

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

**CHAPTER 1**

**AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND  
CITIZENSHIP**

**Section 1** **Government and the People**

**Section 2** **Shaping American Government**

**Section 3** **The Federal Government**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**SECTION 1**

**Government and the  
People**

[Main Menu](#)

---

---

---

---

---

---

**The government of the United States is based on five principles.**

- **Sovereignty**
- **Limited Government**
- **Separation of Powers**
- **Checks and Balances**
- **Federalism**

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

The power of the United States' government (**sovereignty**) rests with its citizens.

Citizens may be **native-born** or **naturalized**.

Persons who are born in the United States or born to United States citizens who may be living in another country are automatically citizens.

**Aliens** (persons from other countries) may become United States citizens through a process of naturalization.

---

---

---

---

---

---

**To become a naturalized citizen, a person must**

- renounce allegiance to his or her home country.
- pledge allegiance to the United States.
- learn to speak English.
  - reside in the United States for at least five years.
- pass an examination.

---

---

---

---

---

---

All citizens, native and naturalized, have certain basic rights and responsibilities. Many of their basic rights are found in the **Bill of Rights** in the United States Constitution. These basic rights include

**Freedom of Religion**



**Freedom of Assembly and Petition**



**Freedom of Speech and Press**

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

Other rights include

- ❖ **The Right to Bear Arms**
- ❖ **Protection from Illegal Search and Seizure**
- ❖ **Rights of the Accused**
  - ✓ **Writ of Habeas Corpus**
  - ✓ **Right to a Speedy Trial**
  - ✓ **Right to a Public Trial with an Impartial Jury**
  - ✓ **Right to Bail**






---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Besides their rights, citizens have a number of **responsibilities**.

These include

- ❖ **Voting**
- ❖ **Obeying Laws**
- ❖ **Serving on Juries**
- ❖ **Paying Taxes**
- ❖ **Staying Informed**
- ❖ **Getting Involved**

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

**VOTING**

**Requirements for Voting in West Virginia**

- **United States citizen**
- **Resident of West Virginia and of the county and city or town in which the person is voting**
- **At least eighteen years of age or will be eighteen years of age before the next general election**
- **Proof of their identity**



**WEST VIRGINIA  
IDs FOR VOTING**

Show one ID at the polls. Must be valid and unexpired:

**Non-Photo ID:**

- Voter registration card
- Medicare card or Social Security card
- Birth certificate
- WV hunting or fishing license
- WV SNAP ID card
- WV TANF program ID card
- WV Medicaid ID card
- Bank or credit card
- Utility bill or bank statement (w/in 6 mos. of election date)
- Health insurance card issued to voter

**Photo ID:**

- WV driver's license or other DMV-issued WV ID
- Driver's license issued by another state
- U.S. passport or card
- U.S. Military card
- LIC or WV Government employee ID card
- Student ID card
- Concealed carry permit

844-338-8743  
INFO@VOTERS.ORG

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**  
**Quick Notes**

**TYPES OF ELECTIONS**

<p><b><u>PRIMARY</u></b></p> <p>Narrows down candidates</p>	<p><b><u>GENERAL</u></b></p> <p>Makes final decisions</p>
<p><b><u>SPECIAL</u></b></p> <p>Fills vacant positions</p>	<p><b><u>LEVY</u></b></p> <p>Decides taxes</p>




---

---

---

---


---

---


---

**OBEYING LAWS**

All citizens must obey federal, state, and local laws.



What would happen if people did not have to obey laws?




