


Appendix


West Forsyth's Mock Legislature 2000



1. Vocabulary List
2. Division of Powers Chart
3. Check and Balances Chart
4. List of Key Supreme Court Cases


Vocabulary

Terms	Definitions
Ambassador	person officially representing the interests of the United States
	
Amendments	a change in, or addition to the constitution or a law
Annexation	process of extending a municipalities boundaries
Anti-federalist	people who were against the Constitution
Appellate Jurisdiction	authority to hear a case that is appealed from a lower court
Apportionment	population of each state that determines the number of representatives to which each state is entitled
Autocracy	divine right or a small group which holds power
Ballot	device by which a voter registers their choice in an election
Bicameral	A legislature with two houses, or chambers.
Bill	a proposed law
Bill of Rights	first ten amendments to the Constitution. State basic rights
Boycott	refusal to buy certain goods
Bureaucracy	large network of individuals and federal agencies who oversee the execution of law
Cabinet	group of advisors to the President. They head the important executive departments.
Caucus	a meeting to nominate people to run for office. A meeting of party leaders and/or members to conduct party business
Censure	vote of formal disapproval of a member's actions
Census	a population count. Occurs every ten years in the US on years ending in a zero.
Checks and Balances	keeps each branch in their proper place. (Madison)
Chief Diplomat	gives the President the responsibility of dealing with other countries
Chief Executive	job of the President to carry out the nation's laws
Cloture	procedure that allows each senator to speak only one hour on a bill under debate
Colony	people who in one place that are governed by people in another place
Commander and Chief	power that makes the President the leader of the armed forces
Committee	a group of congressmen that is specialized to a certain area that reviews bills
Compensation	repayment
Compromise	majority rule with minority rights
Concurrent	both state and national powers
Confederation	loose collection of states that have a common interest
Conference Committee	a place of discussion about a bill and how it can be changed
Connecticut Plan	(Great Compromise) outlined the legislative branch
Constituents	the group of people that a politician represents

Constitution	plan that provides the rules for government
Constitutionalism	of or having to do with the Constitution
Council	legislative branch of a local government
Declaration of Independence	document written by Thomas Jefferson, signed July 4, 1776 (Gave freedom from control by Great Britain)
Defendant	person who must defend his or her innocence against charges
Delegated Powers	powers of the National Government
Democratic Party 	a group that wants "...opportunity to every American, and responsibility from every American. And today's Democratic Party is determined to reawaken the great sense of American community" www.democrat.gov
Direct Democracy	people make all decisions on their own
Districts	a grouped area that is looked at as a whole for reasons like voting and schools
Division of Powers	when power is shared between central and state government
Electorate	the people eligible to vote
Enumerated	unnumbered powers
Executive Branch	enforces the laws (Article 2 of the Constitution)
Executive Order	Rule or command of the President which has the force of law
Expressed	powers of the Legislative Branch written out in the Constitution
Federal System	(Federalism) system of government where power is divided between local and a central governments
Federalist	people who were for the Constitution
Filibuster	to keep talking until a majority of the Senate either agrees to modify its most controversial provision
Floor Action	all of the things that happen to a bill in Congress when it is not in committee
General Election	consists of all of the Primary nominees
Gerrymandering	when district lines are drawn in order for one group to gain an advantage in elections
House of Representatives	the lower house where representation is based on population
Implied	powers Congress has because of the elastic clause
Implied	Because of the elastic clause
Incorporated	city or town with a town charter
Incumbents	members that have already been in office and won the re-election
Independence	freedom to govern yourself
Independent Party	a party based on reform, but shows all sides on the political issues. www.cuip.org
Inherent	national government has these powers because they are the government
Intolerable Acts	laws put into action act because of the Boston Tea Party
Enumerated	numbered powers that are written out in the Constitution
Judicial Branch	interprets the laws (Article 3 of the Constitution)
Judicial Review	when a law or actions are determined to be unconstitutional or not
Jurisdiction	authority of a court to hear a case

Legislative Branch	makes the laws (Article 1 of the constitution)
Limited Government	not absolute power
Lobbyist	a person which is employed to convince representatives to vote a certain way
Magna Carta	English document that King James was forced to sign. (Protected the nobles rights and made John's power not absolute)
Majority	the larger amount of the people that agree on a vote or issue
Majority Leaders	Speaker's top assistants
Mercantilism	theory that you should sell more than you buy
Monarchy	Autocracy, based on divine right (power goes to the heirs)
Municipality	city or town with organized government with authority to make laws
Nomination	the process of selecting candidates for office
Oligarchy	power held by a single group and a person (dictatorship)
Ordinance	law effective only within city limits
Original Jurisdiction	the authority of a trial court to be first to hear a case
Parliament	the name of Britain's legislature
Parliamentary Procedure	the way to make a movement in Congress. The proper form of conducting business. See <u>Roberts Rules of Order</u>
Plaintiff	Person who initiates a law suit
Political Parties	a group of people with similar beliefs about political issues
Polling Place	place where people go to vote
Popular Sovereignty	The belief that power should be held by the people and that the country should be ruled by the people
President of the Senate	the presiding officer of a Senate: in Congress, the Vice President of the United States
Presidential succession	rules to determine who is next in line for the President's seat if unoccupied (25th Amendment)
Primary	when there is only one nominee

