

Flashcard & Color Sheet Answers for Q3

Hints:

- **Bill:** An idea that starts with citizens and is sent to members of Congress so it can become a law
- **Filibuster:** The process delaying/stalling a vote on a bill through talking about it or debating about it for a long time
- **Pocket Veto:** Think of the President putting a bill in his back pocket and forgetting about it for 10 days
- **President:** Heads the Executive Branch; voted into office through the Electoral College
- **Cabinet:** People appointed by the President to run departments/agencies under the Executive Branch. They must be approved by the Senate (Checks & Balances)

Hints:

- Cloture: Process used in the Senate to end filibusters/stop debate so a vote a bill can continue
- Veto: When President rejects a bill, or doesn't sign it into law
- Executive Branch: Branch that includes the Office of the President. Article II of Constitution describes how it works
- Article II: Section of the Constitution that described the work/duties of the Executive Branch
- Pardon: When the President excuses the crimes/offenses of a convicted person

Hints:

- Legislative Branch: Branch that makes the laws; made up of House and Senate
- House of Representatives: Has 435 members; membership based on population; 2-25-7 (serve for 2 years, must be 25 yrs old, live in US 7 years)
- Article I: Section of the Constitution that described the work/duties of the Executive Branch
- Senate: Has 100 members (2 per state); helps to strengthen voices of smaller states; 6-30-9 (server for 6 years, must be 30 years old, live in US 9 years)
- Congress: Group of people that make up House and Senate collectively

Hints:

- Executive Order: Rule or command the president gives out that has the same power as a law.
- Appeal: Step in legal system where you can ask a higher court to review a decision by a lower court
- Precedent: Ruling in a case that is used to make a decision in another case (ex: wearing lanyards this year sets the standard for wearing lanyards in years to come)
- Appellate Court: Court that hears an appeal to an earlier decision about a case
- US Supreme Court: highest court in the land
- Trial Court: Lowest court in the legal system; where cases start
- Judicial Review: Power of the Supreme Court to review cases and laws to decide if they are constitutional or unconstitutional
- Jurisdiction: Location or region in which a crime happened, or a where a law should apply
- Writ Certiorari: Part of appeals process; orders a trial court to send papers from their decision to a higher court for review
- Due Process: Steps government MUST take to ensure that you get the justice you are due as an accused person

Hints:

- Suffrage: The right to vote (Amendment 19)
- Poll Tax: A fee some citizens were asked to pay in order to vote (Amendment 24)
- Eminent Domain: The ability of government to take property that you may own to use for the “good of all/others” BUT they MUST pay you the fair value for it (Amendment 5)
- Double Jeopardy: Protects you from being tried twice for the same crime (Amendment 5)
- Rights of the Accused: Rights found in Amendments 5 & 6 giving the accused the following –
 - Right to an attorney
 - Right to a jury trial
 - Right to remain silent
 - Right to know what they’ve been accused of (habeas corpus = court has the body)

Hints:

- Bill of Rights: 1st 10 amendments to the Constitution; added because the Anti-Federalists would not sign Constitution unless these 10 individual rights were added
- Amendment: Change to the Constitution
- Cruel and Unusual Punishment: Amendment 8 protects us from torture, high and excessive fines as punishments for crimes; punishment must match the crime
- Ex Post Facto Laws: Prohibits reaching back and using to a law that no longer exists to resolve a case
- Writ of Habeas Corpus: Means “court has the body” or has you in custody and MUST tell you why you are in custody within a reasonable amount of time

Hints:

- **Petition:** The ability sign a paper supporting or opposing an idea (1st Amendment)
- **Right of Assembly:** The right to protest peacefully (1st Amendment)
- **Freedom of Press:** The right to provide the public with factual, and accurate information about events, or decisions of importance
- **No Quartering:** Amendment 3 says that you do not have to house/feed military
- **Self-Incrimination:** The right to remain silent and not tell on yourself

Hints:

- Civil Rights: Rights granted to citizens to ensure equality and fairness for all
- Civil rights Act of 1964: Ended segregation and discrimination against citizens based on race, gender
- Voting Rights Act of 1965: Reaffirms that all citizens regardless of race, gender have the right to vote; strengthens 14th amendment
- Separate But Equal: Outcome of Supreme Court case – Plessy v. Ferguson – which denied a Black man who was 1/8 African American the privilege to sit in an all White Train car
- Segregation: Laws that kept public spaces divided by race --- i.e., Black students couldn't go to school with White students (Brown v. Board of Education)