

Civics and Economics RIO Unit 7: State and Local Government Answer Key



The North Carolina Constitution

1. What is the purpose of the North Carolina Constitution?
2. What is the purpose of the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution?
3. What principles of the US Constitution are also in the North Carolina Constitution?
4. What are some examples of amendments that have been made to the NC Constitution?

The Legislative Branch

5. What is North Carolina's legislative body called?
6. The General Assembly is bicameral, what does this mean?
7. What are the requirements for an individual to run for office in the General Assembly?
8. Besides making laws, what other responsibilities does the General Assembly have?

The Executive Branch

9. The governor is the state's equivalent to what job in the national government?
10. What powers are given to the governor?
11. What role does the governor play in planning the state budget?
12. What is the job of the lieutenant governor?

Executive Officers	Who makes up the group?	How do they get the job?	What are their overall responsibilities?
The Cabinet			
The Council of State			

13. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having this type of divided authority within the executive branch?

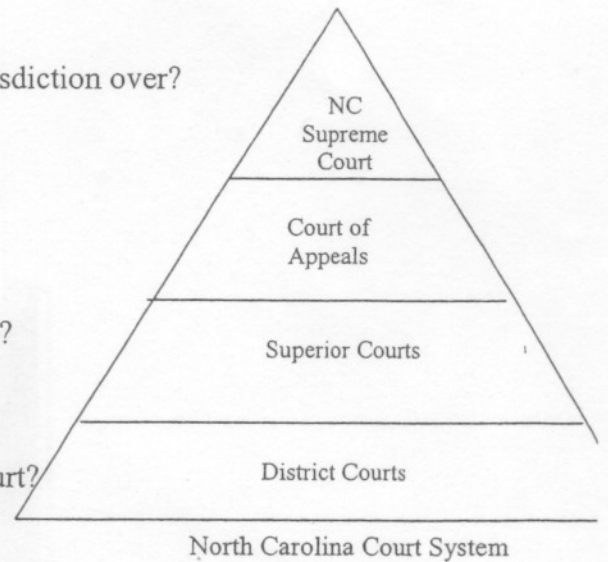
The Judicial Branch

14. What types of cases does the North Carolina court have jurisdiction over?

15. How do judges in the state district courts get their job?

16. What is the purpose of the North Carolina Court of Appeals?

17. How are judges chosen for the North Carolina Supreme Court?

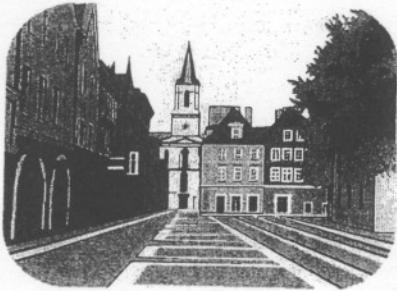


18. What was the outcome of the NC Supreme Court's decision in *State v. Mann* (1830)?

19. What was the outcome of the court decision in *Leandro v. State of North Carolina* (1994)?

County Governments

20. What is the governing board of a county called?
21. What services are county governments responsible for?
22. What is the job of a school board?



Municipal (cities, towns, villages) Governments

23. What governing board is responsible for running a municipality?
24. What is the job of a mayor?
25. What is the job of a city manager?

26. What services are city governments responsible for?
27. What document is issued by the state government to establish a city or town within in the state?
28. What is gerrymandering?
29. What is zoning?
30. What is annexation?
31. What are the pros and cons of annexation?

Citizens Participation in State and Local Government

32. What methods are available to citizen to influence the decisions made by city councils?
33. What is the purpose of a public hearing?

