LIFEPAC®

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

9th Grade | Unit 3

Alpha Omega
PUBLICATIONS

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 903

State And Local Government

LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.

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State And Local Government

Introduction

Most of us live under four distinct levels of government: city, county, state, and national. We hear more about our national government although for most of us it is the farthest away. Our national government directly and indirectly affects all of our lives with the laws it passes and the money it spends on programs that are designed to help us.

We are more closely associated with our state and local governments. The federal government reserved some rights to the states that affect each of our lives. One of these rights is education. States have the right to determine appropriation of eduction to the public. It has the responsibility to provide a free and public education to all of its children. The state is also responsible for the protection, welfare, transportation, and safety of its citizens. Many of these rights and responsibilities are written into our state constitutions. When we read our state constitutions, we discover the responsibility of our state government.

We shall look at the duties of county and township government as well as the variety of forms and powers. We shall also examine our city governments: their functions, types of government, and problems, as well as how these governments are changing to meet the needs of our changing cities.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Define the responsibilities of the state government to each individual in the state.
2. Identify variations among state constitutions, which follow the pattern of the national constitution.
3. Explain why people who are given more rights must also accept more responsibilities.
4. Tell how each county and township is directly responsible to its state.
5. Outline the duties of county and township officials.
6. Identify the variety of forms and powers of county and township government.
7. Outline the functions of city governments.
8. Identify the types of city governments and problems they have created.
9. Describe changes taking place today in the cities.

Survey the LIFEPAC. Ask yourself some questions about this study and write your questions here.

1. STATE GOVERNMENT IN A DEMOCRACY

As a citizen of the United States, your state, and your local community, you not only have a privilege but also a responsibility to fill the obligations set forth in the Constitution of the United States. You have the right to express your thoughts and desires through free elections by secret ballot. As a citizen you should know what your state and local governments can do for you, what your tax dollar will do for you in the areas of education (schools), transportation (modern highways), protection (police and fire), mail delivery, and similar services.

As a future voter you should fulfill your responsibility to pick the proper individuals to be your leaders and representatives in state, county, city, or township governments. As a citizen you should become a concerned, well-informed voter so that you can intelligently pick the proper leadership for your government.

In the following pages you will have the opportunity to see how these governments function and their importance to your life. Remember, our Constitution says that we are a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Define the responsibilities of the state government to each individual in the state.
2. Identify variations among state constitutions, which follow the pattern of the national constitution.
3. Explain why people who are given more rights must also accept more responsibilities.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

astronomical (as' tru nom' u kul). Enormous, very great.

comptroller (kun trō' lur). Person employed to look after expenditures and accounts.

concurrent (kun kėr' unt). Happening at the same time.

constituent (kun stich' u unt). The voters in a district.

executive (eg zek' yu tiv). Person who carries out or manages affairs.

exercise (ek' sur sīz). To make active use of.

exofficio (eks u fish' ē ō). Because of one's office.

extradition (eks' tru dish' un). Surrender of a fugitive or prisoner by one state, nation, or authority to another.

felony (fel' u nē). Crime more serious than a misdemeanor.

government (guv' urn munt). The ruling of a country, state, or district.

judicial (ju dish' ul). Having to do with courts or the administration of justice.

legislative (lej is lā' tiv). Having to do with making laws.

magistrate (maj' u strāt). A government official who has power to apply the law and put it in force.

misdemeanor (mis' di mē' nur). A breaking of the law such as disturbing the peace or breaking a traffic law.

municipal (myü nis' u pul). Having to do with the affairs of a city or town.

veto (vē to). The right of the president or governor to reject bills passed by a lawmaking body.

Note: *All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in* **boldface** *print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.*

Pronunciation Key: h**a**t, **ā**ge, c**ã**re, f**ä**r; l**e**t, **ē**qual, t**ėr**m; **i**t, **ī**ce; h**o**t, **ō**pen, **ô**rder; **oi**l; **ou**t; c**u**p, p**u̇**t, r**ü**le; **ch**ild; lo**ng**; **th**in; /*ŦH*/ for **th**en; /*zh*/ for mea**s**ure; /*u*/ represents /*a*/ in **a**bout, /*e*/ in tak**e**n, /*i*/ in penc**i**l, /*o*/ in lem**o**n, and /*u*/ in circ**u**s.

POWERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Most of the continents in the world are made up of individual countries. The United States, in its early stages began to develop its states in a manner similar to Europe; however, independent states eventually developed rather than independent countries. Think of the problems that would exist had each state maintained and developed its independence to the point that no unity would exist among the states, as in the countries of Europe. If you were traveling from Arizona to New Mexico and arrived at the border, you would have to have a passport in order to enter the next state. Your money would be different, your language would be different, and you would encounter various customs as well as many other problems.

Our founding fathers saw the need for a united nation of states. In the U.S. Constitution, there is a division of powers between the national and the state governments. In Article IV, Section 4, each state has the right to set its own constitution, providing it doesn't conflict with the U.S. Constitution. Each state manages its internal affairs and the central government manages interstate affairs.

A state is defined as a group of people occupying a definite territory, organized under one government, and not subject to controls by the outside. This definition would seem to fit nations that are independent rather than the states as we know them. Our fifty states are part of the national (federal) government. This relationship occurs because they share their powers with each other. The Declaration of Independence first used the term "united states" when it used the following words. "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America declare that these United colonies are, and of the right ought to be, free and independent states."