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**SERVING ON JURIES**

<p><b>GRAND JURY</b></p> <p>16 jurors</p> <p>12 of the 16 must vote to hold a person over for trial</p>	<p><b>TRIAL JURY</b></p> <p>12 jurors</p> <p>Criminal cases are decided by unanimous vote</p>
---	---




---

---

---

---


---

---


---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**  
**Quick Notes**

**PAYING TAXES**



Federal income tax  
 State income tax



Social Security and Medicare taxes  
 Local property tax  
 Other state and local taxes

---

---

---

---


---

---


---

---

**STAYING INFORMED**




Watch television




Read the newspaper



Talk to people



Attend meetings



Use the Internet

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**GETTING INVOLVED**



Volunteer for community service



Debate public issues



Work for a candidate



Lobby for a cause



Attend public hearings



Serve in the military

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

## Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship

### Quick Notes

## SECTION 2

### Shaping American Government

[Main Menu](#)

---

---

---

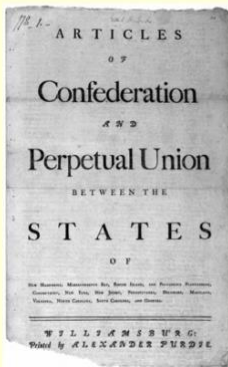
---

---

---

### Our First National Government

#### The Articles of Confederation



provided a weak national government because . . .

there was a one-house legislature.

there was no chief executive.  
there was no national court system.

there was no national money system.

it could not raise a national military.

---

---

---

---

---

---

### WRITING A NEW CONSTITUTION

Fifty-five delegates from twelve of the thirteen states attended a convention in Philadelphia in 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation. Instead, they wrote a totally new constitution.



Virtual tour of Independence Hall

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

**The delegates to the Constitutional Convention faced a number of issues, including**

**How to choose the representatives to the United States Congress.**

**How to count slaves in determining representation in Congress.**

**Who should elect the President?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**There were two ideas about how to choose representatives to the United States Congress.**

**New Jersey Plan**

- Protect small states
- Representation in Congress would be the same for all states.



**Virginia Plan**

- Favored a strong national government
- Representation in Congress would be based on population.

---

---

---

---

---

---

**The Great Compromise resolved the issue of Congressional representation.**

**The compromise resulted in a bicameral legislature that consisted of**

**House of Representatives**

The number of representatives for each state is apportioned according to population.

Total Membership:  
435



**Senate**

The number of members is the same for each state.

Total Membership:  
100

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

**OTHER COMPROMISES**

**SLAVERY 3/5 COMPROMISE**

A slave counted as 3/5 of a person in calculating population to determine membership in the House of Representatives.



**PRESIDENCY ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

Each state's legislature chose a number of electors equal to the number of their Congressional delegation to officially choose the President and Vice President.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Before the new Constitution could become the law of the land, it had to be ratified by nine of the thirteen states. The following chart summarizes the vote.

DATE	STATE	VOTES	
		YES	NO
Dec. 7, 1787	Delaware	30	0
Dec. 12, 1787	Pennsylvania	46	23
Dec. 18, 1787	New Jersey	38	0
Jan. 2, 1788	Georgia	26	0
Jan. 9, 1788	Connecticut	128	40
Feb. 6, 1788	Massachusetts	187	168
April 28, 1788	Maryland	63	11
May 23, 1788	South Carolina	149	73
June 21, 1788	New Hampshire	57	47
June 25, 1788	Virginia	89	79
July 26, 1788	New York	30	27
Nov. 21, 1789	North Carolina	194	77
May 29, 1790	Rhode Island	34	32

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**SECTION 3**

**The Federal Government**

[Main Menu](#)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

**THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT**

**EXECUTIVE**



**Donald Trump**

**LEGISLATIVE**



**JUDICIAL**




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

- 435 members
- Serve two-year terms
- Speaker of the House is the presiding official



**Nancy Pelosi**

---

---

---

---

---


---

---


---

**SENATE**


- 100 members
- Serve 6-year terms
- Vice President is the presiding official
- President Pro Tempore presides when Vice President is absent



**Mike Pence**



**Charles Grassley**



**Mitch McConnell**  
Senate Majority Leader

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**  
**Quick Notes**

### POWERS OF CONGRESS

<p><b>EXPRESSED</b></p> <p>Coin money </p> <p>Declare war </p> <p>Lay and collect taxes</p> <p>Organize and arm a militia</p> <p>Regulate foreign trade</p>	<p><b>IMPLIED</b></p> <p>Establish national parks</p> <p>Prohibit discrimination in workplace</p> <p>Establish an Air Force</p> <p>Hold legislative hearings </p>
---	--