Law Enforcement Agencies

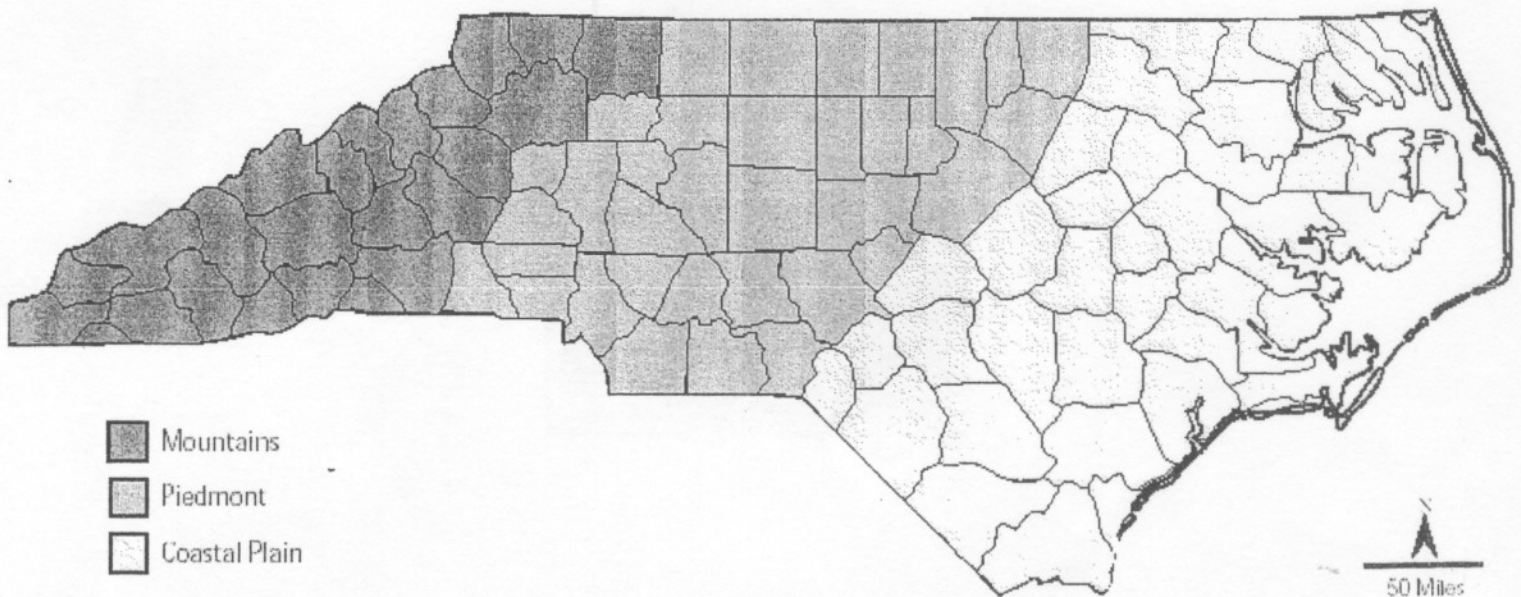
Agency	Who operates the agency?	Responsibilities
State Police		
Sheriff		
Police		

Financing Government

34. Where does the state get money for its budget?

35. In what areas does the state spend the most money?

36. How do cities and counties get money?



Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Workbook Activity

Chapter 9, Lesson 7

41

State Government Organization

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

1. Our country grew after the _____ went into effect.
2. Each state has its own _____ but is still under the rule of the federal government.
3. The _____ branch of the state government makes the laws.
4. The _____ branch is made up of departments and agencies.
5. The _____ is head of the executive branch of state government.
6. The _____ branch explains the laws and punishes those who break the laws.
7. A state's _____ tax is an important source of income.
8. Many of the states have a personal income _____.
9. A state may also receive a federal _____.
10. A large portion of state money is spent on public _____.
11. States offer financial assistance to qualified _____.
12. A state police force provides protection and _____ in crime prevention.

Word Bank

assists
 Constitution
 education
 executive
 government
 governor
 grant
 judicial
 legislative
 people
 sales
 tax

1.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	2.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		3.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	4.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		5.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		6.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			7.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			8.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			9.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	10.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	11.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		12.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

There are 50 states in the _____.

State Expenses

Directions Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A state's largest expense is usually its (educational system, police department).
2. States spend most of their school budget on (colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools).
3. (Local officials, State officials) decide how many days the school term will last each year.
4. States require (restaurant workers, school children) to have health exams.
5. The (National Guard, police department) provides local military protection in emergencies.
6. (Police departments, Regulatory agencies) watch over safety standards and working conditions in factories and other workplaces.
7. The states use (federal grants, state and local taxes) to pay for their public school systems.
8. Salaries and benefits for state employees come from the (general administration, public utilities) budget.
9. The state requires (restaurant workers, teachers) to meet certain educational standards.
10. States employ (hundreds, thousands) of people to provide services to their citizens.

