Chapter 15: Government of the Empire State

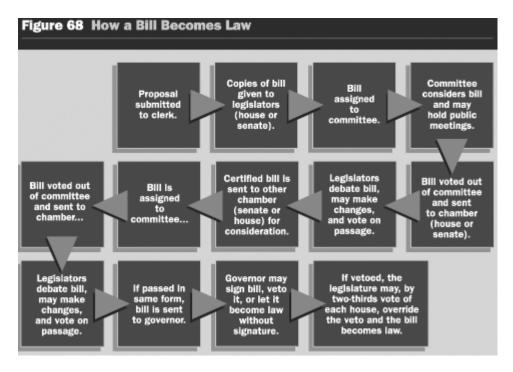
Multiple Choice

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.	c.	the state's voters.		
		b. the people.	d.	the U.S. Constitution.		
	2.	The largest branch of Georgia's government is	the			
		a. executive branch.	c.	judicial branch.		
		b. legislative branch.	d.	military branch.		
	3.	The maximum number of consecutive years that	at a (Georgia governor may serve as the state's chief executive		
		officer is				
		a. four.	c.	eight.		
		b. six.	d.	ten.		
	4.	Which power is not given to Georgia's governe	or by	y the state constitution?		
		a. Serving as commander-in-chief of the	c	Preparing an annual budget for		
		Georgia National Guard		consideration by the General Assembly		
		b. Signing bills from the legislature into law	d.			
				federal officials or other states' governors		
	5.	5. According to the state constitution, Georgia's governor does not have				
		a. legislative powers.		political powers.		
		b. executive powers.		judicial powers.		
	6.	Which position is not an elective statewide off	ice i	n Georgia?		
		a. Justices of the state supreme court		Commissioner of agriculture		
		b. State senator		Director of the Department of		
				Transportation		
7. Which elected official heads the Georgia Department of State?						
		a. Governor		Secretary of state		
		b. Lieutenant governor		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	c.	The president pro tempore of state senate		
		b. The attorney general	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 government.					
	Georgia?					
		a. By appointing persons from the same	c.	Through appointments to boards and		
		political party, the governor can help one				
		party dominate state government.		the actions of all state agencies and		
				boards.		
		b. Through appointments, a governor can	d.	By appointing political backers and		
		spread his or her influence far beyond the		campaign contributors, the governor can		
		limited powers of the governor's office.		repay supporters and raise money for		
				future campaigns.		
10. Which qualification is not a requirement to be elected governor of Georgia?						
		a. A governor must be at least 30 years old	c.	A governor must have an advanced degree		
		before taking office in Georgia.		or advanced education prior to taking		
		h A common much have stated of C	J	office.		
		b. A governor must be a resident of Georgia	d.	A governor must have been a U.S. citizen		
		for at least six years prior to taking office.		for at least fifteen years prior to taking		

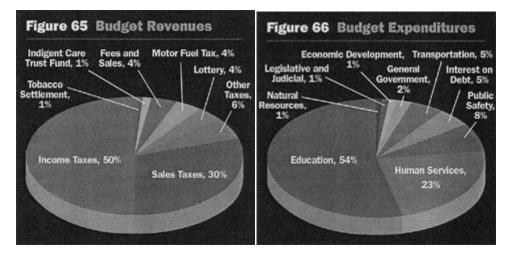
office. 11. How many consecutive years can a lieutenant governor serve in that capacity according to Georgia's constitution? a. Four years c. Sixteen years b. Eight years d. Unlimited years 12. How does a lieutenant governor most effectively affect the passage or failure of legislation in the state senate? a. By how he or she votes on a bill By appointing members of committees c. b. By assigning senate bills to committee d. Both B and C are correct 13. Which elected state official controls the administration of state and federal education funds? a. State treasurer State school superintendent c. Director of Department of Revenue h Governor d. 14. Which of these officials is elected? a. Attorney General A state Board of Education member C b. A member of the State Board of Regents The food and drug inspector d. 15. Which statement about the Georgia General Assembly is true? a. The General Assembly was formed as a Members of the legislature must be legal c. bicameral legislature in 1777, making it residents of the district from which they older than the United States Congress. are elected for at least one year. b. Any bill that has to do with spending must d. The Senate is much more powerful than start in the Senate. the House of Representatives in the Georgia General Assembly. 16. The presiding officer of the state senate or house of representatives does not a. approve all legislation submitted to the assign proposed bills to committees. c. governor. b. recognize speakers to discuss or debate d. appoint committee members. issues on the floor of the chamber. 17. Which legislative committee is **not** a standing committee? The Appropriations Committee c. The Reapportionment Committee a. b. The Ways and Means Committee d. The Judiciary Committee 18. Which guideline is considered the most important for determining the boundaries for house and senate election districts every ten years? a. Incumbent members' district boundaries The dominant political party in power at the time of drawing boundaries Maintaining logical county and city b. Equal population splits among districts d. boundaries intact 19. What happens when a house and a senate version of a bill differ after being passed by their respective bodies? a. The bill is referred to the governor to sign c. The bill is referred to a conference committee for compromise rewording. or veto. b. The bill is referred to a standing The bill is killed. d. committee to rewrite. 20. What happens to a bill passed by the legislature if the governor does not veto it, but does not sign it? The bill goes back to the senate. The bill becomes law. a. c. The bill goes back to the house of d. The bill is killed. b. representatives. 21. What vote is required in the house of representatives in order for a bill to pass? a. A two-thirds vote of house members A consensus of house members c. 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 state funds (income tax, sales tax, etc.) c. and bonds. special fees collected by state agencies. d. federal funds (grants) b.

