

Government

Study Guide for Remote Learning

Name _____ Key _____

This study guide is created specifically for the remote learning process. Use your textbook, notes, powerpoints, etc. to complete the statements for each branch of Georgia government that we have been studying.

Executive Branch Review

1. Georgia's Governor is the state's chief _____ Executive _____.
2. To qualify for this office, a candidate must be at least 30 years old, a _____ U.S. Citizen _____ for fifteen years, and a Georgia resident for 6 years.
3. The term of this office is for 4 years, with a total of 2 consecutive terms allowed.
4. The governor is _____ elected _____ by the people.
5. Some of the governor's duties include suggesting new state laws, proposing and directing the state's _____ budget _____, appointing members to state _____ agencies _____ and sign or _____ veto _____ laws proposed by the General Assembly.
6. Georgia's Lieutenant Governor is the _____ second _____ highest elected official in Georgia government.
7. Qualifications for the office of Lt. Governor are _____ the same _____ as those of the governor.
8. The term of this office is _____ 4 _____ years, but there is no limit on the number of terms elected.
9. If the governor dies while in office, the _____ Lieutenant Governor _____ takes over until the next general election.
10. The Lt. Governor's main duty is as _____ Presiding _____ over the Georgia Senate.
11. State Boards and Agencies are the biggest part of the _____ Executive _____ branch. These agencies/departments help the _____ Executive _____ branch fulfill its role in government.
12. These agencies oversee the departments by developing policies and providing feedback to the governor so that state programs run smoothly, and laws are _____ enforced _____.
13. Know the major state agencies/departments:
_____ Department of Education _____
_____ Department of Natural Resources _____
_____ Department of Agriculture _____
_____ Secretary of State _____
_____ Secretary of Defense _____
_____ Secretary of Labor Labor Commissioner _____
_____ Department of Transportation _____
_____ Department of Public Safety _____

Legislative Branch

1. The legislative branch in Georgia is called the Georgia _____ General Assembly _____.
2. Qualifications for the Georgia General Assembly (House and Senate) include, first you must be a U.S. _____ citizen _____, a Georgia resident for _____ 2 _____ years, and a district resident for _____ 1 _____ year.
3. To run for the state's Senate, you need to be at least _____ 25 _____ years old but only _____ 21 _____ years old to run for the House.
4. The term for these two offices is _____ 2 _____ years with no limit on consecutive terms.
5. General Assembly members are _____ elected _____ in their local districts, and the entire membership of each body is elected at the same time.

6. Duties of the General Assembly include _____making_____ laws_____ to ensure the welfare of citizens, and to represent the views of their constituents.
7. The legislative session begins on the second Monday in _____January_____ for a period of 40 days.
8. Making laws in the state of Georgia is the main responsibility of the General Assembly which is the _____Legislative_____ branch of our government.
9. Georgia's state constitution names the leadership in the state Senate, the president or presiding officer is the _____Lieutenant Governor_____. The main duty of this position is to name committee _____chairmen (committee chairs) _____, and make committee assignments.
10. Georgia's state constitution names the leadership position in the state House of Representatives as the _____Speaker_____ of the House. Members of the House choose this person from the political party that holds the majority of the seats in that chamber.
11. For a bill to become a law in Georgia, the bill first must be proposed by a member of either chamber, considered, and passed by one house before the same process happens in the other house. For a bill to pass it must have a _____majority_ (50% + 1) _____ of the votes in both houses.
12. The _____Governor_____ has the final say by signing the bill into law, vetoing it, or doing nothing within 40 days.
13. Members of both chambers House and Senate are assigned to special _____committees_____. These are used as an important part of the legislative process. Committees are used to study _____bills_____ before they are sent to chamber members for debate and vote.

