

* House: 180 members

* Wisdom, Justice, Moderation

* Senate: 56 members

D. Evaluate the effect of the 1996 Olympic Games on Georgia.

- In 1996, Atlanta hosted the Centennial Olympic Games. The estimated impact of the games on the city of Atlanta was over \$ 10,000,000.
- The Chairman of the Atlanta Commission on the Olympic Games (ACOG) was ~~George~~ Billy Payne.
- As a result of the Olympic Games, Atlanta was able to build new hotels, restaurants, dormitories for state universities, and athletic facilities. In the heart of the city, a 21-acre oasis was built called the Centennial Olympic Park.

E. Evaluate the importance of new immigrant communities to the growth and economy of Georgia.

- From 1990 – 2000, Georgia's foreign-born population increased by 233 %.
- During the mid-1970s, refugees from ~~Laos~~ Vietnam, ~~Laos~~ Cambodia, and ~~Laos~~ Laos immigrated to Georgia.
- Immigration has had its greatest impact on north Georgia, where Hispanics make up the largest segment of the immigrant population. These immigrants have particularly benefited the state's agriculture industry.

UNIT 11 – Georgia Government

SS8CG1 - The student will describe the role of citizens under Georgia's constitution.

S8CG2 - The student will analyze the role of the legislative branch in Georgia state government.

SS8CG3 - The student will analyze the role of the executive branch in Georgia state government.

SS8CG5 - The student will analyze the role of local governments in the state of Georgia.

SS8E4 - The student will identify revenue sources for and services provided by state and local governments.

1732 GA Charter?

- In its history, Georgia has had 12 state constitutions.
- Georgia's first, although temporary constitution, was called the "Rules and Regulations For the Colony of GA."
- Georgia's first permanent state constitution was called the 1777 GA Constitution.
- Dividing the basic functions of government into three branches ensures that no branch becomes more powerful than the others. Each branch can check the power of the other two branches. This is called Checks and Balances / Separation of Powers.
Examples of these include:
 - > Veto
 - > declare laws unconstitutional
 - > impeach
 - > Appoint federal judges / Approve judges
- The legislative branch makes laws. In Georgia, it is called the General Assembly.
- The executive branch enacts/enforces laws. In Georgia, the highest member of the executive branch is the Governor.
- The judicial branch interprets laws. In Georgia, the highest level of the judicial branch is the GA Supreme Court.
- Voters in Georgia must be 18 years old to vote.
- Voter registration deadlines are normally 30 days before an election.
- Elections in Georgia are controlled by the office of the Secretary of State.
- Presidential elections are held the first Tuesday in November.
- Georgia was the first state in the United States to lower its voting age to the current age. This was done by Ellis Arnall, one of Georgia's most progressive Governors. Why do you believe that the governor lowered the voting age when he did?

	State Senate	House of Representatives	Governor	Lieutenant Governor
Age Requirement	25	21	30	30
Years of U.S. Citizenship	N/A	N/A	15	N/A
Years of Georgia Residency	2 1 yr.	2 1 yr.	6	2 6
Terms of Office	2 yrs / unlim. terms	2 yrs / unlim. terms	4 / 2 terms	4 yrs / unlim. terms 4 yrs / unlim. terms
Length of Session	40 Days Per Year		N/A	N/A
Duties of Office	Create laws Pass budget	>	Enforce laws create budget	Interpret laws / hold trials
Branch of Government	Leg.	leg.	Exec.	Leg. EXEC.

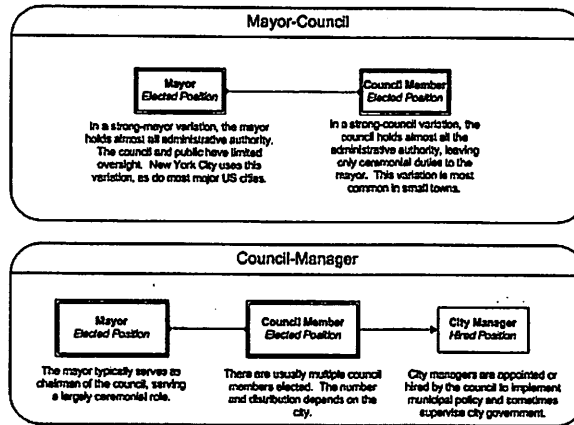
- What member of the state executive branch is also the President of the State Senate?
Lt. Governor
- Most of the work of the General Assembly takes place in Atlanta.
- Are the Lieutenant Governor and Governor's requirements for office identical?
Yes Why? Lt. Gov. will serve if Gov. cannot.