 23.	Georgia's supreme court does not a. conduct appellate review of all cases in	c.	protect the basic civil rights and liberties		
	county magistrate courts and country or district juvenile courts.		of Georgia's citizens as outlined in the U.S. Constitution.		
	b. interpret the state's constitution and rule	d.			
	whether or not statutory laws are consistent with the constitution.		death penalty was a part of the sentencing.		
 24.	The supreme court of Georgia has				
	a. six justices elected by popular vote to six- year terms of office.	c.			
	b. five justices elected by popular vote to	d.	seven-year terms of office. seven justices elected by popular vote to		
	four-year terms of office.		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 Georgiab. The governor of Georgia	c. d.	The supreme court of Georgia The attorney general of Georgia		
26.	A grand jury in Georgia decides whether or not		The automety general of Georgia		
 20.	a. person accused of a crime is guilty or not	с.	law, statute, or regulation of the state has		
	guilty.		been violated or broken.		
	b. person accused of a crime should be	d.	person accused, tried, and convicted of a		
	charged to stand trial for that crime.		crime received due process of law.		
 27.	Which statement does not illustrate an example		•		
	a. The legislative branch can impeach executive or judicial officials.	c.	The executive branch can veto legislation and call special sessions of the General		
	executive of judicial officials.		Assembly.		
	b. The legislative branch can override the	d.	The judicial branch determines whether or		
	veto of bills.		not elected officials satisfy election		
• •	requirements.				
 28.	Juveniles in Georgia are not guaranteed the right. a. a fair trial.				
	a. a fair trial.b. be protected from self-incrimination.	c. d.	an attorney. bail when being detained.		
29.	Which protection does not apply to juveniles in		-		
 27.	a. The right to present a defense, introduce	с.	The protection against a trial without a		
	evidence, and testify on one's own behalf		jury of peers		
	b. The protection against a trial without	d.	The right to confront and question		
20	representation by an attorney		witnesses against them		
 30.	In determining the punishment or sentencing of		fine students or sentence them to jail terms		
	a. deny students the right to an education if they have broken school laws.	C.	and mandatory school attendance.		
	b. place students on probation or release	d.			
	them into the custody of their parents.		as boot camps.		
 31.	Juveniles who commit specific serious and violent crimes may be placed under the jurisdiction of the state				
	a. supreme court.	c.	superior court.		
22	b. magistrate court.		juvenile court.		
 32.	5				
	a. A juvenile judgeb. An intake officer	c. d.	The police department The arresting officer		



- 33. What is the correct sequence of steps in a bill's becoming a law?
 - 1. A bill in 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.
 - 1-2-4-3 c. 2-4-1-3 a.
 - b. 2-1-4-3 d. 4-2-1-3
- 34. What action **cannot** be taken by a legislative committee?
 - Hold public hearings a.

- Vote a bill out of committee c.
- b. Send a bill to the governor
- d. Kill a bill with a negative vote



- 35. According to the figure, the largest source of revenue in Georgia is
 - fees and sales. a.

- 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
 - education. a.
 - b. human services.

- c. public safety.
- 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
 - b. 10 percent

- c. 15 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. Appellete Court d. Superior Court
- _____ 39. Which of the following is not included in the 1994 Georgia Seven Deadly Sins Act?
 - a. Murder
 - b. Misdemeanor
 - c. Rape
 - d. Armed Robery
- 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
- b. Criminal Law

- d. Felony
- e. Misdemeanor

Trial Jury

- 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 follwing choices to answer questions 46-50:

- a. Reapportionment d. Grand Jury
 - e.
- b. Delinquent Actc. 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