Unit Five: Criminal & Civil Law

Documents
You must be able to explain and apply the basic principles of government found in these documents.
- United States Constitution
- Bill of Rights (know content, not the number of the amendment)
- 14th Amendment due process clause
- 5th Amendment due process clause
- Procedural due process and the incorporation doctrine under the 14th Amendment

General principles and terms
You must be able to explain and apply each of these terms (that means give an example from today).
- Judicial review
- Checks and balances
- Separation of powers
- Civil rights
- Responsibilities
- Rights
- Due process
- Equity
- Eminent domain
- Equal Protection

Criminal law
- Defendant
- Prosecutor
- Reasonable doubt
- Felony
- Misdemeanor
- Grand jury
- Indictment
- Probable cause
- Presumption of innocence
- Plea bargaining
- Writ of habeas corpus
- Subpoena

Civil law
- Plaintiff
- Defendant
- Torts (lawsuits involving negligence)
- Contract
- Breach of contract
- Damages
- Preponderance of evidence
- Petit jury
- Out-of-court settlements

Unit Six: Economics

General principles and terms
You must be able to explain and apply each of these terms (that means give an example from today).
- Market economy
- Command economy
- Mixed economy
- Traditional economy
- Opportunity cost
- Environment Protection Agency (EPA)
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- Monetary policy
- Federal Reserve Board (FED)
- Fiscal policy
- Price stability
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Interest rates
- Government expenditures
- Entitlements
- Unemployment rate
- Cost and benefits
- Business cycle
- Scarcity
- Inflation
- Social Security
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- International economic growth
- Supply and Demand
- Open market, free trade, balance of trade
- Competing socio-economic goals: equity, security, productivity, national defense, environmental protection, educational quality

Supreme Court Cases
You must be able to explain the principles of each case and apply these principles to other situations (that means apply this principle to today).
- Gideon v. Wainwright
- Miranda v. Arizona
- Tinker v. Des Moines Board of Education
- New Jersey v. T.L.O.
- Plessy v. Ferguson
- Brown v. Board of Education
Unit Seven: Domestic Policy

General principles and terms
You must be able to explain and apply each of these terms (that means give an example from today).

Public Policy
Affirmative action
Equity
Equal justice under the law
Entitlements – Social Security
Minority rights
Smart Growth legislation
Lobbyists
Common good
Welfare
Demographic factors
Role of individuals, groups, PACs in public policy
Federalism
Social safety net
Medicaid, Medicare

Environmental legislation to address air and water pollution – Clean Air Act, Water Pollution Control Act, Chesapeake Critical Bay Area Law
Legislation to address equity- Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Civil Rights Act 1968, Title IX, Americans with Disabilities Act, and Age Discrimination Act
Competing socio-economic goals: equity, security, productivity, national defense, environmental protection, educational quality

Unit Eight: Personal Finance

General principles and terms
You must be able to explain and apply each of these terms (that means give an example from today).

Sources of income
Interest
Debt
Advantages and disadvantages of credit products
Credit cards
Consumer loans
Credit reports
Credit or FICO score
401(k) and other retirement saving options
Checking account
Savings account
Stock market
Certificate of deposit

Tax (income, property, capital gains)
Insurance (health, life, property, disability)
Consumer protection

Discussion and Review Questions

- How do demographic changes influence government funding decisions?
- How do governments influence what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce in a market, command, and mixed market economy?
- How do governments make choices about budgetary spending?
- What is the social, economic, and political impact of regulatory agencies on a country, region or state?
- How effective is current monetary policy on promoting full employment, price stability, and economic performance?
- How has the government attempted to ensure fair housing practices?
- How do governments allocate scarce resources to meet the needs of competing socio-economic goals?
- What monetary tools does the federal government have to influence US economic performance?
- How do governments attempt to balance the common good with protection of individual rights?
- How effectively do public policies provide for the needs of citizens in the following areas: environment (pollution, land use), health care and public health, equity (race, ethnicity, region, religion, gender, language, socioeconomic status, age, and disabilities), social insurance and public assistance (Social Security and welfare)?
- How does the United States maintain a balance between protecting rights and maintaining order?
- How have landmark Supreme Court decisions influenced governmental powers, rights and responsibilities of citizens, and equal justice under the law?
- What is the principle of due process? How is it applied?
- What is the social, economic, and political impact of regulatory agencies on a country, region or state?
- How can individuals plan and save for retirement?
- How can individuals increase wealth through savings and investments?
- How can individuals responsibly manage credit?