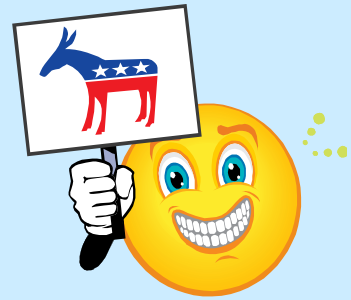


## V. The Presidential Election

- The **Popular** Vote: On **general** election day, all eligible citizens may vote for a Presidential/ Vice Presidential “Ticket”
- Electoral College Vote: **Representatives chosen in each state use the popular vote to determine who will receive the electoral votes (the winner in each state receives all of its electoral votes.\* Except in Nebraska and Maine) This determines who becomes President.**
- Always votes in December **in each state’s capital.**



# The Election Process

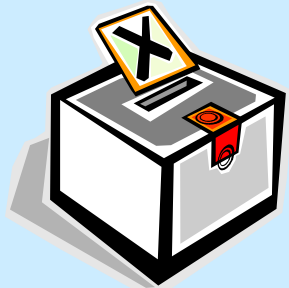


## VI. The Swearing In (Inauguration)

- On January 20<sup>th</sup>, President-elect takes the oath of office and becomes President.

# Vocabulary

- Platforms- The candidates position on the issues. The information he/she talks and debates about
- Political party- A group of people who tend to have the same ideals politically and use their power to get people elected into public office.
- Suffrage/ Franchise- The right to Vote



# Primaries and Caucuses

- Most states have **Primaries** in which the voters vote to eliminate candidates. (*look at your 2008 primary candidate list*)
- Iowa has a **Caucus**, where important people in the party meet and they vote to eliminate candidates.
- Think of the NCAA Basketball Tournament. We start with 65 teams and after every round teams get eliminated.

# Democratic Primaries

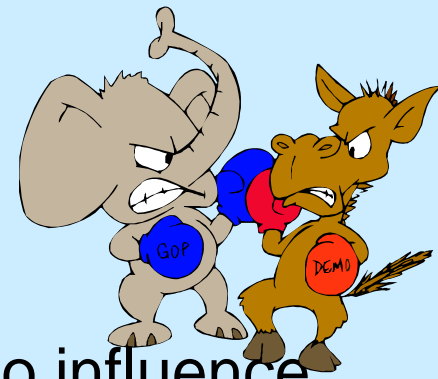
# Primaries

# Republican Primaries

General Election



# Political Parties



- Political Parties—promote a political agenda to influence government policy and action, select candidates for election, educate voters, finance election campaigns, and fill government positions.
- \*The United States has a “two party system,” in which two main political parties(Rep. & Dem.) represent different beliefs in the role of government in meeting the common good.
- \*Third party candidate rarely win elections, however they promote citizen interest and ideas as an alternative to the two major parties



# Political Parties



Select candidates	Parties select candidates, present them to voters and work to win elections.	
Educate voters	Parties inform people by presenting information about issues or beliefs through pamphlets, newspapers, radio, tv, speeches, conventions, etc.	
Govern	Those who govern are chosen on the basis of party; appointments are made with an eye to the party of the potential officeholder.	
Finance campaigns	Parties raise funds to ensure that candidates have financial support to run their campaigns	
Watchdog	The party that is <u>not</u> in power criticizes the policies of the party <u>in</u> power. This party plays the role of the loyal opposition	

# Political Parties



- Interest groups—a group of people with common goals who organize to influence the government....ex?
- Lobbyist—a representative of an interest groups who directly contacts government officials(lobbying) to promote or influence an individual, business, or group issue
- PACs—organizations formed to collect money and donate to candidate with the purpose of supporting advertising and research for issues, political parties, and political candidate contributions.



# Political Parties

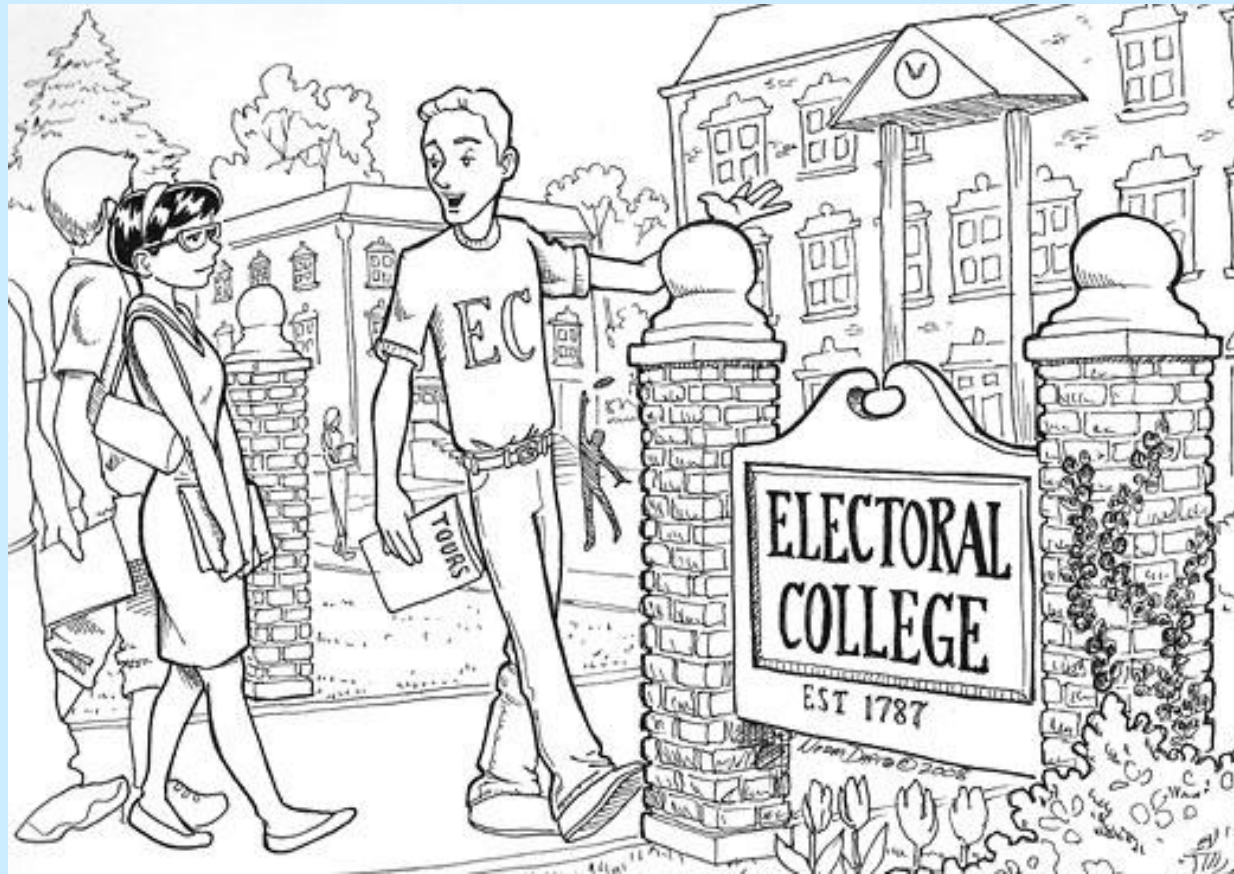
- **Platform**— The political stand a candidate takes on the issues, it is also the information they discuss and debate during an election
- **Policy**- a **high-level overall plan embracing the general goals and acceptable procedures especially of a governmental body**
- **Convention** – Fancy meeting after primary season ends; we have **two** every four years. (One Republican and One Democrat)



# Political Parties

- **Minority Party** - The party with the least people in Congress
- **Majority Party**- The Party with the most people in Congress
- **Nomination**- Delegates from the two major political parties pick/ vote for their official election Candidate.
- **Candidates** – A person running for office

# THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE



# What is the Electoral College

- The US President is not elected by Popular vote (when the people vote)
- The President is elected by the Electoral College.
- The Electoral College is a Slate (group) of people from each state who meet in December after an election and vote for President

# What is the Electoral College

- The Slate (group) is based on how many members each state has in Congress.
  - For Example Maryland has 10 Electors
    - 2 Senators + 8 House of Representatives = 10 electors
    - The bigger the state's population the more Electors that state has.
    - The smallest number of electors a state can have is 3 (2 senators + 1 house of rep. = 3)



# What is the Electoral College

- Washington D.C. has 3 electors and has only been allowed to vote since the 1960's
- There are a total of 538 Electors ( 100 from the Senate, 435 from the House of Reps and 3 for D.C.)

# How does it Work?

- In the December after a Presidential General Election the Slate of Electors for each state meet in their state's capital (MD= Annapolis)
- They cast two votes one for President and one for Vice President.
- Electors are chosen by the voters in their state when they vote for President in November.

# How does it Work?

- Most states have what is called the winner- take- all system.
  - Which means that which ever political party wins the popular vote that party gets all of that states electoral votes. (Example: If most of Maryland votes for Obama, then all 10 of MD's electoral votes will go to the democrats.
  - Maine and Nebraska decided their Electoral votes based on percentage. For example if 40% of the people vote for Obama and 60% of the people vote for McCain then Obama gets 2 electoral votes an McCain gets 3 electoral votes.

# How does it Work?

- A candidate needs to get 270 Electoral votes to win the Presidency...(this is the majority of votes... Majority is defined as one more than half....)
- THE Magic Number is 270
- 270
- **270**
- 270
- **270**
- 270

# How does it Work?

- If no candidate receives 270 votes the election is moved to Congress
- The House of Representatives votes for the President
- The Senate votes for Vice President
  - To win a candidate must receive the majority or 51% of the votes... (a majority is defined by one more than half)

# Why do we have the Electoral College?

- When the founding fathers were deciding how to elect the President they had many ideas.
  - Congress votes
    - This was voted down because they were scared of corrupt (bad) congressmen
  - State legislatures vote
    - This was voted down because it would have taken power away from the federal government)
  - Direct popular vote (the people would decide)
    - This was voted down because they felt the people would pick people they knew and not research the candidates nor make informed decisions.

# Why do we have the Electoral College?

- They finally settled on the Electoral College
  - A group of informed citizens would elect the president indirectly.
  - The Electors are supposed to be the most informed and knowledgeable people vote on the will of their state.



# The Electors

- US citizens
- Can not be members of Congress or a federal employee
- *They do not have to follow their states popular vote... they can vote of their own opinion.*

# Quick Overview (What I have to remember)

- What is the Electoral college?
  - The people who elect the US President
- Who selects the Electors?
  - Voters in each state on General election day... Most states have a winner-take-all plan... except Maine and Nebraska
- What are the Qualifications of an Elector?
  - US Citizen and not in Congress or work for the US government

# Quick Overview (What I have to remember)

- Is my Vote meaningful?
  - YES... most of the time Electors vote based on the majority opinion of their state's popular vote.
- Why do we still have the Electoral College?
  - It would take a constitutional amendment to get rid of it, there have been proposals to change it... It is a safety net to ensure we have a leader.
- How did it get's it name?
  - It based of the Roman concept of one group casting one vote, and The term "college" (from the Latin collegium), refers to a body of persons that act as a unit

# Quick Overview (What I have to remember)

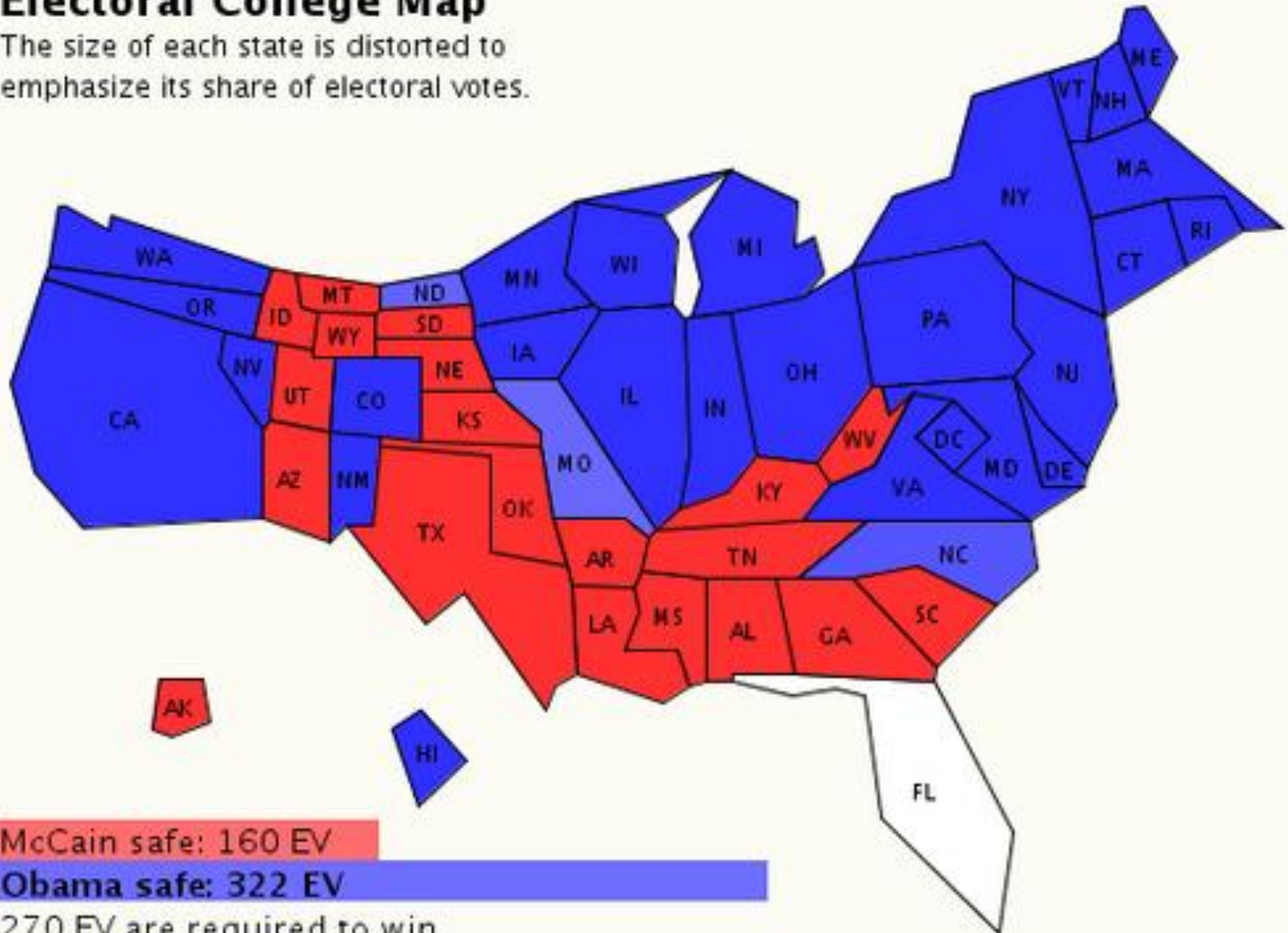
- How many votes does a candidate need to win?
  - 270 votes (a majority)
- What happens if there is a tie or 270 votes is not reached?
  - Congress votes- House of Reps. For President and the Senate for Vice President.
- How many Electors does each state get?
  - It is based on the total number of members in congress... 2 Senators + House Members

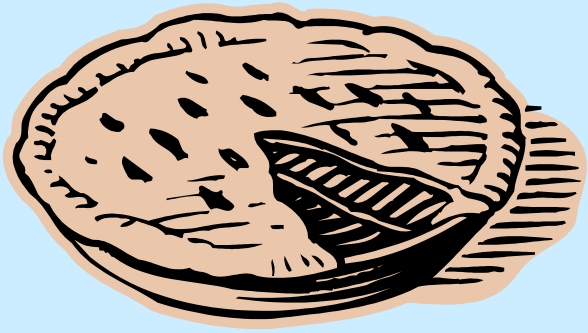
# Electoral Math

# Map of Electors for 2008

## Electoral College Map

The size of each state is distorted to emphasize its share of electoral votes.





# Slicing the Pie

Redistricting, Reapportionment  
and Gerrymandering



# Census

- A survey taken every ten years which gives the government demographic data about the population.



# Reapportionment

- is a new allotment (especially a new distribution of US and state congressional seats on the basis of census results).

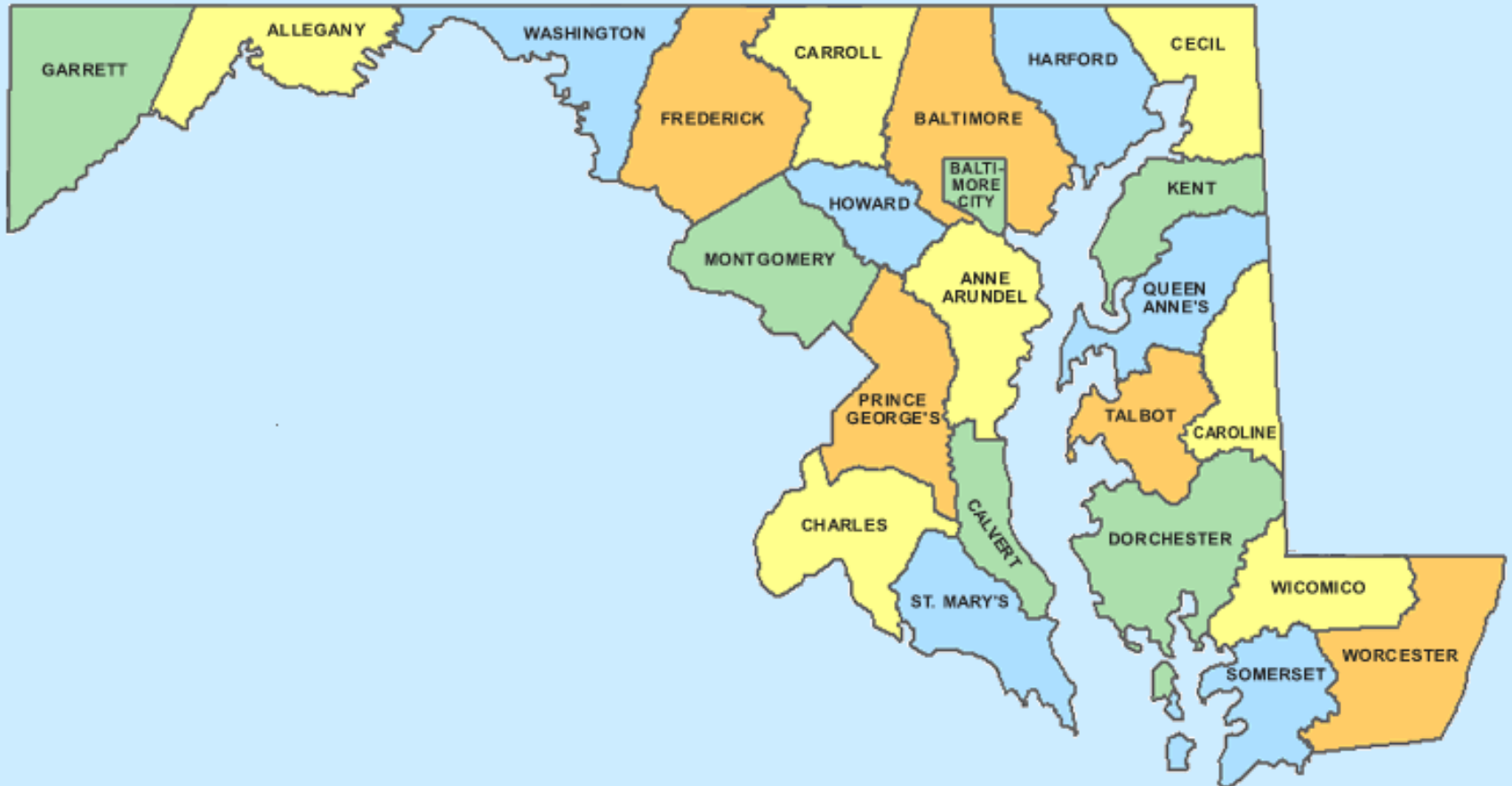


# Redistricting

- is the redrawing of congressional districts to reflect increases or decreases in seats allotted to the states, as well as population shifts within a state.

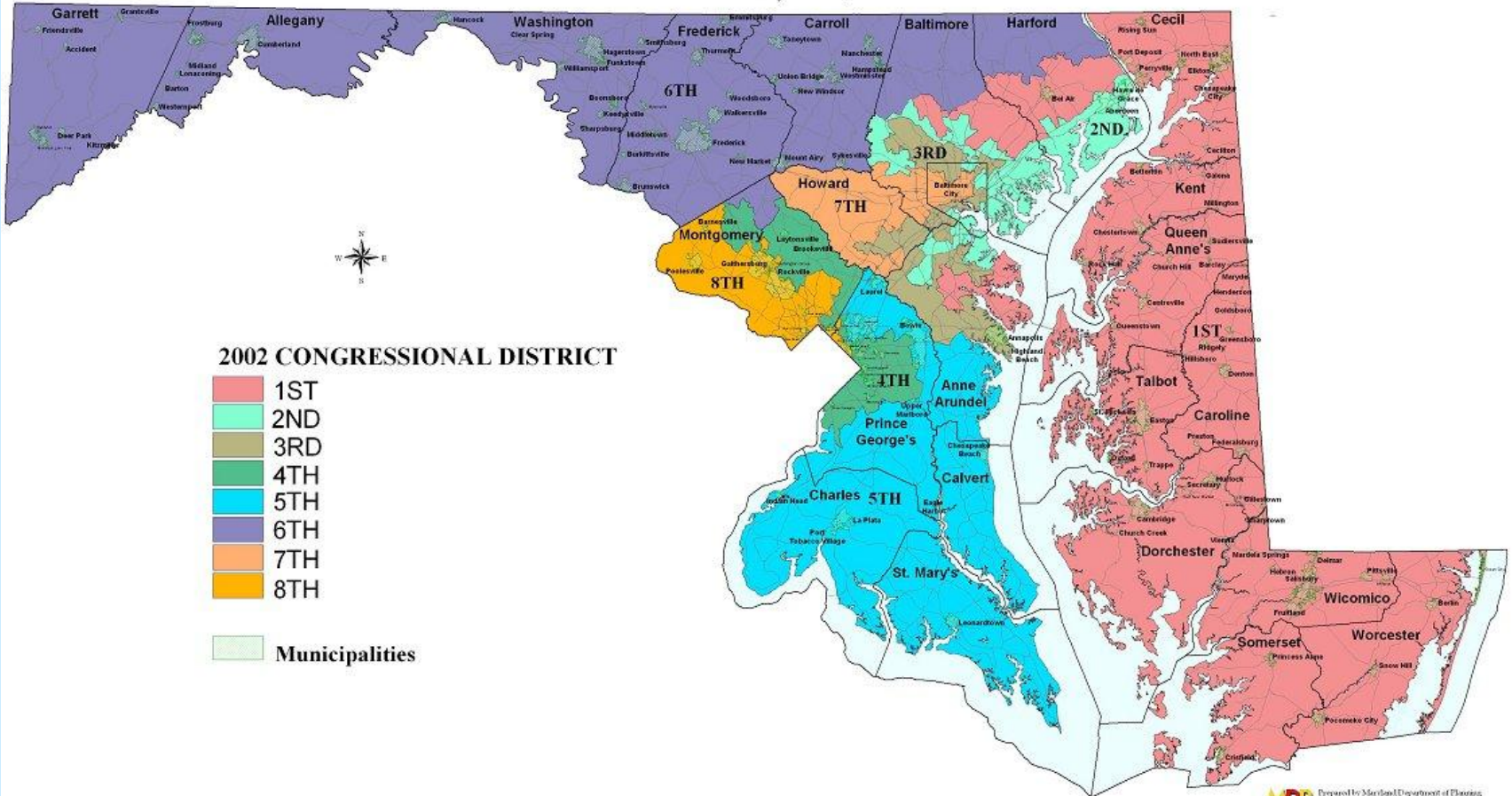


# Maryland Counties

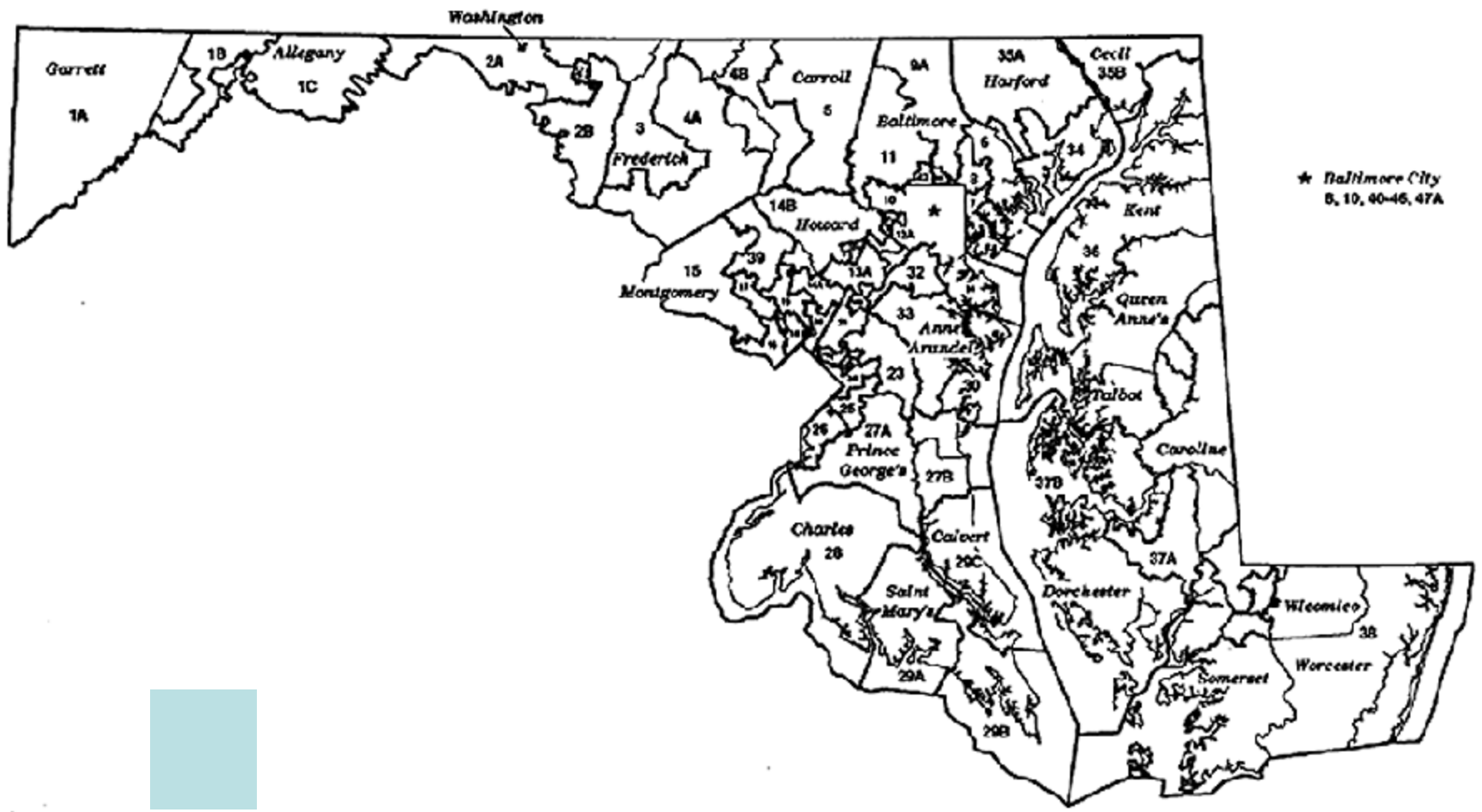


# MD Congressional Districts

2002 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS  
Senate Bill 805 May 6th, 2002