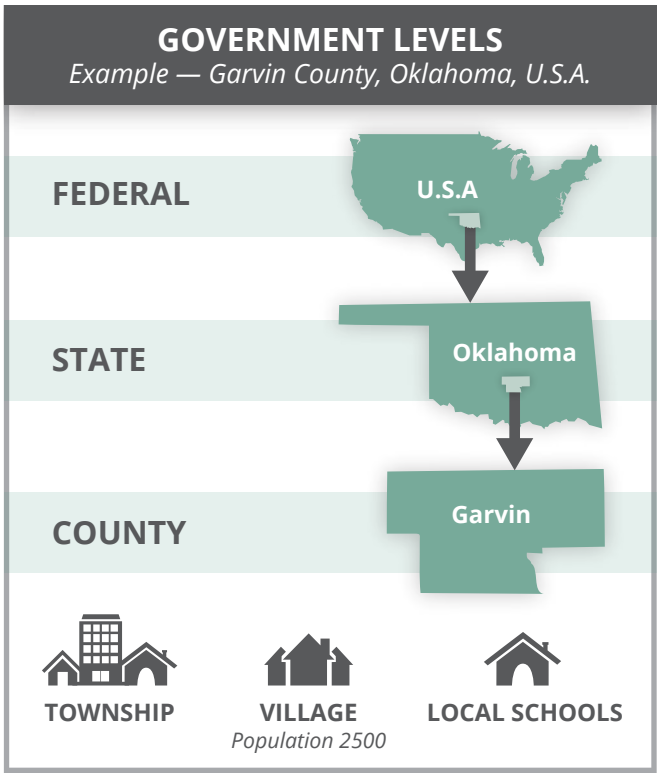
Early beginning. In their early beginnings, each of the original thirteen states (colonies) under the Articles of Confederation was able to issue its own money, to establish its own army, and to regulate trade crossing its borders. At times a state would treat the neighboring states as if they were foreign nations. One could conclude from this fact that America would develop thirteen weak nations. Fortunately, our founding fathers had the foresight to see our need for change. At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, they worked hard to establish a more workable form of government for these united states. The states agreed to give certain powers to the national government, thus forming "a more perfect union." The new national (federal) government was given the power to: (1) Regulate trade between the states, (2) Conduct foreign affairs, (3) Print and coin money, (4) Set up a postal service, and (5) Build an army and navy.

Even though the states were willing to give up these powers, they kept important powers for themselves. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution provided that "The powers not delegated (given) to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to (set aside for) the states respectively, or to the people." By interpretation the Constitution allows our states considerable power to govern the people living within their borders. Although the states share the powers of government with the national government, the states maintain important governmental power. State governments provide many important services to the people because they are physically closer to them.

Reserved powers. Many of the responsibilities of our states parallel those of the federal government. In the study of these responsibilities, they will be referred to as powers. The first one is reserved powers. These powers permit state governments to pass laws that promote the welfare of their citizens. The state is responsible for our system of elections. They (states) decide the qualifications for voting in elections and set up the methods for conducting all local and national elections.

Education is another important function of state government. It establishes and maintains schools. States also authorize communities to establish local public schools. Education is not excluded from the federal government. It gives aid and advice, but the states have the power to decide what kind of schools they will have as long as they do not conflict with the constitution and laws of the federal government.

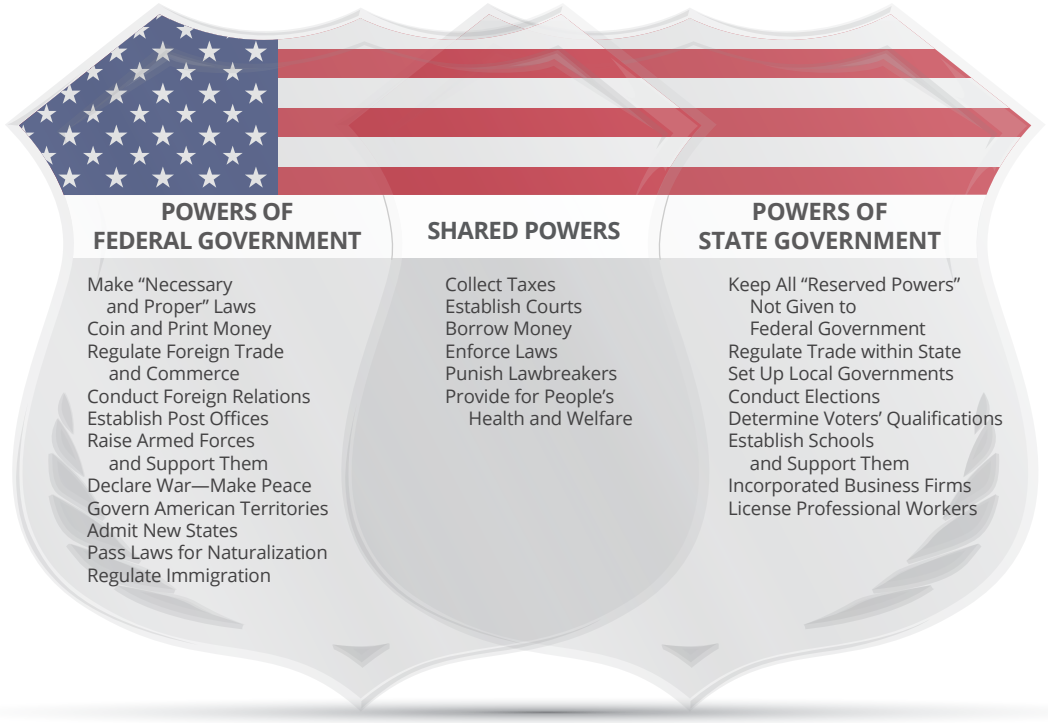
City, town, township, and county governments are also established by state governments. The constitution of each state describes how these governments are to be organized and the powers they have. In other words, local governments get their power from state government. The local governments also help to enforce state laws and to implement state programs.



Other reserved powers belonging to states concern laws regarding marriage and divorce, traffic laws, speed limits, and highway safety. Perhaps you could think of others!

