

Middle School 7th Grade Civics EOC REVIEW Flash Cards

Created by kjglaze

83 terms · Flash cards made by a 7th grader for a 7th grader....Hope they Help!!!

citizen	A person with certain rights and responsibilities in his or her country or community
how do you become a citizen?	Born: One or both of your parents are citizens, so you are too Naturalization: A legal resident applies for citizenship, and then becomes a naturalized citizen
Obligations of a citizen	1. obey laws 2. pay taxes 3. serve on a jury 4. defend the nation
Good citizens.....	1. volunteer 2. vote 3. stay informed
Direct democracy	A form of government in which citizens rule directly and not through representatives
Representative democracy	A system of government in which citizens elect representatives, or leaders, to make decisions about the laws for all the people.
monarchy	A government ruled by a king or queen
oligarchy	a system of government in which a small group holds power
dictatorship	a form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)
theocracy	government run by religious leaders
anarchy	no government

parliamentary	democratic form of government in which the party (or a coalition of parties) with the greatest representation in the parliament (legislature) forms the government, its leader becoming prime minister or chancellor
federal government	a form of government in which powers are divided between a central government and several local governments
confederal government	A political system where independent states form a nation but retain power under a weak central government. (states retain most power)
unitary government	the central government holds most of the power and makes all the decisions, state government has little control
legislative branch	-Article I -makes/writes laws -congress
executive branch	-Article II -carries out/executes laws (Enforces the laws) -President, VP, cabinet
judicial branch	-Article III -interprets/applies laws -courts
The legislative branch (Congress) _____ the nations laws. Our congress is _____ (two house).	makes binomial bicameral
H of R	435
- <u>435</u> members	25
- _____ years old to be in the H of R	2
- _____ year term	tax and revenue ^{revenue}
-All _____ laws must begin here, can <u>impeach</u> federal officials.	impeach
Senate	100
- <u>100</u> members	2
- _____ members per state	30
- _____ years old to be in the Senate	6
- _____ year term	jury
-Confirm presidential appointments, ratify treaties, and serve as <u>jury</u> in impeachment trials.	

Executive branch..... Consists of what ?	1. President 2. V.P. 3. Cabinet
Qualifications for President and what they can do	1. must be 35 years old 2. elected for 4 year terms 3. can veto laws passed by congress
Judicial branch consists of	ALL COURTS!!
There are _____ associate justices and one _____ justice in the _____ court.	8 chief > total = 9 Suprem Supreme
State powers (reserved)	-make laws for education -marriage and divorce -conduct elections -regulate trade in their borders
Powers shared by State and Federal Governments (Concurrent)	-levy and collect taxes -establish courts -enforce laws -borrow money -build roads
Federal Powers (delegated or enumerated)	-print money -declare war -conduct foreign affairs -raise and support military -regulate interstate and international trade
1st amendment	freedom of: R -Religion A -Assembly P -Press P -Petition S -Speech (RAPPS)
2nd Amendment	Right to bear arms
3rd amendment	Quartering of Troops
4th amendment	No unreasonable searches or seizures
5th amendment	Rights of the accused, property rights
6th amendment	other rights of the accused
7th amendment	Right to a trial by jury in civil cases
8th amendment	Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

9th amendment	rights not listed
10th amendment	powers reserved to the States
13th amendment	abolished slavery
14th amendment	citizenship and civil rights
15th amendment	rights of suffrage (all men)
19th amendment	womens suffrage
24th amendment	poll taxes
26th amendment	congressional pay raises
civil law	the legal code of ancient Rome
criminal law	A law that defines crimes against the public order.
constitutional law	law that involves the interpretation and application of the U.S. Constitution and state constitutions
military law	the body of laws and rules of conduct administered by military courts for the discipline, trial, and punishment of military personnel
Marbury vs. Madison established the power of _____.	judicial review
McCulloch vs. Maryland ruled that the state of maryland could not tax the 2nd national bank. expanded the powers of _____ government.	federal
Dred Scott vs. Sanford Said slaves were not _____ and that the federal government couldn't make laws againts slavery	citizens
Plessy vs. Ferguson Legitimized and reinforced _____ laws.	segregation
Brow vs. The Board of Education Held that " _____ " was not "equal". Overturned _____.	seperate but equal Plessy vs. Ferguson

Gideon vs. Wainwright States must provide a(n) _____ for people who cannot afford it.	attorney
In re Gault _____ defendants should be given the same result as adult criminal defendants.	juvinal
Tinker vs. Des Moines schools cannot ignore _____ rights.	1st amendment
United States vs. Nixon The presidant is not _____ the law	above
Hazelwood vs. Kulmeier Schools may limit speech/expression if it _____.	interferes with the school's mission
Local/County/ City Government consists of	board of commisioners mayor/city manager city council
Local/County/City Government's purpose is	services to its city/county residents
Local/County/City Government largest source of income	property and sales taxes
State government consists of	Governer, Lt. Governer, Cabinet, State legislature
State government's purpose	services to state residents
State government's main source of income	sales, and income taxes
Federal government consists of	Presidant, V.P., Cabinet, Congress
Federal government's purpose	services to entier nation
Federal governments main source of income	income taxes
John Locke	natural rights
Baron de Montesquieu	seperation of powers
Federalist person who _____ the ratification of the constitution for a stronger federal government	supported
Anti-Federalist person _____ to the new constitution, wanted most power to remain with the _____ government.	opposed state

Rule of law	the belief that no person (even the king) is above the law
Magna Carta	Limits the power of king, John I of England was forced to sign this document by his barons
Thomas Paine	wrote "Common Sense"
Articles of confederation	created the first government of the newly independent united states. It <u>lacked</u> an executive branch and the authority to settle disputes between the states, <i>tax, keep a standing army</i>
the preamble	states the goals of the constitution
Article I(1)	legislative branch
Article II(2)	Executive branch
Article III(3)	Supreme court
Article IV(4)	relations between state and federal governments
Article V(5)	How to amend the constitution
Article VI(6)	The constitution is the highest law of the land
Article VII(7)	Ratification of the constitution