**Unit 1: Foundations of American Government**

1. John Locke- natural rights, life liberty, property
2. Jean Jacques Rousseau- social contract (gov’t gets power from ppl)
3. Baron de Montesquieu- 3 branches and sep of powers
4. Social contract theory- gov’t gets power from the people
5. “Natural Rights”- life liberty, property/pursuit of happiness
6. Common law- law based on precedents (past decisions)
7. Magna Carta- limited that power of the king
8. Parliament- Law making body in England (Congress)
9. English Bill of Rights- Model our BofR after, civil liberties
10. Mercantilism- country is established to make money for the mother country
11. Navigation Acts- all ships had to go through English ports
12. French and Indian War- debt = taxes
13. Boston Massacre- 5 killed, Crispus Attucks was killed,
14. Boston Tea Party- caused by Tea Act; dumped tea in to harbor
15. Intolerable Acts- result of the Tea Party (Quartering Act, closed harbor, curfew, no town meetings)
16. *Common Sense*- Thomas Paine; declare independence
17. Declaration of Independence- break up letter w/ king; list of problem with king
18. Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation – strong state gov’t, no taxes, no military, no president, no judicial branch, no coining money
19. Philadelphia Constitutional Convention – where Constitution was written
20. Virginia Plan – representation based on population (large states)
21. New Jersey Plan – representation by equality (small states)
22. Great (Connecticut) Compromise – NJ Plan + VA Plan
23. Three-Fifths Compromise – slaves are 3/5 of white man for population to count for voting
24. Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise – Congress controls trade; stop importation of slaves
25. Federalists – strong national government (Madison, Jay, Hamilton)
26. Federalist papers – Convince people to support the Constitution
27. Anti-Federalists – Bill of Rights, strong state gov’t
28. Compromise b/w Federalists and Anti-Federalists – Bill of Rights
29. Popular sovereignty – people tell the gov’t what to do
30. Judicial Review – SC determines if something is constitutional
31. Limited Government – gov’t can’t do whatever it wants
32. Impeachment – formally accuse
33. Separation of Powers – 3 branches (Leg, Ex, Jud) Montesquieu
34. Three Branches of Government (what are they and what do they do) – Leg - makes laws, Ex – Enforces, Judicial - interprets
35. Checks and Balances (What does it mean?) – one branch doesn’t have too much power
36. Federalism – shared powers between states and federal government
37. Direct democracy- one man, one vote
38. Constitutional Democracy- people vote and we have a Constitution
39. Republic/Representative Democracy- vote for someone to represent you

**Unit 2- Functions of American Government**

1. Importance of: Article I, II, II
2. Article IV: “Privileges and Immunities” and “Full Faith and Credit” Clauses
3. Article V: How to do what?
4. Article VI: “Supremacy” Clause
5. Article VII: How to do what?
6. Enumerated Powers-
7. Delegated powers-
8. Reserved Powers-
9. Elastic or “Necessary and Proper” clause-
10. Implied Powers-
11. Concurrent Powers-
12. The Legislative Branch-
13. Important powers of Congress-
14. Impeach-
15. Habeas Corpus-
16. Ex post facto law-
17. Bills of Attainder-
18. Gerrymandering-
19. Process of How a Bill Becomes a Law-
20. Filibuster-
21. Cloture-
22. Committee System-
23. Lobbying(ists)-
24. Speaker of the House-
25. President Pro Tempore-
26. The Executive Branch-
27. Important powers of the President- (Commander and Chief, Chief Diplomat, etc. – what are they?)
28. Veto, pocket veto-
29. Bureaucracy-
30. Foreign Policy-
31. Secretary of State-
32. The Judicial Branch-
33. Important powers of Supreme Court-
34. Judicial Review-
35. Original Jurisdiction-
36. Appellate Jurisdiction-
37. Checks and Balances (what “checks” does each branch have over the other two?)-
38. Process of amending the constitution-
39. 1st Amendment-
40. Libel-
41. Slander-
42. 2nd Amendment-
43. 4th Amendment-
44. 5th Amendment-
45. Due process-
46. Eminent domain-
47. Indictment-
48. Double jeopardy-
49. PATRIOT Act-
50. 6th Amendment-
51. 8th Amendment-
52. 9th Amendment-
53. 10th Amendment-
54. 13th Amendment-
55. 14th Amendment-
56. Equal Opportunity Laws-
57. Americans with Disabilities Act-
58. 15th Amendment-
59. 16th Amendment-
60. 17th Amendment-
61. 18th Amendment
62. 19th Amendment-
63. 24th Amendment-
64. 26th Amendment-