Concurrent powers. The powers shared with the federal government are called concurrent powers. Although the federal government was granted certain powers in the Constitution, it does not mean that state governments do not have some of these same powers. Unless forbidden to the states by the United States Constitution, these powers may be exercised by our state governments. The most dreaded concurrent power is the power of taxation. Both the federal and state governments have this power. Many kinds of taxes are collected by the federal government. Our states also collect various taxes. These taxes include gasoline, alcoholic beverage, cigarette, real estate, income, and personal property tax. The money from these taxes is used to pay for education, health, safety programs, highways, and many other activities of our state government.

Another well-known way in which the powers are shared by both state and national governments is that of the national guard (state militia). The Congress of 1792 authorized each state to set up a state militia to defend the state. It consisted of citizen volunteers who trained in their spare time and were called up to active duty only in case of an emergency. Today the state militia is called the national guard. It is supported by both the state and the federal government. It can be called out by the governor of the state to assist in such emergencies as floods, tornadoes, and other similar natural disasters to communities or to help preserve law and order. The national guard can be brought under the control of the President during war time, thus making the national guard part of the regular army of the United States.



| Divisions of Governmental Powers

Complete these activities.

1.1 A state is defined as a group of a. _____ occupying a definite b. _____ , organized under one c. _____ and not subject to d. _____ from the outside.

1.2 The first written government of the United States was the _____ .

1.3 List five powers of the federal government.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____

1.4 Reserved powers are powers reserved for the _____ .

1.5 List five reserved powers of the states.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____

1.6 Powers shared with the federal government are called _____ .

1.7 One concurrent power shared by the federal government and state governments and disliked by most people is _____ .

1.8 List five taxes states collect.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____

1.9 Name two ways the national guard is used.

a. _____

b. _____

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The responsibilities of state government are divided into many departments. Three main divisions are exactly the same as the federal government. They consist of the **executive** branch (governor); **legislative** branch (bicameral—senate and house of representatives, house of delegates, or assembly, with the exception of Nebraska, which has only one house); and **judicial**, which is made up of the State Supreme Court. The other departments that are elected by the voters vary from state to state; but the majority of them include the treasurer, Secretary of State, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of education, and director of public health. Many state agencies of importance are appointed. These agencies are finance; business; military; conservation; agriculture; public works; taxation; public welfare, which might be in combination with director of public health; public safety (law enforcement); and labor. As you see from this list, the operation of a state is very big business.

The courts are also divided, with the state supreme court at the top. The higher state trial courts consist of courts of appeal and superior courts. State trial courts consist of **felony** courts and justice courts, **magistrate** courts (police and municipal), traffic courts, domestic-relation courts, and juvenile courts.

Executive branch. Each state varies in government yet most of these governments are similar. This similarity applies to the qualifications of the elected officials. The governor of the state is elected by the people in a general election. He must be a citizen of the United States. Most states require the governor to be thirty years of age, although some allow him to be twenty-five years of age. The candidate has to be a resident of the state for a certain number of years, depending on state law.

The governor's salary depends on the wealth and size of the state. The governor of New York State might receive $130,000 per year (rises with inflation) while the governor of Montana might receive only $59,310 per year (1996 figures). In most states the governor and his family are given an official residence in the state capital. In three states the governor also is given an allowance for expenses relating to his position as governor.

In forty-eight states the governors serve four years. In two other states they serve two-year terms. A number of states do not permit the governor to serve more than two terms in a row.

As the chief executive of the state, the governor has considerable power. With senate approval he appoints a number of state officials who assist him in his job. These officials help the government function more efficiently. The governor plays an important role in proposing new laws; however, the state legislature is the only group to pass them. He meets with the legislature at the beginning of its session to outline the laws he thinks should be passed. This meeting is often referred to as the "state of the state" message. He also meets with leaders of the legislature from time to time, urging them to pass certain bills. The governor is the head of his political party in the state. The state senators and representatives work very closely with him, keeping in mind what he is saying. This information in turn can help them to receive his aid in the following election campaign. If they pass bills he does not favor, the governor can **veto** them. A veto can be embarrassing to all individuals involved.

The governor's most important power is his responsibility to create ways that state laws can be enforced. For example, if a new tax law is passed, the governor must determine the way these taxes are to be collected.

Some of the governor's other powers are to formulate state budgets, to propose taxes, to oversee the wise spending of public funds, and to call out the national guard in times of emergency. He can pardon or free certain individuals, although he is generally advised in these cases by a state pardon board.

Write true or false.

1.10 _____ Most states require the governor to be at least thirty years of age.

1.11 _____ The governor is elected by the people of his state, with the legislature's approval.

1.12 _____ The governor's salary depends on the size and wealth of the state.

1.13 _____ The governor of New York draws the highest salary, and the governor of Georgia draws the lowest.

1.14 _____ The governors of forty-eight states serve a four-year term.

1.15 _____ The governor is the chief executive of the state.

1.16 _____ The governor appoints many of the state officials, with the approval of the House of Representatives.

1.17 _____ The most important power of the governor is the enforcing of the state laws.

1.18 _____ The legislature has the power to pardon criminals.

1.19 _____ If a bill is passed that the governor dislikes, he may veto it.

Complete these activities.

1.20 List four additional powers the governor has.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

1.21 Name the three branches of state government.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____

Legislative branch. A person must be a citizen of the United States and must live in the state and district which he represents to become a member of a state legislature. In most states the required minimum age of a representative is twenty-one years and of a senator, twenty-five. Several states require a minimum age in either house to be eighteen. The salaries of state legislators vary from $200 per year in New Hampshire to $52,500 in California. Some states pay on a daily basis, such as $90 per day in North Dakota, while Virginia pays $18,000 annually plus expenses and mileage (1996 figures). Most members are successful businessmen that give up their time when the legislature is in session. Senators in most states have four-year terms, but usually representatives serve two years. Representatives of Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, and Mississippi all serve four-year terms. Twelve states have two-year terms for both houses. Nebraska's senators, who serve in a one-house legislature, serve for four years. Five states have senators and a general assembly.

