

Directions: Answer all questions on your own paper.

Part I. Civics Questions:

1. Compare and contrast the Northern, Middle, and Southern colonies of early America. Your comparison should include:
 - a. origins/roots (who settled and why)
 - b. geography
 - c. economics
 - d. social aspects
2. Explain how each of the following contributed to the foundations of American democracy:
 - a. Magna Carta
 - b. Parliament
 - c. Common law
 - d. English Bill of Rights
 - e. House of Burgesses
 - f. Mayflower Compact
3. Explain why each act or event is considered a cause of the American Revolutionary War.
 - a. French and Indian War
 - b. Proclamation of 1763
 - c. Quartering Act
 - d. Stamp Act
 - e. Declaratory Act
 - f. Boston Massacre
 - g. Boston Tea Party
 - h. Intolerable Acts
 - i. *Common Sense*
 - j. Navigation Acts
4. Provide a brief overview of the Declaration of Independence. In your overview, identify:
 - a. the main author of the document and date adopted
 - b. three main ideas presented in the document
5. Identify and explain one strength and three weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. How does Shays's Rebellion illustrate the weaknesses of the Articles?
6. Explain each of the following plans and compromises that led to the ratification of the Constitution.
 - a. Virginia Plan
 - b. New Jersey Plan
 - c. The Great Compromise (Connecticut Plan)
 - d. Three-Fifths Compromise
 - e. Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
 - f. Electoral College
7. Compare and contrast the views of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. In your comparison, include:
 - a. main leaders
 - b. feelings on role of national government
 - c. why Anti-Federalists finally agreed to the Constitution
8. Explain each of the five principles found in the Constitution and give an example of each.
 - a. federalism
 - b. separation of powers
 - c. checks and balances
 - d. popular sovereignty
 - e. limited government / rule of law
9. Identify the significance of each of the following clauses.
 - a. Necessary and Proper Clause (Elastic)
 - b. Supremacy Clause
 - c. Free Exercise Clause
 - d. Establishment Clause
10. Provide a summary for each of the amendments in the Bill of Rights. Be sure to include relevant vocabulary terms such as double jeopardy or grand jury.
11. Explain how each of the following amendments extended the rights of citizens.
 - a. 13th
 - b. 14th
 - c. 15th
 - d. 19th
 - e. 23rd
 - f. 24th
 - g. 26th
12. Define and give an example of each of the following powers.
 - a. enumerated/delegated/expressed
 - b. reserved
 - c. concurrent/shared
 - d. implied
13. Define each of the following forms of government. In your definition, be sure to explain the government's source of power/authority.
 - a. autocracy
 - b. theocracy
 - c. oligarchy
 - d. aristocracy
14. Identify the members and role of each branch of government.
 - a. legislative
 - b. judicial
 - c. executive

15. Provide a brief overview of Congress. In your overview identify and/or describe:
 - a. the organization/structure of Congress
 - b. leadership positions (Speaker of the House, Vice-President, *president pro tempore*, majority/minority leaders, party whips)
 - c. two examples of checks and balances (one for executive and one for judicial)
 - d. special powers of each house
16. Draw a flow chart that illustrates how a bill becomes a law. Be sure to include five major steps.
17. List the seven roles of the President and give an example of each role.
18. How do the 22nd and 25th Amendments impact the presidency?
19. How does the executive branch check the legislative branch? Judicial branch?
20. Explain the role of the following parts of the federal bureaucracy?
 - a. Cabinet / Executive Departments
 - b. EOP / White House Office
 - c. Independent Agencies
21. Identify and define the type of jurisdiction that each of the three federal courts have.
22. How does the judicial branch check the legislative branch? Executive branch?
23. Which court case established the power of judicial review?
24. Explain the significance of the following Supreme Court cases:

a. <i>Plessy v Ferguson</i>	e. <i>Gideon v Wainwright</i>
b. <i>Brown v Board of Education</i>	f. <i>New Jersey v TLO</i>
c. <i>Miranda v Arizona</i>	g. <i>Mapp v Ohio</i>
d. <i>Tinker v Des Moines</i>	h. <i>Leandro Case</i> (NC Supreme Ct.)
25. Name three responsibilities of the governor of NC? How can the governor check powers of the General Assembly and the NC courts?
26. Name two ways that the General Assembly and the United States Congress are similar? Two ways they are different?
27. Identify the responsibility / types of cases of the following NC courts:

a. Magistrates office	d. Appeals court
b. District court	e. Supreme court
c. Superior court	
28. What services do local governments provide and how those services are funded.
29. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor?
30. Identify three types of civil cases.
31. Identify the law enforcement agencies at the national, state, and local level.
32. What are three major functions of political parties?
33. What is the difference between a primary and general election?
34. How do special interest / PACS / lobbyists impact elections?
35. Define the following election terms:

a. initiative	c. recall	e. plank
b. referendum	d. platform	

Part II. Economics Questions:

1. Define each of the four factors of production and be sure to provide an example for each.

a. land/natural resources	b. capital	c. entrepreneurship	d. labor
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2. What is the central economic problem facing all societies? What are individuals, businesses, and the government forced to do as a result of that problem?
3. What is the relationship between trade-offs and opportunity costs? Give an example of a trade-off and of an opportunity cost associated with that trade-off .
4. What impact does specialization and the division of labor have on productivity?
5. Compare and contrast the three major types of economic systems. In your comparison include,

a. definitions	d. where communism and socialism would fall
b. who answers the three basic questions	e. example of country with system
c. advantages/disadvantages of each	

6. Draw a circular flow model that illustrates the flow of goods/services, money, and the factors of production. Be sure to include the factor market, product market, households/individuals, and businesses.
7. According to the “law of demand,” what is the relationship between price and demand? According to the “law of supply,” what is the relationship between price and supply?
8. Plot the information provided in the schedules below. Be sure to label the following: x-axis (quantity), y-axis (price), the demand curve, the supply curve, point of equilibrium, surplus and shortage.

Price of Homecoming Dance Tickets	Quantity Demanded (in hundreds)	Quantity Supplied (in hundreds)
\$5.00	500	1500
\$4.00	800	1200
\$3.00	1000	1000
\$2.00	1200	800
\$1.00	1500	500

9. Explain what happens when the offered price of a product is above the equilibrium price and what happens when the offered price of a product is below the equilibrium price. Be sure to use the terms “quantity supplied” and “quantity demanded” in your explanation.
10. List two factors that cause supply to change and two factors that cause demand change.
11. Compare and contrast the perfect competition to the different categories of imperfect competition (monopolistic competition, oligopolies, monopolies). In your comparison include,
 - a. description/definition of each
 - b. degree of price control
 - c. product type/differentiation
 - d. role of non-price competition
 - e. advantages/disadvantages for consumer
12. Explain the purpose of the collective bargaining process and discuss the “weapons” both sides have available to increase their powers of negotiation. Be sure to discuss the possible roles of the government in the collective bargaining process.
13. Explain the importance of each of the following acts:
 - a. Sherman Anti-trust Act
 - b. Clayton Anti-trust Act
 - c. National Labor Relations Act
 - d. Fair Labor Standards Act
 - e. Taft-Hartley Act
14. What is the role of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation? What is the role of the Federal Reserve System?
15. What is the difference between a “tight” or contractionary monetary policy and a “loose” or expansionary monetary policy? Explain how the Federal Reserve System can use the discount rate or the reserve requirements to enact a tight or loose monetary policy.
16. Explain each of the following functions of money.
 - a. medium of exchange
 - b. store of value
 - c. measure of value
17. Give one characteristic, two advantages and two disadvantages of the three types of businesses.
18. Draw and label the business cycle and cite two characteristics of each phase of the business cycle.
19. Define the following terms and explain how they are indicators of how the economy is performing.
 - a. GDP
 - b. unemployment
 - c. CPI
 - d. inflation
20. Explain how the following terms impact the United States economy.
 - a. tariffs
 - b. exchange rate
 - c. balance of trade
 - d. NAFTA
21. Define and give an example of the following types of taxes.
 - a. excise tax
 - b. regressive tax
 - c. progressive tax
 - d. proportional tax
22. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of investing in the stock market and investing in bonds.