# MD State Legislative Districts



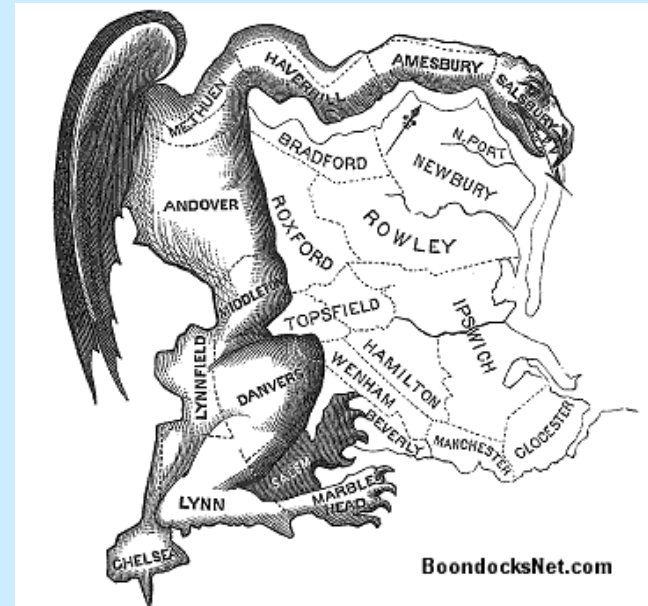
# When?

- The **Constitution of Maryland** and the **Constitution of the United States** require reapportionment of national, state, and local legislative bodies following each census (Every 10 years) . Redistricting occurs in the legislative branch by the majority party.



# Are there Problems with Redistricting?

- **Gerrymandering** is the legislative process through which the majority party in each statehouse tries to assure that the maximum number of representation from its political party can be elected to Congress through the redrawing of legislative districts. In 1811, the Governor of Massachusetts, Elbridge Gerry, helped to ensure the election of two Democratic senators by creating a new political district. The term and subsequent political cartoon is a combination of the salamander shape of the district along with his name.
- Gerrymandering issues have appeared several times in the Supreme Court. In 1964, the Supreme Court case, *Wesberry v. Sanders* outlawed gerrymandering and established the “one man, one vote” principle. The Court also agreed that the **Voting Rights Act of 1965** said that purposeful gerrymandering of a congressional district to dilute minority strength is illegal.



~ Elkanah Tisdale, 1812

The Original “Gerrymander” Cartoon

# Gerrymandering

- When the state legislative and governor draw a district's boundaries to gain (get) an advantage in elections such as benefiting their own **political party**

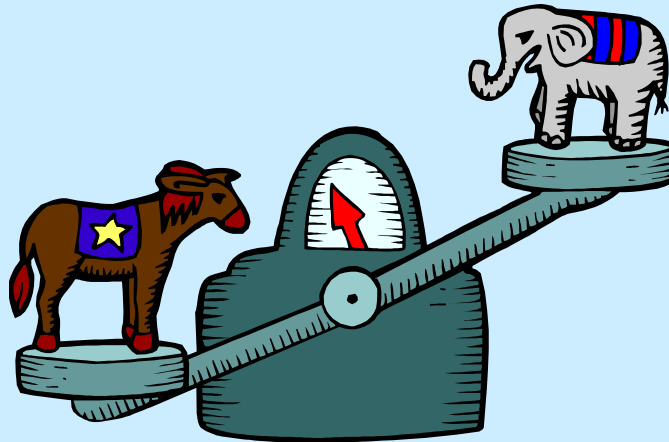




# *LEGALITY OF GERRYMANDERING*

## **Political Gerrymandering**

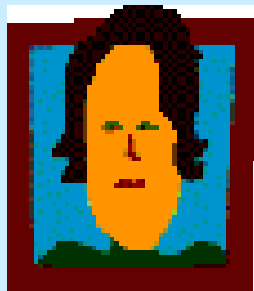
Political gerrymandering is the drawing of electoral district lines in a manner that discriminates against a political party. When used to insure party success, political gerrymandering is usually legal but can be contested. At this time it is legal to draw district lines to protect incumbents of both parties.



# *LEGALITY OF GERRYMANDERING*

## **Racial Gerrymandering I**

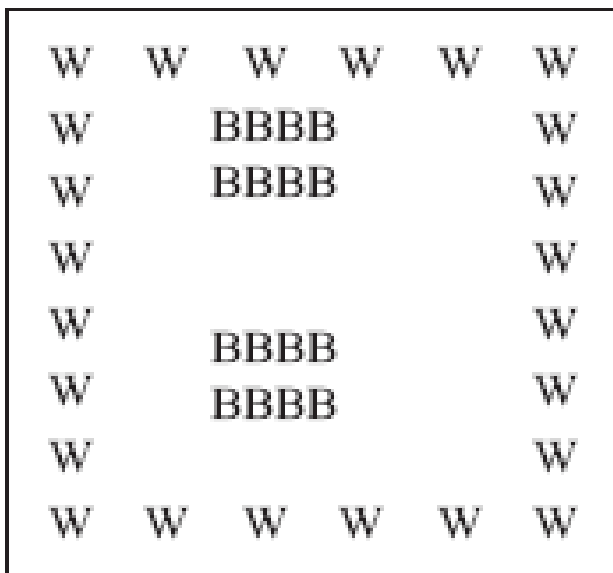
Racial gerrymandering originally referred to manipulating legislative district lines to under-represent racial minorities. Tactics such as "packing" black voters into a given district or "cracking" them to make black voters a minority in all districts can be illegal. This sort of gerrymandering was first used in the South after the Civil War to dilute the black vote.



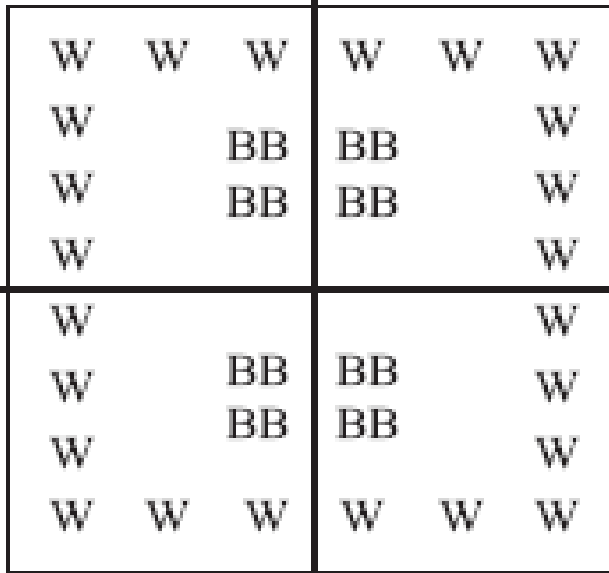
## **Racial Gerrymandering II**

In 1982, the Voting Rights Act was amended to require many political jurisdictions to create "majority-minority" districts in order to allow more racial minorities to elect candidates of their choice. After the 1990 census, the Supreme Court invalidated several such redistricting plans as unconstitutionally race-conscious.

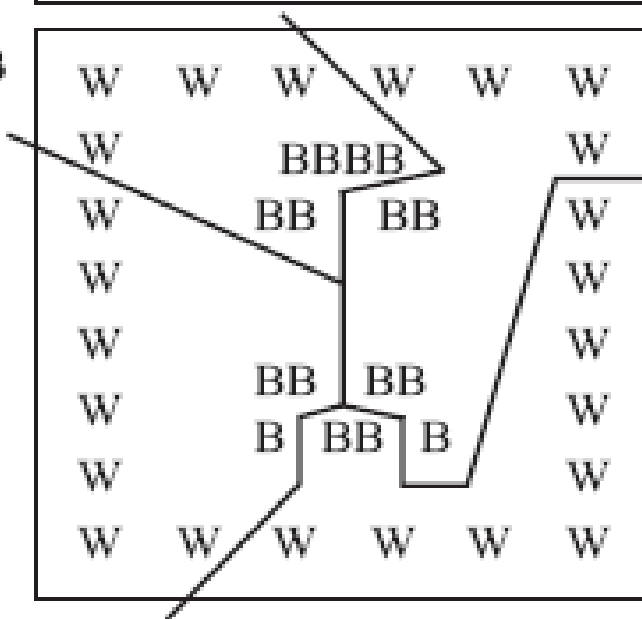
1



2



3



*Sometimes district boundaries are redrawn to increase or decrease the influence of a race or ethnic group.*

**Directions:** Study each diagram carefully and respond to the questions below.

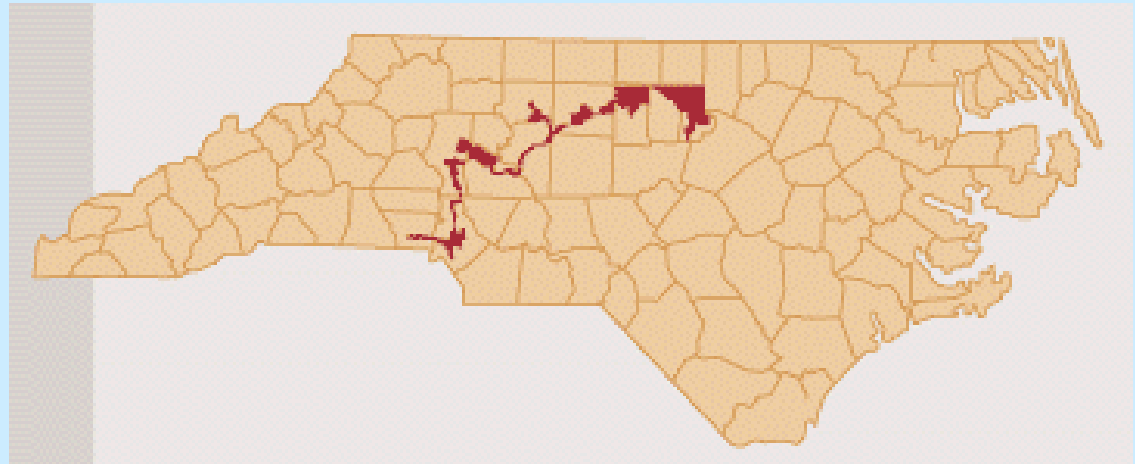
1. In diagram 1, which group has the greatest influence? Why?
2. In diagram 2, the area is divided into 4 legislative districts. Which group has the greatest influence in each district? Why?
3. In diagram 3, the area is redistricted in a different way. Which group has the greatest influence in each district? Why?

B = Black  
W = White

# Does Gerrymandering still happen?

Contested 1990 North Carolina Gerrymander

**North Carolina 12<sup>th</sup>  
District**  
**Eligible voters:**  
412,000  
**Black:** 53.3%  
**White:** 46.7%



## Questions to consider:

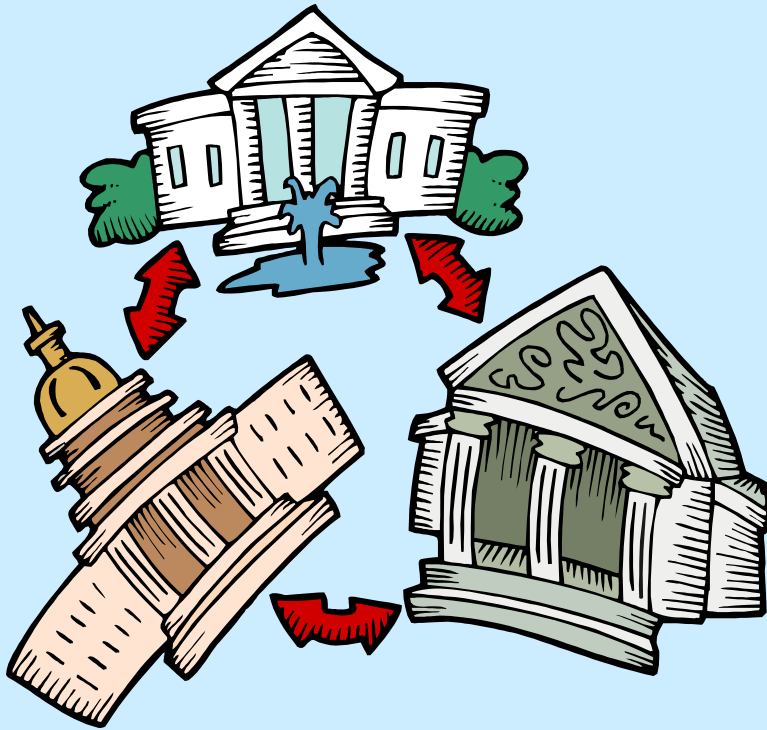
- Why would North Carolina draw a district in this shape?
- Which party do you think was in control of the North Carolina legislature in 1990?
- What are the consequences of “gerrymandering”?

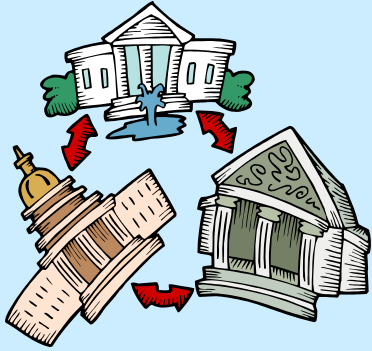
# Class Simulation

- Red v. Blue
  - Rural v. *Urban*
    - Donkey v. **Elephant**

# The Three Branches

And how they work!





# Warm up

- Please match the job to the branch, by putting the jobs in order...
- Legislative
  - a. Interpret laws
- Executive
  - b. Make Laws
- Judicial
  - c. Enforce/Execute laws

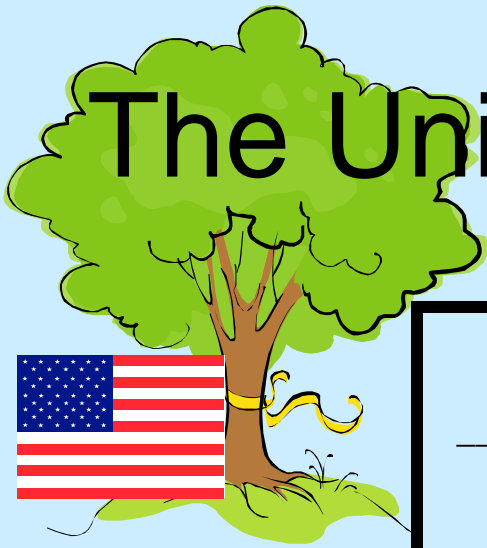
## Branches of Government at the National, State and Local Levels

	National/Federal Government	Maryland State Government	Montgomery County Government
<b>Legislative Branch</b> <b>Function:</b> <i>To Make laws</i>	<b>Congress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>US Senate</b></li> <li>● House of Representatives</li> </ul>	Maryland General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● State Senate</li> <li>● <b>House of Delegates</b></li> </ul>	Montgomery County <b>Council</b>
<b>Executive Branch</b> <b>Function:</b> <i>To Carry out or enforce laws</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● President</li> <li>● Vice President</li> <li>● <b>Cabinet</b></li> <li>● Departments and agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Governor</li> <li>● <b>Lieutenant Governor</b></li> <li>● Cabinet</li> <li>● Executive departments and agencies</li> </ul>	Montgomery County Executive
<b>Judicial Branch</b> <b>Function:</b> <i>To interpret the laws according to the constitution.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supreme Court</li> <li>● <b>Court of Appeals</b></li> <li>● District Courts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Court of Appeals</li> <li>● Court of Special Appeals</li> <li>● <b>Circuit Court</b></li> <li>● District Courts</li> </ul>	** Montgomery county does not have its own court system. Case that are tried take place in the state courts, which are located in MC.



# Notes – Functions & Powers, Three Branches

- Power is **control** , Authority, or **influence** over others.
- The power to govern is derived from the **people** and in the US is exercised through **elected representatives**.
- The **US Constitution** sets up a federal system of government in which power is shared between national and state **governments** and both levels have their own **agencies and officials**.
- To **preserve** liberty, and fair, effective government, **power** is divided through separation of powers, between **legislative** , executive, and **judicial** branches and is limited by a system of checks and **balances**.



# The United States Political Tree

#1

\_\_\_\_\_ Branch

Laws

Bicameral= a

**Legislative**

split into two houses

The \_\_\_\_\_

and

House of

\_\_\_\_\_

#2

\_\_\_\_\_ Branch

Enforces Laws

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

#3

Judicial Branch

\_\_\_\_\_ Laws

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Word Bank

Legislative

President

Cabinet

District Court

Enforce Laws

Executive Offices

Executive

Senate

Supreme Court

Make/create Laws

Judicial

House of

Representatives

Court of Appeals

Interpret Laws



# Maryland State Political Tree

## Word Bank

- Legislative
- Governor
- Cabinet
- District Court
- Enforce Laws
- Executive Offices
- Executive
- State Senate
- Court of Special Appeals
- Circuit Court
- Make/create Laws
- Judicial
- House of Delegates
- Court of Appeals
- Interpret Laws

#1

---

Branch

Laws

Bicameral= a

**Legislative**

split into two houses

The State

---

and

House of

---

#2

---

Branch

Enforces Laws

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

#3

Judicial Branch

---

Laws

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_



# Montgomery County Political Tree

#1

---

Branch

Laws

County \_\_\_\_\_

## Word Bank

**Legislative**  
**County Executive**  
**Enforce Laws**  
**County Council**  
**Make/create Laws**

#2

---

Branch

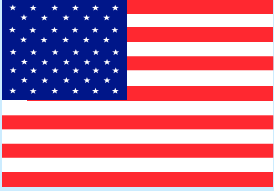

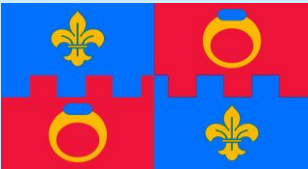
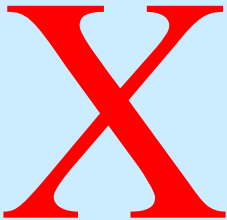
Enforces Laws

1. \_\_\_\_\_

## Branches of Government



Levels of Government

	Executive	Legislative	Judicial
<p>National <b>United States</b></p> 	<p><b>President and Vice President</b> 4 year terms, must be at least 35 years old, a max of 2 terms or 10 years in office. <b>Important Names: George W. Bush and Dick Chaney</b></p>	<p><b>Congress</b> Senate- 6 year terms must be at least 30 years old House of Reps. – 2 year terms, must be at least 25 years old <b>Important Names: (S) Ben Cardin and Barbara Mikulski (HoR MD 8<sup>th</sup>) Chris Van Hollen</b></p>	<p>Supreme Court- life time terms Court of Appeals District Court</p>
<p>State <b>Maryland</b></p> 	<p><b>Governor and Lieutenant Governor</b> 4 year terms, must be at least 30 years old, max 2 consecutive limits <b>Important Names; Martian O'Malley and Anthony Brown</b></p>	<p><b>General Assembly</b> State Senate – 4 year terms, must be at least 25 years old House of Delegates – 4 year terms must be at least 21 years old</p>	<p>Court of Appeals Court of special appeals Circuit Court District Court</p>
<p>Local <b>Montgomery County</b></p> 	<p>County Executive 4 year terms must be at least 21 years old <b>Important Names: Isaiah Leggett</b></p>	<p><b>County Council</b> 4 year terms must be at least 21 years old</p>	

**A quick glance at the three branches**

# Important Vocabulary

**Enforce-** to carry out or make happen

**Cabinet-** a group of advisors to the executive branch... they members are usually called secretary of... Example  
**Condoleezza Rice is Secretary of State**

**Representative –** An elected official or delgate... Example **Chris Van Hollen is the Rep. for Wheaton/Silver Spring**

**Interpret-** To review and examine... to give a clarification of the law and how it fits within the Constitution.

**Appeal-** To ask for a second opinion at a higher level... Example  
**Jose appeals his suspension to the Community Superintendent**

# Roles of the Executive



# Chief Executive/Law Enforcer

- Definition: Enforce laws passed by the Legislative branch (federal, state, local levels). Runs the government
- Ex. Call out National guard in crisis, grants pardons





# Chief Executive

- Examples:
  - State level: carries out state laws, supervises state executive depts.
  - Local level: carry out county/city laws

# Chief (Head) of State

- Definition: Represents the nation, symbol of the people and leadership
- Federal Example: host foreign leaders, gives speeches, throw out 1<sup>st</sup> pitch of World Series



# Chief of State

State Examples: Symbol of MD leadership,  
attends MD sporting events, hosts  
dinners/parties

Local Examples: Symbol of Mont. Co.

# Commander in Chief

- Definition: In charge of the military.
- Federal Example: decides to attack other nations



# Commander in Chief

- State Example: Controls the State police
- Local Example: Controls county police (not all counties have police, MC Officer Rodriguez)

# Chief Legislator

- Definition: Drafts (Creates) laws (bills) and creates/proposes the budget.
- Federal Example: meets with economic advisors to create budget, meets with Congress, signs/vetoes laws.