- Match the description with the correct member of the executive branch:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <u>D</u> - Represents GA in court | A. Secretary of State |
| <u>F</u> - Investigates insurance companies in Georgia | B. School Superintendent |
| <u>B</u> - Sets state education policy | C. Labor Commissioner |
| <u>A</u> - Monitors state elections | D. Attorney General |
| <u>E</u> - Oversees the states farms and farm policy | E. Agriculture Commissioner |
| <u>C</u> - Enforces state employment regulations | F. Insurance Commissioner |

- Match the description with the proper element of county government:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <u>G</u> - Created by the state constitution | A. Sheriff |
| <u>C</u> - Created by a legislative charter | B. Board of Commissioner |
| <u>A</u> - The principal law enforcement officer in the county government | C. Cities |
| <u>D</u> - Responsible for tax collection | D. Tax Commissioner |
| <u>F</u> - Administers oaths, manages court records, custodian of the court seal | E. Probate Court Judge |
| <u>E</u> - Administers estates, name changes, adoptions, marriages, etc. | F. Clerk of the Superior Court |
| <u>H</u> - The principal law enforcement officer in the city government | G. Counties |
| <u>B</u> - The most common form of county government | H. Chief of Police |



- Answer the following questions regarding city government:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| <u>A</u> - Clear separation of powers between Mayor and Council; mayor hires and fires, administers budget, and may veto the city council | A. Strong Mayor-Council |
| <u>B</u> - Mayor is ceremonial and the council runs the city's day-to-day operations | B. Weak Mayor-Council |
| <u>C</u> - A powerful city council hires a person to run the city | C. Council Manager |

- In addition to city government, Georgia has a form of local government, established by cities and counties, to meet specific needs. These are called Special Purpose Districts. Examples include:

- > Housing Authority
- > Recreation and Parks
- > MARTA
- > Water and Sewage Authority

- These forms of government are funded by taxes.
- The state government collects revenue (money needed to run the government) from four major sources:

- > bonds
- > taxes / property lottery
- > sales taxes
- > User fees

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- Match the following descriptions with their correct term related to state revenue:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| <u>F</u> - Taxes on private homes, land, etc. | A. revenue |
| <u>G</u> - Legislation that allows spending from the state budget | B. sales tax |
| <u>B</u> - Taxes on goods that are bought and consumed. | C. balanced budget |
| <u>D</u> - Money normally granted to help states with education or highway building | D. federal grants |
| <u>E</u> - Taxes on the earnings of citizens from employment or investment | E. income tax |
| <u>A</u> - Money required to fund the government | F. property tax |
| <u>C</u> - Budget requirement that prevents the state from going into debt | G. appropriation |

UNIT 12 – Juvenile Justice

SS8CG4 - The student will analyze the role of the judicial branch in Georgia state government.

SS8CG6 - The student will explain how the Georgia court system treats juvenile offenders.

- Match the description with the correct court with Georgia's judicial system:

<u>B</u> - The highest court in Georgia	A. Superior Court
<u>A</u> - May hear almost any civil or criminal case	B. Supreme Court
<u>C</u> - Handles wills and other administrative matters	C. Probate Court
<u>G</u> - Handles small civil claims (e.g., bad checks, arrest warrants, etc.)	D. Court of Appeals
<u>F</u> - Jurisdiction over misdemeanor violations and civil cases	E. Juvenile Court
<u>E</u> - Jurisdiction over delinquent children under 17 years old	F. State Court
<u>D</u> - Three-men teams hear appeals	G. Magistrate Court

- The major differences between criminal and civil law are:

will vary but...

criminal: breaking a law

civil: dispute between persons

- In Georgia, a juvenile is someone who is:

under 17

- The difference between unruly and delinquent behavior is:

unruly: juvenile crime that would not be a crime if committed by an adult

delinquent: an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

- According to the Seven Deadly Sins Act of 1994, juveniles will be charged as adults if they commit the following crimes:
 - > murder
 - > voluntary manslaughter
 - > rape
 - > ags. sodomy
 - > armed robbery w/ firearm
 - > ags. sexual battery
 - > agg. child molestation
- In criminal justice, the term ~~aggravated~~ ^{self-}defense refers to crimes that are committed under the threat of serious or deadly force.

UNIT 13 – Personal Finance

SS8E5 - The student will explain personal money management choices in terms of income, spending, credit, saving, and investing.

- There are at least five different kinds of money:
 - representative money (gold standard)
 - Fiat money
 - commodity money (precious metals)
 - coinage
 - paper
 - electronic/digital
- Banks make money by charging interest, a fee paid for the use of someone else's money

- Match the descriptions with the correct term related to personal finance:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <u>D</u> - The medium of exchange used for goods and services. | A. Interest |
| <u>B</u> - Buying something now and paying for it later. | B. Credit |
| <u>F</u> - A plastic card that draws money directly from a bank account. | C. Return on Investment |
| <u>A</u> - A fee paid for the use of someone else's money | D. Money |
| <u>E</u> - To commit money to gain a financial return | E. Invest |
| <u>C</u> - The most important concept in business. | F. Debit Card |

Using the following checkbook registry below, balance your personal checkbook using the following scenarios:

- Your balance on October 29 is \$237.47.
- You forgot to ask your mom to write a check for a field trip. The check is due today, October 29, so you write a check of your own (#115) for \$18.00 to AnyTown High School.
- You get a paycheck for October 15-30 for \$62.75 on October 30.
- Your birthday is November 4 and you get a check from your grandmother for \$25.00. You deposit it that day.
- On November 5, you go to a sporting event and run out of money. You use the ATM in the lobby to get \$15 for snacks.
- Your credit card bill is due on November 10, so on November 1st you write a check (#116) to Credit USA for \$51.16.
- Your sister, Ann, owes you money. She pays you \$20 on November 10th.
- You need to buy flowers for the dance. You go to the ATM on November 12th and withdraw \$25.
- You deposit your paycheck (for November 1-15) for \$65.65 on November 16.
- Your Aunt Jane, who is always late, sends you a birthday check that you receive on the 12th of November, but you're busy and you don't deposit it until the 17th. The check is for \$35.