Judicial Branch

1. The function of the Judicial branch is to _____interpret _____ laws. (and settle disputes)
2. There are _____7_____ courts in Georgia, two are _____appellate_____ courts and five are trial courts.
3. Appellate courts are higher than trial courts and _____review_____ the lower courts decisions.
4. The _____jurisdiction_____ of a court is the geographic area of control and the types of cases the court hears.
5. The Georgia _____Supreme_____ Court is the highest court in Georgia.
6. The jurisdiction of Georgia's trial courts include _____Superior_____ court can hear almost any civil or criminal case with a judge and jury; _____State_____ court can hear misdemeanor violations and civil cases with a judge and jury; _____Probate_____ court handle administrative matters such as wills and administration of estates which may have jury; _____Juvenile_____ court handles delinquent children under 17 and deprived children under 18 with no jury just a judge; _____Magistrate_____ court handle small civil claims, bad checks, arrest and search warrants with just a judge.
7. Judges in Georgia are selected in two ways, _____elected_____ or appointed.
8. Criminal Laws deal with actions that harm people and society and are either _____Misdemeanor_____ or felonies crimes.
9. Before a defendant can be held over for a trial the _____Grand_____ jury must agree that there is enough evidence to indict.
10. In a criminal case the _____Prosecutor_____ represents the government and must prove that the defendant is guilty _____beyond a reasonable _____ doubt.
11. In a criminal case if the defendant is found guilty than they can be sentenced to a fine or sent to _____prison_____.
12. In the Bill of Rights of our Constitution (first 10 amendments) due process rights are spelled out for a _____defendant_____.
13. Civil cases are disputes between _____individuals_____ and are often settled out of court for monetary damages.
14. In a civil case the _____plaintiff_____ is the person suing the defendant for damages and must show guilt of the other party by a "preponderance of _____evidence_____."
15. The last step in **any** legal case is the _____appeals_____ process.
16. Additional vocabulary terms for the Judicial Branch:

Arraignment (pronounced uh•rain•ment) - Between 24 and 48 hours after an arrest, a suspect has his first court appearance. The judge reviews the circumstances of the arrest and decides whether there is probable cause for the arrest. The suspect is read his rights under Georgia law. During the *arraignment*, the suspect can have a lawyer with him, but no evidence is presented on the suspect's behalf.

Bail - If a crime is non-violent in nature, and/or the suspect is not likely to flee (run away), bail is set. This way, the suspect can go about his daily business until he is needed by the court. If bail is not set, or he is unable to pay, the suspect must be held in jail. If the suspect is out on bail, but does not return when scheduled, a warrant will be issued for his arrest, and he will be considered a flight risk and put in jail.

Indictment - this is decided by the grand jury. If there is enough evidence to hold a suspect for a full trial than the grand jury agrees to the indictment. There is some evidence presented but the police can still investigate for further evidence to present at the trial. These jurors are usually together for several weeks and hear many cases presented by the district attorney. Trial juries only hear one case.

Plea Bargaining Sometimes the prosecution brings a plea bargain to the table. If the defense accepts the plea bargain, the suspect agrees to plead "guilty" before the trial ever starts. In exchange for pleading "guilty," the suspect would get a lighter sentence—and there would be no trial. If the defense lawyer feels he has a strong case for his client, and feels he may even get an acquittal, the trial date stands.

The Trial At the trial, the prosecution and defense argue their cases. It is up to the prosecution to prove to the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that a crime has occurred. The defense tries to make the jury doubt the guilt of the accused. A defendant may be found guilty of all, some, or none of the charges.

Juvenile Justice System

1. The difference between Unruly and Delinquent Behavior is
_Unruly_Behavior_(Status_Offense)_is_not_a_crime_if_committed_by_an_adult_____
_Delinquent_Behaviors_are_always_crimes_regardless_of_age_____
2. Violent delinquent behaviors that require juveniles to be treated as adults and sent to GA Superior court are called the ___Seven Deadly Sins_____. Examples of these crimes include
_Murder,_Rape,_Aggravated_Sodomy,_Aggravated_Child_Molestation,_Aggravated_Sexual_Battery,
kidnapping,_and_Armed_Robbery_with_a_firearm_____
3. List the steps to the juvenile justice process 1) _____Crime_____ 2) _____Intake_____ 3) _____Charged_____ 4) _____Detained (RYDC)_____ 5) _____Probable Cause Hearing_____ 6) _____Formal Hearing_____ 7) _____Adjudicatory Hearing_____ 8) _____Dispositional Hearing_____ 9) sentence served 10) appeal.

General Information and the Foundations of Government

1. You must be ___18___ years old to vote in Georgia.
2. A primary election is held to see which candidate will *represent* a ___Political ___ party in the general election, the general election is held every ___November___ decides the elected official.
3. The three branches of government are _____Executive_____, ___Legislative_____, and _____Judicial_____.

4. Most of the funding for government comes from ____Taxes and Fees (Sales and Income) _____. Our state constitution requires that our annual budget must be ____Balanced_____.
5. The state's motto is wisdom, __justice_____ and moderation. These appear on our current state flag and are the three columns of the UGA arch.
6. Checks and balances in government means _the power to oversee another branch_____
7. Separation of powers in our government into the three branches is to keep each branch from becoming too __powerful_____.
8. Georgia has three basic forms of *Local Government*, 1) Municipal or city, 2) Special Purpose and 3) ____County_____.