**American Government Final Exam Review Sheet**

**Define and explain the significance of the following terms**

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| ***Unitary*** | **Government decisions are made by the Central Government** |
| ***Confederal*** | **The power of government is with the states** |
| ***Federal*** | **Power is shared by the central and state (local) governments** |
| ***Oligarchy*** | **Power is in the hands of a few elite people who rule in their own best interests** |
| ***Democracy*** | **Everyone votes and makes decisions** |
| ***Autocracy*** | **One person holds all the power (dictatorship)** |
| ***Presidential***  ***Government*** | **The Executive Branch is independent from the Legislative Branch.** |
| ***Parliamentary***  ***Government*** | **The majority party of the legislative branch elects the prime minister** |
| **John Locke** | 1. **What is he famous for influencing? Declaration of Independence** 2. **Social Contract: Men give government it’s power, government must rule the people fairly and protect their rights, if they don’t the people can overthrow the government** 3. **His philosophy: Men are born with natural rights among these are life, liberty, and property** |
| **Thomas Hobbes** | 1. **What is he famous for influencing? Necessity of government** 2. **Social Contract: NO – He wrote Leviathan** 3. **His philosophy: Men need to have a government to keep the peace and protect the people.** |
| **Baron de Montesquieu** | 1. **What is he famous for influencing? U.S. Constitution** 2. **Social Contract: No, he is known for his philosophy** 3. **His philosophy: There should be three branches of government each with a different power. A system of checks and balances should be used to keep any one branch from becoming too powerful.** |
| **Constitution**  **Article I** | **Legislative Branch** |
| **Constitution**  **Article II** | **Executive Branch** |
| **Constitution**  **Article III** | **Judicial Branch** |
| **Constitution**  **Article IV** | **Relationship between states** |
| **Constitution**  **Article V** | **How to amend the Constitution** |
| **Constitution**  **Article VI** | **National Supremacy** |
| **Constitution**  **Article VII** | **Ratification of the Constitution** |
| **Implied** | **Powers granted by the Necessary and Proper Clause that allow Congress to exercise their Expressed Powers.** |
| **Expressed** | **Powers written down in the Constitution. Sometimes called Enumerated Powers.** |
| **Reserved** | **Powers of the states, either given to them in the Constitution or not denied to them.** |
| **Concurrent** | **Powers shared by both Central (federal) and Local (state) Government** |
| 1. **Inherent** | **Powers a country’s government has just because it is a sovereign (free) government** |
| 1. **Caucuses** | **Meetings of political parties to nominate a candidate.** |
| 1. **Political Machine** | **A group that is so powerful, in a state, that they usually win the elections.** |
| 1. I**deological party** | **A political party that wants to change government** |
| 1. **Platform** | **A statement of beliefs and goals of a political party** |
| 1. **Nomination** | **Process of choosing a party’s candidate for president** |
| 1. **Third Parties** | **Not Republican or Democrat. They rarely win elections** |
| 1. **Split Ticket** | **When a voter chooses people of different parties** |
| 1. **Qualifications for the House** | **25, a citizen for 7 years, lives in the state from which they are elected.** |
| 1. **Qualifications for the Senate** | **30, 9 years a citizen, lives in the state from which they are elected.** |
| 1. **Number of:** | 1. **Members of the Senate: 100** 2. **Members of the House: 435** 3. **Members of Congress: 535** 4. **Total number of Electoral Votes: 538** 5. **Number of Electoral votes needed to win the Presidential Election: 270** |
| 1. **Dissenting opinion** | **The reason a justice votes against the majority of the justices** |
| **Stare decisis** | **Let the decision stand** |
| **Subpoena** | **A court order to appear and give testimony** |
| **Concurrent jurisdiction** | **A federal or state government can hear the case** |
| **Plaintiff** | **Person bringing suit** |
| * 1. **Acquittal** | **Jury finds a person not guilty** |
| **Defendant** | **Person accused of a crime in a criminal case**  **Person the suit is brought against in a civil case** |
| **Capital Punishment** | **Death Penalty** |
| **Arraignment** | **The part of due process where a person pleads guilty or not guilty** |