**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Political Party Development**

1. The US has a two-party system:
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (GOP or Grand Ole Party)- tends to be more conservative on issues
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- supports more liberal policy issues
2. Types of Third Parties
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Issue- they only push one issue during an election (Green Party)
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- they seek an overall change in society (Communist Party of the USA)
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- they split off from a major party; normally over major policy and platform disagreements (Tea Party)

**Political Ideologies**

1. The US has three political ideologies:
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- seek a very active national government
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- do not want an active national government because they believe more power should belong to the states and individual citizens
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- draws from both the liberal and conservative ideology
2. Membership to a political party is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Nomination & Election Process**

1. Step 1: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- naming of those who will seek to run for office/ most “self-announce” at local and state levels
2. Step 2: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process- it helps to have the support of one of the major political parties
3. Step 3: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary
	1. An election where the voters express a preference for their presidential and VP candidates
	2. Primaries typically start in February and run through April or May
4. Step 4: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ convention
	1. Each major political party holds a convention during the summer every 4 years
	2. Each party seeks three major goals to accomplish the convention:
		1. Naming the party’s candidate for president and VP
		2. Bringing the factions and leading personalities together for a common purpose
		3. Create and adopt the party’s platform for the next 4 years
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the party’s formal statement of basic principles, viewpoints on major political issues, and objectives for the campaign and the next 4 years
5. Step 5: General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Regularly scheduled elections at which voters make the final selection of officeholders
	2. The election is held on the 1st Tuesday following the 1st Monday in November.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- voting districts
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the devise by which voters register their choices in an election; most are cast electronically
8. Elections are based on the Electoral College System.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the # of votes cast for a candidate who receives more than any other, BUT does not receive an absolute majority

**Campaign Funding & Public Opinion**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- candidates need money because running for office is very expensive!
2. Sources:
	1. Private \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Media, Advertising, & Public Opinion**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- includes any type of mass communication
	1. Internet (social media)
	2. TV
	3. Newspapers
	4. Radio
2. There are three ways the media shapes politics and public opinions:
	1. Influencing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion of voters
	2. Determining the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of candidates
	3. Setting the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agenda
3. Campaign Advertising- designed to influence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior
4. Public opinion polls
	1. Are human research \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Can be done online, by phone, or by mail
	3. Helps candidates know which issues are important to voters; which guides campaign and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Types of samples for surveys:
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- all members in a potential sampling pool, or population sample
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- each member has an equal chance of being included in the samples
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a sampling used when the clusters occur naturally in a population, or are geographically convenient

**Civic Participation**

1. Civic duties of American citizens:
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxes
	2. Serving on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in elections
	4. Performing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ service
	5. Being informed about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ issues
	6. Respecting different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Service
2. The Pledge of Allegiance
	1. Written in 1887 by Colonel George \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Revised in 1892)
	2. Adopted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1942 as a formal pledge to the country
	3. The American flag represents our nation.
3. National Anthem
	1. Star \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scott \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Based on the Battle of Fort \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Organization of the State Government**

1. Executive Branch- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Legislative Branch- GA State \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Judicial Branch- State \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government- the public administration of a particular town, county, or district with representatives elected by those who live there
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- local government authorized in state constitutions and statutes, established to provide general government for a defined area

**Exclusive Powers of the National and State Government**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National Government** | **State Government** |
| Print money | Issue licenses |
| Regulate interstate and international trade | Regulate intrastate commerce |
| Make treaties | Conduct elections |
| Declare war | Establish local government |
| Provide an army and navy | Protect public health |
| Establish post office | Ratify amendments |
| Exert enumerated powers | Exert delegated powers |

**Concurrent Powers of the National and State Government**

1. Powers shared by the national and state governments:
	1. Collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Build roads
	3. Borrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. Establish courts
	5. Make and enforce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	6. Charter banks and corporations
	7. Spend money for the common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	8. Take private property for public use, with just compensation
2. State and local governments derive their powers from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutions.

**Sources of Revenue for State Governments**

1. The major source of income for state and local governments is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Property taxes/ ad valorem taxes
	2. Sales tax
	3. SPLOST- local option sales tax (voter approved how funds are to be used)
	4. State income tax
2. Three Types of Taxes
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. The more you make, the more you pay!
		2. The US income tax is a progressive tax.
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. A tax imposed in such a manner that the tax rate decreases as the amount subject to taxation increases
		2. The less income you make, the higher percentage you pay in taxes!
		3. This type of tax hurts fixed income households the most.
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		1. A tax imposed so that the tax rate is fixed with no changes as the taxable base amount increases or decreases.
		2. This is known as a flat tax.
		3. Every person pays the same percentage in taxes regardless of income.

**Line of Succession for the Office of Governor**

1. Governor 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 Secretary of State 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Roles of the Governor**

1. Chief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ Administrator
	1. Appoints executive branch officials
	2. Manages the state budget
	3. Enforce laws
	4. Perform ceremonial duties
	5. Pardons people
2. Chief of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Meet with the President and other federal officials/ governors
	2. Speak officially for the state government and unofficially for the people of the state
3. Chief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Propose laws and state budget
	2. Sign or veto legislation
	3. Give the State of the State Address
	4. Call special legislative sessions
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chief/ Leader
	1. Propose policies for the state
	2. Endorse candidates for public office
	3. Represent the political party for the state
	4. Head state’s political delegation at national party convention
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-in-Chief
	1. Call out national guard in emergencies
	2. Send state troopers and GBI into communities when needed
6. Chief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Make trade agreements
	2. Plan a state’s economic future
7. Can a governor declare war for any reason? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Limits of State and Local Governments**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. The process that enables citizens to bypass their state legislature by placing proposed statutes or constitutional amendments on the ballots
	2. **GA does not have an initiative process!**
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. A general term that refers to a measure that appears in a ballot
	2. Two types of referenda:
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ referenda- appears on the ballot because the state legislature has decided to let voters make a decision on an issue (**GA has this**)
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ referenda- is a measure that appears on a ballot as a result of a voter petitions process (**GA does not allow for a popular referenda**)
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. A procedure that allows citizens to remove and replace a public official before the end of their term of office
	2. It is not the same as an impeachment
	3. **GA does not allow recall**.
	4. The President cannot be recalled.

**Miscellaneous Vocabulary Review**

1. News \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the White House press secretary releases an announcement/ communication with the press corps (no face to face interaction- done through email or other memo formats)
2. News \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the White House press secretary gives an announcement in person to the press corps, but does not answer any questions (no back and forth communication)
3. Press \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the White House press secretary gives an announcement, and then answers questions from the press corps
4. Watchdog- the watchdog in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the political party NOT in power/ the minority party watches and reports to the public any perceived misdeeds of the majority party
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause- an exemption of certain classes of people or things from the requirements of a piece of legislation affecting their previous rights, privileges, or practices
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- pardoning a group of people
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law- protects journalists from having to reveal their sources
8. Free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause- Congress cannot make a law prohibiting the free exercise of religion