In the states that have lieutenant governors, the lieutenant governor presides over the senate when it is in session. He is an **exofficio** member of the senate. The members of the lower house choose their own presiding officer called the Speaker of the House. He is generally a member of the majority party and is one of the most powerful men in state government.

Much of the work done in the house and senate is done through standing and permanent committees. Some states have joint committees. Many states set up an interim or temporary committee to deal with particular problems when the legislature is not in session. To improve effective legislative work, mechanical devices, such as computer roll-call machines, are used to speed up the process of either passing or rejecting bills. Representation in some state legislatures had some very serious problems. In the 1964 decision of *Reynolds v. Sims*, the Supreme Court of the U.S. held that seats in both houses of a state legislature must be apportioned (districted) on the basis of population equality.

Complete these statements.

1.22 The legislative branch is made up of the a. _____ and the b. _____ or _____ in every state except c. _____ .

1.23 The minimum age for a representative in most states is a. _____ , and for a senator it is b. _____ .

1.24 The salary range of state legislators varies from $200 in a. _____ , to $52,500 in b. _____ .

1.25 Senators in most states serve a. _____ terms while representatives serve b. _____ terms.

1.26 Representatives in a. _____ , b. _____ , c. _____ , and d. _____ serve four-year terms.

1.27 The lieutenant governor of a state presides over the _____ when it is in session.

1.28 The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the _____ .

1.29 Most of the work in the House and Senate is done through a. _____ and b. _____ committees.

1.30 Committees created to deal with particular problems are called interim or _____ _____ committees.

Judicial branch. The judicial branch of a state government functions the same as any court, including the United States Supreme Court. It has the job of judging or interpreting the meaning of state laws and punishing those who break laws. The state courts handle two types of cases, civil and criminal. Civil cases involve a dispute between two or more individuals. Examples of this type of case would be a person who is owed a sum of money. He requests a state court to help him collect the money. Perhaps a large corporation brings a lawsuit against another firm for breach of contract. The state court must judge who is right and impart justice to the wronged party. Criminal cases involve persons on trial who are accused of breaking a state law. The evidence against the accused is presented by the state attorney representing the people of that state. Two types of crimes are criminal cases, felonies and **misdemeanors**. Felonies include burglary, kidnapping, and murder. Less serious crimes such as traffic violations, disorderly conduct, and violation of health laws, are known as misdemeanors.

The highest court in the state is the *state supreme court*. Another name for it in some states is the *court of appeals.* This court consists of three to nine judges; half the states have seven judges. In half the states the judges are elected by the people. In the remainder of the states, the legislature appoints them or, as in California, the judges are appointed by the governor and then approved by the voters. Judges serve eight-year or ten-year terms in many states. Some states have only six-year terms. In New York, judges serve fourteen years. In a few states, retirement age is seventy. Only Rhode Island has life terms for judges. The state supreme court hears cases on appeals in the same way that the Supreme Court of the United States does. Its decision is final unless a federal law or constitutional issue is involved. Any case, however, can be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. A state supreme court does not preside over jury trials; arguments are heard only by the group of judges.

The state trial courts are a step lower than the state supreme court. These trial courts are also known as courts of record because a complete record is kept of their proceedings in each case. The judges are trained in law. In many instances they are elected by the people of the county or district in which they serve. All the cases of this court are heard by a jury with a trial judge presiding. Constitutional guarantees of a fair public trial are followed in these courts. Many of our states have trial courts called county courts, generally located in the county seat. Court sessions are held on regular fixed dates. Most other states are divided into districts containing several counties. The trial judge usually travels from one county seat to the next to hold court. These are known as district or circuit courts. Large cities often have several trial courts. Sometimes one of the courts hears civil suits, while another hears only

criminal cases. Other names for trial courts are appellate courts, superior courts, and courts of common pleas.

Another set of courts are a step lower in the overall court system. Most Americans in the early years of the United States lived either in small farming areas, towns, or villages. A common practice was to elect an untrained individual to act as a justice of the peace. He depended upon common sense to help him settle disputes in the community. Some justices of the peace are still found in rural areas and small towns. A justice of the peace presides over a justice court, which tries misdemeanors and civil cases involving small sums, usually $100 or less. The justice of the peace can hand down fines or short jail sentences in these cases. In larger towns and cities, the lower state courts are presided over by an elected judge. These lower courts are called magistrate courts, police courts, or municipal courts. All cases are heard by the judge, not by a trial jury. However, the decision of the judge may be appealed to a higher court. Larger cities have set up a number of lower courts to handle special matters: traffic courts for traffic violations; domestic relation courts for cases involving family disputes, separation of married couples, divorce cases, and neglect of children. There are also juvenile courts for cases involving young persons under eighteen years of age, in some states under seventeen years of age. In these special lower state courts, judges are specially trained. They conduct hearings without a jury. They concentrate more on addressing the cause of trouble and preventing further complications than on handing out fines or jail sentences. Judges in the last two courts work very closely with social workers to help the families that are in trouble.

One serious problem has developed in our court system today—the abuse and misuse of constitutional rights. Many times the guilty person is protected rather than the innocent, and many times courts seem more interested in setting the violator free than helping to correct the situation that exists. For example, many times officials slap the wrist of the juvenile and say, "Don't do it again," when more serious steps should be taken. The Scripture states in Proverbs 22:6, "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it." This Biblical truth is too often neglected. The Bible is very specific on capital punishment as well. In Deuteronomy 19:21 it says, "And thine eye shall not pity; but life shall go for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot." Many people would disagree with this philosophy; however, stop to think about how you would react if our laws were enforced the way they should be. Without a doubt, all of us would stop and think more about what we do before we do it.

