

Final Review

The Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights

- The Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments to the Constitution
- Written and introduced by James Madison in 1789
- Ratified in 1791
- Rights were given to land owning White men only

First Amendment

- Freedom of Speech
- Freedom of Religion
- Freedom of Press
- Freedom of Assembly
- Freedom to Petition the Government for a Redress of Grievances

Second Amendment

- Right to Bear Arms
- Maintain a well-regulated Militia

Third Amendment

- No Quartering of Troops in times of peace or war, without permission from the owner

Fourth Amendment

- Protections against unreasonable search or seizures of their persons, houses, papers, and effects.
- Warrants must be issued
- Warrants only issued if there is probable cause.

Fifth Amendment

- No person may be held for a capital crime unless there is an indictment by a grand jury
- Cannot be tried for the same crime twice
- Cannot be compelled to be a witness against themselves
- Due Process of the Law
- Cannot take property without compensation

Sixth Amendment

- Right to a speedy trial
- Trial by jury
- Impartial Jury
- Must be informed of the charges
- Must be allowed to question all witnesses
- Compel witness to appear
- Must be allowed a lawyer

Seventh Amendment

- In common law where the value exceeds \$20 dollars, trial by jury shall be preserved
- Courts can set aside a verdict if legal proceedings have not been followed

Eighth Amendment

- Excessive bail shall not be imposed
- No cruel and unusual punishments

Ninth Amendment

- The rights of the people are not limited to those that are listed in the Bill of Rights
- There are rights that are retained by the people

Tenth Amendment

- Powers not given to the federal government belong to the states
- Powers of the States are not listed in the constitution
- Powers not given can be retained by the the people

Eleventh Amendment

- No State can be sued in Federal court by another state or foreign state nor their citizens

Twelfth Amendment

- Separate election for President and Vice President
- A ballot is cast for President and Vice President

Thirteenth Amendment

- No slavery or involuntary servitude except as punishment for a crime

Fourteenth Amendment

- All persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States and the State where they were born
- Equal Protection clause- no state can discriminate or draw unreasonable distinction
- Due Process clause- every person is entitled to due process of the law

Fifteenth Amendment

- No one can be denied the right to vote because of their race

Sixteenth Amendment

- Congress has the power to levy an income tax

Seventeenth Amendment

- Direct Election of Senators by citizens of their state

Eighteenth Amendment

- Prohibition of intoxicating liquors

Nineteenth Amendment

- No one can be denied the right to vote on the account of their sex

20th Amendment

- Presidential and Vice Presidential terms
- Congressional terms
- How the President-elect is filled if the President-elect dies or is disqualified

21st Amendment

- Allows states to regulate alcohol

22nd Amendment

- No president can serve more than two full terms
- President may not serve more than 10 years if taking over another President's terms

23rd Amendment

- Presidential Electors for Washington D.C.

24th Amendment

- Cannot be denied the right to vote in a Federal Election because of a failure to pay a type of tax

25th Amendment

- Allows Congress to create the presidential line of succession
- How the Vice-President's seat is filled in case of a vacancy
- Procedure to determine presidential inability

26th Amendment

- Voting cannot be denied to a citizen who is 18 years or older because of their age.

27th Amendment

- Any congressional pay raise will begin at the beginning of the next regular term

Qualifications to be President

1. Must be at least 35 years old
2. Born a citizen of the United States
3. Be a resident for at least 14 years

Presidential Line of Succession

1. Vice President (Mike Pence)
2. Speaker of the House (Paul Ryan (r))
3. President pro tempore of the Senate (Orin Hatch (r))
4. Secretary of State (Rex Tillerson)

Who are the 2 Senators that represent AZ in the Federal Congress?

- ✦ John McCain (R)
- ✦ Jeff Flake (R)

What is the name of the Representative that serves this district in Federal Congress?

- Martha McSally (R)

What is the number of your legislative district in Federal Congress?

- ✦ This legislative district is designated: legislative district number two.

How many jurists are in the Supreme Court of the United States?

- ✦ There are 9 jurists in the Supreme Court of the United States.

How long is a term for a member of the Federal Senate?

- ✦ A term for the Federal Senate is 6 years.

How long is a term for the Federal House of Representatives?

- ✦ A term for the Federal House of Representatives is 2 years.

How many members are in the AZ Supreme Court

- ✦ There are 5 members in the AZ supreme court.

Who is the current governor of Arizona?

- ✦ The current governor of Arizona is Doug Ducey (R).

What are the qualifications to be a member of the AZ legislature.