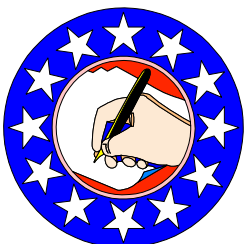


Quartering Act	law which forced people to allow British soldiers to stay in their homes
Ratify	to approve or pass
Redistricting	process of setting up new district lines after apportionment
Reform Party	...believes in a Balanced Tailored Trade program that promotes the economic interests and welfare of all our citizens while safeguarding domestic production." www.reformparty.org
Registration	the process by which your name is put on to a list show that you can vote. This can be done by contacting county clerk's office
Representative Democracy	Type of democracy where the people vote for persons to make decisions for them (delegates)
Republic	voter's have sovereign right
Republican Party 	a group that wants "... the restoration of self-government by breaking Washington's monopoly on power. The American people want their country back. We will help the to regain it." www.rnc.org

Reserved Powers	powers reserved by the states
Rider	a bill, that most likely will not pass, that is tacked on to another bill that will most likely pass, as an amendment
Rural	area where not many people live
Senate	the upper house of congress where the representation is equal from each state
Separation of Power	central government is divided into three branches
Session	meeting of Congress to conduct business (lasts about a year)
Social Contract	The belief that the government of a country has a moral duty to ensure the needs of it's people are taken care of, and that the people give the government power to do so
Speaker and President Pro Tempore:	person who presides over the House or the Senate when the Speaker or President is now present
Speaker of the House	the presiding officer of the House of Representatives, chosen by and from the majority party in the house
Special Session	an unscheduled meeting often called by the President
Spoiler or 3rd Party	a smaller group of voters that splits the votes
Stamp Act	taxes on legal documents, pamphlets, etc...
Standing Committee	a permanent committee that reviews legislation and issues
Suffrage	the right to vote
Supremacy Clause	law of the nation "Supreme Law of the Land" (Article 6 of the Constitution)
Term	time in office served
Town Charter	document defining a city's boundaries, authority and government
Town Meetings	gathering of local citizens to discuss or vote on important issues
Treaty	A formal agreement between two or more countries
Unconstitutional	goes against the Constitution
Unincorporated	part of a county that is outside of cities or towns



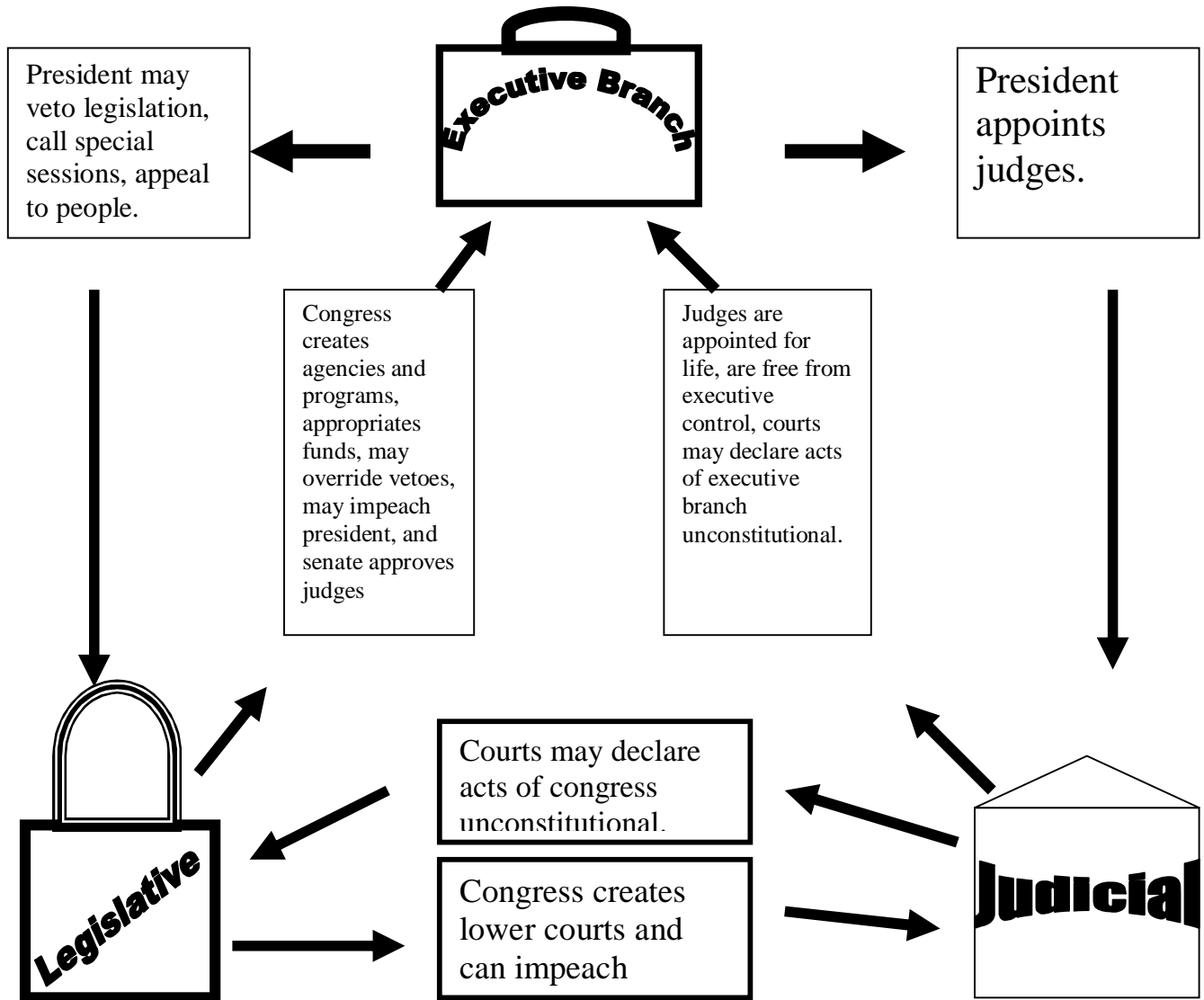
Veto	President's power to reject or "kill" a bill that has been passed by Congress
Voter Efficiency	the lack of a sense of power to achieve the desired results (many people do not show up to vote)
Whips	people who serve as assistant floor leaders in the House
Zoning	specialization of an area