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Workbook Activity

Chapter 9, Lesson 3

37

State Budgets

Directions Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

1. About how much money will you find in a typical state's budget?

2. What are some of the services states pay for out of their budgets?

3. What three types of taxes do states collect?

4. About what percent of a state's budget comes from personal income tax?

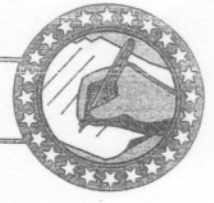
5. What is a sales tax? What kinds of items have a sales tax attached?

6. When does the federal government give the states money?

7. What rules must states follow to use money that comes from the federal government?

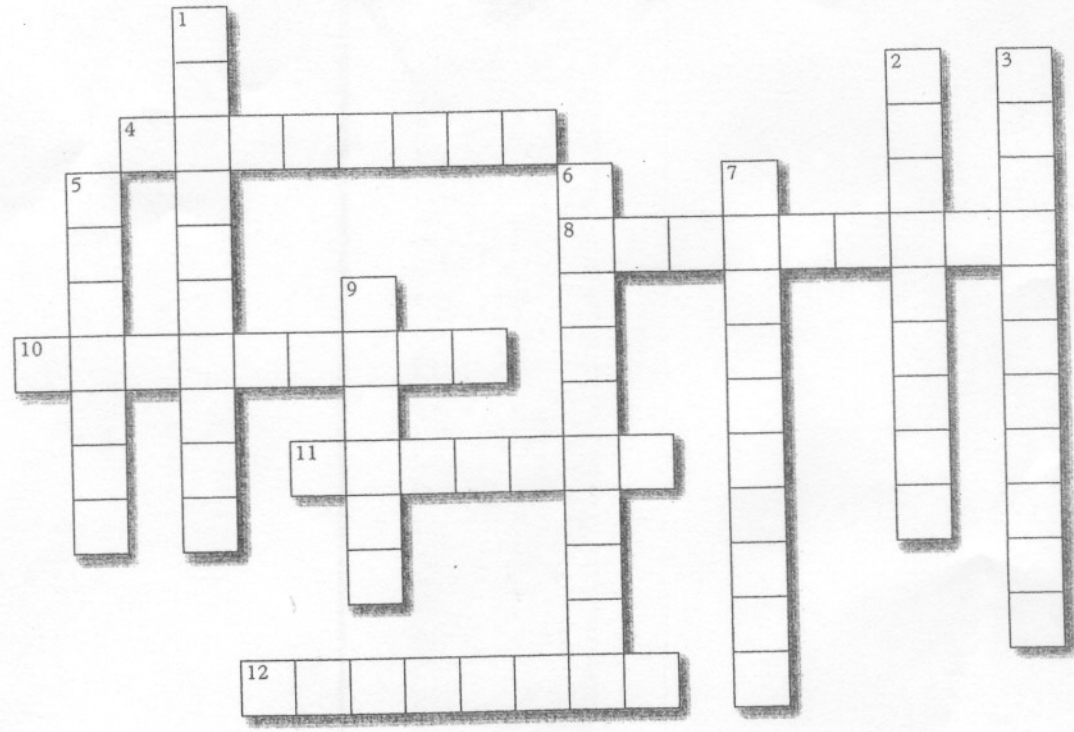
8. What are five types of fees that states collect from people and businesses?

Vocabulary Activity 12



State Government

DIRECTIONS: Complete the crossword puzzle by spelling out the terms called for in the clues below.



CHAPTER 12

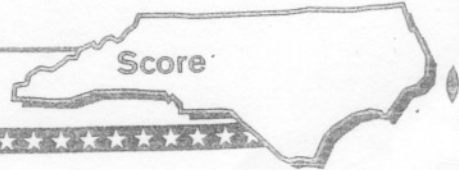
ACROSS

- 4 type of veto available only to certain governors that allows them to reject parts of a bill
- 8 to divide voting districts based on population
- 10 name for a person being sued in a lawsuit
- 11 power of the governor to reduce a criminal's sentence
- 12 governmental powers that may be exercised only by the states

DOWN

- 1 legislative system that consists of only one house of lawmakers
- 2 name for a person filing a lawsuit
- 3 monetary awards from the federal government to state governments to help pay for programs
- 5 system in which the central government and the state governments share power
- 6 court in larger towns handling minor traffic violations or civil cases involving less than \$1,000
- 7 governmental powers shared by federal and state governments
- 9 power of the governor to allow for early release of a prisoner with certain restrictions