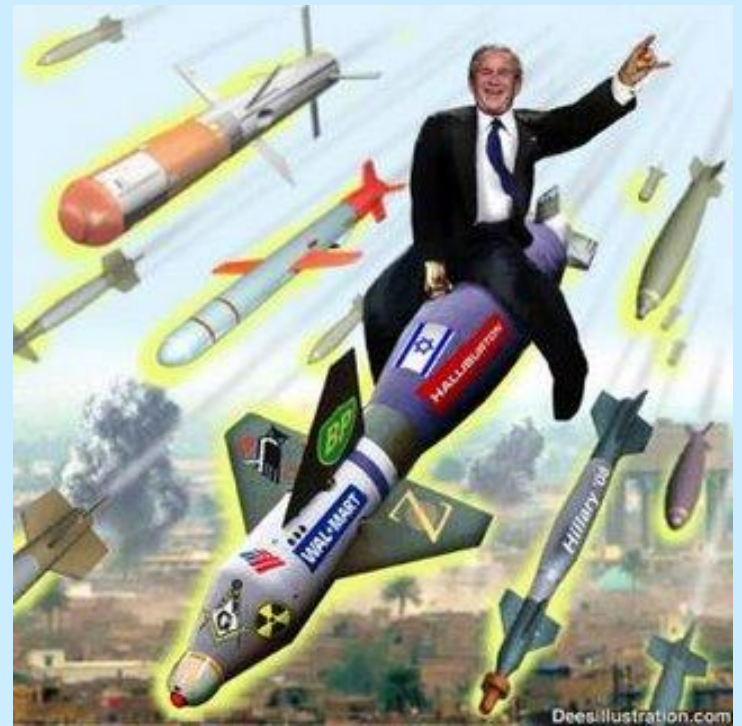


# Chief Legislator

- State: Prepares state budget, meets with General assembly, proposes state laws
- Local: Prepares county budget, meets with county council, proposes county laws

# Chief Diplomat

- Definition: Makes US foreign policy
- Federal Example: Proposes treaties, sends messages/threats to other leaders



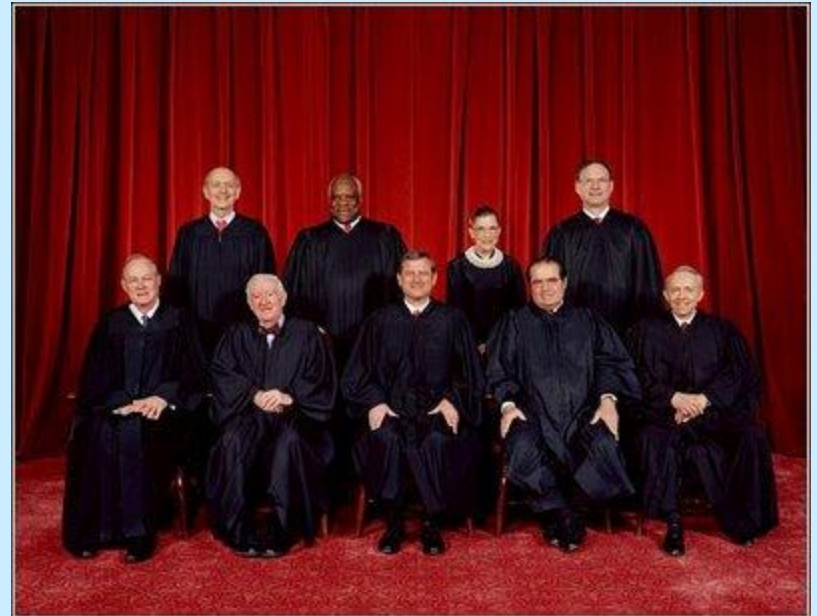


# Chief Diplomat

- State: Make state economic decisions to share with other states (i.e.. Roads)

# Political Party Leader (Chief of Party)

- Definition: Leader of the political party, educates others about party ideas/goals
- Federal Example: Appoint members to Supreme Court, ambassadors, etc. Speak at campaign rallies.



# Political Party Leader

- State Example: Head of political party in the state. Chooses officials for state office.
- County Example: Head of political party in the County, chooses county officials.

# The Legislative Branch of Government



# Who are they?

- **National Level:** Congress (House of Representatives-Senate) (Bi-cameral)
- **State Level:** General Assembly (House of Delegates-State Senate) (Bi-cameral)
- **County Level:** County Council
- **What is their main function?** Make Laws

What can the  
Legislative branch of  
government do???

# Powers of the US Congress

Label each power as (D) Delegated or (C) Concurrent

- Pass Laws (both houses)
- Override Vetoes(2/3 vote) of President
- Collect taxes
- Borrow money
- Regulate INTERstate trade
- Declare war
- Approve appointments (senate only)
- Approve treaties (Senate only)
- Impeach and remove officials from office
  - House impeaches, senate votes to remove

# Powers of MD General Assembly

Label each power as (R) Reserved or (C) Concurrent

- Pass laws
- Override Governor vetoes(3/4 vote)
- Collect taxes
- Borrow money
- Regulate INTRAsate trade
- Approve appointments made by the governor

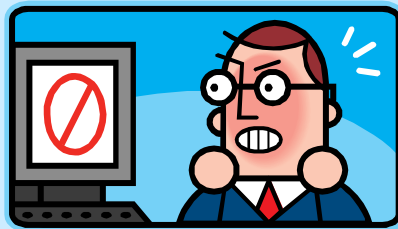
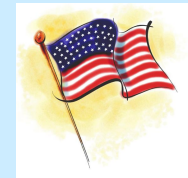


# Montgomery County Council

- Pass laws
- Override County Executive Veto(2/3)
- Collect taxes
- Borrow money
- Approve appointments made by the County Executive

# Delegated, Reserved, Concurrent or Denied

- Delegated power- given to the National Government by the Constitution.
- Reserved power- any power not given to the National government is reserved or saved for the states/people
- Concurrent power- shared between national and state (sometimes local) governments
- Denied- No level of government has these powers



# How does Congress pass a law?

- How a bill becomes a law



# How a bill becomes a law(National Level)

1. The Bill is introduced in the House or Representatives
  2. The Bill is studied by a committee in the House
  3. The Bill is debated and voted on by the entire House
1. The Bill is introduced into the US Senate
  2. The Bill is studied by a committee in the Senate
  3. The Bill is debated and voted on by the entire Senate

# How a bill becomes a law (cont'd)

7. The Bill is sent to a conference committee to work out any differences between the House and Senate
8. The Bill is sent to the President to approve or veto (reject)
9. The House and Senate can override a veto with a 2/3 vote in both the House and Senate

- The lawmaking process at the State level is identical to the National level....you only need to change a few words:
- President becomes Governor
- US Senate becomes State Senate
- House of Representatives becomes House of Delegates
- 2/3 to override becomes 3/4

# Congressional Leadership Positions

- US Senate
  - President of the Senate
  - President Pro Tempore
  - Majority Leader
  - Minority Leader
  - Majority Whip
  - Minority Whip
- House of Representatives
  - Speaker of the House
  - Majority Leader
  - Minority Leader
  - Majority Whip
  - Minority Whip



**Judicial Branch**



# Roles of the Judicial Branch

- What is the main job or function of the Judicial Branch?
  - Interpret Laws

# At the National Level

- One easy way to remember is that You are very SAD!
  - S- Supreme Court
  - A- Court of Appeals
  - D- District Courts
    - Baltimore Division  
101 W. Lombard Street  
Baltimore, MD 21201
    - Greenbelt Division  
6500 Cherrywood Lane  
Greenbelt, MD



# At the State Level

- One easy way to remember is that A Special Cow Died!
  - A- Court of Appeals
  - Special- Court of Special Appeals
  - Cow- Circuit Court
  - Died- District Courts



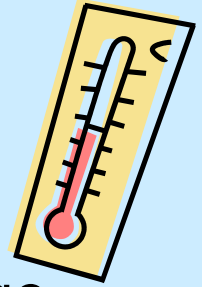
# Remember

- There are not courts at the Local Level!
- The court houses in Montgomery County are part of the Maryland State Court System.

# Day 3

- Criminal vs. Civil Law
- Economics and Economic Policies
- World Trade
- Foreign Policy

# Temperature Check



- Please take 2-3 Yellow post-its and 2-3 purple/orange post-its.
- On the Yellow Post-its please write 2-3 things you are still worried about when comes to the Government HSA ( it can be content related or the test itself... one worry per post-it)
- On the Purple/Orange post-it please write 2-3 things you feel ok about the Government HSA (it can be content related or the test itself... one positive per post-it)

# Unit 4: Attaining Justice and Protecting Rights





# Justice

- Justice is the pursuit of fairness in the protection of individual rights. It includes:
- Fair treatment of all people
- Fair Laws
- Fair procedures to correct wrongs and injuries (civil and criminal justice)
- Fair procedures for passing laws, enforcing laws, interpreting laws and making decisions





# Due Process

- What is it?
  - Due Process is the constitutionally guaranteed right of persons to be treated by the law with fundamental fairness.
  - Put this in your own words...
  
  - A safeguard that protects the rights of individuals



# Where we see Due Process

- 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- “the **federal** government cannot deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process.”
- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- “**State and local** governments cannot deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process.”
- Guarantees equal protection under the law.



# Two kinds of Due Process

## Procedural Due Process

- The administration of justice according to established rules and procedures that must be followed... The goal is fairness.
- Are people accused of crimes treated fairly by police and courts?

## Substantive Due Process

- Deals with substance of a law and seeks to ensure that the laws themselves are fair and reasonable.
- Is the law itself fair?



# You Decide

Procedural Due Process

Substantive Due Process

*Mapp v. Ohio* (1961)

ruled that illegally obtained evidence, such as evidence obtained without a warrant, could not be used in courts to incriminate the accused



# Criminal Law

- Regulate the conduct (behavior) of members of a society
- Most criminal laws are made by legislatures
- Most crimes require an act or intent





# Criminal Law con't

- Misdemeanors

- Minor crimes
- Penalty is usually a fine, community service, or less than a year in jail.
- Examples
  - Jaywalking
  - Shoplifting
  - simple assault
  - Public Drunkenness
  - Trespassing
  - Vandalism

- Felonies

- Serious Crimes
- Punishable by a prison sentence of more than a year.
- Examples
  - Murder
  - Arson
  - Armed robbery
  - Illegal drug abuse/sales
  - Rape
  - Kidnapping



# Civil Law



- Civil law violations occur one person or group causes injury to another person or group
  - This injury can be to the person, to their property, or their reputation.

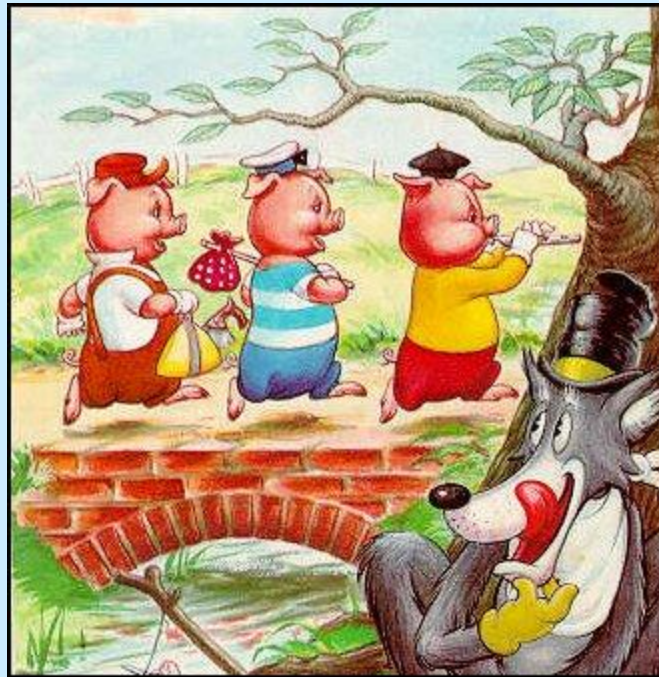






# Fairy Tales

- Listen to the story of the three little pigs, what criminal and/or civil violations do you hear?







# You Classify

1. Tony and Augusto are neighbors. Tony's tree gets struck by lightning and falls on Gus's car.
2. Darwin stops at the local Shell station and fills his car with gas. He then pulls away without paying..
3. Sara and her husband decide to get a divorce.
4. Oscar decides he wants to buy a play station 3. He uses his Uncle's social security number and information to apply for a credit card.

# Criminal Law

- Defendant
- Prosecutor
- Reasonable Doubt
- Felony
- Misdemeanor
- Indictment
- Grand Jury
- Probable Cause
- Presumption of innocence
- Plea Bargaining
- Writ of Habeas Corpus
- Subpoena,
- Petit Jury (aka Jury)

# Civil Law

- Defendant
- Plaintiff
- Torts
- Contracts
- Monetary Damages
- Subpoena
- Preponderance of the evidence
- Petit Jury

# Practice Test Answers

## Court Cases

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. x
9. A
10. B

## Criminal v Civil

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. C

# Economic Systems



# **The Big 3: Every Economic System Answers**

## **1. *What to produce?***

- **what goods and services?**
- **how much of each good and service?**

## **2. *How to produce?***

- **who does what?**
- **what resources do we use?**
- **how do we make goods and provide services?**

## **3. *How to distribute?***

- **how do goods and services get to consumers?**
- **who gets what?**
- **how much do people get?**

# Remember?

## The Political Spectrum



Authoritarian

Democratic

Dictator

Oligarchy

Monarchy

Representative  
Democracy

Direct  
Democracy

# Well...

- We apply the a similar concept to Economics
  - In Econ we also classify countries on how the answer the Big 3...
  - The major Categories are
    - Market
    - Mixed Market
    - Command

# Economic Spectrum

- Where would you put the categories?

Command  
Mixed-(Market)  
Market

Command

Mixed- (market)

Market



Political Spectrum

Authoritarian

Democratic





# Market vs. Command

	<b>Market Economy</b>	<b>Command Economy</b>
<b>Competition</b> Who competes? How does competition shape the economy?	Buyers and sellers compete amongst each other, allowing market to set prices	Competition is limited and controlled by the government
<b>Private Ownership</b> Who owns resources? Who gets profits? How are profits distributed?	Individual buyers and sellers own resources & receive profits (gov't) gets taxes	Government owns the resources and attempts to distribute profits evenly
<b>Free Enterprise</b> How much freedom do people have?	People are free to make most decisions (what business to own, where to work, what to sell, etc.)	Enterprise controlled by gov't; very little personal freedom; black markets (illegal) exist

# Market vs. Command

	<b>Market Economy</b>	<b>Command Economy</b>
<b>Consumer Choice</b> How much choice to people have to buy what they want?	People have a wide variety of choices but are limited by their own personal resources (money)	Choice is limited to what gov't decides and what black markets allow
<b>Role of Government</b> How is gov't involved in the economy	Limited: -taxes provide public goods and -laws/regulation for trade, private property, competition and -promote steady economic growth	Very involved...government sets prices, distributes profits, makes major business decisions

Please add these in the margins  
(sides) of your page...

- *Most modern economic systems are a mixture of free market and some government involvement. That is why the U.S. is called a **mixed-market** system.*
- ***Traditional Economy:** most major economic decisions are made by traditions. Do not apply to above categories.*

# Econ Vocabulary

Word	Definition	Example
<b>Economic System</b>	<b>The way society organizes to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services. The system tries to prevent surpluses or shortages. Also known as the economy.</b>	The US economic system tries to produce the right amount of automobiles with out running out or having to many cars.
<b>Traditional</b>	<b>Determine how a society is organized to produce, distribute, and consume goods and services.</b>	When Bob grows up he will be a farmer just like his Dad, which is the rule of his Amish community.

# Econ Vocabulary

<b>Market</b>	<b>Individuals and businesses make most of the major decisions about production and distribution of goods and services.</b>	In the US people can own private property and decided for themselves what jobs to take.
<b>Command</b>	<b>A central authority makes most of the major decisions about production and distribution of goods and services</b>	In Cuba the government decides what to make and how to distribute the resources. The Government owns most of the land and businesses.
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Economic decisions are made by individuals, businesses, and government. Wealth is made or lost in the market.</b>	A country where the government taxes people and businesses to help pay for things like roads and protection.

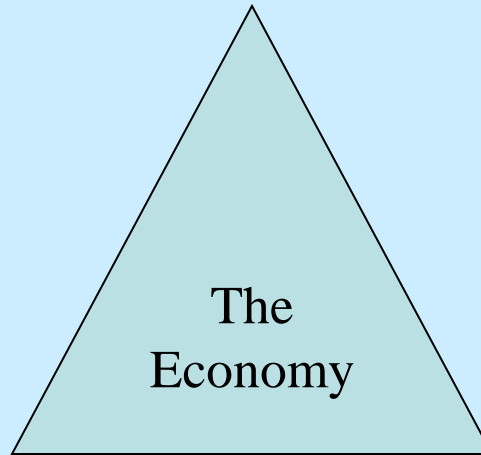
# Economic Policies

Regulatory, Fiscal, and Monetary

# How Governments affect the Economy



**Fiscal Policy**



**Regulatory Policy**



**Monetary Policy**

# What do we mean by Policy?


- A **policy** is typically described as a deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve rational outcome(s).




**How Governments Affect the Economy**

**THREE ECONOMIC TOOLS OF GOVERNMENT**


**1: Fiscal Policy**

 <b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>TOOL</b>
	The tools and how they help the economy grow a. b. The tools and how they help slow the economy a. b.

**2: Regulatory Policy or Agencies**

 <b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>TOOL</b>
	The tools and the effect on individuals and businesses.

**3: Monetary Policy**

 <b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>TOOL</b>
	The tools and how they help the economy grow a. b. c. The tools and how they help the economy slow a. b. c.



# Regulatory Policy

Definition- Regulatory agencies are usually a part of the executive branch of the government or has statutory authority to perform its functions (meaning that their rules are treated like laws). Their actions are generally open to legal review..

Tools/ Effect-Regulatory authorities are commonly set up to enforce standards and safety, to oversee use of public goods and regulate commerce

# Examples of Regulatory Agencies in the USA

FTC

FDA

FCC

EPA

FAA

OSHA

CPSC

SEC



# FTC

- Name
  - Federal Trade Commission



## What it does it do?

an agency of the United States government which focuses on promoting a competitive market and protecting consumers from false advertising and unfair business practices. The primary focus of the FTC is regulating interstate commerce.



# FDA

- Name
  - Food and Drug Administration



## What it does it do?

is responsible for regulating and supervising the safety of foods, dietary supplements, drugs, vaccines, biological medical products, blood products, medical devices, radiation-emitting devices, veterinary products, and cosmetics. Also regulates sanitation



# FCC

- Name
  - Federal Communications Commission



## What it Does it do?

regulates essentially all communications in or originating in the United States. This means that the FCC is responsible for administering the television and radio airwaves, satellite and cable transmissions, and telegraph communications. (meaning phones and cell phones)



# EPA

- Name
  - Environmental Protection Agency



## What it does do?

is a government agency concerned with the American environment and its impact on human health. The EPA is responsible for establishing and enforcing environmental standards under measures like the Clean Air Act



# FAA

- Name
  - Federal Aviation Administration



## What it does do?

regulates airline safety.

They make the rules on pilot training and health standards. Also on aircraft design certification and aircraft maintenance standards and procedures. The FAA operates the air traffic control system and sets the standards for operations within that system.





# OSHA

- Name
  - Occupational Safety and Health Administration



## What does it do?

prevent hazards and injuries to workers caused by unsafe workplace practices. Its job is to define safe working environments, and enforce safe working environments



# CPSC

- Name
  - Consumer Product Safety Commission

What does it do?

- This federal agency regulates consumer products, and is supposed to protect the public from unsafe products that could cause injury or death. The Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates almost any type of product you can imagine - over 15,000 of them

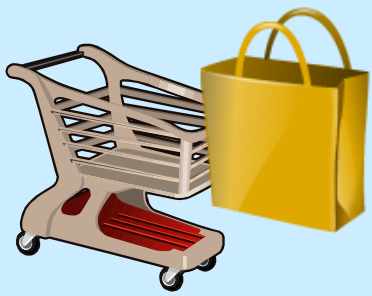


# SEC

- Name
  - Securities and Exchange Commission



What does it do?  
protects investors,  
maintain fair, orderly,  
and efficient markets,  
and facilitate capital  
formation.



# Fiscal Policy



- The government's use of **TAXING** and **SPENDING**... this is how they meet the socio-economic goals.
- Fiscal policy is joint effort between the executive and legislative branches
- All levels of government create a budget trying to guess how much they will spend in the upcoming year. (Example: The president creates the budget and presents it to congress. Congress reviews the budget offers suggestions and modifications.)





# Fiscal Policy con't

- Taxes

- Taxes are income the government receives from people and businesses.
- The government can increase or decrease taxes which affects the economy.

- To help the economy **GROW** the government will decrease or lower taxes. This allows people to have more take home money and thus buy more goods or services. More is produced and more people are hired to work.

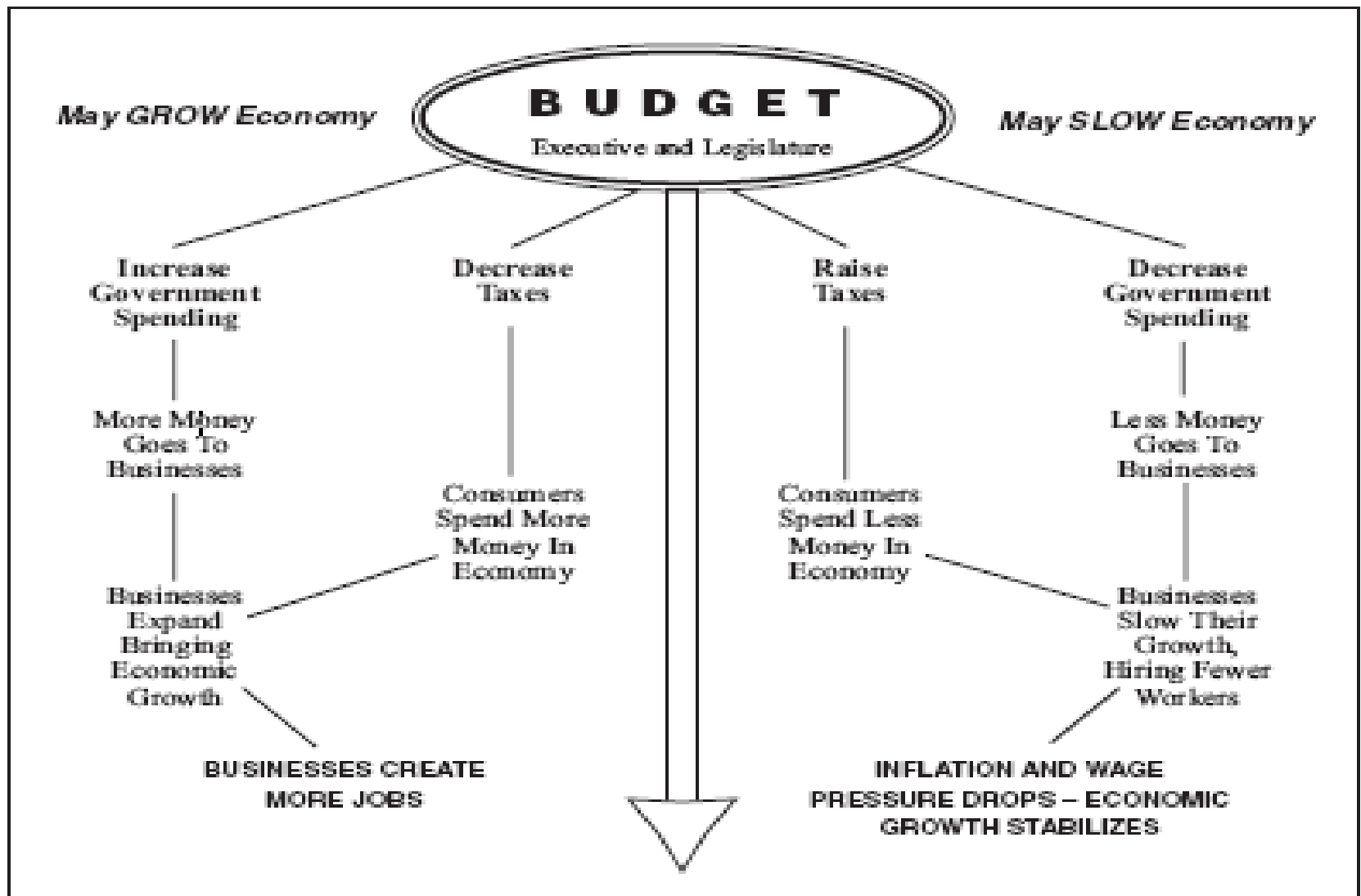
- To **SLOW** the economy down, the government can raise taxes.



