

SOUTH CAROLINA

Our History, Our Home

Chapter 2

The Government of South Carolina

Vocabulary Matching

Directions: Match the vocabulary words in Column A with their definitions in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

COLUMN A

- ____ 1. Appeal
- ____ 2. Aristocracy
- ____ 3. Authoritarian
- ____ 4. Bail
- ____ 5. Democracy
- ____ 6. Dictator
- ____ 7. Filibuster
- ____ 8. Incorporated
- ____ 9. Lobbyist
- ____ 10. Monarchy
- ____ 11. Oligarchy
- ____ 12. Patronage
- ____ 13. Probable Cause
- ____ 14. Revenue

COLUMN B

- A. rule by the people
- B. recognized by the state as a legal governing body
- C. gains and keeps power by force
- D. gives great power to government
- E. take to a higher court for rehearing
- F. operational funds for the government
- G. ruled by a small class of people who inherit their authority
- H. money deposited with the court by the accused to guarantee his or her appearance in court
- I. a rule that allows almost unlimited debate
- J. a reasonable expectation that evidence will be found
- K. rule by only a few people
- L. person who influences legislators to vote for bills that benefit the organization he or she represents
- M. ruled by one person, e.g., king, emperor
- N. power to distribute offices and favors to promote a program or agenda



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 1

How a Bill Becomes a Law

Directions: A bill may be introduced in either house of the South Carolina General Assembly. For this activity, assume that the bill will be introduced in the Senate. Use the information from your textbook to answer the following questions.

1. How is a bill introduced in the Senate? _____

2. Where is the bill first discussed? _____
3. What happens to a bill when it is in a committee? _____

4. What happens to the bill when it is approved by the full committee? _____

5. What happens to a bill that is approved by the full Senate? _____

6. What happens if the House of Representatives passes a different version of the bill? _____

7. What happens if the Senate does not approve the changed bill? _____

8. What happens to a bill that is approved by both houses in the same form? _____

9. What happens if the governor vetoes a bill that has passed both houses of the legislature?

10. What can the legislature do, after a governor's veto, to make sure the bill becomes a law?

11. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a flow chart that illustrates how a bill becomes a law in South Carolina. (You may create your flow chart on a computer, using an appropriate software program.)



Section 1

South Carolina's Judicial System

Directions: Use your textbook or a search engine to find information about the South Carolina judicial system. Follow the outline below and fill in the requested information about each type of court in South Carolina.

- I. Top Tier of Courts – Supreme Court
 1. Number of Justices:
 2. How Chosen:
 3. Duties:

- II. Third Tier of Courts – Court of Appeals
 1. Number of Justices:
 2. How Chosen:
 3. Duties:

- III. Second Tier of Courts
 - A. Family Courts
 1. Number of Judges:
 2. How Chosen:
 3. Duties:
 - B. Circuit Courts
 1. Number of Judges:
 2. How Chosen:
 3. Duties:

- IV. Lower Tier of Courts
 - A. Magistrate Courts
 1. Number of Magistrates:
 2. How Chosen:
 3. Duties:
 - B. Municipal Courts
 1. Number of Judges:
 2. How Chosen:
 3. Duties:
 - C. Probate Courts
 1. Number of Judges:
 2. How Chosen:
 3. Duties:



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 1 Requirements for State Office

Directions: Complete the chart listing the requirements for each of these state offices as well as the duties of each.

OFFICE	REQUIREMENTS	TERM OF OFFICE	DUTIES
Governor			
House of Representatives			
Senate			
Supreme Court Justice			

Directions: Use the Internet or other resources to find the names of the people who currently hold these state offices.

Governor _____

Chief justice _____

State representative for your district _____

State senator for your district _____



Section 1**What Does Democracy Mean?**

Directions: Have you ever thought about the meaning of the word *democracy*? To our founding fathers, it was a word that stirred their nationalistic fighting spirit. Before the al-Qaeda attacks on our country on September 11, 2001, it was a word that many Americans took for granted. This activity will ask you to analyze some meanings of democracy. Read what others have said about democracy. Then, paraphrase the quotation in your own words.

1. “In democracy, the individual enjoys not only the ultimate power but carries the ultimate responsibility.” – Norman Cousins
Your Interpretation:

2. “Too many people expect wonders from a democracy, when the most wonderful thing of all is just having it.” – Walter Winchell
Your interpretation:

3. “Man’s capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man’s inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary.” – Reinhold Niebuhr
Your Interpretation:

4. “Two cheers for democracy; one because it admits variety and two because it permits criticism.” – E. M. Forster
Your interpretation:

In Your Own Words: Write your own quotation about the concept of democracy.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 2 County Seats

Directions: Use the map in the Atlas in your textbook or another reference source to locate the county seat of each county in South Carolina. Write the names of the county seats on the map in the county where each is located.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 2 Local Government in South Carolina

Directions: Each local government in South Carolina operates under the authority granted by the state constitution. Use the Internet or other references to locate the answers to the following questions about your local government.

Name of my county: _____

Name of my town or city: _____

1. What form of government is used in your county? _____

2. What form of government is used in your city or town? _____

3. A. Who is the chief executive officer in your county? _____

B. How long is his or her term of office? _____

4. A. Who is the chief executive officer in your city or town? _____

B. How long is his or her term of office? _____

5. What is the population of your county? _____

6. What is the population of your town or city? _____

7. What is the government board for your school? _____

8. List at least five services that are provided in your community and tell which level of government provides each.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Section 2 A Bill of Rights

Directions: Many Americans, having bitter memories of oppression under British rule, were determined that the new government not have powers that would interfere with individual rights. That determination resulted in the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments of the United States Constitution. Read the preamble that follows and read the Bill of Rights on the website <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/billofrights>. Then, answer the questions.

PREAMBLE

The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz. (NOTE: Continue to read each amendment.)

1. According to the Preamble, why was it necessary to develop the Bill of Rights? _____

2. What four basic freedoms are included in the First Amendment? _____
3. What “dangers” do you think citizens believed existed that required the inclusion of Amendment II?

4. What basic rights do Americans have in Amendments IV, V, VI, and VIII that protect them from improper seizure, arrest, conviction, or imprisonment? _____

5. Individual states have, on occasion, disagreed with the federal government about states’ rights. On what amendment is their argument based? _____



Name: _____ Date: _____

Section 2 The Responsibilities of Citizenship

Directions: Read the legal and voluntary responsibilities of citizenship identified by the American Bar Association’s Young Lawyers Division. Place a check mark in the second column beside those with which you agree. If you do not agree with the responsibility, give reasons why not. Add any other voluntary responsibilities you believe should be included.

Responsibility	I Agree	Why I Disagree
LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES		
Paying taxes		
Serving as a witness in court if summoned		
Serving in the military if called		
Obedying the laws		
VOLUNTARY RESPONSIBILITIES		
Voting		
Being informed on current issues		
Understanding and properly using the judicial system		
Expressing my views to elected officials		
Participating in civic organizations		
Cooperating with law enforcement agencies		
Working against prejudice and unfair discrimination		



