Federal Government Part 2 Study Guide (Test Monday, April 24th)

| Which O | positions are held by elected officials and which positions are held by appointed officials? President | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 0 | Representatives | |
| 0 | Senators | |
| 0 | Supreme Court Justice | |
| 0 | Secretaries / Cabinet Members | |
| Who a _l | ppoints the appointed officials you mentioned above? | |
| Who h | as to approve all appointments? | |
| | Branches of Government are: | |
| 0 | | |
| | Main Job: laws. | |
| | is part of this branch, and has two parts, the | and the |
| 0 | · | |
| | • Main Job: laws. | |
| | The is the head of this branch. | |
| 0 | | |
| | Main Job: laws. | |
| | This branch is made of the and other federal | · |
| What is | s one way the executive branch checks the power of the legislative branch? | |
| What is | s one way the legislative branch checks the power of the executive branch? | |
| | | |
| What is | s one way the judicial branch can check the power of the other branches? | |
| Know 6 | each amendment in the Bill of Rights and how they can be applied to real situations. | |
| 0 | For example, the city of Bossyville passed a new law that everyone in Bossyville had to follow the | e same religion a |
| | their mayor, Mr. Bossy. All other religions were declared illegal in the town, as was practicing no | religion at all. |
| | What right was being taken from the citizens of Bossyville? | |
| 0 | Which amendment from the Bill of Rights guarantees this right? Amendment # | |

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE TO MATCH EACH TERM TO ITS DEFINITION

separation of powers the part of the government responsible for making the laws branches of government the part of the government responsible for deciding what the laws mean legislative branch a member of the Senate • the part of the government responsible for executive branch enforcing the laws judicial branch dividing the power of the government among different branches or parts Senator different parts of the government that have different powers Representative the highest court in the United States a member of the House of Representatives President when the President refuses to sign a bill into law Cabinet a way that the branches of government can make sure no other branch has too much power Supreme Court the head of the executive branch & the person elected to lead our country checks and balances a group of people who are the heads of the departments in the executive branch & who give veto advice to the president override not allowed by the Constitution • when Congress votes to make a bill a law despite judicial review the President's veto basic rights that each person has naturally unconstitutional the first ten amendments to the Constitution Bill of Rights a change or addition to a document the power of the courts to say that the Constitution amendment does not allow the government to do something individual rights