# Fiscal Policy con't

- Spending- this is a significant part of the economy. The government uses tax money to buy goods and services.
- To help the economy **GROW** the government can increase spending. For example they could buy more airplanes or improve the roads (think about some programs that Obama is starting right now!) The government may increase spending during a recession.
- To **SLOW** the economy down the government can decrease or lessen spending. The government may do this if prices are rising too fast.

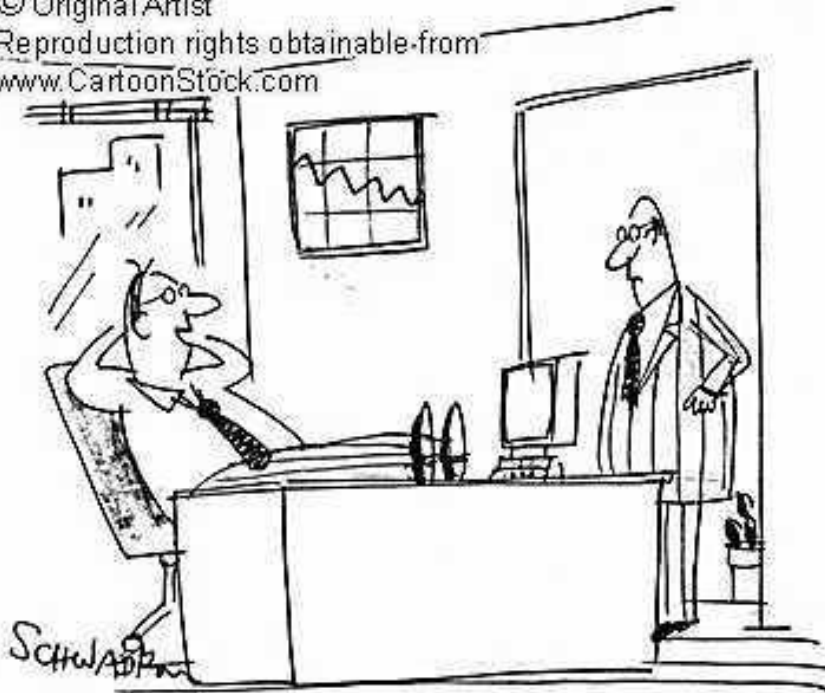
# How the governments Use fiscal policy to influence the economy



- If the economy is slowing down, what action might the government take?
- If the economy is growing too fast, what action might the government take?
- What is a positive and negative effect of cutting taxes?

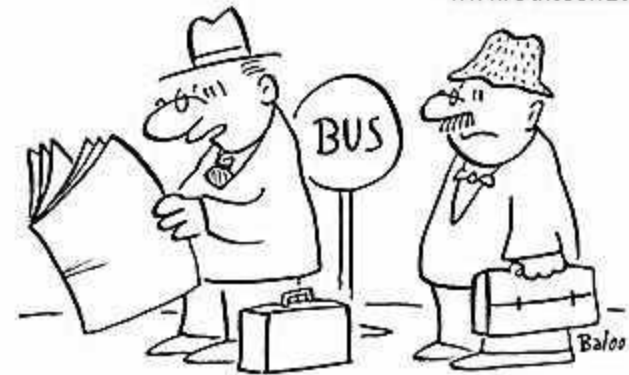
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"DON'T WORRY! SINCE 28% OF MY SALARY GOES TO THE GOVERNMENT, I'VE DECIDED TO WORK 72% OF THE TIME."

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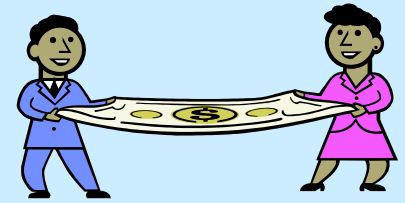


"Whenever the Government proposes a new source of revenue, it always turns out to be *me!*"





# Monetary Policy

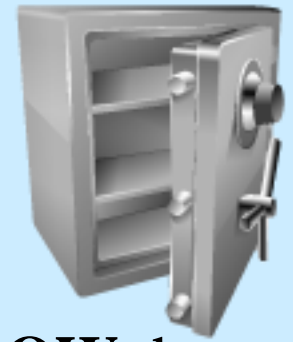


- In the US the job for regulating how much money is in the economy (actually in circulation) goes to the Fed (federal reserve). Monetary policy is the action by the Fed to adjust the size of the money supply, and to adjust interest rates in order to keep prices down, and employment high.





# Monetary Policy con't



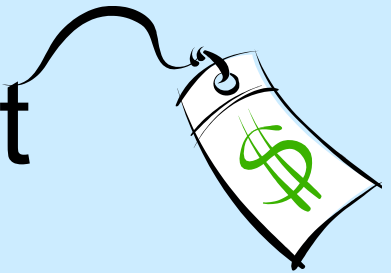
- Reserve Requirements
  - All banks (think M&T, Chevy Chase, Bank of America...) have to keep a certain amount in reserve.. Meaning they can't loan it out to people.

- To help the economy **GROW** the Fed may lower the reserve requirement, allowing the banks to loan more people money thus making them spend more...
- To **SLOW** the economy the Fed may increase the reserve requirements, meaning there will be less money to loan out to people.





# Monetary Policy con't



- Discount Rate

- The discount rate is the interest rate the Fed charges banks, to borrow money. Banks usually borrow money when their reserve rates are not where they are supposed to be.

- To help the economy GROW, the Fed may lower the discount rate. If this happens the banks will probably lower their interest rate to consumers. They are paying less so we will pay less. This helps us out of a recession.

- To SLOW the economy the Fed will raise the discount rate, causing banks to raise their interest rates, which will make fewer people take out loans. Helps bring inflation down

# Monetary Policy con't

- Buying or Selling Government Bonds
  - When the federal government borrows money it does so by selling treasury bonds to interested buyers, these buyers can sell them to other people, one of these others people is the Fed.
- To help the economy **GROW**, it may buy bonds, this puts more money out in circulation, which causes people to spend more, which increase production.
- To **SLOW** the economy down the Fed will sell some of its bonds (usually to banks) if your bank buys a bond which means there is less money to lend and less money in circulation which causes people to spend less, which can slow down production.

# What does this mean?

## BALANCING MONETARY POLICY

### TO HELP THE ECONOMY GROW

- Lower reserve requirements
- Lower discount rate
- Buy bonds

### Loose Money Policy

- Borrowing is easy
- Consumers buy more
- Businesses expand
- More people are employed
- People spend more

INFLATION



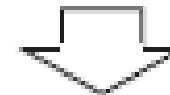
### TO HELP THE ECONOMY SLOW

- Increase the reserve requirement
- Increase the discount rate
- Sell bonds

### Tight Money Policy

- Borrowing is difficult
- Consumers buy less
- Businesses postpone expansion
- Unemployment increases
- Production is reduced

RECESSION



# How the Fed affects the Money Supply and the Economy

1. Changing the reserve requirement
2. Changing the discount rate
3. Buying or selling government bonds



The amount of money banks can lend and the amount people want to borrow



The money supply



How much money people want to spend in the economy



The health of the economy

# What do you think?



# You be the Fed



- Problem 1
  - The US economy has been going through a period of extended growth. Unemployment is at its lowest point in decades, and companies are beginning to compete for workers by increasing wages. The Federal Reserve is concerned that these wage increases will result in higher prices throughout the economy.
  - What should the Fed do to counteract (fix) this trend?
  - Why might it work?



# You be the Fed



- Problem 2
  - The US economy seems to be slowing. Economic problems around the world are hurting the profits of US businesses in the US because fewer people are buying their products. Companies have begun to lay off workers in the US, and consumers are buying less than they did before.
  - What should the Fed do to counteract (fix) this trend?
  - Why might it work?

# Three Economic tools of the government (go back to your notes page)

Definition- How the government uses taxes and spending to effect the economy.




- Fiscal Tools
  - To Grow
    - Cut taxes
    - Raise spending
  - To Slow
    - Raise taxes
    - Cut spending


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

**How Governments Affect the Economy**  
THREE ECONOMIC TOOLS OF GOVERNMENT


**1: Fiscal Policy**

DEFINITION	TOOL
	The tools and how they help the economy grow a. b. The tools and how they help slow the economy a. b.

**2: Regulatory Policy or Agencies**

DEFINITION	TOOL
	The tools and the effect on individuals and businesses.

**3: Monetary Policy**

DEFINITION	TOOL
	The tools and how they help the economy grow a. b. c. The tools and how they help the economy slow a. b. c.

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# Three Economic tools of the government (go back to your notes page)




Definition- How the government creates laws or actions to control the money supply

- Monetary Tools
  - To Grow
    - Lower reserve requirements
    - Lower discount rate
    - Buy Bonds
  - To Slow
    - Raise reserve requirements
    - Raise discount rate
    - Sell Bonds


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

**How Governments Affect the Economy**  
SOME ECONOMIC TOOLS OF GOVERNMENT


1. Fiscal Policy

DEFINITION	TOOL
 The tools and how they help the economy grow a. _____ b. _____ The tools and how they help slow the economy a. _____ b. _____	

2. Regulatory Policy or Agencies

DEFINITION	TOOL
 The tools and the effect on individuals and businesses.	

3. Monetary Policy

DEFINITION	TOOL
 The tools and how they help the economy grow a. _____ b. _____ The tools and how they help the economy slow a. _____ b. _____	

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# Fiscal & Monetary Policies

- Monetary policy does not work alone, Congress and the President use fiscal policy to do the same thing.

Use the chart on the last page of your packet and with a partner compare how the government can either **GROW** or **SLOW** the economy using monetary and fiscal policies.

# Fiscal & Monetary Policies

To help the economy GROW, the government can...	To help the economy SLOW down, the government can...
<b>Fiscal Actions</b>  1.   2.	<b>Fiscal Actions</b>  1.   2.
<b>Monetary Actions</b>  1.  2.  3.	<b>Monetary Actions</b>  1.  2.  3.

# Fiscal & Monetary Policies

- How would the actions listed help the economy GROW?

- How would the actions listed help the economy SLOW down?

# HSA questions about the 3 policies

**Which of these government agencies is directly responsible for maintaining international competitiveness?**

**Which of these is an economic benefit of lower tax rates?**

**A better public services**  
**B more consumer spending**  
**C expanded government programs**  
**D larger number of government employees**

**Federal Reserve System (FRS)**  
**Trade Commission (TC)**

**Which of these is a responsibility of the Federal Reserve System?**

**A collecting taxes**

**B lending money to individuals**

**C controlling the money supply**

**D approving government budgets**



# Supply and Demand



# Supply

- **Supply** is the degree of availability of an item, or in simpler terms, the number of items ready for sale.



# Supply Example



56 seats

+

56 seats



=

112 seats

- Airplanes tickets to Anchorage Alaska, is the number of seats available on all of the planes that fly there each day.
- Two planes fly into Anchorage each day, and they can hold 56 passengers each.

# Demand

- **Demand** is the usability of the item or how many people want to buy it



# Demand Example



- Continuing with the Airplane example
- The demand is the number of people who want to fly to Anchorage each day.
- If 100 people want airplane tickets to Anchorage then the demand is 100

# Surplus and Shortage

- **Surplus**- When supply is greater than demand
- more seats available than people wanting to buy them
- Surplus usually causes the price of the item to go down

- **Shortage** (also known as Scarcity) - When demand is greater than supply.
- More people want to go to Anchorage than there are seats available
- Shortage/Scarcities usually cause the price of an item to go up.

# Supply and Demand- Part 2

## Law of Supply

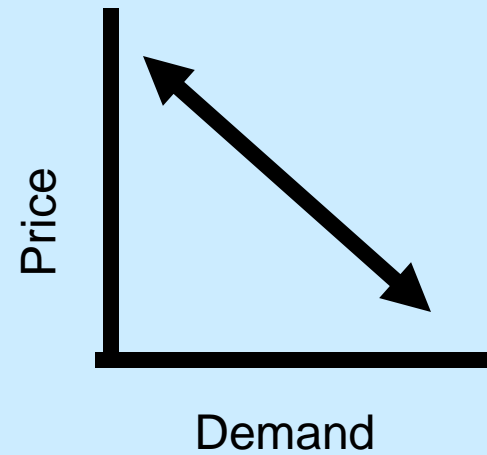
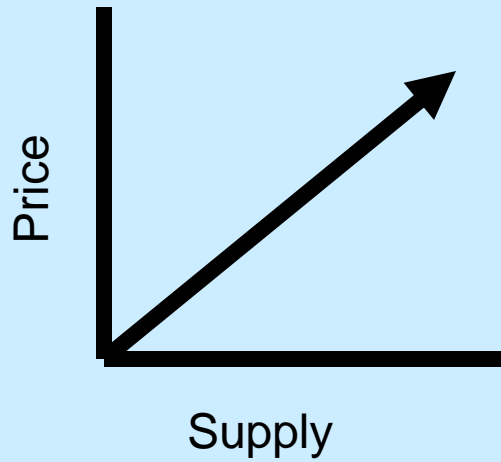
- As the price of an item goes up, the supply of that item will also go up.
- Explain the Law of Supply in your own words.

# Supply and Demand- Part 2

## Law of Demand

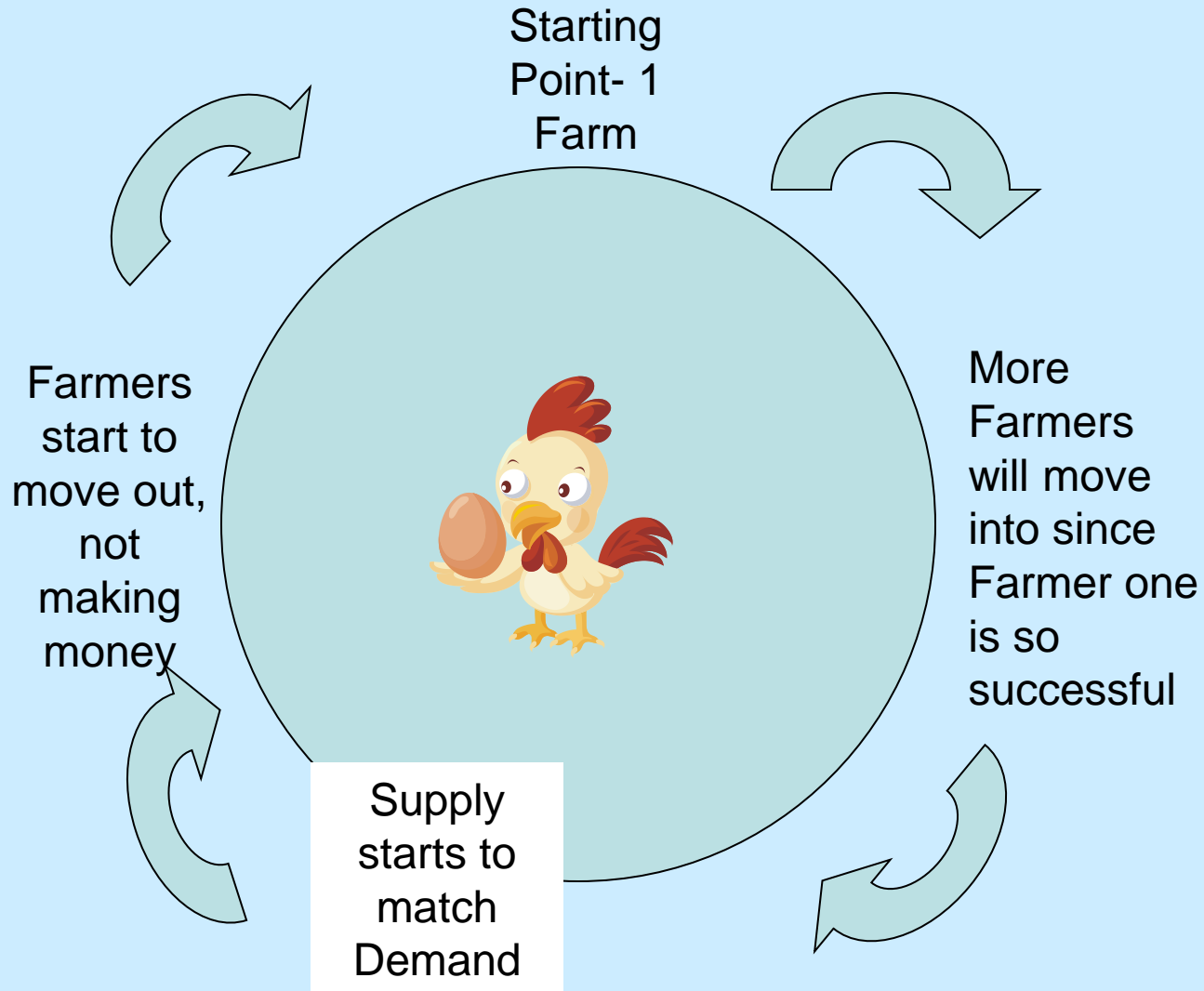
- As the price goes down, the demand will go up.
- Explain the Law of Demand in your own words.