Section Quiz 30-2



North Carolina State Executives

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. appointed administrators who oversee the state government departments
- _____ 2. North Carolina's chief executive
- _____ 3. elected state executives who manage government offices
- _____ 4. manages the state's money
- _____ 5. automatically succeeds the governor if the governor's office becomes vacant

Column B

- A. governor
- B. Council of State
- C. lieutenant governor
- D. state treasurer
- E. cabinet

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The _____ has the power to grant clemency or reduce the sentences of people convicted of crimes.
 - A. president pro tempore
 - B. governor
 - C. lieutenant governor
 - D. General Assembly
- _____ 7. Which department is responsible for guiding North Carolina's economic growth?
 - A. Department of Commerce
 - B. Department of Revenue
 - C. Department of Health and Human Services
 - D. Department of Transportation
- _____ 8. How many departments are there in the Council of State?
 - A. six
 - B. seven
 - C. eight
 - D. nine
- _____ 9. The primary role of the executive branch is to
 - A. develop the state budget.
 - B. carry out the laws passed by the legislature.
 - C. oversee the state senate.
 - D. appoint and work with the Council of State.
- _____ 10. Supporters of electing multiple executives argue that
 - A. voters are given the opportunity to choose leaders who share their views.
 - B. it leads to greater coordination in state government.
 - C. it reduces the overall cost of government.
 - D. it leads to better services for the public.

SECTION 30-2

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Section Quiz 30-1

Score

The North Carolina General Assembly

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. committee leaders
- _____ 2. the state legislature of North Carolina
- _____ 3. laws
- _____ 4. made up of two houses
- _____ 5. the review of government operations

Column B

- A. General Assembly
- B. legislative oversight
- C. chairs
- D. statutes
- E. bicameral

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. The General Assembly has the right to
 - A. pass laws.
 - B. carry out the laws.
 - C. interpret the laws.
 - D. override the United States Constitution.
- _____ 7. Which of the following makes up the General Assembly?
 - A. the senate and the governor
 - B. the senate and the house of representatives
 - C. the governor and the house of representatives
 - D. the governor's cabinet and the senate
- _____ 8. How many members are there in the senate and the house of representatives?
 - A. 100; 435
 - B. 435; 100
 - C. 50; 120
 - D. 120; 50
- _____ 9. Members of the North Carolina senate and the house of representatives are elected for
 - A. two-year terms.
 - B. three-year terms.
 - C. four-year terms.
 - D. six-year terms.
- _____ 10. When does the lieutenant governor cast a vote?
 - A. when the president pro tempore is unavailable
 - B. when there is a special session of the General Assembly called
 - C. when the General Assembly cannot agree on a budget
 - D. when there is a tie in the senate

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

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Score

Chapter 12 Test Form A

State Government

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. system in which the central government and state governments share power
- _____ 2. shared by the state governments and the federal government
- _____ 3. money awarded to states by the federal government for state programs
- _____ 4. a one-house legislature
- _____ 5. a governor's ability to reject only a specific part of a bill
- _____ 6. conditional release from prison before a full sentence is served
- _____ 7. usually manages elections and maintains the state's official records
- _____ 8. less serious crimes heard in justice courts
- _____ 9. court of last resort in most states
- _____ 10. more serious crimes heard in higher state courts

Column B

- A. unicameral
- B. parole
- C. misdemeanors
- D. state supreme court
- E. grants-in-aid
- F. secretary of state
- G. concurrent powers
- H. line-item veto
- I. felonies
- J. federal system

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. State governments may exercise _____ powers, as outlined by the Tenth Amendment.
 - A. reserved
 - B. federal
 - C. militia
 - D. concurring
- _____ 12. The _____ states that the laws Congress makes outweigh all state laws.
 - A. Tenth Amendment
 - B. supremacy clause
 - C. Fifth Amendment
 - D. congressional clause
- _____ 13. What regulates the ways state and local governments can raise and spend money?
 - A. Internal Revenue Service
 - B. Article IV
 - C. state constitutions
 - D. Tenth Amendment

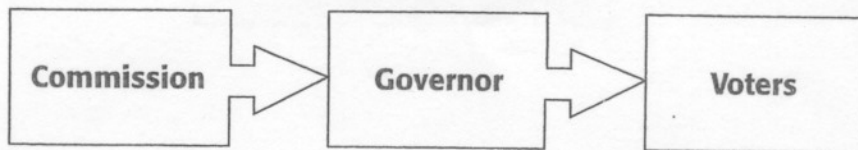
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Chapter 12 Test, Form A, continued

