Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DOC - Federal/State/Local Government

REVIEW SHEET

**Define and give examples:**

FEDERALISM-

SEPARATION OF POWERS-

CHECKS AND BALANCES-

**Roles of the President: Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_1. Commander in Chief A. grants pardons

\_\_\_\_\_2. Judicial Powers B. delivers the State of the Union Address to a joint session of Congress

\_\_\_\_\_3. Legislative Leader C. orders US troops to another country

\_\_\_\_\_4. Chief Executive D. recommends laws to Congress

\_\_\_\_\_5. Party Leader E. fundraises and supports candidates from his/her own political party

\* What prohibits the president from running for a third term of office?

**Supreme Court: Fill in the blanks**

The Supreme Court is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ justices who serve a \_\_\_\_\_ term until they resign,

retire, die, or are impeached. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ appoints justices to the Supreme Court

when there is a vacancy, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must approve each nomination. The

main power of the Supreme Court is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Constitution. Judges should be

fair and nonbiased. Justices who disagree with the decision of the majority of justices may explain their reasoning in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opinion. The three main levels of federal courts are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Courts, Courts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Court. Courts of Appeals have appellate jurisdiction, which means they have the power to review decisions made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courts. The two basic categories of law are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law.

**Congress: Matching**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Appropriation A. determines if and when a bill reaches the floor

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Speaker of the House B. study bills before they are considered by Congress

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. President pro tempore C. has the power to ratify treaties

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Committees D. Congress can make laws “necessary and proper”

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Senate E. determines representation in Congress

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Elastic clause F. 435 members, based on population

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. House of Representatives G. presides over the Senate in the absence of the vice pres

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Census H. bill approving the sending of money

**Federalism Vocabulary: Define and give examples**

Reserved powers-

Delegated powers-

Concurrent powers-

\* How are local governments established?

\* Why are town meetings important?

**Bonus: Can you name these people?**

**[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=john+roberts&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://socialistworker.org/2012/07/09/john-roberts-and-health-care&ei=eIVPVJrJN-jbsATh64DADQ&bvm=bv.77880786,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNHsxjAF5pBE9qmR43SeGwlJSsMPQw&ust=1414584049409958)**

