**South Carolina: Our History, Our Home Activity Sheets Answers**

Chapter 2

Vocabulary Matching

1. E
2. G
3. D
4. H
5. A
6. C
7. I
8. B
9. L
10. M
11. K
12. N
13. J
14. F

How a Bill Becomes a Law

1. A clerk reads the title to the whole chamber.
2. In a committee
3. It is studied, approved or revised. It may be sent to a subcommittee or meetings may be held to get input.
4. It is sent back to the full Senate for approval.
5. It is sent to the House of Representatives.
6. The revised version is sent back to the Senate for approval.
7. The bill is sent to a conference committee to work out the differences.
8. It is sent to the governor for his or her signature.
9. It is sent back to the General Assembly.
10. If 2/3 of the members of each House vote to override the veto, the bill becomes law.
11. Check the flow chart.

South Carolina’s Judicial System

1. Supreme Court

Number of Justices 5

How Chosen: Elected by General Assembly to ten-year terms.

Duties: Final word in legal disputes; supervises the admission of new attorneys to the practice of law; sets standards of conduct for the profession; disciplines lawyers and judges who engage in unethical behavior

1. Court of Appeals

Number of Justices 9

How Chosen: Elected by General Assembly to six-year terms.

Duties: Hears appeals from decisions of Family and Circuit courts

1. Family Courts

Number of Judges 50

How Chosen: Elected by General Assembly to six-year terms.

Duties: Deals with legal issues like divorce, child custody, alimony, property settlement, juveniles

1. Circuit Courts

Number of Judges 16 circuits (46 judges and 21 masters-in-equity)

How Chosen: Elected by General Assembly to six-year terms.

Duties: Primarily a trial court; focuses on more serious crimes

1. Magistrate Courts

Number of Magistrates 319

How Chosen: Appointed by governor to a four-year term.

Duties: Deals with traffic violations and minor civil and criminal cases; holds preliminary hearings for more serious crimes and determines probable cause

1. Municipal Courts

Number of Judges Established by towns/cities

How Chosen: elected by city councils

Duties: misdemeanors, traffic violations; No jury trials

1. Probate Courts

Number of Courts 46 (one per county)

How Chosen: Judges elected by people to a four-year term.

Duties: Focus on wills, estates, guardianship, substance abuse, mental health

Requirements for State Office

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OFFICE | REQUIREMENTS | TERM of OFFICE | DUTIES |
| Governor | 30 years of age; U.S. citizen; lived in SC for at least 5 years | 4 years; 2 terms | Enforces the law; submits a state budget; power to veto acts of the legislature; addresses crisis situations; bargains with legislators; influences how federal funds are spent |
| House of Representatives | 21 years of age | 2 years; Unlimited number of terms | Makes laws; elects a number of judges; makes appointments to boards and commissions; investigates and audits state agencies. |
| Senate | 25 years of age | 4 years; Unlimited number of terms | Makes laws; elects a number of judges; makes appointments to boards and commissions; investigates and audits state agencies; approves many of the governor’s appointments |
| Supreme Court Justice | Unspecified | 10 years;Unlimited number of terms | Hears appeals from lower courts; supervises the admission of new attorneys to the practice of law; sets standards of ethical conduct for the profession; disciplines lawyers and judges who engage in unethical behavior |

Other answers will vary

What Does Democracy Mean?

 Answers will vary.

County Seats

 Check the map

Local Government in South Carolina

 Answers will vary.

A Bill of Rights

 1. To prevent a misconstruction or abuse of powers by the government, the states wanted to add

“further declaratory and restrictive clauses” to the Constitution. This would increase public

confidence in government and ensure the benefits of the new constitution and the

government it represented.

2. freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly

3. Answers will vary but might include ideas about self protection and the necessity of a militia

to assure security of the state.

4. IV: rights preventing unreasonable searches and seizures and rights preventing warrants

except for probable cause—with those warrants being supported by oath or affirmation and

specifying the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized

V: right to an indictment by a grand jury for a capital or infamous crime, right preventing

double jeopardy (being tried twice for the same offense), right not to be compelled to be a

witness against oneself; right to due process of law; and a ban against the taking of private

property for public use without compensation

VI: right to a speedy and public trail by an impartial jury, right to be informed of the nature

of accusations, right to be confronted with witnesses, right to call witnesses in one’s favor,

and right to counsel for defense

VIII: prevention of excessive bail and excessive fines, and prevention of cruel and unusual

punishments

5. Amendment X

The Responsibilities of Citizenship

 Answers will vary.