Chapter 15: Government of the Empire State

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. According to Georgia’s constitution, all government originates from
   a. a written constitution.  
   b. the people.  
   c. the state’s voters.  
   d. the U.S. Constitution.

____ 2. The largest branch of Georgia’s government is the
   a. executive branch.  
   b. legislative branch.  
   c. judicial branch.  
   d. military branch.

____ 3. The maximum number of consecutive years that a Georgia governor may serve as the state’s chief executive officer is
   a. four.  
   b. six.  
   c. eight.  
   d. ten.

____ 4. Which power is not given to Georgia’s governor by the state constitution?
   a. Serving as commander-in-chief of the Georgia National Guard
   b. Signing bills from the legislature into law
   c. Preparing an annual budget for consideration by the General Assembly
   d. Representing Georgia in meetings with federal officials or other states’ governors

____ 5. According to the state constitution, Georgia’s governor does not have
   a. legislative powers.  
   b. executive powers.  
   c. political powers.  
   d. judicial powers.

____ 6. Which position is not an elective statewide office in Georgia?
   a. Justices of the state supreme court
   b. State senator
   c. Commissioner of agriculture
   d. Director of the Department of Transportation

____ 7. Which elected official heads the Georgia Department of State?
   a. Governor
   b. Lieutenant governor
   c. Secretary of state
   d. Attorney general

____ 8. Who becomes Georgia’s chief executive officer if both the governor and the lieutenant governor are unable to serve?
   a. The secretary of state
   b. The attorney general
   c. The president pro tempore of state senate
   d. The speaker of the state house of representatives

____ 9. Why is the power to make appointments to boards and executive offices important to the governor of Georgia?
   a. Through appointments to boards and executive offices, a governor can control the actions of all state agencies and boards.
   b. By appointing political backers and campaign contributors, the governor can repay supporters and raise money for future campaigns.
   c. Through appointments to boards and executive offices, a governor can help one party dominate state government.
   d. By appointing persons from the same political party, the governor can help one party dominate state government.

____ 10. Which qualification is not a requirement to be elected governor of Georgia?
   a. A governor must be at least 30 years old before taking office in Georgia.
   b. A governor must have an advanced degree or advanced education prior to taking...
b. A governor must be a resident of Georgia for at least six years prior to taking office.  

11. How many consecutive years can a lieutenant governor serve in that capacity according to Georgia’s constitution?  
a. Four years  
b. Eight years  
c. Sixteen years  
d. Unlimited years

12. How does a lieutenant governor most effectively affect the passage or failure of legislation in the state senate?  
a. By how he or she votes on a bill  
b. By assigning senate bills to committee  
c. By appointing members of committees  
d. Both B and C are correct

13. Which elected state official controls the administration of state and federal education funds?  
a. State treasurer  
b. Governor  
c. State school superintendent  
d. Director of Department of Revenue

14. Which of these officials is elected?  
a. Attorney General  
b. A member of the State Board of Regents  
c. A state Board of Education member  
d. The food and drug inspector

15. Which statement about the Georgia General Assembly is true?  
a. The General Assembly was formed as a bicameral legislature in 1777, making it older than the United States Congress.  
b. Any bill that has to do with spending must start in the Senate.  
c. Members of the legislature must be legal residents of the district from which they are elected for at least one year.  
d. The Senate is much more powerful than the House of Representatives in the Georgia General Assembly.
b. A three-fifths vote of house members
d. A majority vote of house members

22. Georgia’s sources of state income do not include
a. investments of state resources in stocks and bonds.
b. state funds (income tax, sales tax, etc.)
c. special fees collected by state agencies.
d. federal funds (grants)

23. Georgia’s supreme court does not
a. protect the basic civil rights and liberties of Georgia’s citizens as outlined in the U.S. Constitution.
b. conduct appellate review of all cases in county magistrate courts and county or district juvenile courts.
c. review all trial cases in the state where the death penalty was a part of the sentencing.
d. interpret the state’s constitution and rule whether or not statutory laws are consistent with the constitution.

24. The supreme court of Georgia has
a. six justices elected by popular vote to six-year terms of office.
b. five justices elected by popular vote to four-year terms of office.
c. five justices elected by popular vote to seven-year terms of office.
d. seven justices elected by popular vote to six-year terms of office.

25. Who establishes the judicial code of conduct for state judges and regulates the admission of attorneys to the practice of law in the state?
a. The General Assembly of Georgia
b. The governor of Georgia
c. The supreme court of Georgia
d. The attorney general of Georgia

26. A grand jury in Georgia decides whether or not a
a. person accused of a crime is guilty or not guilty.
b. person accused of a crime should be charged to stand trial for that crime.
c. law, statute, or regulation of the state has been violated or broken.
d. person accused, tried, and convicted of a crime received due process of law.

27. Which statement does not illustrate an example of the system of checks and balances?
a. The legislative branch can impeach executive or judicial officials.
b. The legislative branch can override the veto of bills.
c. The executive branch can veto legislation and call special sessions of the General Assembly.
d. The judicial branch determines whether or not elected officials satisfy election requirements.

28. Juveniles in Georgia are not guaranteed the right to
a. a fair trial.
b. be protected from self-incrimination.
c. an attorney.
d. bail when being detained.