# Graphing Supply and Demand





# New and Improved Chicken Farm

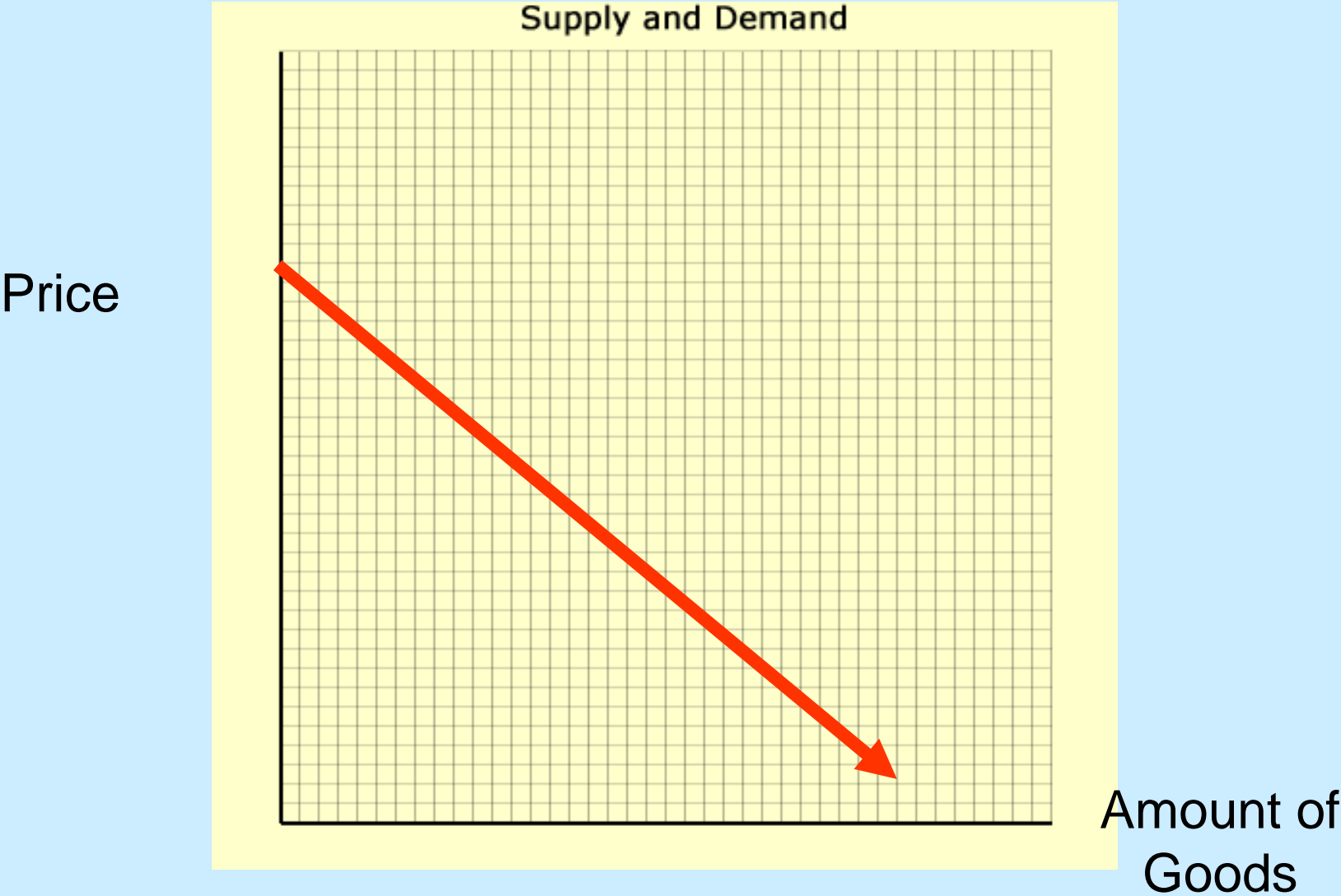


# Graphing Supply and Demand: Part 2

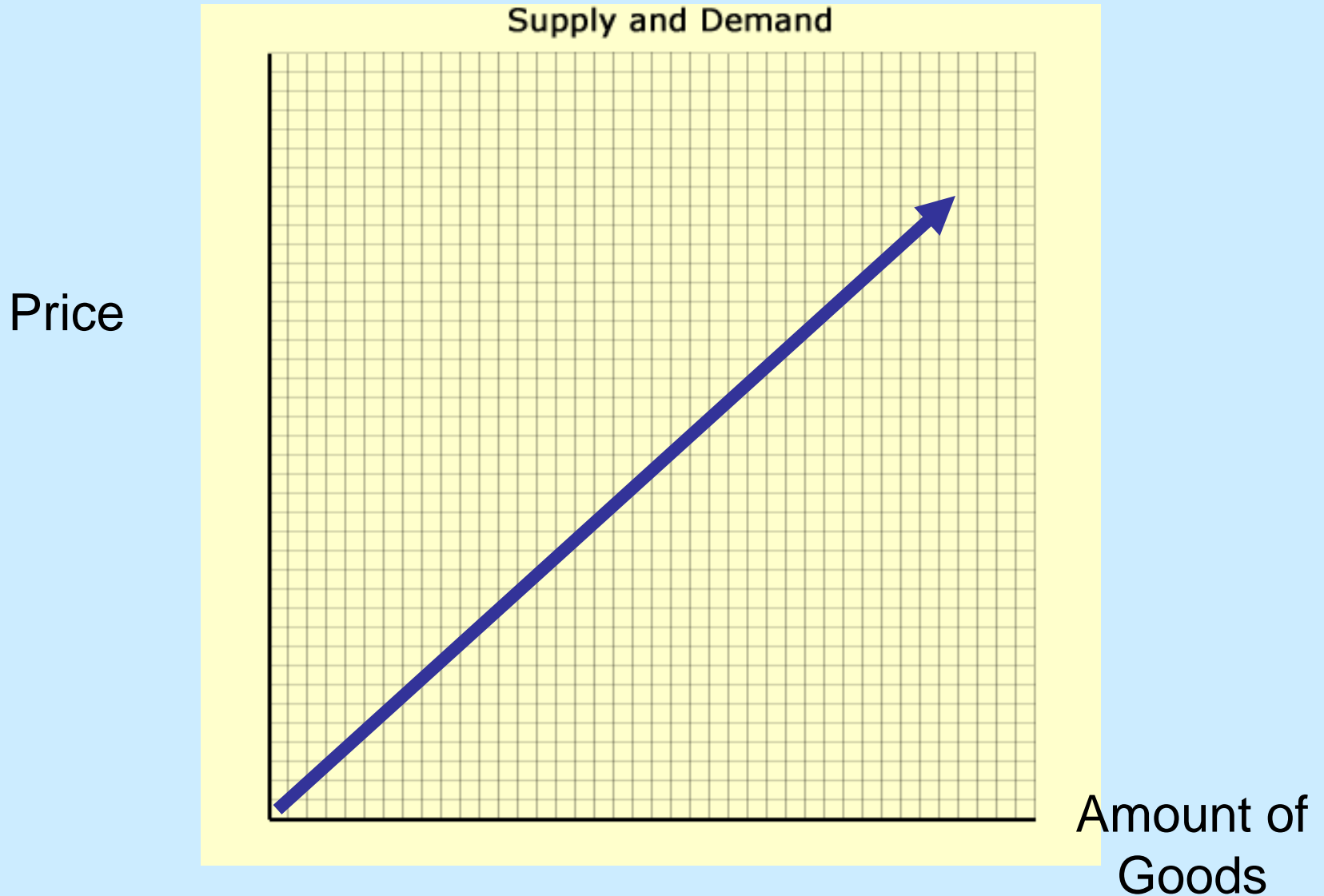
- Let's Graph together



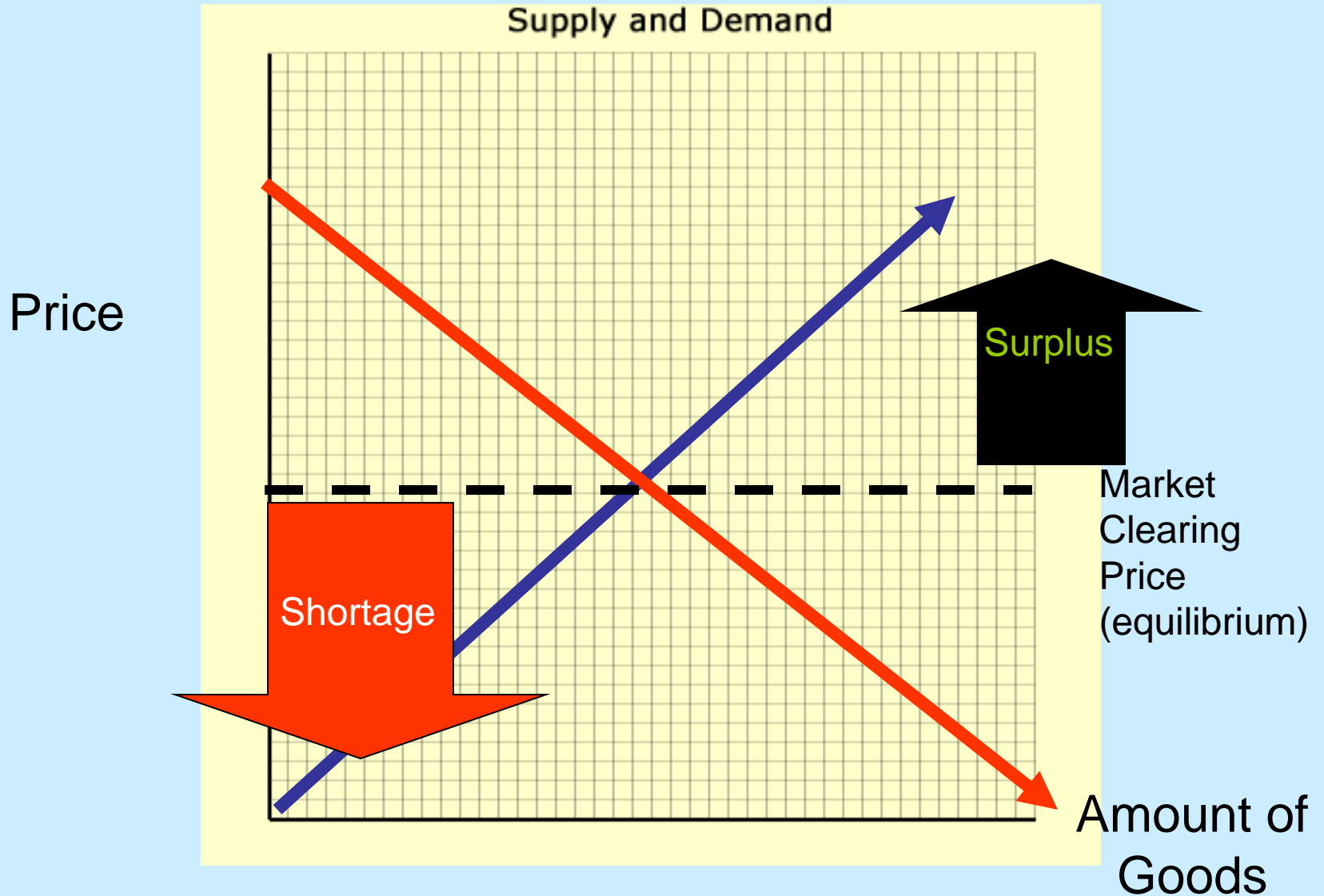
# What should the demand curve look like?



# What does the supply curve look like?



# Supply and Demand together



Remember, as price goes up, the demand for that item goes down, and vice versa.

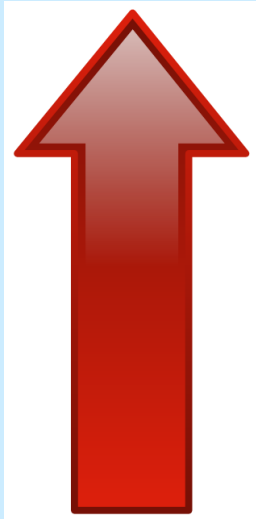


Now use your handout and plot the supply for gasoline on the chart.



Remember, as PRICE goes up,  
SUPPLY goes up, and vice versa.

- Price



= Supply



- Price



= Supply





The law of supply and demand works as long as all variables are constant.

- What does that mean? It means there are other factors which do affect, or can change, supply and demand. Let's take a look at some of those.

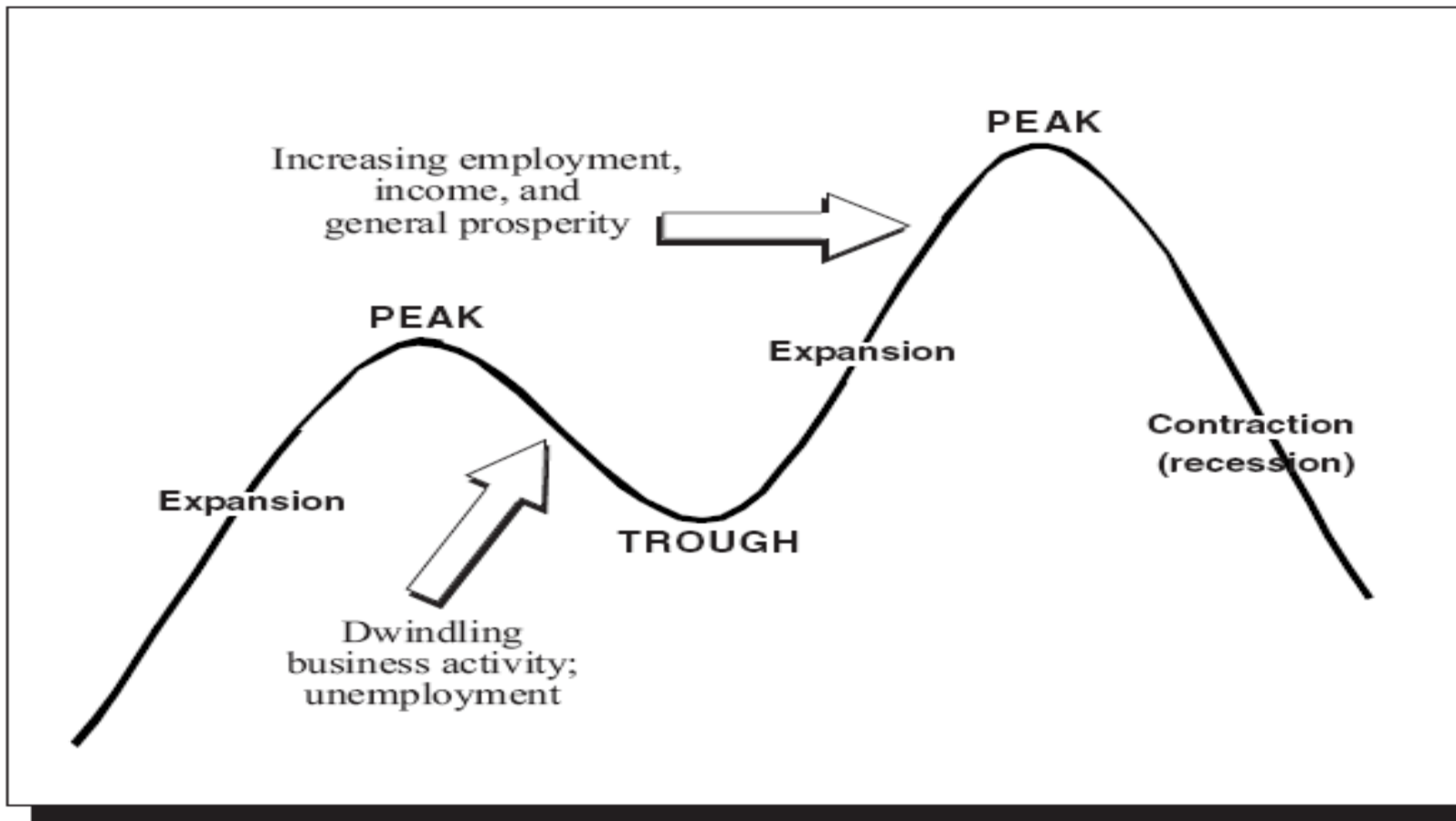
# Conditions that affect Demand:

- Change in tastes:
- Increased number of buyers:
- Income: (normal v. inferior goods)
- Prices of related goods: (substitute v. Compliments)
- Expectations about future prices or quantity:

# Conditions that affect Supply:

- Resource prices:
- Technological changes:
- Taxes/Subsidies:
- Prices of other goods:
- Number of sellers:
- Expectations about future prices:

## The Business Cycle



## The Business Cycle

- 1. Expansion** Period of economic growth as measured by GDP. Economic growth is a steady, long-term increase in real GDP. The economy as a whole enjoys plentiful jobs, a falling unemployment rate, and business prosperity.
- 2. Peak** When the real GDP stops rising, the economy has reached its peak. It is the height of economic expansion.
- 3. Contraction (recession)** After reaching the peak, the economy declines. It is marked by a GDP that is lower than previous years. Falling output generally causes unemployment to rise.
- 4. Trough** When the economy “bottoms out” it has reached the lowest point. The GDP stops falling.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** - the dollar value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given year. Tells overall health of the economy. *Per-Capita GDP* tells how much is produced, on average, per person. *GDP Growth Index* tells what percentage the GDP grew (or contracted) per year.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI)** - measures the price of a standard group of goods of a typical consumer. The change in CPI from year to year determines the inflation rate, the percentage change in prices over time. This is a key indicator of the cost of living.

**Unemployment Rate** - percentage of nation's labor force that is unemployed and possibly in need of government assistance.



# World Trade

International effects on United  
States Economy

# Classifying Countries

- Countries are classified many different ways but the most common classification is based on their economy and GDP.
- In the past countries were broken into groups called “World”: example 1<sup>st</sup> world and 3<sup>rd</sup> world... we no longer use these titles.
  - Now we classify countries based on how developed they are.
    - We have two groups
    - Most developed Countries (Nations) **MDC**
    - Less Developed Countries (Nations) **LDC**

# Country Classifications

## Less Developed Countries

- Low per capita GDP (individual people's take home money)
- Subsistence level agriculture (they farm for food not for profit)
- High unemployment rates
- Labor force is underemployed (some have work, but not enough for living)
- Low per capita energy use
- High infant mortality rate (babies death rate)
  - Short life expectancy
  - Low literacy rate
- Low levels of industrialization



# Country Classifications

## More Developed Countries

- High per capita GDP
- Agricultural output is high, but relatively few work on farms
- Most of labor force works in service or industry
- High per capita energy use
- Low infant mortality rate
- High life expectancy rate
- High literacy rate
  - Population lives is urbanized
  - Infrastructure includes transportation, communication, and power systems necessary for the economy to function.

# Country Spectrum

As more countries increase their development some experts have started a third group in the middle called developing

**LDC**

Moldova

Nigeria

Mexico

Japan

**MDC**

United States

↑  
The further up the spectrum the more developed the country is.

# Remember? Add to your vocab. sheet



- Specialization – concentration of production efforts on a limited number of actions? (example: Japan and electronics)
- Interdependence- dependence on other countries for goods and services not produced or produced less efficiently within one's country. (example: US for cheap labor)

# What if?

## **What happens to workers when faced with the following situations?**

- Factories started replacing farmland in remote areas of Moldova?
- Mexican companies decide to quit producing steel and begin auto assembly?
- As nations move from less developed to more developed how do types of jobs change?
- As jobs change, how are workers affected?



# Trade Barriers

## Simulation

I need 4 volunteers

The person with the blue cards can not trade with the person with the red card.

What happened to red and blue?

Was it good or bad?

# Types of Trade Barriers

- Protectionism- use of trade barriers to protect industries from foreign competition.
- Tariffs- a schedule of duties (tax) imposed by a government on an imported or in some countries exported goods
- Quota- A number or percentage, can be goods or people, constituting or designated as an upper limit.

# Types of Trade Barriers

- Standards/regulations- rules about health and safety, licensing requirements for items, and subsidies
- Embargo- 2: a legal prohibition on commerce <**a trade *embargo***> (there is another definition you see in times of war.)
- Subsidy- Monetary assistance granted by a government to a person or group in support of an enterprise regarded as being in the public interest. Financial assistance given by one person or government to another.



# Trade Agreements

- Countries don't always want to block trade, sometimes they sign treaties to promote or make trade easier.
- Examples: GATT- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, WTO- World Trade Organization, NAFTA- North American Free Trade agreement, EU- European Union

# Free Trade

- What is Free Trade?
  - Trade between nations without protective customs or tariffs.

# Foreign Policy



# What is Foreign Policy?

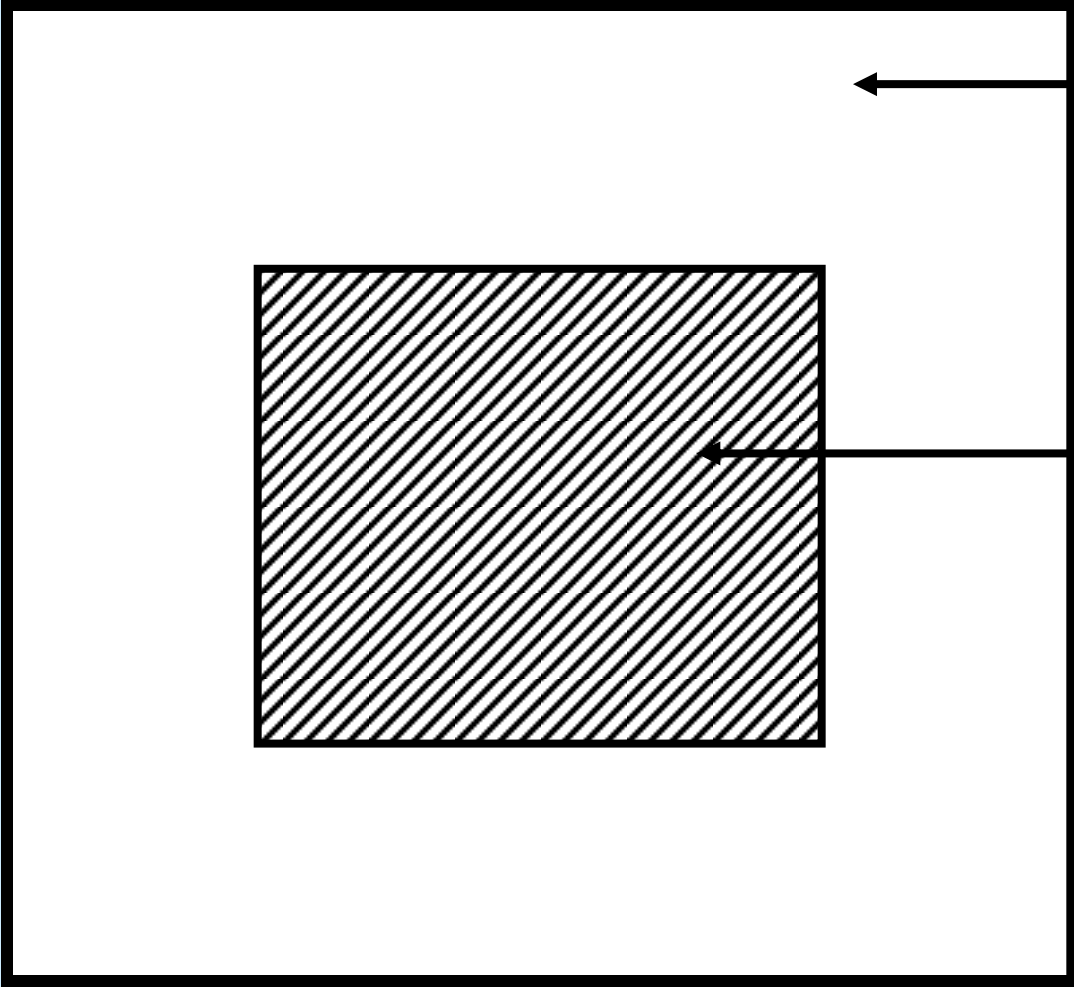
- **Foreign Policy:** is a country's Formal Plan for dealing with countries outside of its own borders.
- **Foreign Relations:** Are the FORMAL and INFORMAL interactions with the governments, institutions and people outside of its own borders.

# What is Foreign Policy?

- A country's foreign policy guides its foreign relations.
- Foreign policy relations are a means of carrying out a government's foreign policy.

# What is Foreign Policy?

- Foreign policy consists of objectives, goals, and concerns that help form policies, choices and actions in **dealing** with other nations and groups. Issues include trade, immigration, treaties, **human rights**, aid, the environment and national **security**.



**Foreign Policy**

**Foreign Relations**

# Vocabulary

- Foreign Policy- A country's formal plan for dealing with other countries, **Example:** Containment.
- Foreign Relations: A country's formal and informal plan(s) interaction(s) with other countries: **Example:** State dinners, participation in the Olympics...



# Ideological

- **1** : relating to or concerned with ideas
- **2 a:** a systematic body of concepts especially about human life or culture **b:** a manner or the content of thinking characteristic of an individual, group, or culture **c:** the integrated assertions, theories and aims that constitute a sociopolitical program

# Humanitarian

- A person promoting human welfare and social reform

# National Security

- To ensure that the country is well protected against penetrating forces.

# Economical

- relating to **economics** **b**: relating to, or based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services **c**: of or relating to the **economy** of another country.

# National Security

- Arms Control
- Weapons of mass destruction (WMD's)
- Homeland Security
- National Defense (military)

# Economical

- Economic well-being of the US
- Global Economic Conditions
- Economic Stability of other nations
- Support of developing nations
- Environmental Concerns

# Ideological

- Promoting Fair Elections
- Support of Human Rights
- Spread of Democracy
- Self Determination in Government (choice)
- Environmental Concerns
- Support of rule of law
- Support of developing nations

# Humanitarian

- Food and Medical Relief
- Support of Developing Nations
- Disaster Relief
- Environmental Concerns
- Support of Human Rights
- Spread of Democracy

# Who Makes Foreign Policy

- Who is involved in foreign policy decision-making?
  - Most decisions are made by the **National Security Council** who includes:
    - President – Barack Obama
    - Vice President- **Joe Biden**
    - Secretary of State – **Hillary Clinton**
    - Secretary of Commerce- **Otto Wolff (acting) Gary Locke (Designate)**
    - Director of the CIA - **Leon Panetta**
    - National Security Advisor - **GEN (Ret.) James L. Jones**
    - Chairpersons of the Joint Chief of Staff- **Admiral Mike Mullen.**

# Who Makes Foreign Policy

- Presidential Responsibility
  - President acts as both commander in chief and chief diplomat
- Congress Responsibility
  - Can sign or refuse treaties negotiated by the President (Senate Only)
  - Can also appropriate (give) or refuse to appropriate funds for military actions, foreign aid, humanitarian relief etc. ( most of the time \$ matters are a concern of the House of Reps. )



# Who Makes Foreign Policy? Part 2

- The Presidents powers
  - As Commander in chief –
    - May send military or use nuclear weapons anywhere in the world
  - As Chief Diplomat
    - Appoints (picks) ambassadors
    - Receives ambassadors
    - Makes (negotiates) treaties

# Who Makes Foreign Policy? Part 2

- Foreign Policy Advisors (helps or advises the President)
- (What are the roles or jobs?)
  - Secretary of State- Supervises all the diplomatic activities of the U.S government.
  - Secretary of Defense- Supervises all the diplomatic activities of U.S. government.
  - National Security Adviser- President's closet adviser on foreign policy
  - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)- Gathers and coordinates top secret information.

# Who Makes Foreign Policy? Part 2

- Powers of Congress
  - Declare War
  - Appropriate Money – Army, Weapons, Aid
  - **Senate consent on treaties**
  - Overturn President's Decisions (most favored)
  - **Confirm appointments (senate only )**
- Influence of Public Opinion –
  - **Opinion of American public, protest, demonstrations**

# Levels of Foreign Policy

- Foreign policy/relations between two countries occur at various levels. These levels can be identified in five major ways. The list below are not comprehensive (meaning these are not all the ways) but are examples of actions countries might take for each level.



# Hostile

- Relations are at the point of turning into active warfare or have become active war.
- Cutting off all private relations
- Taking militant action against another country like a blockade
- Cutting off all diplomatic exchanges or diplomatic recognition
- Arresting citizens from another country
- Invading or declaring war
- Mobilizing troops near another country.

# Cool/Cold



- Relations that border on the verge of being hostile
- Withdrawal of part of the diplomatic mission
- Active spying
- Ending all cultural programs
- Providing military or economic aid to enemies of another country
- Threatening attack



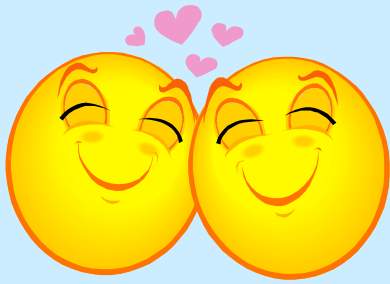
# Strained

- Relations between the two countries have a variety of restrictions not normally found
- Presence of some travel restrictions
- Limits placed on the number of diplomats allowed
- Existence of laws that limit or do not allow trade to occur
- Accusing another country of violations before a world organization.

# Normal



- Relations between the two countries do not have any major signs of hostility or major disagreements.
- Full diplomatic recognition
- Some controls like passports or visas
- Willingness to follow other nations laws
- Some control over imports and exports
- Regular cultural exchange programs
- Small amounts of econ. Aid.



