**Government Final Exam Study Guide- Questions and Answers**

1. What are the three major powers of any government?
   1. Legislative, Executive, and Judicial
2. Define: Dictatorship
   1. All government authority and power is controlled by one man
3. Define: Democracy
   1. Government ran by the people
4. What are the theories on the origins of government?
   1. Force, evolution, divine right, and social contract
5. What are the purposes of the US government? Where can we find them?
   1. Establish order, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for common defense, secure the blessings of liberty; found in the preamble of the U.S. Constitution
6. List the key foundations of American government?
   1. Worth of the Individual, equality of all persons, necessity of freedom, majority rule with minority rights
7. Define: Limited Government
   1. Government must act within the framework of the U.S. Constitution
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9. What important documents did the founding fathers use to help them create the American government?
   1. Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Petition of Right, Declaration of Independence
10. What type of parliamentary government was reflected in the American colonies?
    1. Two chamber legislature, and upper house and a lower house
11. Describe the Framers of the Constitution: (professions, school, race, religious background)
    1. White, educated, wealthy merchants, lawyers, and plantation owners
12. Describe the Virginia Plan and New Jersey Plan:
    1. Virginia Plan was the large state plan that called for a 2-chamber legislature and representation based on population while the New Jersey Plan called for a 1-chamber legislature with representation being equal among the states.
13. Describe the “Great” / Connecticut Compromise
    1. Created Congress with a 2-chamber legislature made up of the Senate (upper house) and the House of Representatives (lower chamber). Upper house would be based on equal representation while the lower chamber was based on population. They share the legislative power of government.
14. List the basic principles of the Constitution
    1. Limited and ordered government, judicial review, separation of powers, checks and balances
15. Explain the difference between Checks and Balances and Separation of Powers
    1. Checks and balances allows for each branch to play a role in the power of the other two while separation of powers splits the powers of government into separate working branches independent of each other.
    2. Government existing on multiple levels, national and state
16. Define delegated powers
    1. Powers specifically granted to federal government by the U.S. Constitution
17. Define expressed powers
    1. Powers specifically detailed by the U.S. Constitution
18. Define implied powers
    1. Powers deemed necessary and proper by Article I section 8 clause 18.
19. Define inherent powers
    1. Powers understood to belong to the federal government
20. Define reserved powers
    1. Powers given to the states according to the 10th Amendment
21. Define concurrent powers
    1. Powers that belong to both the federal and the state governments
22. Describe the difference between a term and a session of Congress
    1. Term of Congress last two years because it pertains to the time in which all the members of Congress are the same and a session is the time in which they are in Washington doing their job.
23. What is the main role of Congress?
    1. Make federal laws
24. Describe the Military powers of the President
    1. President is the commander-in-chief of the United States military
25. Define: Double Jeopardy
    1. Being tried twice for the same crime in the same court. It is unconstitutional
26. What rights for a person accused of a crime are protected under the 6th Amendment?
    1. Fair, speedy, and public trial, as well as a right to an attorney
27. What is a Constituent?
    1. A person whom a member of Congress has been elected to represent
28. What is gerrymandering?
    1. Redistricting done to benefit the majority party (and incumbents). People at the local level; average voters, not professional politicians
29. What is Habeas Corpus?
    1. The right not to be held in prison without first being charged with a specific crime
30. What is a majority Leader and minority leader?
    1. Elected by representative parties to be their spokesmen