29. Which protection does not apply to juveniles in Georgia’s courts?
a. The right to present a defense, introduce evidence, and testify on one’s own behalf
b. The protection against a trial without representation by an attorney
c. The protection against a trial without a jury of peers
d. The right to confront and question witnesses against them

30. In determining the punishment or sentencing of a juvenile, a juvenile court judge cannot
a. deny students the right to an education if they have broken school laws.
b. place students on probation or release them into the custody of their parents.
c. fine students or sentence them to jail terms and mandatory school attendance.
d. assign them to alternative programs such as boot camps.

31. Juveniles who commit specific serious and violent crimes may be placed under the jurisdiction of the state
a. supreme court.
b. magistrate court.
c. superior court.
d. juvenile court.
32. Who determines if a juvenile who is taken into custody should be detained or released to his or her parents?
   a. A juvenile judge  
   b. An intake officer  
   c. The police department  
   d. The arresting officer

33. What is the correct sequence of steps in a bill’s becoming a law?
   1. A bill is assigned to a committee.
   2. Copies of a bill are given to all legislators.
   3. The governor may sign or veto the bill.
   4. A bill is sent to a full chamber of the legislature.
   a. 1-2-4-3  
   b. 2-1-4-3  
   c. 2-4-1-3  
   d. 4-2-1-3

34. What action cannot be taken by a legislative committee?
   a. Hold public hearings  
   b. Send a bill to the governor  
   c. Vote a bill out of committee  
   d. Kill a bill with a negative vote
35. According to the figure, the largest source of revenue in Georgia is
   a. fees and sales.  c. sales taxes.
   b. income taxes.  d. the state lottery.

36. According to the figure, the state of Georgia spends most of its money for
   a. education.  c. public safety.
   b. human services.  d. transportation.

37. According to the figure, what percentage of Georgia’s state revenue comes from sources other than sales and income taxes?
   a. 5 percent  c. 15 percent
   b. 10 percent  d. 20 percent

38. Which of the following is NOT a major level of the Georgia State court system?
   a. Supreme Court  c. Trial Court
   b. Appellate Court  d. Superior Court

39. Which of the following is not included in the 1994 Georgia Seven Deadly Sins Act?

40. A juvenile is a citizen under the age of
   a. 21  b. 15  c. 17  d. 16

Matching
Use the following answer choices for questions 41-45
   a. Civil Law  d. Felony
   b. Criminal Law  e. Misdemeanor
   c. Truancy

41. Cases in which the state charges someone that has violated the criminal laws of the state
42. Minor crime with a penalty punishable by less than a year in prison and or less than $1,000 fine
43. Failure to attend school as required by federal law
44. Any legal dispute involving citizens, groups, businesses, or governments that does not involve a violation of criminal law
45. Major crime with a penalty greater than a year in prison and or more than a $1,000 fine

Use the following choices to answer questions 46-50:
   a. Reapportionment  d. Grand Jury
   b. Delinquent Act  e. Trial Jury
   c. Status Offense

46. Refers to an act that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult
47. A task of the legislature every ten years is to redraw the maps dividing Georgia into voting districts
48. Determines whether or not persons accused of crimes should be indicted (officially charged) and required to stand trial
49. A group of citizens who are charged with judging a person charged with a crime
50. Refers to an act that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult
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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 43, GPS SS8CG1
   TOP: State Government

2. ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3
   TOP: State Government

3. ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3a
   TOP: State Government

4. ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3a
   TOP: State Government

5. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3a
   TOP: State Government

6. ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3b
   TOP: State Government

7. ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3b
   TOP: State Government

8. ANS: D  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3b
   TOP: State Government

9. ANS: B  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3a
   TOP: State Government

10. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3a
    TOP: State Government

11. ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3a
    TOP: State Government

12. ANS: D  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3a
    TOP: State Government

13. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3b
    TOP: State Government

14. ANS: A  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG3b
    TOP: State Government

15. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2a
    TOP: State Government

16. ANS: A  DIF: Average  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2b
    TOP: State Government

17. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2b
    TOP: State Government

18. ANS: B  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 43, GPS SS8CG1d
    TOP: State Government

19. ANS: C  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2c
    TOP: State Government

20. ANS: C  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2c
    TOP: State Government

21. ANS: D  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2c
    TOP: State Government

22. ANS: A  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 46, GPS SS8E4a
    TOP: State Government
23. ANS: A  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 3  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4a
24. ANS: D  DIF: Average  REF: Section 3  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4a
25. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 3  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4a
26. ANS: B  DIF: Average  REF: Section 3  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4a
27. ANS: D  DIF: Average  REF: Section 3  STO: QCC 43, GPS SS8CG1b
28. ANS: D  DIF: Average  REF: Section 4  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4e
29. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 4  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4e
30. ANS: A  DIF: Average  REF: Section 4  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4d
31. ANS: C  DIF: Average  REF: Section 4  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4d
32. ANS: B  DIF: Average  REF: Section 4  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG4d
33. ANS: B  DIF: Average  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2c
34. ANS: B  DIF: Average  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 44, GPS SS8CG2c
35. ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 46, GPS SS8E4a
36. ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 46, GPS SS8E4b
37. ANS: D  DIF: Average  REF: Section 2  STO: QCC 46, GPS SS8E4a
38. ANS: D  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 39
39. ANS: B  DIF: Average  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 38, GPS SS8G2b
40. ANS: C  DIF: Hard  REF: Section 1  STO: QCC 43, GPS SS8CG1

MATCHING

41. ANS: B
42. ANS: E
43. ANS: C
44. ANS: A
45. ANS: D
46. ANS: C
47. ANS: A
48. ANS: D
49. ANS: E
50. ANS: B