# Friendly

- Countries are allies or often agree on a wide variety of issues
- Willingness to provide economic or military aid
- Existence of a major treaty or alliance
- Absence of major travel barriers

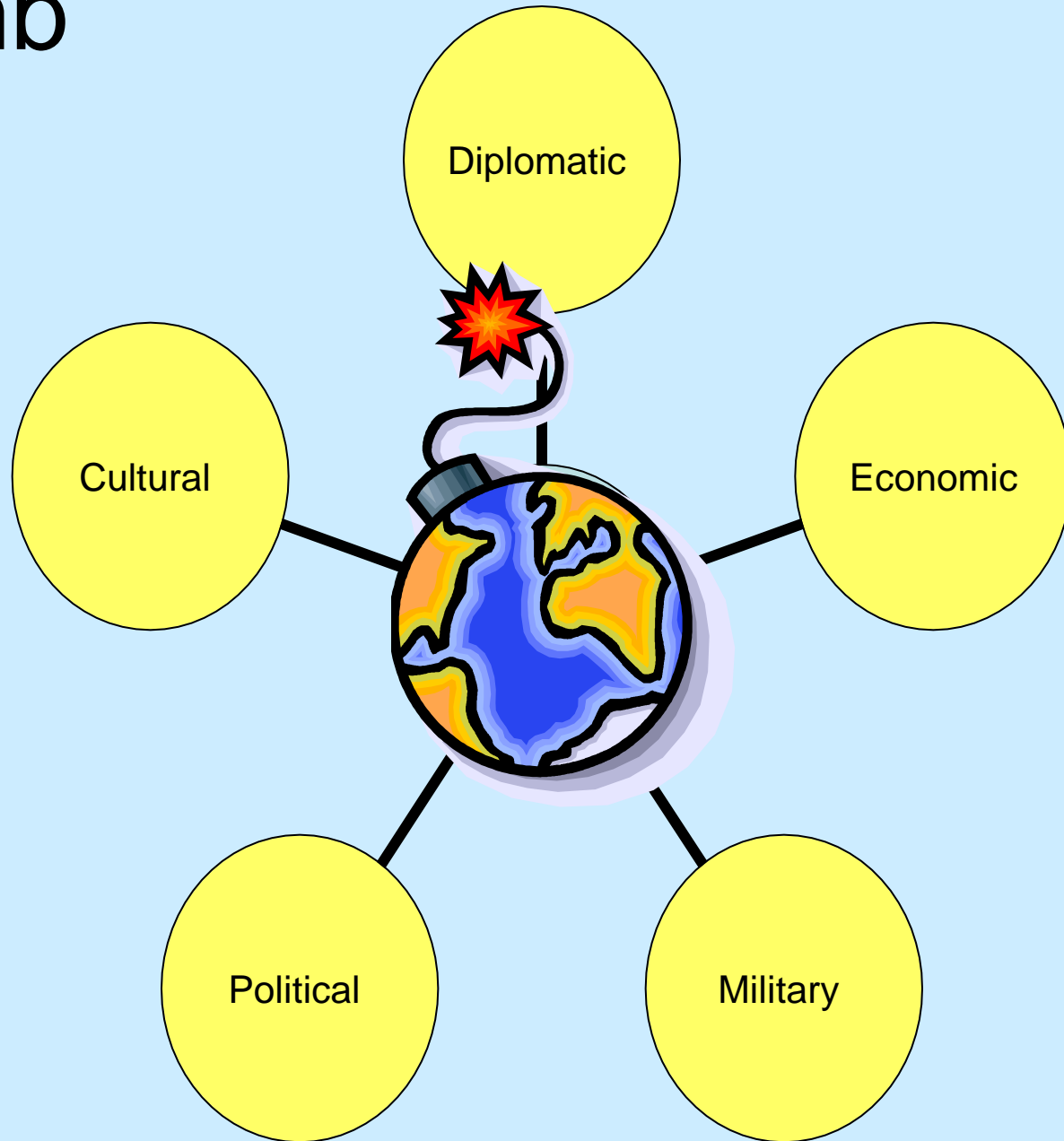
# Bomb v. Heart

- Different ways a country can influence change to a country
- Bomb= Bad
- Heart= Good

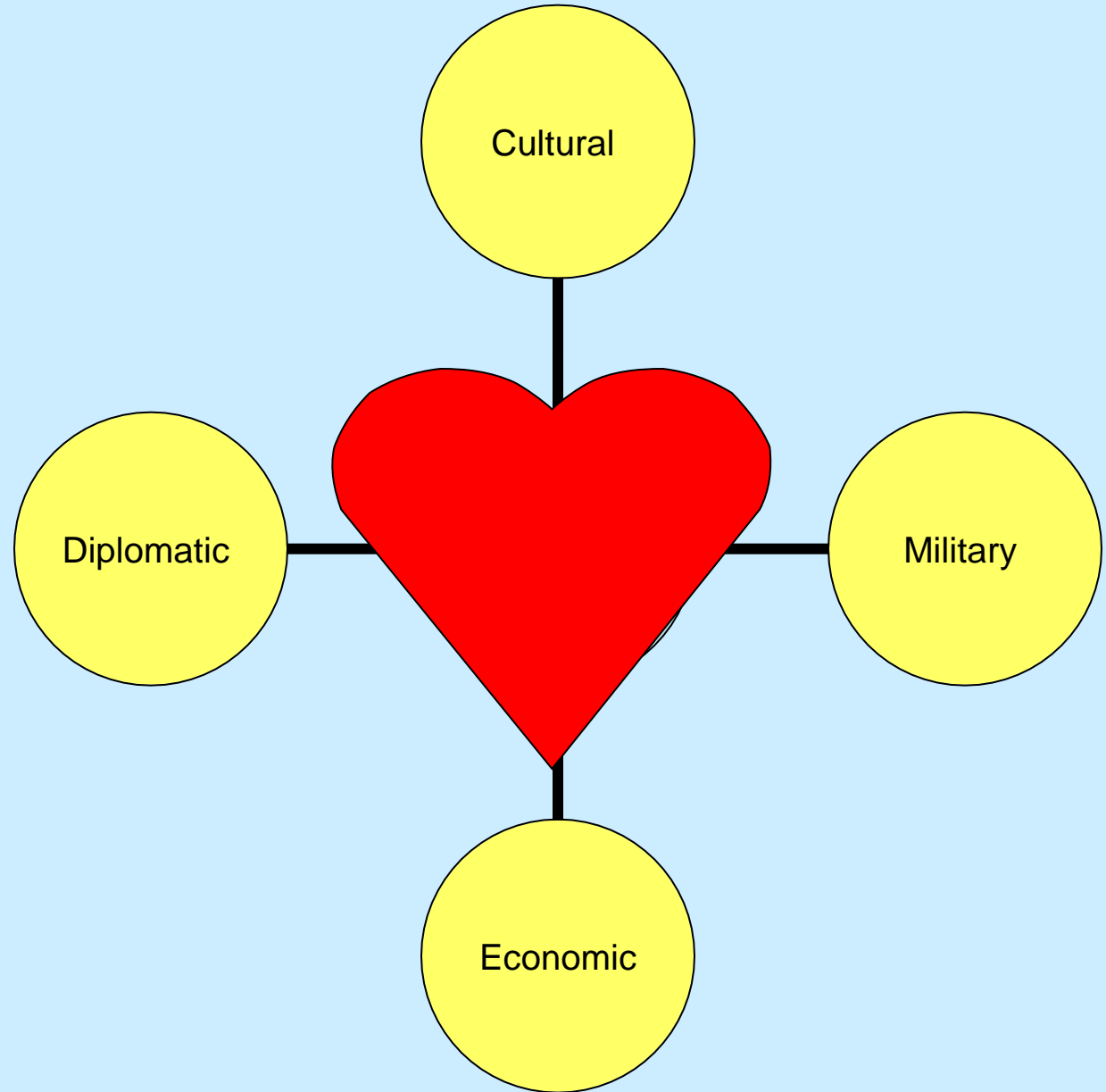




# Bomb



# Heart



# What factors do the President and Congress consider when they formulate (Make) Foreign Policy?

- The Interests of the United States government, including the following:
  - National security
  - Regional interest
  - Geostrategic importance of the area
    - Geostrategy - The plan of action used by governments that uses the importance of geography in political and international decision making.
  - Strength of the economy
  - Availability of resources
  - Previous agreements
  - Ideology (beliefs)

# What Factors

- The **Reaction** of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, include the following:
  - National, **State** and or regional (**local**) interests that may shape government policy
  - Concerns of political parties and interest groups
  - **Public Opinion**, which may be influenced by the media
  - The need for personal security and economic prosperity (**Growth**)

# What Factors

- The background **Knowledge** we have about countries that are directly involved. Including the following?
  - Their histories and cultures
  - **Geostrategic** importance
  - Security and **economic** needs as well as assets
  - **Alliances** with other nations
  - Probable **responses** to the policy

the  
**COLD**



**WAR**

# Cold War table of Contents

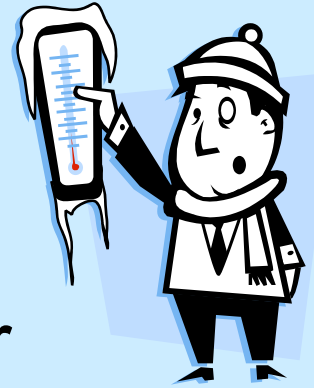
1. What is the Cold War?
2. Cold War Overview
3. The Iron Curtain
4. NATO and Warsaw pact
5. Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine
6. Berlin Wall and Berlin Airlift
7. Korean War
8. Cuban Missile Crisis and Bay of Pigs
9. Vietnam War
10. Nuclear Arms Race/Space Race

Words that are underlined  
should be Highlighted

Words in RED you are  
missing...



# What is a COLD War?



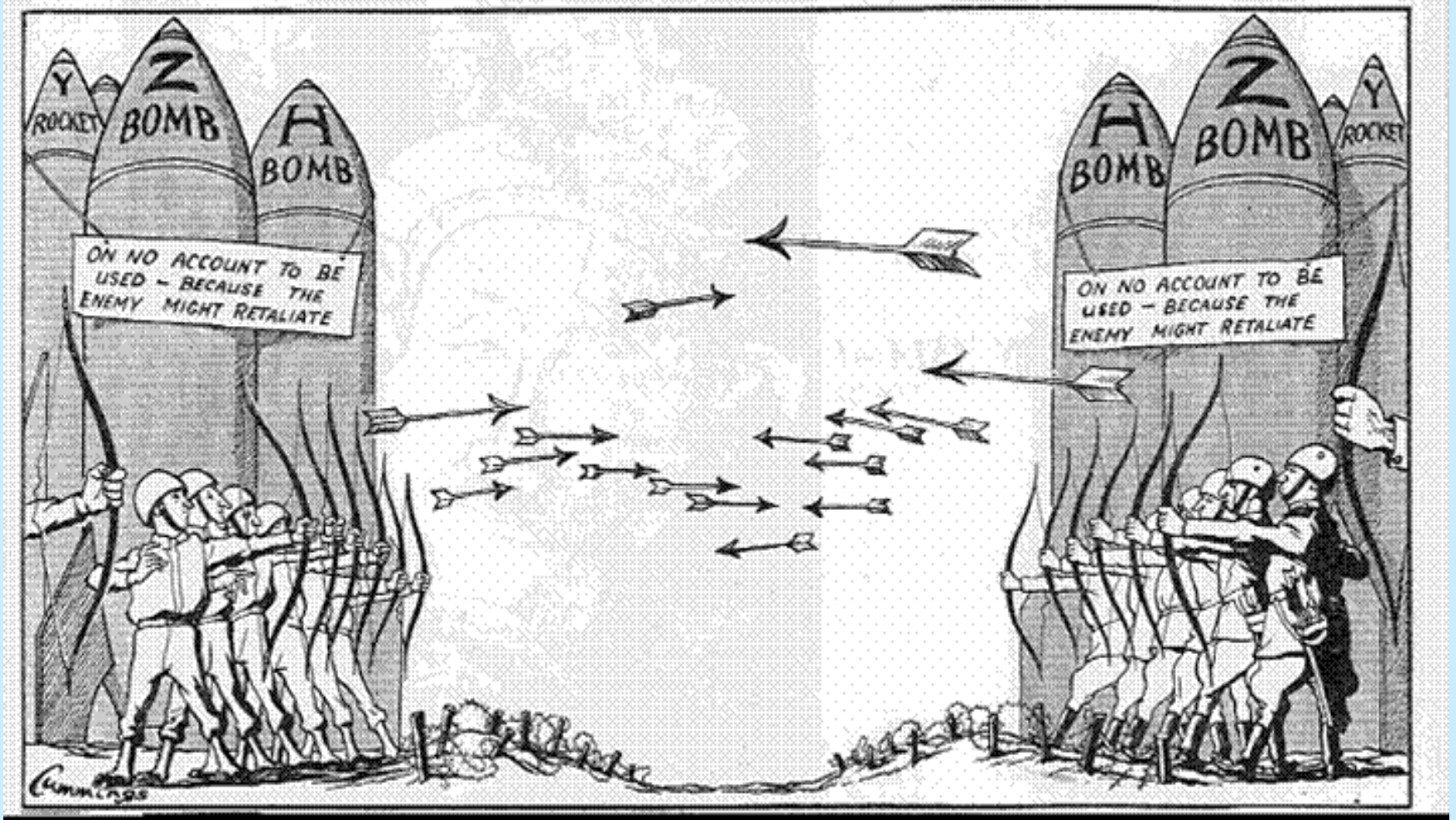
- A cold war is a war with **no active** or hostile (hot) fighting.
- It is a war of words and threats
- It is when two countries are competing in all aspects...
- When the term is capitalized **Cold War** I am referring to the time where the **US and the USSR** (Soviet Union) were trying to be the biggest and the best super powers.



# The Cold War- overview

- The Cold War dominates world politics from (1945) 1947 -1989 (1991)
- Economic and Security policies are focused on the Cold War
  - The Cold War divides the world. First World – US and the West
  - Second World – USSR and the East
  - Third World – everyone else
- This division of the world significantly affects the working of global institutions and the progress of globalization

# The Cold War 1945-1991

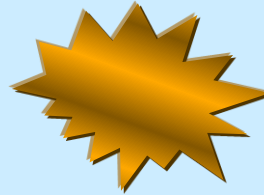


# The two sides of the Cold War

--	--

# The Ideological Struggle

Soviet &  
Eastern Bloc  
Nations  
["Iron Curtain"]



US & the  
Western  
Democracies

*GOAL* → spread world-wide  
Communism

*GOAL* → "Containment" of  
Communism & the eventual  
collapse of the Communist  
world.

## METHODOLOGIES:

- ★ Espionage [KGB vs. CIA]
- ★ Arms Race [nuclear escalation]
- ★ Ideological Competition for the minds and hearts of Third World peoples [Communist govt. & command economy vs. democratic govt. & capitalist economy] → "proxy wars"
- ★ Bi-Polarization of Europe [**NATO** vs. **Warsaw Pact**]



**Iron Curtain** -  
**A term used by**  
**Winston Churchill**  
**to describe the**  
**separating of**  
**Those communist**  
**lands of East**  
**Europe from the**  
**West.**

# North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)



❖ **United States**

- ❖ Belgium
- ❖ Britain
- ❖ Canada
- ❖ Denmark
- ❖ France
- ❖ Iceland
- ❖ Italy



- ❖ Luxemburg
- ❖ Netherlands
- ❖ Norway
- ❖ Portugal
- ❖ 1952: *Greece & Turkey*
- ❖ 1955: *West Germany*
- ❖ 1983: *Spain*

# Warsaw Pact (1955)



} U. S. S. R.

} Albania

} Bulgaria

} Czechoslovakia

} East Germany

} Hungary

} Poland

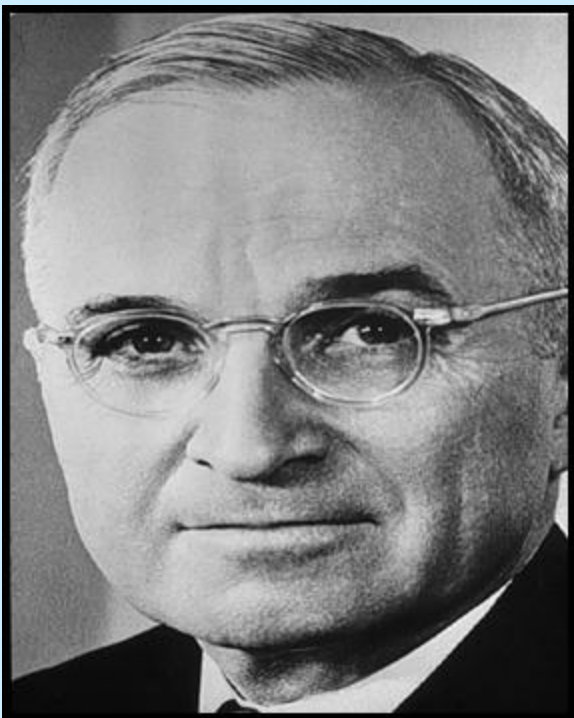
} Rumania

# Alliances

- Think Gangs, but of countries not people. If one country was attacked, bombed or threatened the others in the alliance would come to their aid.



# 5. The 'Truman Doctrine'



- Truman had been horrified at the pre-war Allied policy of "*appeasement*" and was determined to stand up to any Soviet intimidation.

The **Truman Doctrine** in March 1947 promised that the USA **"would support free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures"**.

- Triggered by British inability to hold the line in Greece, it was followed by aid (money and supplies) to Greece and Turkey, and also money to help capitalists to stop communists in Italy and France.

It signalled the end of **"isolationist"** policies.

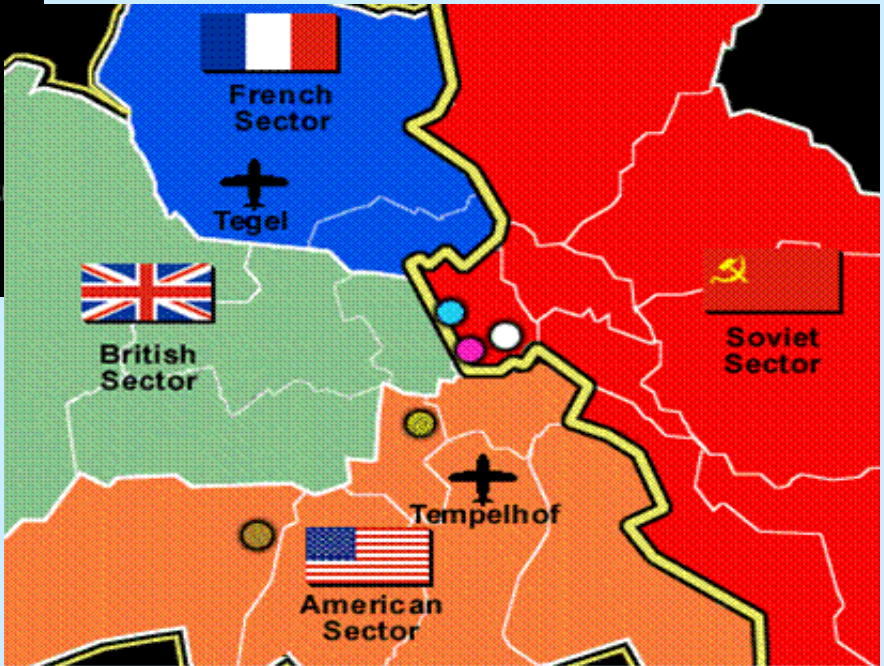
# 6. The 'Marshall Plan'

- The **Marshall Plan** offered huge amounts of money to enable (help) the economies of Europe rebuild after World War II, and, by generating prosperity (future generations), to reject the appeal of Communism.
- The Soviet Union (USSR) prevented Eastern European countries from receiving American money.



# 7.The Berlin Wall and...

- The wall was built to separate the Western and Eastern Capital of Germany.
  - *One problem however ... West Berlin, was an outpost of Western democracy and economic success deep within the communist zone – like a capitalist island within communist East Germany (what does this mean?)*





# The Berlin Wall Goes Up (1961)

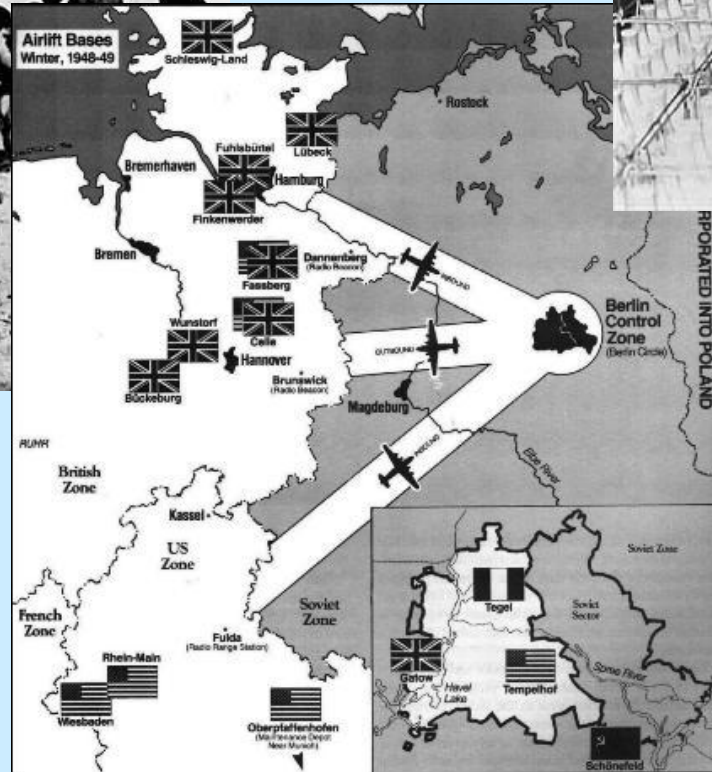


# 7. con't **Berlin Airlift**

- The USSR created the **Berlin Blockade** as an attempt to starve West Berlin into submitting [giving up] to the communists
- The Allied [western powers] airlifted food and supplies signalled the West's determination to use all resources to defend Berlin.
- It was felt by both sides that Berlin could act as the trigger for general war between capitalist and communist countries



# Airlift



# The Korean War: A “Police Action” (1950-1953)



Kim Il-Sung



Syngman Rhee



# The Korean War

- During WWII Korea was occupied by Japan, after the war the US and the Soviet Union decided that Japan would leave Korea, and give the Southern part to the US and the Northern part to the USSR.
- This temporary boarder became permanent when the USSR would not allow the UN to supervise (watch) their national elections.
- In the late 1940's there were border fights and problems, and then in 1950 the Soviets backed a North Korean invasion with Chinese troops. The UN (helped by the US) gave soldiers to the south.

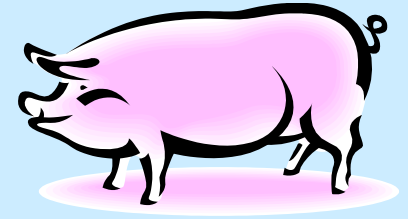
# The Korean War

- The war ended in a stalemate (a tie) in 1952 and the peace talks to did not finish until 1953.
- One agreement was that Korea would be split at the 38th Parallel. To this day the North remains under communist rule and the South is a democracy.
- This war is important because it showed the world that the US would fight communist aggression around the world.

# Korea Now



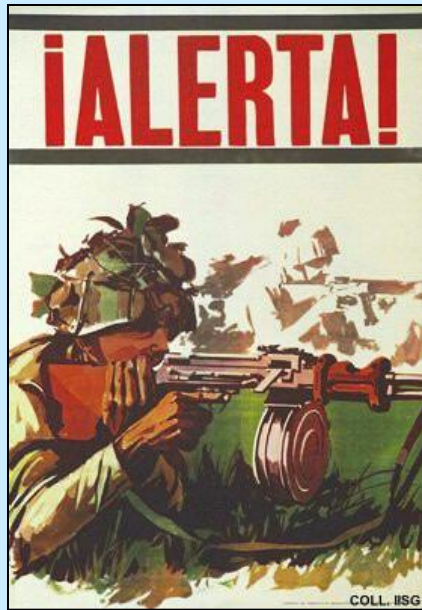
The US and Cuba (the bay of pigs)



## Bay of Pigs (known as La Batalla de Girón in Cuba)

- was an unsuccessful attempt by a U.S.-trained force of Cuban exiles to invade southern Cuba with support from U.S. government armed forces to overthrow the Cuban government of Fidel Castro.
- Cuba stopped the attack in 3 days and really ruined US- Cuban relations.

