Lesson 10
American Government
State and Local Government
Questions: 41, 4, 5, 42, 2, 13, 45, 43, 44
A Federal System
Separate and Shared Powers

Federal
- print money
- declare war
- create an army
- make treaties
- establish post offices
- regulate trade between states and countries
- establish rules for naturalization
- issue patents

Shared
- collect taxes
- borrow money
- build roads
- establish courts
- provide for the general welfare
- charter banks and corporations
- make and enforce laws

State
- provide schooling and education
- provide protection
- provide safety
- give a driver’s license
- approve zoning & land use
- conduct elections
- establish local governments
- regulate trade within a state
Question 41

Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the federal government. What is one power of the federal government?
★ to print money
★ to declare war
★ to create an army
★ to make treaties

President Woodrow Wilson asking Congress to declare war on Germany, April 2, 1917.

The Constitution and Bill of Rights

We the People

The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article I
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III
No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Article VII
In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX
The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
Question 4

What is an amendment?
Question #4

- a change (to the Constitution)
- an addition (to the Constitution)

The 20th Amendment to the Constitution.

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January of the year in which they would have ended if this article had not been ratified, and the Congress shall assemble at such time as they shall by law determined. In case of the removal of the President as a result of conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, the Vice President shall act as President until a President shall be chosen. In the event that the President shall die, resign, or be removed from office, the Vice President shall then be President.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least every year, and such meeting shall first be held at noon on the 4th day of March.
Question 5

What do we call the first ten amendments to the Constitution?
the Bill of Rights
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- approve zoning & land use
- conduct elections
- establish local governments
- regulate trade within a state

Federal System
Separate and Shared Powers
Question 42

Under our Constitution, some powers belong to the states. What is one power of the states?

Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
★ provide schooling and education
★ provide protection (police)
★ provide safety (fire departments)
★ give a driver’s license
★ approve zoning and land use
The Three Levels of Government

Federal Government

State Government

Local Government (County, City, Town, Borough)
The Three Levels of Government

Federal

State (50)

Local (89,000+)
Question 2

What does the Constitution do?
Question #2

★ sets up the government
★ defines the government
★ protects basic rights of Americans
Question 13

Name one branch or part of the government.*
Congress
legislative
President
executive
the courts
judicial

The U.S. Capitol (legislative branch) and the U.S. Supreme Court (judicial branch) buildings in Washington, D.C.
Connecticut State Capital, Hartford
What Does a Governor Do?

A Governor

– leads the state’s executive branch
– proposes legislation
– signs bills into law
– enforces state laws
– commands the state’s National Guard
– can veto bills
– serves 4 years with no term limit
Connecticut’s Executive Branch

**Lieutenant Governor**
President of the state senate

**Treasurer**
In charge of the state treasury

**Secretary of State**
In charge of all public records and elections

**Comptroller**
Oversees the state’s accounting

**Attorney General**
Chief legal advisor and law enforcement officer
The State Court System

State Supreme Court
Hears appeals from Appellate Court

Appellate Court
Hears appeals from lower courts

Superior Court
Hears serious cases and most trial cases

Special Courts (Probate, Family, Juvenile, Traffic, Small Claims, Municipal)
Hear special cases and minor cases
The Two Major Political Parties

Republican  Democratic
Third Parties Bring New Ideas
What are the two major political parties in the United States?*
Democratic and Republican

Question 43

Who is the Governor of your state now?
Question

44

What is the capital of your state? *

Civics Flash Cards for the Naturalization Test

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Hartford
Local Government Services

Birth and Death Certificates
Housing Assistance
Leaf Collection and Snow Removal
Maintenance of Roads and Sidewalks
Marriage Licenses
Municipal Courts
Police and Fire Protection
Public Schools, Libraries, and Parks
Public Transportation
Street Lighting and Street Signs
Trash Collection
Voter Registration
Hartford Mayor Luke Bronin