Data:

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Check and Balances



By Brent Polston
Mr McVicker
3rd Period

“...be the means of keeping each other in their proper place”
James Madison on the system of Checks and Balances
Federalist Paper #51

Landmark Supreme Court Decisions

The Case of...	Year	Issue	Decision
<u>Marbury Vs. Madison</u>	1803	Judicial Review	1 st Supreme Court decision to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. Established the power of Judicial Review.
<u>McCulloch Vs. Maryland</u>	1819	Implied Powers	Allowed broad interpretation of the Constitution in determining implied powers. (Elastic Clause)
<u>Gibbons Vs. Ogden</u>	1824	Supremacy of National Law	Federal laws take priority over state laws in regulating interstate commerce. (Supremacy Clause)
<u>Dred Scott Vs. Sanford</u>	1857	Slavery	Determined that Slaves were property and were not citizens. Determined Missouri Compromise to be unconstitutional and that the government could not determine for a state whether it was a slave/free state.
<u>Plessy Vs. Ferguson</u>	1896	Segregation	Established segregation. "Separate but Equal"
<u>Schenck Vs. U.S.</u>	1919	Free Speech	The government may abridge the right of free speech, but only if it creates a "clear and present danger". (1 st amendment)
<u>Brown Vs. Board of Education of Topeka Kansas</u>	1954	Segregation	Determined that "Separate but Equal" in public schools was unconstitutional. Over turned the case of Plessy Vs. Ferguson
<u>Mapp Vs. Ohio</u>	1961	Rights of Citizens	Bill of Rights and States. Extended the 14 th amendment to protect citizens against the state. "Due Process"
<u>Engel Vs. Vitale</u>	1962	Freedom of Religion	Determined that public schools cannot require students to recite prayers.
<u>Gideon Vs. Wainwright</u>	1963	Right to Council	Provided free legal council to defendants accused of felonies who cannot afford a lawyer.
<u>Escobedo Vs. Illinois</u>	1964	Rights of the Accused	Accused persons have the right to council while being questioned by the police. (5 th and 6 th amendments)
<u>Miranda Vs. Arizona</u>	1966	Rights of the Accused	Accused persons must be informed of their rights upon the time of arrest. Right to remain silent, right to an attorney (lawyer). "You have the right to remain silent..." (Miranda Warnings)
<u>Tinker Vs. Des Moines</u>	1969	Free Speech	Free speech of students cannot be abridged. Unless it shows evidence of the possibility of a "Substantial Disruption"
<u>Roe Vs. Wade</u>	1973	Abortion	Determined that it was a woman's right to have an abortion during the 1 st trimester of pregnancy. Right to privacy. (14 th amendment)

<u>U.S. Vs. Nixon</u>	1974	Impeachment	Watergate Trial, “generalized interest in confidentiality... the fundamental demands of due process of law in the fair administration of criminal justice” He resigned.
<u>Bakke Vs. Board of Regents of the University of California</u>	1978	Race	Colleges may consider a person’s race as one of the conditions of admission. College admission policy.
<u>New Jersey Vs. TLO</u>	1985	Probable Cause	Right of schools to ensure an environment for learning.
<u>U.S. Vs. Clinton</u>	1999	Impeachment	<i>Why was Clinton impeached?</i>

Who presides over Impeachment Trials in the Senate?

Who is the Current Supreme Court Justice?

How Many Supreme Court Justices Are there?

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