# Bay of Pigs Debacle (1961)



# The US and Cuba (the Missile Crisis)



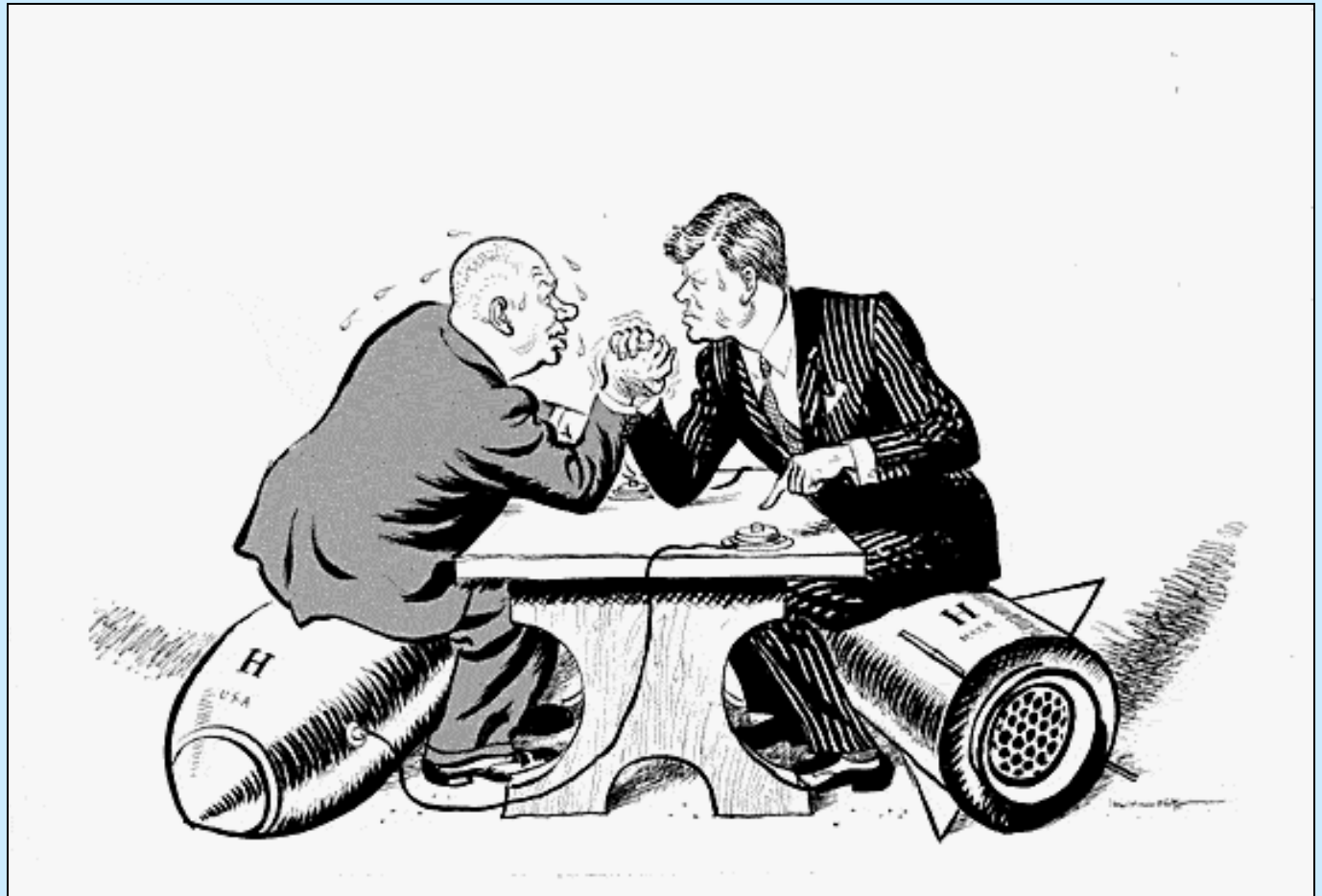
- **The Cuban Missile Crisis**
- President John F. Kennedy informed the world that the Soviet Union was building secret missile bases in Cuba, 90 miles off the shores of Florida.
- Kennedy decided on a less dangerous response.
- He demanded that Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev remove all the missile bases and their deadly contents.
- Kennedy then ordered a naval quarantine (blockade) of Cuba in order to prevent Russian ships from bringing additional missiles and construction materials to the island.
- In response to the American naval blockade, Premier Khrushchev told his troops in Cuba to launch their nuclear weapons if invaded by U.S. forces.
- Deadlocked in this manner, the two leaders of the world's greatest nuclear superpowers stared each other down for seven days - until On October 28, the Russian Premier ordered all Soviet supply ships away from Cuban waters and agreeing to remove the missiles from Cuba's mainland.



# Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



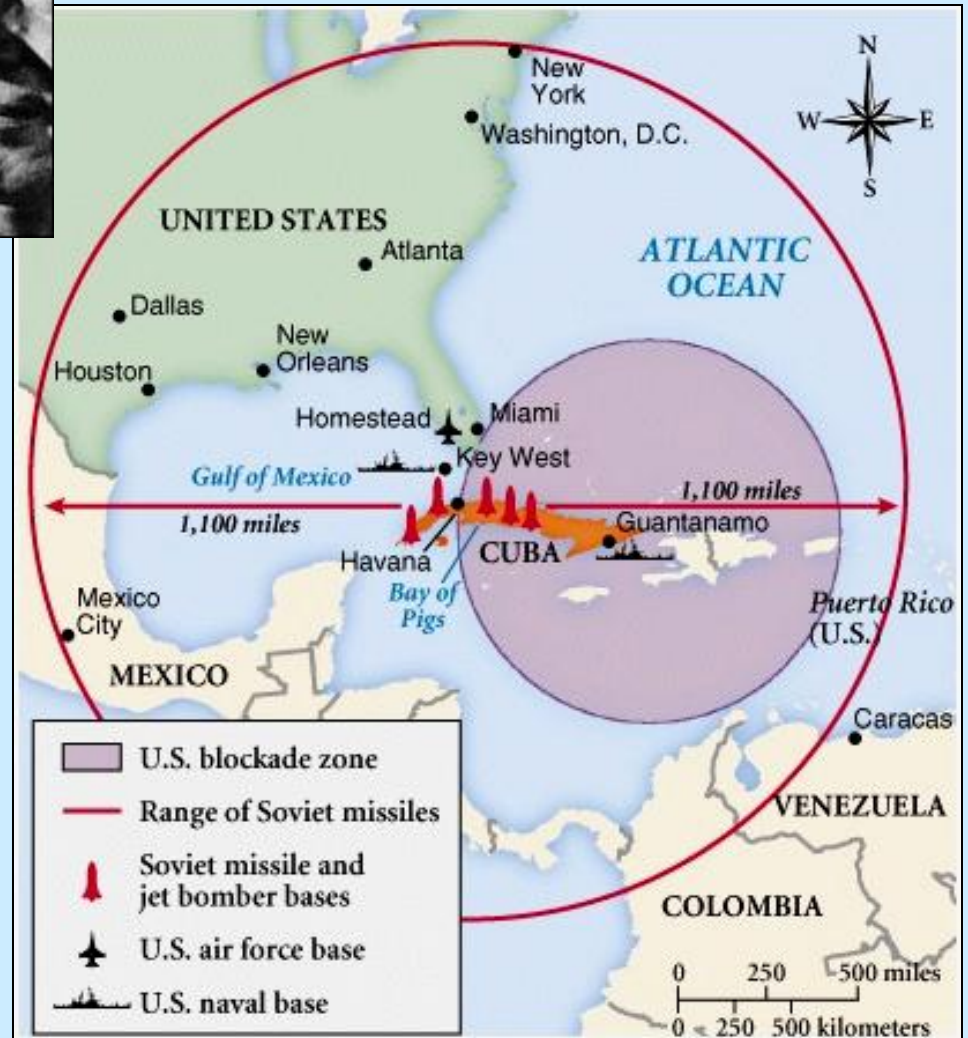
## Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



We went eyeball-to-eyeball with the Russians, and the other man blinked!



# Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



# 10. Vietnam War

- **War** occurred in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia from 1955 to April 30, 1975. The war was fought between the communist North Vietnam, supported by its communist allies, and the government of South Vietnam, supported by the United States and other member nations of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).
- The Vietcong, the lightly armed South Vietnamese communist insurgency, largely fought a guerrilla war against anti-communist forces in the region. The North Vietnamese Army engaged in a more conventional war, at times committing large-sized units into battle. U.S. and South Vietnamese forces relied on air superiority and overwhelming firepower to conduct search-and-destroy operations, involving ground forces, artillery and air strikes.
- The United States entered the war to prevent a communist takeover of South Vietnam as part of their wider strategy of **containment.**

# Vietnam War: 1965-1973







## Vietnam War



# 11.Space Race and Nuclear Race

- The Space Race was an informal competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to see who could make the furthest advancements into space first. It involved the efforts to explore outer space with artificial satellites, to send humans into space, and to land them on the Moon.
- The Space Race effectively began after the Soviet Launch of Sputnik 1 on October 4, 1957. The term originated as an analogy to the arms race. The Space Race became an important part of the cultural, technological, and ideological rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, because of both its potential military applications and the morale-boosting social benefits.

# Space Race and Nuclear Race

## con't

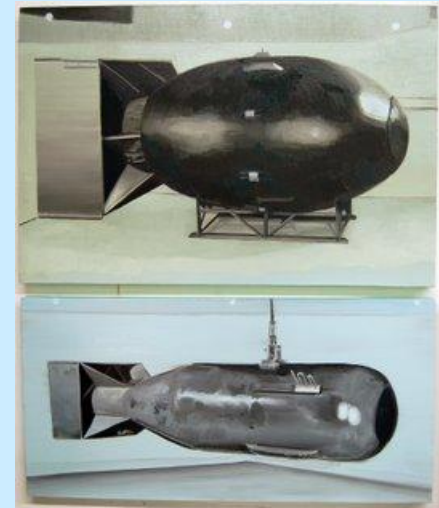
- The term **arms race**, in its original usage, describes a competition between two or more parties for real or apparent military supremacy. Each party competes to produce larger numbers of weapons, greater armies, or superior military technology in a technological escalation
- The **nuclear arms race** was a competition for supremacy in nuclear warfare between the United States, the Soviet Union, and their respective allies during the Cold War. During the Cold War, in addition to the American and Soviet nuclear stockpiles, other countries also developed nuclear weapons, though none engaged in warhead production on nearly the same scale as the two superpowers.



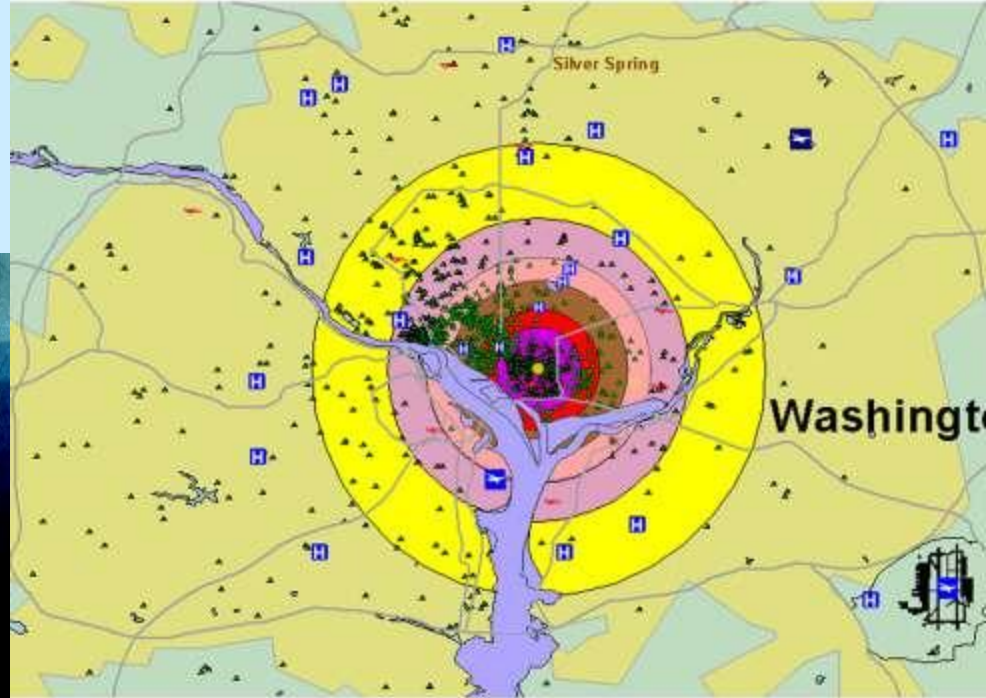
# The Arms Race: A “Missile Gap?”



- } The Soviet Union exploded its first A-bomb in 1949.
- } Now there were two nuclear superpowers!



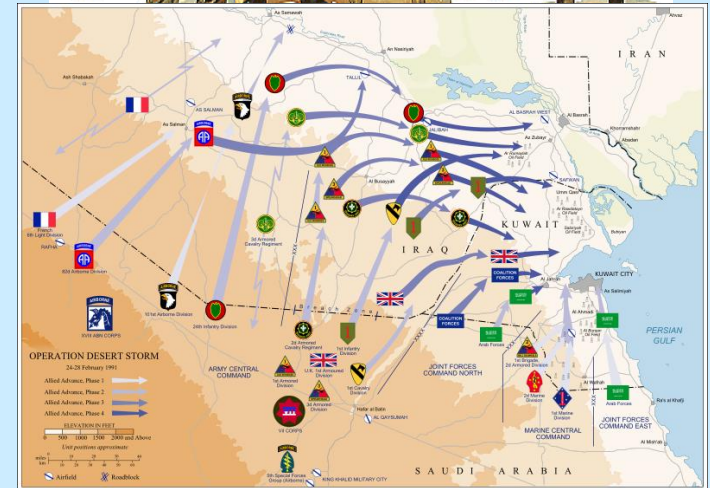
# Nuclear Power





# Modern Foreign Policy

- **Persian Gulf War (operation Desert Storm)** August 1990 – February . Iraq ha invaded Kuwait thus a coalition force from 34 nations[ authorized by the United Nations (UN) and led primarily by the United States fought to return Kuwait to its own power. The conflict developed in the context of the Iran-Iraq War. The invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops was met with immediate economic sanctions against Iraq by some members of the UN Security Council.



# Modern Foreign Policy

- **Iraq War (Operation Iraqi Freedom)** is an ongoing conflict which began on March 20, 2003 with the United States-led invasion of Iraq by a multinational coalition composed of U.S. and UK troops supported by smaller countries. The main rationale for the invasion offered by U.S. President George W. Bush and coalition supporters was the allegation that Iraq possessed and was actively developing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in violation of a 1991 agreement.



# Modern Foreign Policy



- **Hostage Crisis In Iran** a diplomatic crisis between Iran and the United States where 52 U.S. diplomats were held hostage for 444 days from November 4, 1979 to January 20, 1981, after a group of students took over the American embassy in support of Iran's revolution



# Modern Foreign Policy



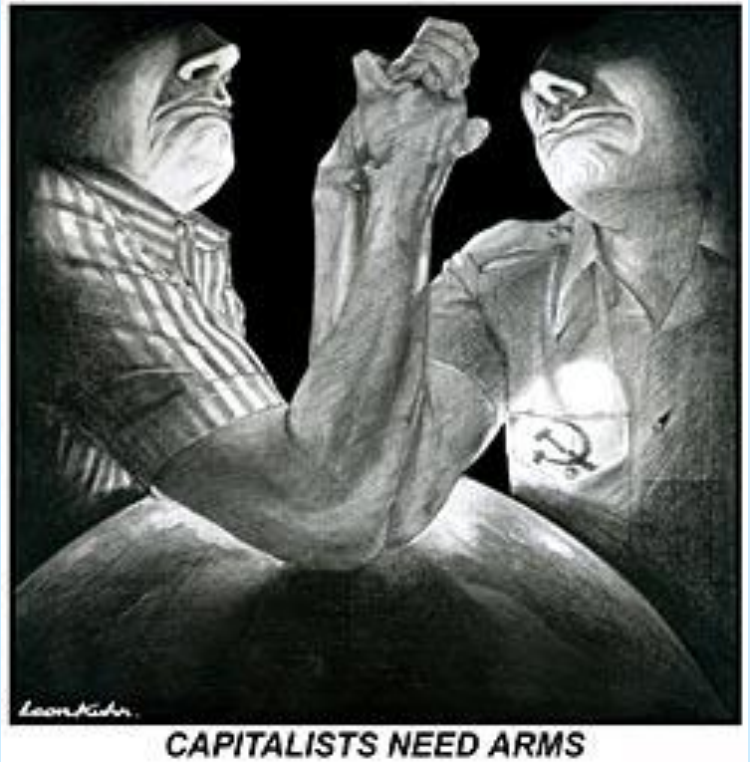
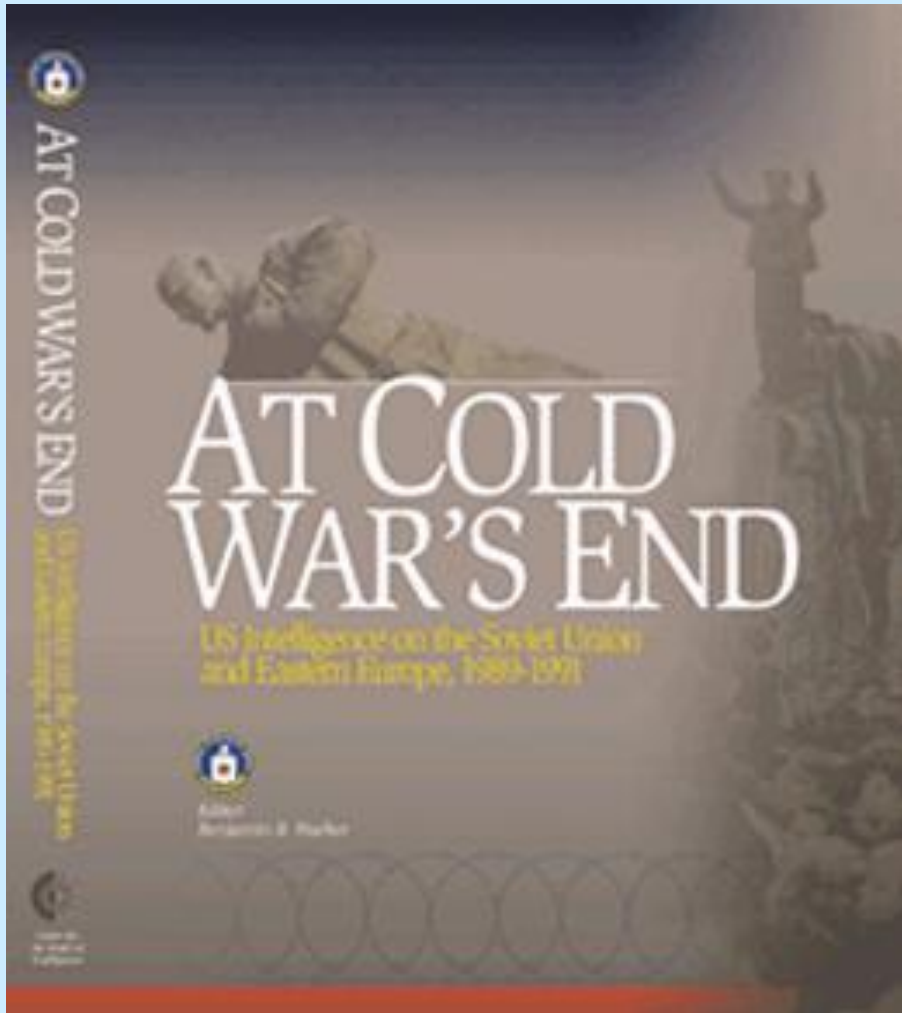
- **Middle East Oil Embargo** began on October 17, 1973, when the members of Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) announced, as a result of the ongoing Yom Kippur War, that they would no longer ship oil to nations that had supported Israel in its conflict with Syria and Egypt (the United States, its allies in Western Europe, and Japan).

# Modern Foreign Policy



- **Fall of the USSR.**

- Mikhail Gorbachev took power in 1985; he recognized the need for Soviet Reform. Youth in the USSR showed apathy towards communism, and the Soviet Economy had not shown growth in about a decade.
- Gorbachev tried a few reform programs; however they did not work as he had planned.
  - Perestroika- economic restructuring
  - Glasnost- which offered an element of political freedom
- Gorbachev also did not use Military to stop uprisings in other Eastern Bloc countries.
- Boris Yeltsin helped stop an uprising in Moscow, which caused Gorbachev to reduce the Communist influence.
- On **Christmas Day of 1991**, the Soviet Union officially ended its own existence, marking the end of over 70 years of repression and 45 years of Soviet-American conflict.



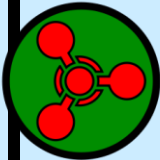
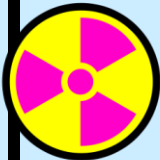
# Modern Foreign Policy

## • Current Issues

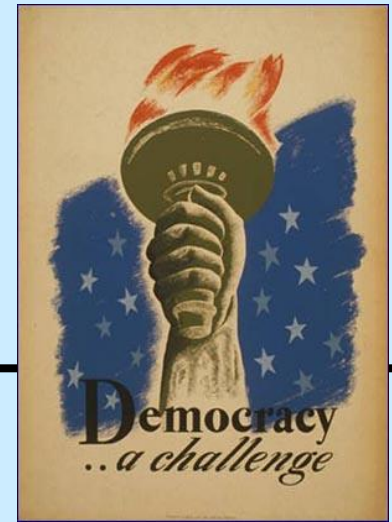
### – Arms Control and **WMD's**

- We want countries to sign arms control treaties and dismantle nuclear weapons. The United Nations is backing this effort, and problems arise when countries do not let their inspectors in.

**Trade-** some people are starting to argue the effects of free trade on American Jobs, and the economy.  
The cost of crude oil.



- **Rights-** the United States tries to promote and enforce human rights around the globe. We make the point that most democratic countries who honor their citizens rights have had almost no wars in recent history. (the Iraq war was against a non-democratic country and now we are there to support Iraq's democratic growth.)

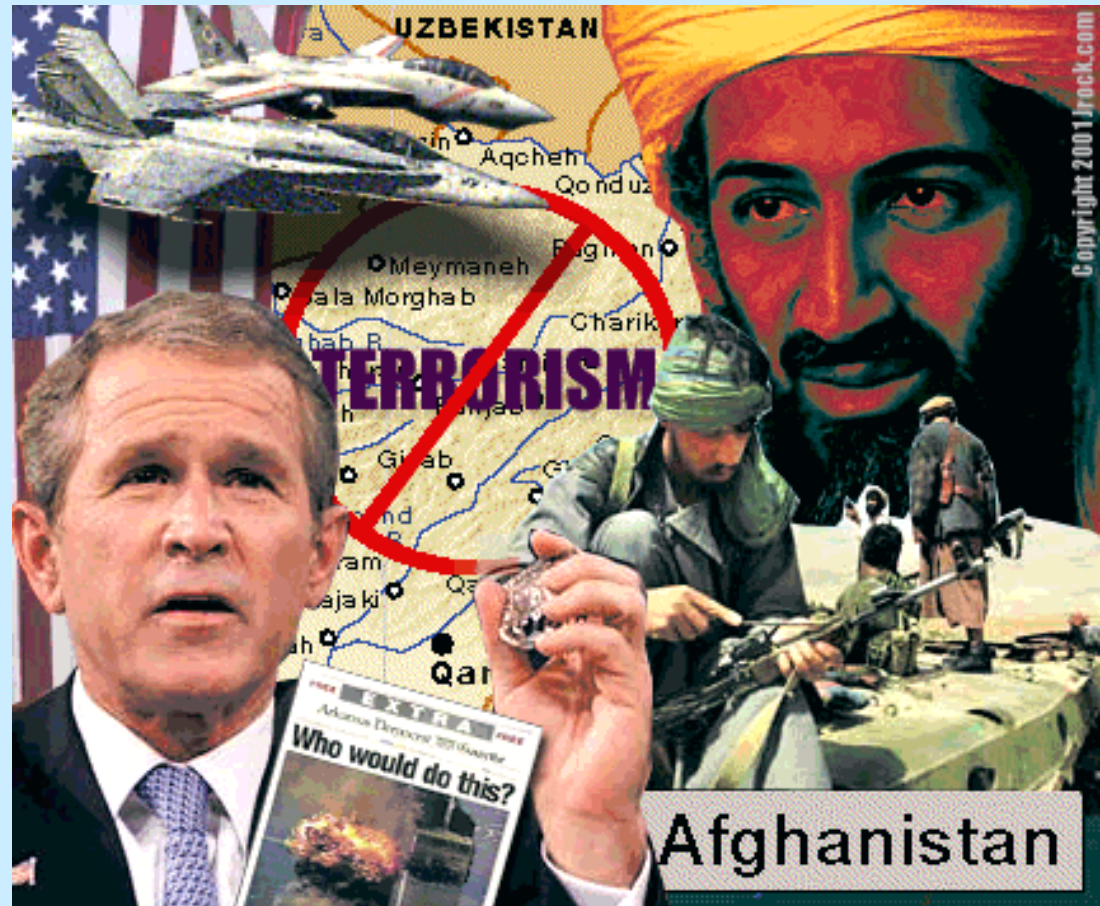




# Modern Foreign Policy

## – National Security / Terrorism

- Threats against the US, and our new level system, orange, red...
- More and more attempts to contain Terrorism and any country that supports terrorist groups.
- The invention of **Homeland Security**, tighter Airport security, no-fly zones.

