

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

GUIDED READING

Georgia Its Heritage and Its Promise

Chapter 2: Pillars of Government

Section 1 Basic Pillars of Government

Directions: Use the information from pages 52 - 58 to complete the following.

1. _____ maintains order, provides _____ that keep society functioning, and _____ its citizens. (page 53)
2. The founders of the United States decided early that the type of government of the new _____ nation was to be a republic or _____ . (page 53)
3. The document that set up that form of government is a _____ , which is the fundamental plan of operation for a government.
4. Our government at both the _____ and _____ levels is based on certain principles that have developed throughout human history.
5. One _____ principle is sovereignty.
6. _____ is the idea of supreme power or the source of authority.
7. Within our sovereign nation, the _____ of government was _____ by those creating it. This is the idea of limited _____ .
8. Government only has the duties and powers granted to it by the _____ being governed,
9. The U. S. Constitution also limits government power by _____ both powers and _____ between the national and state governments.

10. This division of powers and duties between the national and the state governments is called _____.
11. Government is also limited and controlled by dividing it among different _____, each of which has different functions.
12. The founders devised a system known as the _____ of _____. Each branch of government would have its powers limited to its own area of _____, and each must _____ with the other two branches in governing.
13. The three branches of government are the _____ *branch*, which makes the laws; the _____ *branch*, which carries out and enforces the laws; and the _____ *branch*, which interprets how the laws apply to particular situations.
14. The powers of these separate branches of government have limits, however, and each has ways to keep the other two branches from becoming too _____. This system is known as _____ and _____.
15. In the United States government, for example, Congress may pass a law, but the _____ may _____ (refuse to approve) it.
16. Because of this arrangement, the three branches must work together to make government _____ smoothly.
17. Soon after the new national government wrote and adopted the U.S. Constitution in 1788, _____ responded with the Constitution of _____, which made its government structure like the _____ one.
18. The current [Georgia] one [Constitution] was adopted in _____.

19. In its _____ (introductory statement), Georgia's constitution states that its _____ is to "perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizens and of the family, and transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty."
20. There are eleven _____ (main subject areas) in Georgia's constitution.
21. By their very nature, state constitutions are _____ than the U.S. Constitution.
22. State constitutions are more _____ and _____ in their directions on how to carry out government.
23. The method of _____ (or altering) the Georgia constitution is also quite different from the method used in the federal constitution.
24. First, a proposed _____ is voted upon by the General assembly in the form of a resolution passed by both _____.
25. The proposed change, or amendment, is then sent to the voters for _____ (official approval).

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Chapter 2: Pillars of Government

Section 2 Citizens and Government

Directions: Use the information from pages 60 - 66 to complete the following.

1. Under the United States and Georgia constitutions, citizens have both _____ and _____.
2. Rights guarantee certain individual _____ and protections, as well as citizens' ability to take part in the _____ system.
3. Georgia's constitutions (since 1861) have placed a _____ of _____ - its own version at the beginning of the document.
4. A _____ is a legal right a person has simply by being a citizen.
5. The _____ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution _____ Congress or the federal government from establishing a national church or religion.
6. It also recognizes the freedom to hold _____ beliefs.
7. The U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of _____.
8. The courts have recognized , however, that not all forms of _____ speech are legally protected.
9. _____ is a false spoken statement and _____ is a false written or printed statement that harms a person's reputation.
10. As with the _____ Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, Paragraph XIII of the _____ Bill of Rights protects people from unreasonable _____ and seizures.

11. Before a search, however, police must obtain a search _____, which is an order from a judge allowing the search and describing what may be searched and removed.
12. The judge can issue the warrant only if there is _____ (a reasonable expectation that evidence will be found).
13. The Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states: "...nor shall any person be subject for the same _____ to be _____ put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against _____."
14. _____ *jeopardy* is the term used to describe the situation where a person found _____ guilty of a crime is prosecuted again for the same crime in the same jurisdiction.
15. In addition to the rights outlined in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments, the _____ Amendment protects against _____ and unusual _____.
16. It also forbids excessive fines or _____ (property or money deposited to ensure that a person released from jail will return for a court appearance).
17. Both constitutions also address the right to bear _____ (have weapons), to have a trial by _____ in criminal cases, to have a trial that is open rather than a secret, to have an _____ if charged with a crime, and to know what _____ he or she has been charged with.
18. Citizenship implies that people have a _____ duty or obligation to follow _____ that are made and to take part in civic and political affairs.
19. In other words, citizens should stay _____.

20. Being informed is especially important in preparing to _____.
21. To be eligible to vote in elections held in _____, a person must be: a _____ of the United States, _____ year old by the day of the election, and a _____ resident of Georgia and the county where the citizen wishes to vote.
22. In addition, no person who has been convicted of a _____ (a serious crime punishable by time in prison) may vote unless the person has completed the sentence.
23. Voter _____ is a county function.
24. After reviewing and processing _____, Georgia counties issue precinct cards.
25. This card lists your voting precinct (_____) and directs you to the correct place to vote, called a _____ place.
26. When a Georgia voter goes to the polls, it is possible that he or she may be voting in one of three different types of _____: a _____ election, a _____ election, or a special election.
27. In a *primary election*, _____ in a political party select the candidate for a particular office for the general election.
28. In the primary election, the voter may choose a Democratic or Republican _____, or request a nonpartisan ballot.
29. Nonpartisan means not _____ to a political party.
30. The _____ *election* determines who will _____ a particular office.
31. A *special election* is usually held to fill a _____ in an elective office or to present an _____ to voters.

32. The state of Georgia requires a _____ of the votes to win the election for a constitutional office.
33. If a candidate does not receive more than _____ percent of the vote, a _____ *election* is held.
34. Voters are sometimes asked to vote directly on a _____ or proposal. A direct vote by the people is called a _____.
35. Since both the Georgia constitution and the U.S. Constitution guarantee the right to a _____ by a jury, fellow citizens must serve on _____.
36. Citizens can also choose to run for _____ office or work on behalf of a _____ or a political cause.
37. A political party is an organized group of people who share common ideals and work to _____ members of their party to public office.
38. The only two national parties that have dominated and lasted since the 1860s are the _____ Party and the _____ Party.
39. A person who describes himself or herself as a Republican or a Democrat is usually someone who has a particular political _____ (a consistent set of beliefs about what policies government ought to follow).
40. The four most common classifications, or types, of ideologies are: _____, conservative, _____, and populist.
41. There are other ways to _____ in addition to working under the banner of a political party.
42. An _____ group is an association of people who share a common goal or interest that they hope to achieve by influencing public policy.

43. Interest groups hire _____ to contact elected officials hoping to influence them to vote for _____ that the interest group supports and _____ laws that the interest group opposes.