**Unit 3- American Identity and What it Means to Be a Citizen**

1. Political ideologies-

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1. America’s party system-
2. Platform, plank-
3. Consensus-
4. Third parties (what are the different types?)-
5. Multi-party system-
6. Partisanship-
7. “Frequent and Free Elections” (why important?)
8. Nomination Process-
9. Primary election-
10. Caucuses-
11. Party Convention-
12. Campaign-
13. General election-
14. Precinct-
15. Straight Ticket-
16. Electoral College-
17. Inauguration-
18. Public Opinion Polls-
19. Recall election-
20. PACs-
21. Public Interest Groups-
22. Poll Tax-
23. Petition-
24. Initiative-
25. Referendum-
26. Media and Public Opinion (how do they influence us?)
27. Bias-
28. Citizen-
29. Immigration-
30. Naturalization-
31. Types of Citizenship-
32. Duties of citizens-
33. Responsibilities of citizens-
34. Affirmative Action-
35. Melting pot theory-
36. Tossed salad theory-
37. Evolution of citizenship throughout the course of American history- (How has the concept of citizen changed over time?)
38. Contrast the role of citizens in democratic and authoritarian nations-
39. Direct democracy-
40. Indirect democracy-
41. Authoritarian government (dictatorship)-
42. Oligarchy-
43. Absolute monarchy-
44. Constitutional monarchy-
45. Republic/Representative Democracy-
46. Anarchy-
47. Parliamentary System-
48. Non-secular System-
49. E Pluribus Unum-

**Unit 4: Law**

1. Common law-
2. Statutory law-
3. Statutes/Ordinances-
4. Administrative/Regulatory law-
5. Constitutional law-
6. Criminal law-
7. Other types of Law: Procedural, Public Policy, Symbolic Law, International Law-
8. Adversarial legal system-
9. Warrant-
10. Indictment-
11. Grand jury-
12. Arraignment-
13. Plea bargaining-
14. Summons, Subpoena-
15. Verdict-
16. Hung jury-
17. Acquittal-
18. Incarceration-
19. Three-strikes laws-
20. Probation-
21. Capital punishment-
22. Civil law-
23. Tort-
24. Plaintiff-
25. Settlement-
26. Felony-
27. Misdemeanor-
28. Magistrates-
29. Public Defenders-
30. District Attorney-
31. What level of gov’t is responsible for the following agencies, and what do they have jurisdiction over? FBI, NSA, SBI, Police, Highway Patrol, Sheriff
32. Types of Federal Courts-
33. Types of State Courts-
34. Circuit-
35. Precedent-
36. Jurisdiction-
37. Original jurisdiction-
38. Appellate jurisdiction-
39. Exclusive jurisdiction-
40. Concurrent jurisdiction-
41. Remand-
42. Writ of certiorari-
43. Docket-
44. Brief-
45. Majority opinion-
46. Concurring opinion-
47. Dissenting opinion-
48. Unanimous opinion-
49. Criminal court procedures-
50. Civil court procedures-

**Unit 5: Personal Financial Literacy**

1. Economics-
2. Needs vs. Wants-
3. Goods vs. Services-
4. Scarcity-
5. Consumer Sovereignty-
6. Four Factors of Production (define each, not just list)
7. Trade-offs-
8. Opportunity Cost-
9. Immediate Gratification-
10. Budget-
11. Bills-
12. Mortgage v. Rent-
13. Foreclosure-
14. Collateral-
15. Personal Taxation (income taxes and sales taxes)-
16. Spending v. Savings-
17. Bank-
18. Savings Accounts-
19. Debit-
20. Checking Account-
21. Credit-
22. Interest-
23. Compound Interest-
24. APR-
25. Credit Score-
26. Insurance-
27. Premium-
28. Deductible-
29. Co-Pay-
30. Liability-
31. Consumer Protection-
32. Consumer Credit Protection-
33. Protection Agencies: FTC, BBB, SEC
34. Fraudulent-
35. Ponzi Scheme-
36. Pyramid Scheme-
37. ID Theft (what are the problems with this?)
38. “Do not call” lists-
39. North American Securities Administrative Association-
40. Filing a “claim”-
41. Arbitration-
42. Mediation-
43. Court Action-