Answer these questions.

1.31 What are two functions of the state courts?

a. _____

b. _____

1.32 What are two types of cases handled by state courts?

a. _____ b. _____

1.33 What do civil cases involve? _____

_____

_____

1.34 What do criminal cases involve? _____

_____

_____

Complete these statements.

1.35 The two types of crime involving criminal cases are a. _____ and b. _____ .

1.36 State supreme courts consist of a. _____ judges, although half the state courts have b. _____ judges.

1.37 Misdemeanors include a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .

1.38 The highest court in the state is the _____ .

1.39 Felonies include a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .

1.40 Judges are either a. _____ by the people or b. _____ by the legislature.

1.41 Judges serve either an _____ or _____ - year term in most states.

1.42 Judges may serve for life in the state of _____ .

1.43 State trial courts are also known as _____ .

1.44 The judges for trial courts are _____ by the people whom they serve.

1.45 All cases in a trial court are heard by a(an) a. _____ and a(an) b. _____ .

1.46 Many of the states have a form of trial courts called _____ .

1.47 A court where the trial judge travels from one county seat to the next is called a _____ _____ .

1.48 Other names for trial courts are a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .

Complete these activities.

1.49 Name three lower courts used in larger towns and cities.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____

1.50 What is the unique function of the lower courts? _____

_____

_____

1.51 Give the types of cases handled by each of the following courts.

a. traffic courts _____

_____

b. domestic relations courts _____

_____

c. juvenile courts _____

_____

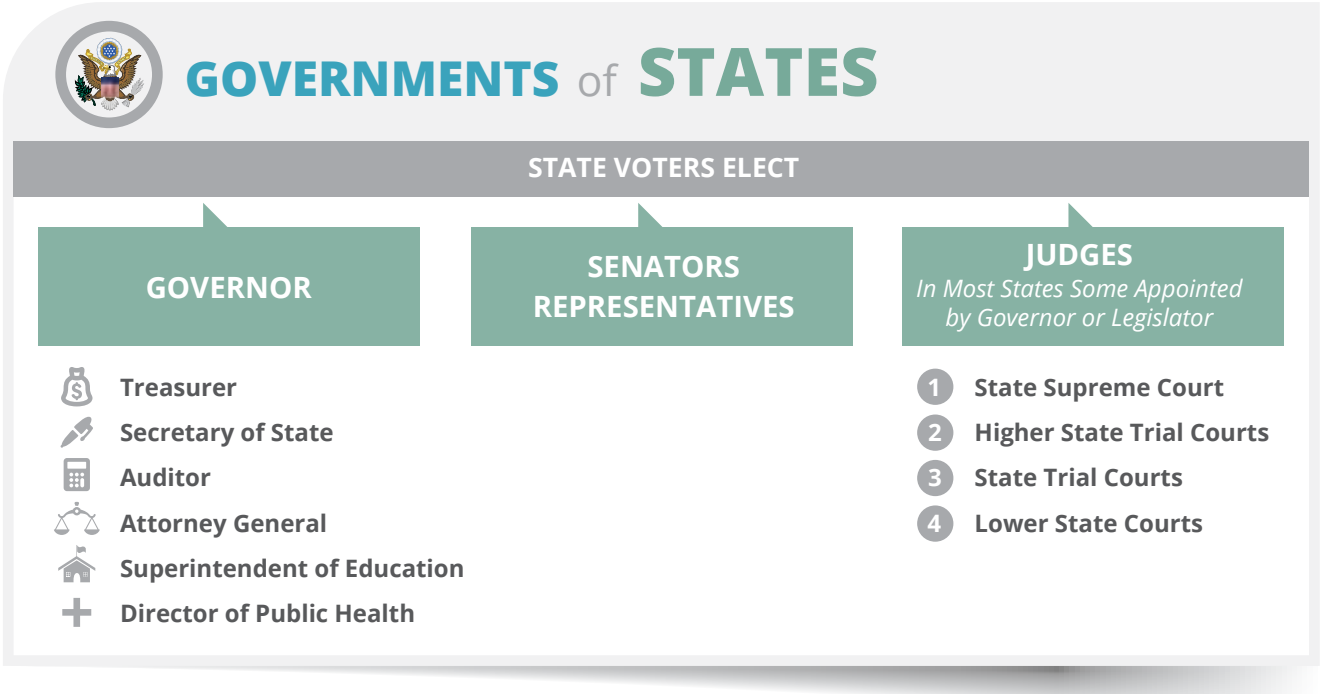
Other state executive officers. On election day, people go to the polls. One important official voted for in a state election is the lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor would become governor if the governor died, resigned, or was removed from office. The lieutenant governor is the presiding officer over the state senate; however, he is not a member of the senate. He votes only in case of a tie. Forty-three states have lieutenant governors.

The secretary of state is an elected official who keeps the state records and issues charters to cities and corporations as authorized by state law. He performs other duties described in the state constitution as well. If the governor dies and the state has no lieutenant governor, the secretary of state becomes governor.

The attorney general's duty is to care for the state's legal business or matters pertaining to law. He gives advice to any state officer who wants clarification of a certain law. The attorney general or one of his assistants represents the state in lawsuits in any court case.

The treasurer has charge of handling all state funds. He collects and pays out all public funds provided by state law. The auditor, sometimes called the auditor general or **comptroller**, oversees that no public funds are paid out of the state treasury unless their payment is authorized by law. In most cases, the treasurer cannot pay a bill unless he receives the auditor's written order called a warrant. The auditor examines the state's financial records from time to time, making sure they are correct.

