

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

REVIEW AND RETEACH

Missouri: Gateway to the West

Chapter 5: Government in Missouri

Section 1 State Government

Directions: Use the information on pages 110 to 121 to complete the following statements.

1. The State _____, the building in which the General Assembly meets, is located in _____ high on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River.
2. Before Missouri could become a state, its territorial government had to write a _____ that explained how the new state would be governed.
3. The constitution explains that Missouri's government has three branches: _____, _____, and _____.
4. The legislative branch is the group that makes _____ for Missouri.
5. Missouri's state legislature is called the _____.
6. It has two houses or parts: the _____ of _____ and the _____.
7. There are _____ state representatives and _____ state senators.
8. Each represents a particular _____ in the state.
9. Representatives are elected to _____-year terms.
10. _____ are elected to 4-year terms.
11. A _____ is a suggested law.
12. One part of a legislator's job is to listen to his or her _____, the people who live in his or her district.
13. Constituents let their representatives know what _____ might be needed or changed and how the state's money should be spent.
14. After a bill is written and introduced to the House the bill is sent to a _____, a group who study the bill.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

15. When the committee has finished its work, it may send the bill back to the House, sometimes with _____ (changes), for a vote.
16. If the bill passes in the House it is sent to the _____.
17. If the Senate makes changes to the bill it must then be sent to a _____ *committee* made up of members from both the House and Senate.
18. They work out the differences and come up with a _____ version of the bill that is sent back to both the Senate and the House for a vote.
19. If both houses approve the bill, it is sent to the _____ to be signed into law.
20. The executive branch is charged with making sure the state's _____ are obeyed.
21. The _____ is the head of the executive branch and oversees the operation of the state.
22. The governor is elected to a _____-year term and is limited to _____ terms.
23. The governor _____ the bills passed by the General Assembly, making them laws.
24. The governor can also _____, or refuse to sign, the bills.
25. Other officials in the executive branch include the _____ governor, _____, auditor, secretary of _____, and _____ general.
26. The *lieutenant* _____ presides over the state Senate, meaning he or she runs the sessions when the senators are working.
27. The _____ is responsible for taking care of the state's money.
28. The _____ job is to look into the way the different state agencies operate.
29. The *secretary of state's* main task is to run statewide _____ and to keep the state's records.
30. The *attorney general* makes sure the state's laws are _____.
31. The judicial branch of government is made up of the _____ and _____ of the state.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

32. When someone breaks a law or files a lawsuit, the case is heard by the _____ *court*.
33. In circuit court, there might be a _____ or a judge might make a decision, called a _____.
34. Sometimes the person found guilty of a crime does not agree with the jury's or judge's _____.
35. If not, he or she can _____, or ask a higher court to take another look at the case.
36. The next higher court is the _____.
37. If either side in a case disagrees with the Court of Appeals, it can then appeal to the next highest court, the Missouri _____.

Section 2 Local Governments

Directions: Use the information on pages 124 to 127 to complete the following statements.

1. Missouri is divided into 114 _____, each with its own government.
2. The city or town where the county government meets is called the _____.
3. Within each county there are _____, _____, cities, school districts, and other special districts.
4. Missouri's counties are divided into four _____, depending on how much money they collect in property _____ and their population.
5. Counties with large tax collections and populations of more than 85,000 persons are considered _____ counties.
6. They can elect to have a _____ with a _____ form of government.
7. A _____ is similar to a constitution and sets out how the county will be governed.
8. Most Missouri counties are _____ - or _____-class counties.
9. A _____ governs these.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

10. The commission decides how to _____ the county's money, but it cannot pass laws.
11. County officials such as the clerk, sheriff, collector and prosecuting attorney are either _____ or _____, depending on the size of the county and its laws.
12. _____ (villages, towns, or cities) in Missouri are also divided into classes, depending on their population.
13. A municipality with fewer than 500 people is called a _____.
14. Cities of more than 5,000 people may choose to be *constitutional* _____ cities.
15. The _____ determine what type of government a municipality can have.
16. A city's classification also determines what type of _____, or laws, it can pass.
17. Your local public _____ is part of a school district governed by an _____ school board.
18. The school board decides how the district's _____ will be spent.
19. It also hires the _____, _____, and other employees and makes some of the rules.

Section 3 Making it Work

Directions: Use the information on pages 128 to 131 to complete the following statements.

1. Running a state, county, city, or school district takes _____ and money.
2. Some of the people are _____; those who are elected _____ others to do work.
3. To be elected – or to _____ in an election - a Missouri citizen must be at least _____ years old and a registered voter.
4. To be elected governor, you must be at least _____ years old.
5. The money, or _____, needed to run state and local governments comes from various sources.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

6. Governments get most of their money from _____.
7. _____ are the money people (either consumers or as property owners) and businesses pay to the government.
8. In Missouri, when you buy most items, you pay a _____ *tax*.
9. People who work in Missouri pay a _____ *tax*.
10. The state also collects _____, such as the fee to camp in a state park, the fee to get a copy of your birth certificate, or the fee for a driver's license.
11. A _____ *tax* is a tax assessed or charged on property owned, such as a house, land, a business, or a vehicle.
12. The amount owed is called an _____ which is based on the value of the property.
13. Missourians also pay _____ *taxes*.
14. Local, state, and federal taxes pay for _____, _____ protection, the military, parks, airports, public school salaries, and all the other services our government provides.