- _____ 14. State electoral districts must be equally _____, or based on population.
A. commuted **C.** apportioned
B. paroled **D.** magistrated
- _____ 15. A governor can _____, or reduce, a criminal's sentence.
A. veto **C.** apportion
B. parole **D.** commute
- _____ 16. The state _____ reviews state agencies' records to make sure their money is being used according to state law.
A. auditor **C.** attorney general
B. treasurer **D.** governor
- _____ 17. A(n) _____ is a judge who presides over a justice court.
A. magistrate **C.** attorney general
B. circuit judge **D.** justice of the peace
- _____ 18. What court usually hears minor cases and civil cases involving small sums of money?
A. people's court **C.** mayor's court
B. magistrate court **D.** community court
- _____ 19. In a civil case, the person being sued is the
A. magistrate. **C.** witness.
B. defendant. **D.** plaintiff.
- _____ 20. The _____ combines appointment of judges by the governor with popular elections.
A. judicial review **C.** Missouri Plan
B. confirmation trial **D.** judicial selection

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. How are reserved powers different from concurrent powers?
22. Use the diagram to explain how some states select judges using the Missouri Plan.



Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Workbook Activity

Chapter 10, Lesson 2

43

Your Local Government

Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

1. What are four examples of the services provided by city governments?

2. Why does a city need a city charter?

3. What are the three types of taxes that most cities collect?

4. How are these taxes determined?

5. Besides taxes, what are a city's other sources of income?

6. What are the three types of city governments?

7. What is the difference between a mayor and a city manager?

8. How are New England towns governed?

9. What is the difference between a New England town government and a township government?

10. Describe the government of a village or borough.

Chapter 13 Test Form A

Score

Local Government

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (4 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. officially organized municipality providing services to residents
- _____ 2. document granting power to a local government
- _____ 3. allows mayor to veto ordinances, appoint city officials, and create the city budget
- _____ 4. a council member elected by the entire city
- _____ 5. a citywide election for all candidates
- _____ 6. the largest territorial and political subdivision of a state
- _____ 7. investigates crimes and brings charges against suspected lawbreakers for a county
- _____ 8. New England cities and their surrounding rural areas
- _____ 9. congressional division of Midwestern land, usually six miles square
- _____ 10. makes sure none of the county's money is spent without the county board's approval

Column B

- A. at-large
- B. county
- C. incorporated
- D. auditor
- E. city charter
- F. towns
- G. strong-mayor system
- H. townships
- I. district attorney
- J. member-at-large

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Choose the item that best completes each sentence or answers each question. Write the letter of the item in the blank to the left of the sentence. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. _____ usually set(s) out the powers and duties of local governments.
 - A. Home rule
 - B. State constitutions
 - C. Strong mayors
 - D. Council-managers
- _____ 12. City councils usually approve the city budget and pass
 - A. city charters.
 - B. ordinances.
 - C. commissions.
 - D. bylaws.
- _____ 13. Under a _____, the mayor's power is limited and the city council has greater authority.
 - A. city charter
 - B. strong-mayor system
 - C. city ordinance
 - D. weak-mayor system

Chapter 13 Test, Form A, continued

- _____ 14. A _____ is an executive appointed to run a city in an apolitical manner.
- A. city manager
 - B. council member
 - C. mayor
 - D. commissioner
- _____ 15. What is the term for a central city and its surrounding suburbs?
- A. district
 - B. metropolitan area
 - C. ward
 - D. special district
- _____ 16. Where is the county courthouse located?
- A. special district
 - B. ward
 - C. township
 - D. county seat
- _____ 17. The _____ keeps official government records and often supervises elections within a county.
- A. district attorney
 - B. auditor
 - C. county clerk
 - D. county secretary
- _____ 18. Still practiced in New England states, _____ are an exercise in direct democracy.
- A. town meetings
 - B. county seats
 - C. townships
 - D. county fairs
- _____ 19. What is the smallest unit of local government?
- A. village
 - B. town
 - C. township
 - D. ward
- _____ 20. Who supervises the county funds and is authorized to make payments?
- A. county auditor
 - B. county clerk
 - C. county seat
 - D. county treasurer

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer one of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

21. What are the usual responsibilities of a county board of commissioners?
22. Use the diagram to help explain how the council-manager form of city government differs from the commission form.