The superintendent of public instruction is also known as superintendent of education or commissioner of education. He oversees the state school system. He works very closely with the state board of education, whose members are either appointed by the governor or elected by the voters. The superintendent of education is elected by the people or appointed by the governor or the state board of education. He sees that all state school laws are enforced. He supervises the distribution of state funds to all the school districts according to law.



| Governments of States

Match these items. Some of these may be used more than once.

1.52 _____ presides over the senate
1.53 _____ issues charters
1.54 _____ examines state financial records
1.55 _____ replaces the governor
1.56 _____ handles all state funds
1.57 _____ replaces the governor if a state is without a lieutenant governor
1.58 _____ state attorney
1.59 _____ oversees state school system
1.60 _____ keeps state records
1.61 _____ oversees the spending of public funds

a. attorney general
b. treasurer
c. auditor
d. secretary of state
e. lieutenant governor
f. superintendent of public instruction

Complete this activity.

1.62 Write a three-page report about one of the executive offices other than the governor. You should include the duties and responsibilities of the office, the person in charge of the office, and the affects of that office upon you. You should have your teacher check your report.

TEACHER CHECK _____ initials _____ date

Other state agencies. Other services provided by state agencies are public health, public welfare, public works, public safety, highways, recreation, conservation, agriculture, business, and labor. All these agencies have a person who is appointed by the governor and is responsible to him. In some states, however, the legislature appoints these officials. They then become directly responsible to the legislature.

The department of public health controls communicable disease and promotes health education, maternal and infant care, sanitation, and hygiene. It has control over hospitals, nursing, research, and laboratory facilities. Public health works also include improvement of substandard housing and the clearance of slums.

The department of welfare receives aid from the federal government and operates programs that help the physically handicapped, aged, poor, mentally disabled, blind, delinquent, deaf, mute, and unemployed. It also provides institutional care in hospitals, asylums, reformatories, and various types of homes. The public welfare department administers the programs of welfare in most states.

The state legislature makes criminal laws that protect people and property. Through the department of corrections, it maintains prisons, reformatories, and/or prison camps. Some states have commissions to investigate the management of other state agencies. Other states have departments that promote safety in the fields of mining, sanitation, and civil defense in cooperation with the federal government. The state police, or highway patrol, promotes highway safety, preserves the peace, and enforces criminal laws.

The public works department builds and maintains highways; supervises the construction of bridges, canals, waterways, and grade separations; takes care of beach protection, and flood control, as well as buildings and grounds. Toll roads are built and operated by the turnpike authorities that are either elected by the people or appointed by the government. These people also come under public works departments. All states build and maintain a large number of public buildings, which are also under the control of public works. The highway department and public works department work with each other. In many states they are combined. Many states maintain state parks, recreation areas, and historical monuments controlled by the state highway department.

Conservation includes the protection of water resources through special drainage, irrigation, water supply, soil, forests, or sanitation districts. Fish, wildlife, and mineral resources must also be protected. Much of this conservation program is carried out through education of the general public so that they will be aware of the need for conservation. The department might come under different names in different states; for example, names like department of

conservation, fish and game commission, or forest service are used.

The agriculture department has county agents, soil conservation districts, agricultural colleges to aid people in every state, and agricultural extension services. Many state fairs are related to agriculture.

In the business and labor field, the state government regulates insurance companies and state banks, as well as supervises public utility companies that provide public power, transportation, and communication. All states have workmen's compensation laws that ensure payments to workers who are injured on the job.

Source of income. State governments must have money to pay for the services they provide. Money in the budget pays for highways, education, public welfare, health, hospitals, insurance trusts, retirement of employees, public safety, prisons, natural resources, interest, debt redemption, and services to veterans. The governor receives financial requests from the state agency and submits a budget to the legislature. The legislature then must approve all appropriations. The federal government contributes grants-in-aid to the state income. Other means of income include taxes on general sales, property, oil, gas, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, motor-vehicle licenses, individual and corporate income, inheritance and gifts, and the use of natural resources. Many taxes are collected by local authorities and are turned over to the state government. Collection of state levies on income, motor vehicles, and business is handled by state agencies called tax commissions. Grants-in-aid from the states are vital to the survival of local governments. Without the financial help of the state, local governments would not survive.

Match these items.

1.63 _____ promotes public health
1.64 _____ maintains highways
1.65 _____ state parks
1.66 _____ conservation districts
1.67 _____ water resources
1.68 _____ highway safety
1.69 _____ institutional care in hospitals
1.70 _____ controls on hospitals
1.71 _____ prisons
1.72 _____ aged and poor
1.73 _____ enforces criminal laws
1.74 _____ turnpikes
1.75 _____ state fairs

a. department of public health
b. department of welfare
c. department of corrections
d. department of public works
e. department of highways
f. department of conservation
g. department of agriculture
h. highway patrol
i. turnpike commission

Answer these questions.

1.76 What are six services for which state governments must budget?

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____ f. _____

1.77 Other than the federal government, what are six sources from which states derive their income?

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____ f. _____

STATE CONSTITUTION

Long before the Constitution of the United States was written, state constitutions were written to govern states. All fifty states have their own constitution today. Your own state constitution should be of vital interest to you. It was written primarily as a plan for your state government with the framework by which your state is organized and carries out its work. It may contain any provision that a citizen of that state may desire provided that the provision does not interfere with the laws, treaties, or Constitution of the United States. Most constitutions are complex—difficult to understand—yet they all include related items.

Each constitution has a preamble, or introduction, giving the basic idea of representative, republican government on which the state government is founded. A bill of rights, or declaration of rights, listing the freedoms consisting of life, liberty, and property guaranteed to all citizens of the state is found in each constitution. All state constitutions outline the organization of the state government, listing the principal state officials and a description of their duties—the legislative branch, which makes the laws for the people; the executive branch, which enforces the laws; and the judicial branch, which ensures the law is constitutional. Provisions are made in the constitution concerning elections, including the qualifications for voting and rules for conducting elections. In the constitution, provisions are given for managing such state affairs as public education, taxes, law and order, highway construction, and regulation of business firms. Methods of amending, or changing, the constitution of the state are included; and at times the amendments themselves that have been passed also appear. If the constitution does not meet the need for a change, the state lawmaking body usually proposes an amendment. Then it asks the people of the state to approve it. At times an entirely new constitution may be proposed.