- ✦ 25 years old
- ✦ U.S. Citizens
- ✦ Arizona resident for 3 years
- ✦ County resident for 1 year
- ✦ Registered voter
- ✦ English proficient

Define the term Gerrymandering.

- The redrawing of district lines to favor a political party

Describe the composition of the Arizona Congress

- ✦ There are 30 equally populated districts (using the census)
- ✦ 1 senator and 2 representatives for each district
- ✦ Total congress consists of 90 members: 30 senators and 60 representatives statewide

How long is a term for all members of the AZ legislature?

- All legislators serve 2 year terms no legislator can serve more than 4 consecutive 2 year terms.

What does the phrase “working across the aisle” mean?

- Working across the aisle means that politicians try to work with members of other parties to make sure they include their ideas in legislation. This is known as bipartisanship. They need to do this type of political backscratching to get things done despite their political party views and personal beliefs because they are representatives of the public.

What does it mean when someone says your political views are to the left?

- When a person says someone's views are to the left they are generally referring to democratic views, which are also considered liberal.

What are the qualifications to be a member of the Federal Senate?

- 30 years old
- 9 years U.S. resident
- From the State they represent

What are the qualifications to be a member of the Federal House?

- 25 years old
- 7 years U.S. resident
- From the State they represent

What does it mean when someone says your political views are to the right?

- When a person says someone's views are to the right they are generally referring to republican views, which are also considered conservative.

What role does Mass Media Play in politics?

- Mass media creates a venue for candidates to voice their opinion and present their agenda. New giants can also project themselves as having the right opinion that others should follow or they can blacklist candidates and present a negative image of them. These are private business not government ran organizations.

Why did the Antifederalist disagree with the Constitution?

- ✦ No mention of God
- ✦ No Bill of Rights
- ✦ Written by the wealthy
- ✦ Convention was supposed to revise the Articles of Confederation
- ✦ Didn't let States retain sovereignty

According to Locke why should people give up some of their freedoms?

- ✦ According to Locke people should give up some of their freedoms for protection from a government
- ✦ If the government fails to protect them, they should overthrow the government and install one that will protect their freedoms

Describe the difference between Locke's State of Nature and Hobbes' State of Nature?

- ✦ Locke believe that people generally knew the difference between right and wrong and would mostly do the right thing.
- ✦ Hobbes' believe that life was chaotic: short, nasty, brutish, and cruel. Without government people would naturally live in chaos.

Why was the Bill of Rights an important addition to the Constitution?

- ✦ The Bill of Rights was an adopted form of rights previously secured from British citizens from their monarchy. The Bill of Rights guarantees many natural rights. This is the first list of protections for Americans from government.

How is the bicameral portion of our government set up today?

- Today we have a bicameral legislature.
- The House of Representatives with 435 voting members
- The Senate with 100 voting members.

What does the term limited government mean?

- ✦ Our government is limited in the power that it has. Not only is it derived from the people, but the people retain rights that the government cannot take away.

Describe at least 3 reasons the Articles of Confederation failed.

- ✦ Could not raise an army
- ✦ Could not levy taxes
- ✦ Could not pay revolutionary war debts
- ✦ Could not regulate trade
- ✦ Could not Amend the Articles without unanimous consent

What does the term expressed powers mean?

- The term expressed powers refers to powers that are explicitly written in the constitution.

Why did Madison believe factions were necessary?

- Madison believed that factions were essential to liberty and that you could not give everyone the same opinion nor could you take away their freedoms. Varying opinions are good for politics.

According to James Madison what are the two methods for curing factions?

- ✦ According to Madison the only way to cure the mischiefs of factions is to eliminate the causes or control the effects.

What does the term oligarchy mean?

- Oligarchy is leadership by a small self appointed elite.

Why is the American economic system considered a “free enterprise” system?

- ✦ America is considered a free enterprise because the means of production are in the hands of private owners and not the government. For example, utility companies are owned by private corporations not the government. However, the government regulates interstate commerce.

Define the terms legislative, executive, and judicial power.

- ✦ Legislative power: makes the laws
- ✦ Judicial power: interprets the laws using the constitution
- ✦ Executive power: execute the laws, making sure they are followed

What is public policy?

- The goals of the government and how they intend to reach these goals.

How were Locke and Hobbes' social contracts similar?

- Both Locke and Hobbes believe that people should give up their rights and submit to the will of a ruler for protection. No matter how strong an individual becomes there is always someone who can kill that person according both Locke and Hobbes.