**Unit 6: Principles of Economics**

1. Circular Flow of Income (draw and label)-
2. Factor Market-
3. Product Market-
4. Law of Supply-
5. Why does the supply line point up?
6. Why does the demand line point down?
7. Law of Demand-
8. Shortage-
9. Surplus-
10. Equilibrium Price-
11. Complements-
12. Substitutes-
13. Complete the rule: S^, P\_ Sv, P\_ D^, P\_ Dv, P\_
14. Types of Competition (Define what they are: Perfect, Monopolistic, Oligopolistic):
15. Investment-
16. Stock-
17. Broker-
18. Corporation-
19. Mutual Fund-
20. Property (as an Investment)-
21. Bonds-
22. Certificate of Deposit-
23. Savings Account (as an investment)-
24. Risk v. Yield-

**Unit 7: Government & the Economy**

1. Three Key Economic Questions-
2. Types of Economies (Define what they are)-
3. Karl Marx-
4. Adam Smith-
5. Wealth of Nations-
6. Free Market Economy/Capitalism-
7. Laissez-Faire/Free Enterprise-
8. “invisible hand”-
9. Role of Profit, Price, and Competition in Economy-
10. Communist Manifesto-
11. Proletariat v. Bourgeoisie-
12. Socialism-
13. Communism-
14. Federal Revenue-
15. Types of Taxes-
16. Progressive v. Regressive Taxes-
17. Examples of Federal Expenditures (largest single expenditure, largest collection of expenditures)-
18. Discretionary Spending-
19. Mandatory Spending-
20. Deficit-
21. Deficit v. Debt-
22. Entitlement Programs-
23. Labor Unions-
24. Right-to-work Laws-
25. Arbitration-
26. Mediation-
27. Inflation-
28. Deflation-
29. CPI (define and why is it useful)-
30. GDP (define and why is it useful)-
31. GNP-
32. Business Cycle-
33. Draw the four phases of the business cycle-
34. Depression-
35. Recession-
36. Government Intervention in the Economy-
37. Fiscal Policy (what is it? Who/what controls it? What can be done to impact economy?)
38. Stimulus-
39. Monetary Policy (what is it? Who/what controls it? What can be done to impact economy?)
40. Discount Rate-
41. Easy/Loose Money Policy-
42. Tight-Money Policy-
43. Trade-
44. Globalization-
45. Comparative Advantage-
46. Specialization-
47. Global Interdependence-
48. Balance of Trade: Surplus v. Deficit-
49. Trade Barriers (Define each: quota, tariff, subsidy, embargo)
50. Protectionism-
51. Free Trade-

**Unit 8- North Carolina State and Local Government**

1. NC Declaration of Rights-
2. Federalism-
3. What does each branch of gov’t do?
4. General Assembly-
5. Statutes-
6. City Council-
7. Ordinances-
8. Governor-
9. Lt. Governor-
10. Line-item-veto-
11. NC Supreme Court-
12. State Judicial Review-
13. Municipalities-
14. Annexation-
15. Incorporation-
16. Charter-
17. County board of commissioners-
18. School board, superintendent-
19. Sheriff, police-
20. City council-
21. County Seat-
22. Property tax-
23. State Income tax-
24. Sales tax-
25. Non-tax Revenue Sources (definitions and examples. Ex. Fine)-
26. Grants-
27. Bonds-

21. Primary state and local expenditure-

22. Primary state and local revenue-

23. Primary Industries of Each Region of NC (Mountain, Piedmont, Coastal)-

24. Research Triangle (between what three universities?)-

25. Research Triangle Park (what is it? Why important?)-

26. How is NC an important part of world economy?