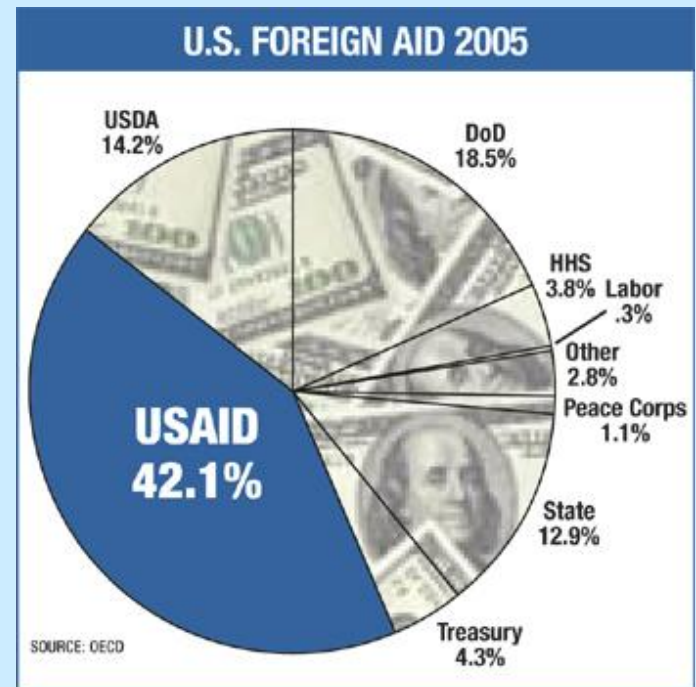
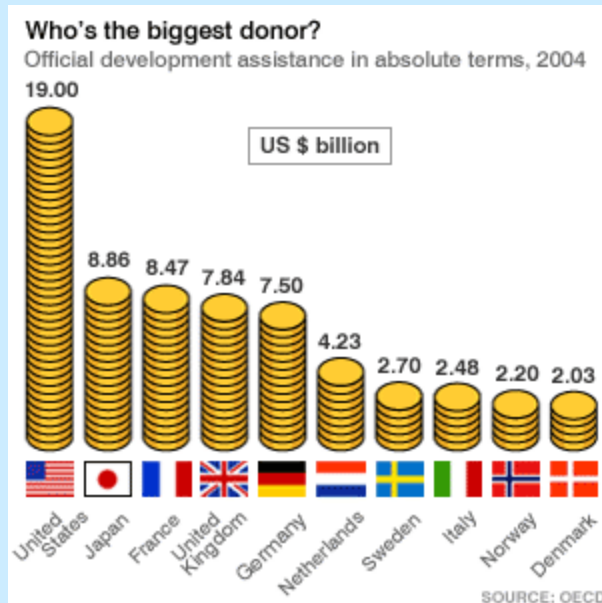




# Modern Foreign Policy

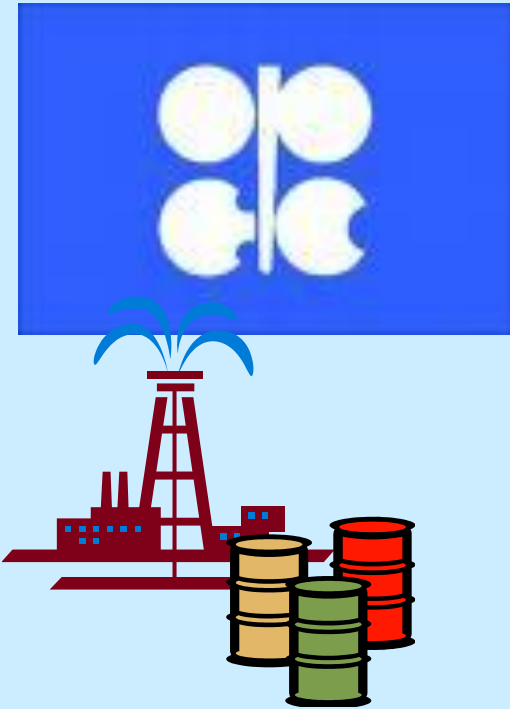


- Humanitarian Aide to LDC's
  - A big controversy too many. Many feel it is our job to support the poorer countries since we are one of the bigger superpowers, while others feel that we should worry more about domestic issues.



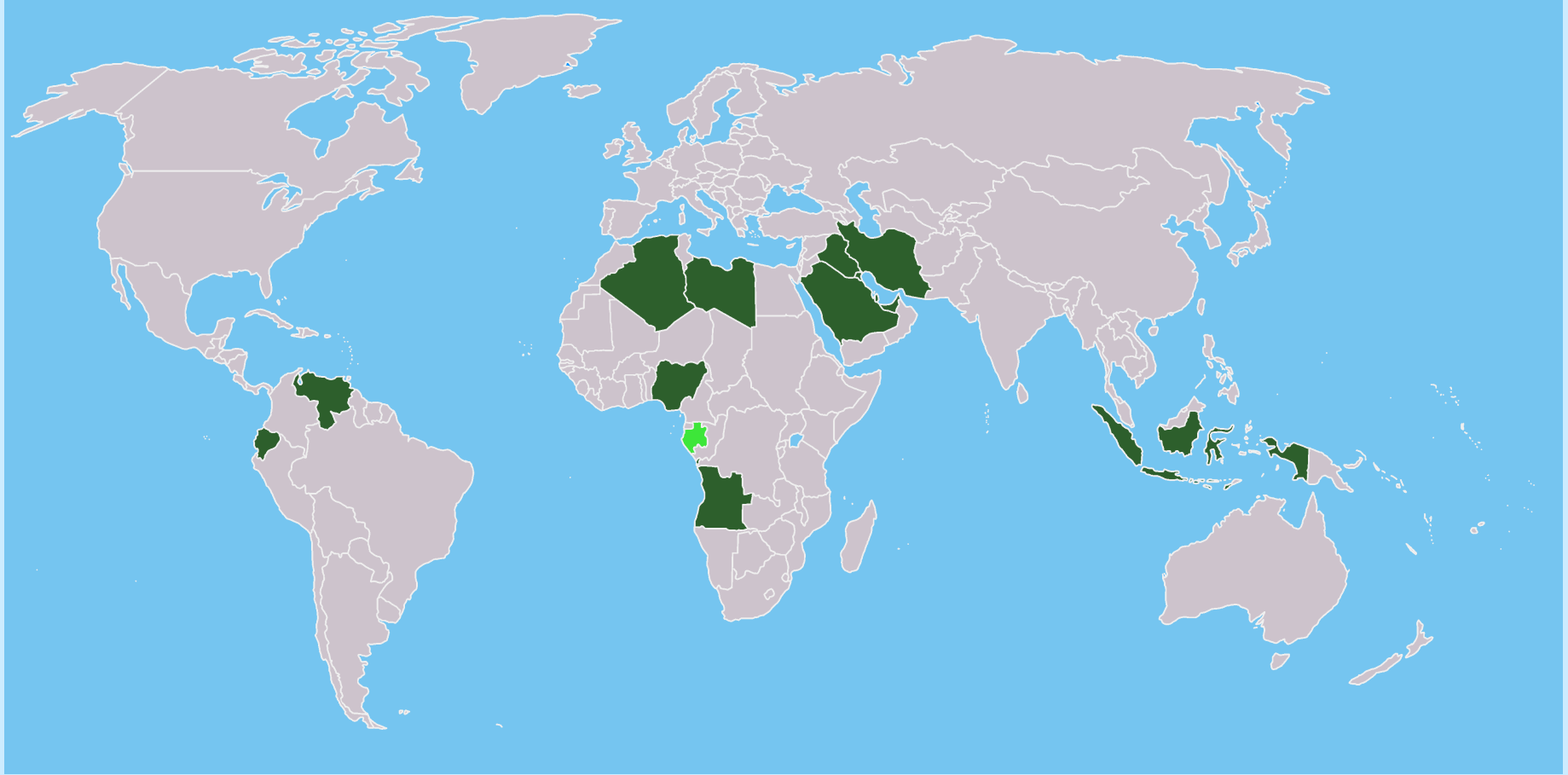
# Modern Foreign Policy

- OPEC (**Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries.**)



is a large group of countries made up of *Algeria, Angola, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, and Ecuador* . The principal goal is the determination of the best means for safeguarding their interests, individually and collectively; devising ways and means of ensuring the stabilization of prices in international oil markets with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations;

# Map of OPEC countries



# Day 4

- Checks and Balances
- European Principles
- Practice computer version of the HAS
- How to take multiple choice test

# Executive Checks

- Checks on the Legislature
  - [Veto power](#)
  - Vice President is President of the Senate
  - Commander in chief of the military
  - Recess appointments
  - Emergency calling into session of one or both houses of Congress
  - May force adjournment when both houses cannot agree on adjournment
- Checks on the Judiciary
  - Power to appoint judges
  - Pardon power

# Legislative Checks

- Checks on the Executive
  - Impeachment power (House)
  - Trial of impeachments (Senate)
  - Selection of the President (House) and Vice President (Senate) in the case of no majority of electoral votes
  - May override Presidential vetoes
  - Senate approves departmental appointments
  - Senate approves treaties and ambassadors
  - Approval of replacement Vice President
  - Power to declare war
  - Power to enact taxes and allocate funds
  - President must, from time-to-time, deliver a State of the Union address

- Checks on the Judiciary
  - Senate approves federal judges
  - Impeachment power (House)
  - Trial of impeachments (Senate)
  - Power to initiate constitutional amendments
  - Power to set courts inferior to the Supreme Court
  - Power to set jurisdiction of courts
  - Power to alter the size of the Supreme Court

# Little Side Note

- Checks on the Legislature - because it is bicameral the Legislative branch has a degree of self-checking.
  - Bills must be passed by both houses of Congress
  - House must originate revenue bills

# Judicial Check

- **JUDICIAL  
REVIEW**



# European Principles

- **Thought:**
- After winning its independence, the USA created institutions that were in some ways unique and in other ways decidedly European in character.

# European Thinkers

1. **Charles-Louis de Secondat, baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu** (Eng. 18 January 1689 in Bordeaux – 10 February 1755), was a French social commentator and political thinker who lived during the Era of the Enlightenment. He is famous for his articulation of the theory of **separation of powers**
2. **John Lock** His arguments concerning liberty and the social contract later influenced the written works of Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and other Founding Fathers of the United States. In fact, several passages from the *Second Treatise* are reproduced verbatim in the Declaration of Independence, most notably the reference to a "long train of abuses." Today, most contemporary libertarians claim him as an influence. In a natural state all people were equal and independent, and everyone had a natural right to defend his "life, health, liberty, or possessions. Locke also advocated governmental separation of powers and believed that revolution is not only a right but an obligation in some circumstances. These ideas would come to have profound influence on the Constitution of the United States and its Declaration of Independence.
3. **Thomas Hobbes** (5 April 1588 – 4 December 1679) was an English philosopher, remembered today for his work on political philosophy. His 1651 book *Leviathan* established the foundation for most of Western political philosophy from the perspective of social contract theory.
4. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** (Geneva, 28 June 1712 – Ermenonville, 2 July 1778) was a major philosopher, writer, and composer of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment, whose political philosophy influenced the French Revolution and the development of modern political and educational thought

# Other European Ideas

- Democracy from the Greeks
- A Republic from the Romans
- English Common Law
  - Courts
  - Juries
  - Law based on court decisions
- Magna Carta- limited the power of the King (need a trial before imprisonment, parliament to talk over issues,
- English Bill of Rights- freedom of religion, petition,

# The Bill of Rights

**First Amendment** guarantees freedom of speech, religion, press, and assembly, and the right to petition the government.

**Second Amendment** guarantees the right to bear arms.

**Third Amendment** guarantees soldiers cannot be quartered in any house.

**Fourth Amendment** protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures.

**Fifth Amendment** guarantees a person the right to be indicted in Federal Court by a Grand Jury, not to be charged twice for the same crime (double jeopardy), not to be forced to incriminate themselves (self incrimination), to the due process of law, and not to have their property taken by the government without payment (eminent domain).

**Sixth Amendment** guarantees a defendant in criminal proceedings, the right to a public and speedy trial, a fair jury, cross examination of witnesses, and an attorney.

# The Bill of Rights

**Seventh Amendment** guarantees the right to a jury in a civil proceeding.

**Eighth Amendment** protects against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishment.

**Ninth Amendment** reserves other rights to the people.

**Tenth Amendment** reserves States Rights.

# How to take a multiple choice test

# How to take a multiple choice test

# Day 5

- Public Policy
- Practice Test/Review Game
- Test info
- Questions



# Public Policy Notes

## Unit 7

What your government does for  
you!

# Overview

- Issues that are complex, persistent, and difficult to resolve often require a public policy
  - Governments do not address public policy areas alone. In a **democracy**, citizen action is the first line of addressing public policy areas. NGOs (**Non- governmental organizations**) and businesses also address many public policy issues before government is involved.
  - Limited **resources** force **governments** to balance socio economic goals.

# Influence on Public Policy

- a. **Federalism** influences public policy by
    - providing for:
      - 1. Shared **costs** between governments
      - 2. Guideline enforcement through access to federal funds
      - 3. Shared & sometimes conflicting administration of policies
- Multiple opportunities to resolve issues.



Remember  
NSL

# Influence on Public Policy

**B. Individuals, interest groups, political parties, and PACs (Political Action Committees)** influence public policy in many ways, such as:

- providing information

- testifying in hearings

- organizing mail and letter writing campaigns

- filing lawsuits

- contributing to campaigns

- demonstration

**C. Media** influences public policy by choosing what issues to cover and how to cover them.



Remember  
TV,  
Newspapers,  
Radio,  
Internet

# Public Policy Issues

- Issues studied in this unit will include **Social Security**, equality, Health Care/Public Health, and the environment.
- Where do these issues fit the Social- Economic Goals of our government?
  - **Education** environment, defense, productivity, economic security, equality, stability, growth, property rights/freedom
- Governments must choose carefully as there are unlimited **wants** and limited **resources** (scarcity). The most obvious issues is the balance between domestic and foreign policy.

# Public Policy Legislation

1. Fair Housing Legislation-**Forbids** discrimination in financing, sales, or rental of housing.
2. **SMART Growth** —the desire and strategy to accommodate new growth and development in the most suitable areas while protecting our most vital natural resources. (***Example: downtown Silver Spring... think City Walk and the fake grass 😊***)
3. Civil Rights Act of 1964—bans discrimination in places of public accommodations, **federally funded programs**, and private employment.
4. Voting Rights Act of 1965—bans discrimination in **registering** to vote and allows free exercise to vote

# Smart Growth in Theory

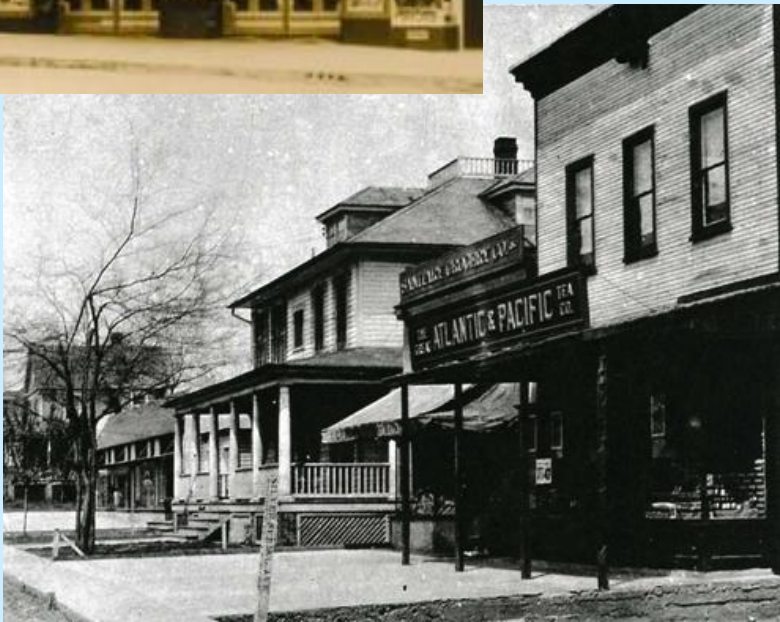




# Examples of Smart growth before and after



City Place in Silver Spring



Downtown Silver Spring





# Public Policy Legislation

5. **Civil Rights Act of 1968** —bans racial discrimination in the sale/rental of housing.
6. **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**—bans **discrimination** in employment, transportation, **public accommodations**, against persons with physical or mental disabilities.
7. **Title IX** —forbids discrimination based on sex by universities and colleges receiving federal aid. **It now includes high schools and publicly funded programs.**
8. **Age Discrimination Act**— **bans discrimination in employment based on age**
9. **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)**—allows for equal opportunity and accommodations for all students with special needs/disabilities in public education.

# Affirmative Action: Notes

- **Affirmative action**, the set of **public policies and initiatives** designed to help eliminate past and present discrimination based on **race**, color, **religion, sex**, or national origin.
- **Constitutional Amendments**
  - **13th Amendment** - made slavery illegal;
  - 14th Amendment - guarantees **equal protection** under the law;
  - 15th Amendment - forbids racial discrimination in access to voting.

# Other Laws and Executive Orders

- The 1866 **Civil Rights** Act guarantees every citizen "the same right to make and enforce contracts ... as is enjoyed by white citizens ... “
- In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed **Executive Order 8802** which outlawed segregationist hiring policies by defense-related industries which held federal contracts. Roosevelt's signing of this order was a direct result of efforts by Black trade union leader, A. Philip Randolph.


# Other Laws and Executive Orders

- During 1953 President **Harry S. Truman's** Committee on Government Contract Compliance urged the Bureau of Employment Security "to act positively and affirmatively to implement the policy of nondiscrimination"
- The actual phrase "**affirmative action**" was first used in President Lyndon Johnson's 1965 Executive Order 11246 which requires federal contractors to "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin."

# Other Laws and Executive Orders

- In 1967, Johnson expanded the Executive Order to include affirmative action requirements to benefit **women**.
- Other equal protection laws passed to make discrimination illegal were the **1964 Civil Rights Act**, Title II and VII of which forbid racial discrimination in "public accommodations" and race and sex discrimination in employment, respectively; and **the 1965 Voting Rights Act Banned** racial discrimination in voting

# Affirmative Action Supreme Court Cases

- Plessy v. Ferguson- Upheld the Separate But Equal Idea (Segregation)
- **Brown** vs. Board of Education – Integrated Public Schools
- Grutter v. Bollinger et al 
- Taxman v Board of Education of Piscataway Township
- Bakke v. University of California at Davis Medical School



# Opposition Towards Affirmative Action

- **Opposition** Much of the opposition to affirmative action is framed on the grounds of so-called "reverse discrimination and unwarranted preferences." In fact, less than 2 percent of the 91,000 employment discrimination cases pending before the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission are reverse discrimination cases. Under the law as written in Executive Orders and interpreted by the courts, anyone benefiting from affirmative action must have relevant and valid job or educational qualifications.

# Political Cartoons





# Political Cartoons



# Political Cartoons

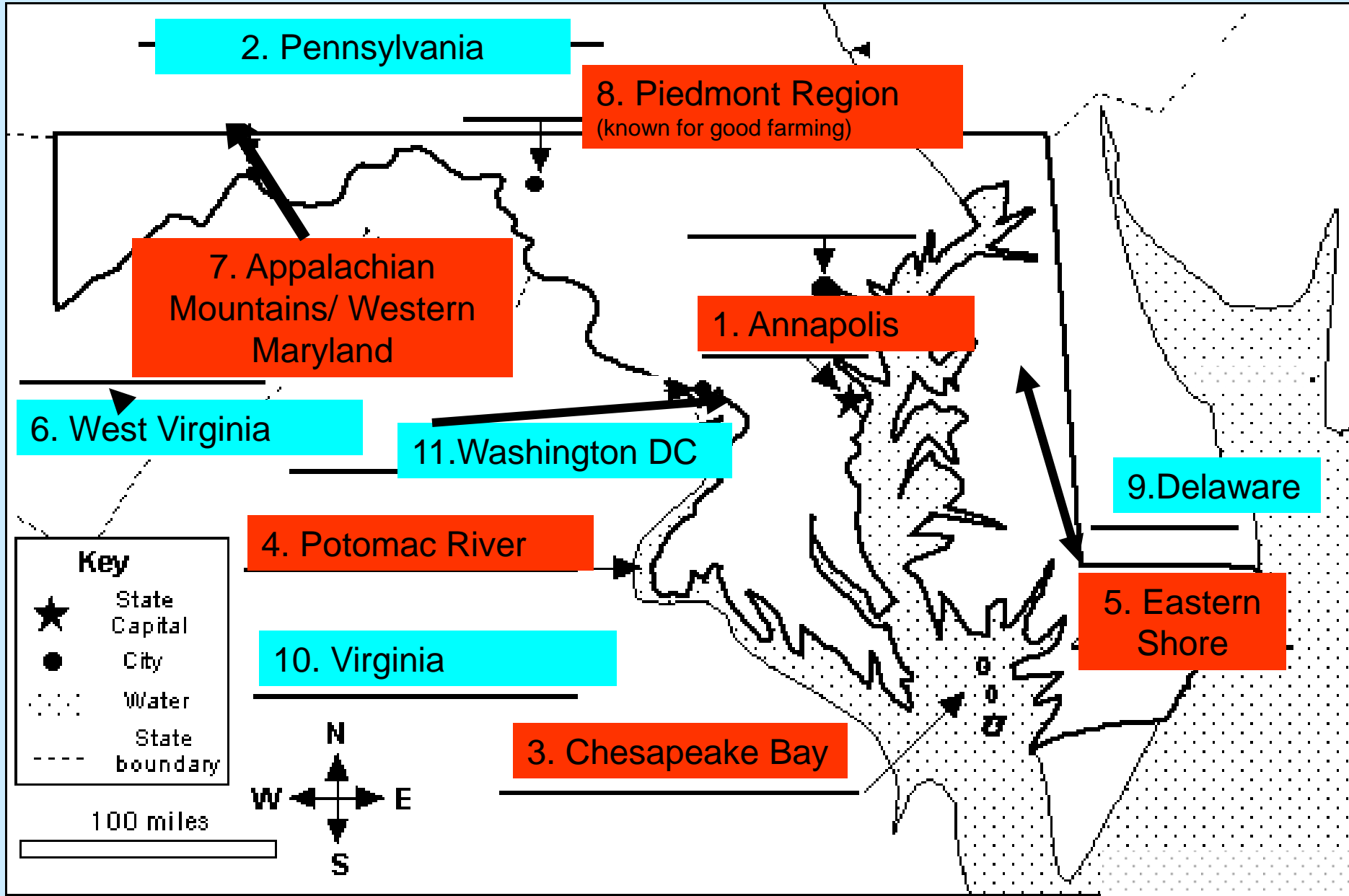


# Maryland (you live here you should know this!)



There are 23 counties and Baltimore City all of which the state has unitary power over (the counties have to listen to the state)

# Important areas you have to know

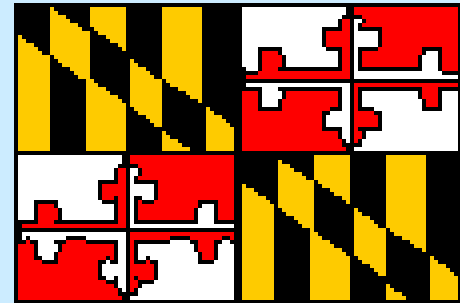


# Regions of Maryland

- Eastern Shore- This is the area “east” of the Chesapeake Bay. Most people on the eastern shore depend upon the bay for money and their lifestyles. (think crabbing, fishing...)
- Western Maryland- the area west of the Monocacy valley and the beginning of the Catoctin, Appalachian and Allegheny mountains.
- I-95 corridor- the areas that surround interstate 95, these areas tend to be more urban/suburban... think Wheaton, Baltimore.
- Southern Maryland- areas below P.G. county, farming and agriculture are big

# Maryland 101

- **Major Industries** - farming (corn, soybeans, tobacco, poultry and dairy products), steel products, communications equipment, fishing (crabs and oysters), government services, shipping (port of Baltimore, tourism)
- **Big Projects-** Chesapeake Bay clean up and Smart Growth





# Vocabulary Alert

- **Urban Sprawl**- The term urban sprawl is not easy to define and refers to the development of both residential and commercial areas on undeveloped land located outside the boundaries of a city.



# Questions from Yesterday

- How to Registration to vote in MD- must be 18, US citizen... you have to vote in the precinct (area) where you live... I have to vote in Southern Carroll County.... You have to register at least 1 month (three weeks) before the election... this allows the State to check and make sure you are who you say you are.
- Interest Groups- A group of people who are really focused on one topic (NRA- national rifle association... NEA national education association.... Interest Groups try and get people to vote for candidates that support their interest.



# Other Questions?

Email Mrs. Polischeck at

[Kimberly\\_L\\_polischeck@mcpsmd.org](mailto:Kimberly_L_polischeck@mcpsmd.org)