A new constitution is usually drawn up at a state constitutional convention or when commissions are either elected by the people or appointed by the governor. These people meet for a period of time; often from one to two years, sometimes even longer, depending on the time required to complete a new constitution. After it is written, it is then sent to the people who will accept or reject it.

The people who live next to you might be considered good neighbors. When the people of the original thirteen states accepted the Constitution of the United States, they agreed to work harmoniously. Article 4, Section 1, of the United States Constitution provides that "Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state." Full faith is belief; credit is acceptance; judicial proceedings are court decisions. All these factors make up part of what a good neighbor is.

The full faith and credit clause of the United States Constitution assures us that each state will accept decisions of courts in other states. A birth certificate or marriage license is accepted from one state to another. As you enter another state, you must be granted the same privileges and rights that citizens of that state enjoy. If a tourist from New York should travel to California, he can expect the rights and privileges enjoyed by the residents of California.

The Constitution provides that the state governments are to work together in many other ways. If a crime is committed in one state (Minnesota, for example) and the prisoner escapes from jail and flees to another state (such as Kentucky), he may be picked up in the other state. The governor of Minnesota can ask the governor of Kentucky to return the prisoner under an **extradition** order.

A government in which the people elect their own representatives to carry out the work of government is republican in form. Every state had established this type of government before it actually became a part of the United States. Article 4, Section 4, promises that the United States government will "protect each of them against invasion." The United States government has established a strong military force to defend the states and the nation from attack because of the Article 4, Section 4 promise. The Constitution also states that our federal government must be ready to help any state to put down "domestic violence," which includes domestic disorder or riot in a town where a crowd is out of control. In this case the governor calls out the national guard if the state or local police cannot control the situation. In extreme cases the state legislature may call upon the federal government for assistance. If the state lawmaking body is not assembled, the governor of the state may ask the federal government for assistance.

Complete these statements.

1.78 The bill of rights of the state constitution lists the rights of a. _____ ,

b. _____ , and c. _____ .

1.79 Two documents accepted from one state to another are

a. _____ and b. _____ .

Write true or false.

1.80 _____ The judicial branch of government enforces the law.

1.81 _____ Once formulated, there is no need to change or add to a constitution at any time.

1.82 _____ Most constitutions are complex.

1.83 _____ A republican form of government exists when all officials are members of the Republican Party.

1.84 _____ Domestic violence can be mob disorder or riot.

Match these items.

1.85 _____ qualifications

1.86 _____ elections

1.87 _____ constitution

1.88 _____ guarantee

1.89 _____ preamble

a. beginning

b. written plan of government

c. promise or assurance

d. skills one needs to hold office

e. a method of voting

f. citizen responsibility

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS CITIZENS

The statement, "My vote doesn't count" has often been repeated by people in the United States. When people neglect to vote, they are refusing to carry out the responsibility they have as citizens of this country—yes, this country—because one cannot be a citizen of a state unless he is a citizen of the country. When we talk about responsibilities, we are talking about duties and rights as well. What are our responsibilities as citizens?

A citizen's responsibilities overlap between federal, state, and local government. Since these responsibilities are identical, they cannot be separated from any of the governments that we have. Every citizen of the United States should exercise his opportunity to fulfill his responsibility by voting in every election. This right is set forth not only in the federal Constitution, but also in the state constitutions. If a citizen does not use his right to vote, he has actually given two votes to the candidate who might be inadequate to perform the duty of the office for which he is running.

A citizen should be kept informed as to what his representatives are doing. He should also inform his representatives how he feels about the problems that are facing our government. He should keep himself well informed about how his representatives are voting on the laws that are to be enacted by the government. The representative should be aware of the feelings of his **constituents** and their feelings on legislation that has been passed and how it affects them.

The American citizen should be willing to serve as an official in government if elected. You could become the president of the United States as long as you meet the qualifications needed to fill such a position. If you qualify, you could actually hold a position in the

government. There is a need for good, solid citizens to hold the elected offices in the various areas of our country, not only on the local level but also on the state and national level. Young people should be well-informed of positions available to them in the political field. Each citizen should be aware of the importance of the elective offices and should make sure that the person elected to any office fulfills his obligation.

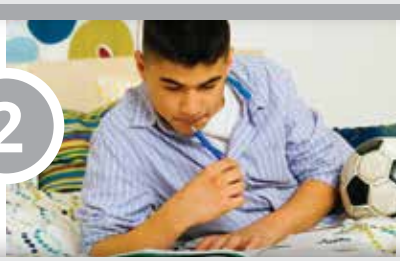
As citizens we should be willing to support the work of our government, even though we may disagree with some things. We need to carefully consider each issue to discover its merit so that we can truly work toward the betterment of our government. For example, do we need to have foreign aid? Will the foreign aid we are giving become a help or a hindrance to our country in the future? If it is going to be an aid, then we should support it. If it is going to lead toward war, we as citizens have the right to disagree. We do not all agree on everything. This freedom to disagree is one reason that our country has maintained its position of strength in the free world. Its leadership has been excellent, not because we have always had the best man in office, but perhaps because we have had the proper checks and balances in our government. We have had people who worked with the president and yet have worked in such a way that when disagreement arose, it was worked out in a fashion that was beneficial to all parties concerned.