---

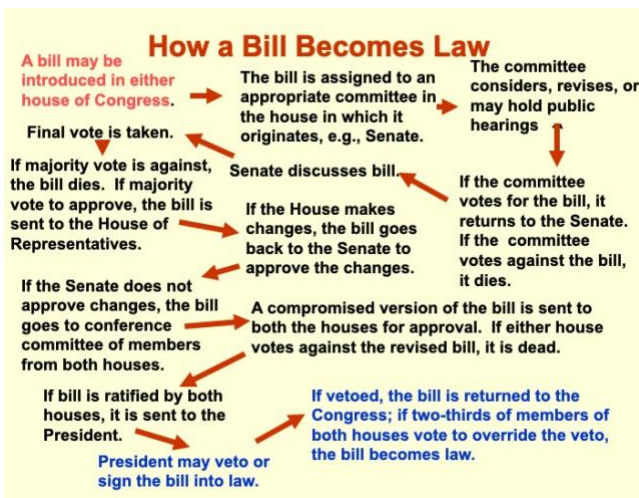
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH



**PRESIDENT**



**VICE PRESIDENT**

**CABINET**



**VARIOUS AGENCIES AND OFFICES**

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

**POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

- Appointing and dismissing federal employees
- Serving as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
- Recommending legislation
- Vetoing or signing bills into law
- Receiving diplomats
- Pardoning offenders
- Entering into treaties with foreign countries

**Powers Shared with Congress**

- Making treaties
- Making appointments
- Vetoing bills

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**PRESIDENTIAL CABINET**

- Secretary of State      Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Defense      Attorney General
- Secretary of the Interior      Secretary of Agriculture
- Secretary of Commerce      Secretary of Labor
- Secretary of Health and Human Services
- Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
- Secretary of Transportation
- Secretary of Energy
- Secretary of Education
- Secretary of Veterans' Affairs
- Secretary of Homeland Security

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**JUDICIAL BRANCH**

- Supreme Court      11 Circuit Courts
- 94 District Courts
- United States Bankruptcy Courts
- United States Tax Court
- United States Court of Military Appeals
- United States Court of International Trade
- United States Court of Federal Claims

**Special Courts**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**

**Quick Notes**

**UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT**  
One chief justice and eight associate justices

Supreme Court decisions become the "law of the land."



Has power of judicial review

Justices appointed for life

Has original jurisdiction in cases involving a foreign country or in disputes between states and the federal government

Has appellate jurisdiction when reviewing decisions of lower-ranking federal courts or decisions of the highest-ranking state courts

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

A series of **checks and balances** maintain a balance of power among the three branches of federal government.

**Legislative Checks**

As a check on the executive branch, Congress

- ❖ approves presidential appointments.
- ❖ controls the budget and money appropriations.
- ❖ can impeach and remove a president from office.
- ❖ can pass laws over the president's veto.

As a check on the judicial branch, Congress

- ❖ votes to confirm the president's judicial appointments.
- ❖ can impeach and remove federal judges from office.
- ❖ can change laws overturned by the courts and can initiate a Constitutional amendment.
- ❖ can restrict the jurisdiction of courts to deal with certain types of cases.
- ❖ can create more court systems or do away with the existing ones.
- ❖ can determine the times and places where federal courts hold sessions.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Executive Checks**

As a check on the legislative branch, the president has the power to

- ❖ veto Congressional legislation.

As a check on the judicial branch, the president has the power to

- ❖ appoint or remove federal judges.

**Judicial Checks**

As a check on the legislative branch, the Supreme Court can

- ❖ declare laws unconstitutional.

As a check on the executive branch, the Supreme Court can

- ❖ declare presidential acts unconstitutional.
- ❖ prevent executive actions through injunctions.
- ❖ preside over impeachment proceedings against a president in the person of the Chief Justice.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
**Chapter 1: American Government and Citizenship**  
Quick Notes

**End Chapter 1**

**Main Menu**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---