Each citizen should be law-abiding. He should cooperate with the police, obey the laws, and do everything he can to ensure that the laws set forth by our government are enforced by the individual as well as by the police. A citizen should be willing to testify in court if he has witnessed a crime or has evidence to present in a situation where a crime has been committed. As citizens we pay taxes to help pay the cost of government. Although taxes are often burdensome, the cost of operation of the government is **astronomical**. This cost has to be paid by someone—the taxpayer. If we want to live in the type of society that we have, we must be willing to pay for it. The government has the largest work force in the country. It hires many people to work and fulfill all types of obligations. Each branch of government has the same problem—finances. Therefore, to pay taxes for financing the government is to our advantage.

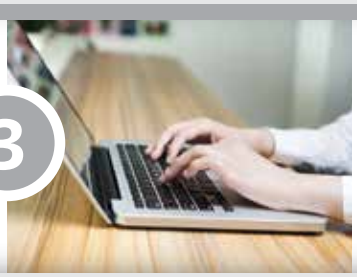
Everyone has an opportunity to get an education; however, each person will not derive the same benefit from a similar educational opportunity because each person has a different personality and learning capability. A good education is basic to becoming a good citizen. Everyone should be able to think back to his early elementary school years and be able to say, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible with liberty and justice for all." Our allegiance is not going to be solely to the United States, but to every phase of government under which we work and live. The Bible says (Luke 20:25), "...Render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's."

5 STEPS to GOOD CITIZENSHIP

1 **Always cast your vote.**



2 **Study laws to see if they are helpful.**



3 **Keep in touch with representatives.**

4 **Obey traffic signs.**

5 **Attend school to become able to carry out your responsibilities.**

Complete these statements.

1.90 The responsibilities of the a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ governments overlap.

1.91 Citizens help pay the cost of government by _____ .

Write true or false.

1.92 _____ It is not necessary to vote even though you have the opportunity to do so.

1.93 _____ One should know who represents him in his various governments.

1.94 _____ One should be willing to "serve" the people if he is elected.

1.95 _____ We should be well informed of the positions available in political parties.

1.96 _____ We do not have a check and balance system in our government.

Match these items.

1.97	_____ astronomical	a.	one who acts for another
1.98	_____ responsibility	b.	help given to another country
1.99	_____ representative	c.	loyalty or devotion
1.100	_____ foreign aid	d.	extremely great
1.101	_____ allegiance	e.	reliability

TEACHER CHECK _____ initials _____ date

Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

1.01 The designation of power to state governments is set up in the _____ Amendment of the United States Constitution.

1.02 Under the Articles of Confederation, the thirteen states could a. _____ , b. _____ , and c. _____ .

1.03 A bicameral legislature is _____ .

1.04 The two types of cases tried by the state court are a. _____ and b. _____ cases.

1.05 The _____ keeps that state's records and issues charters to cities.

1.06 Three required qualifications for a senator are that he be a. _____ years of age, a citizen of the b. _____ and live in the c. _____ .

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

1.07 _____ Most constitutions do not include related items.

1.08 _____ The states have certain reserved powers.

1.09 _____ Little similarity exists between the state and federal constitutions.

1.010 _____ The responsibility of every citizen is to exercise his right to vote in elections.

1.011 _____ The laws do not protect each citizen the same way.

1.012 _____ A check and balance system does not exist in state government.

1.013 _____ The national guard can be called in cases of emergency by either the governor or the president of the United States.

1.014 _____ Loyalty is an essential part of good citizenship.

1.015 _____ All governors receive the same salary.

1.016 _____ In most states the governor has to be thirty years of age or older.

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

1.017	_____ executive	a.	taxation
1.018	_____ legislative	b.	law enforcement
1.019	_____ judicial	c.	constitutionality of laws
1.020	_____ reserved powers	d.	lawmaking
1.021	_____ shared powers	e.	promote welfare of citizens

Write the correct letter in the blank (each answer, 2 points).

1.022 The _____ first used the term "united states."

a. Declaration of Independence
b. Articles of Confederation
c. Mayflower Compact

1.023 The federal government can _____ .

a. regulate trade between states
b. conduct foreign affairs
c. print money
d. all of these

1.024 The lieutenant governor acts as the member of the _____ .

a. cabinet
b. house of representatives
c. senate
d. none of these

1.025 A good citizen will _____ .

a. let his representatives know about the problems of our government
b. obey the laws
c. support the work of his government
d. all of these

1.026 The highest court in the state is _____ .

a. the higher state trial court
b. the lower state trial court
c. state supreme court
d. the state trial court

Complete the following lists (each answer, 3 points).

1.027 Name four trial courts.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

1.028 Tell what the following courts handle.

a. traffic courts _____

_____

b. domestic courts _____

_____

c. juvenile courts _____

_____

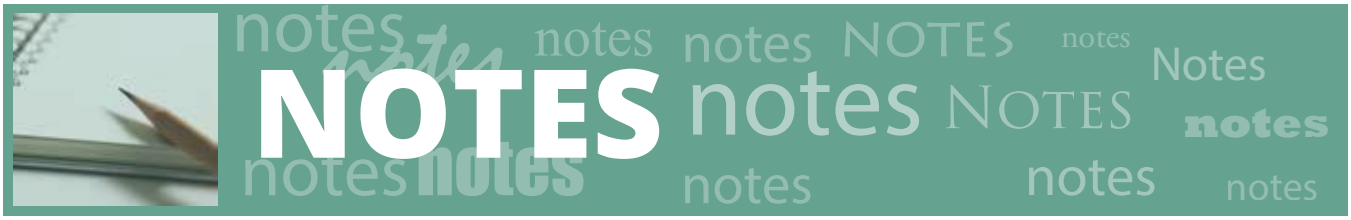
1.029 List three ways government derives its income.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

72/90 **SCORE** _____ **TEACHER** _____ _____
initials date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