



Learning About Government With Goofy

Introduction to Government

Look and listen for the answers to the questions below as you view this filmstrip/cassette presentation.

1. Part of the government is in _____, but part is also right here in your own _____. You and everybody else have a _____ in the government.
2. Government is set up by _____ in a society to help them live together _____.
3. One of government's most important jobs is to make _____ and _____ to help people live together peacefully and _____.
4. The police try to see that we obey the _____ that government sets up to protect our interests.
5. When people pay their _____ to the government, part of that money pays for _____ protection. Government also uses tax money to pay for _____, _____, and _____.
6. Government can also help us protect ourselves from other _____ in the world and in some cases come to the aid of other nations that need our _____.
7. Our government was established to work for the _____.

8. The early settlers in the American colonies weren't happy with the _____ the English king expected them to obey. They wanted a _____ in the government.
9. Our nations founders wanted to establish an effective _____ in which the people could take _____ in their own government., so they wrote the _____.
10. The Constitution is the _____ of our government.
11. Part of the Constitution is our Bill of _____ which guarantees our _____ today.
12. We have the kind of government in which we the _____ can be involved. If we don't like certain things about our government, there are many ways we can try to make _____.



The Job of the President

1. After a bill is passed by Congress, the President can:
 - a. _____ it,
 - b. disapprove it and not _____, or
 - c. send it back to Congress for _____.

2. The President also proposes the _____, represents our nation in _____ affairs, is commander-in-chief of our _____ forces, and is responsible for naming members of the _____ and for filling openings in the _____.

3. To be elected President a person must
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

4. A President may be elected for _____ terms. A term is _____ years long.

5. The people do not _____ elect the President. This is done by a group of people called _____. The candidate with the majority of _____ votes wins.

6. Cabinet members _____ and _____ to the President. Each "Secretary" is responsible for a different _____ in the government.
7. The Vice President leads the _____. If the President becomes ill or dies, the Vice President takes over and becomes _____.
8. The Constitution sets up a system of _____ and _____ to make sure the President does not become too powerful.
 - a. The Supreme Court can declare a law _____.
 - b. The President can _____ a bill, but Congress can _____ the veto.
 - c. Only _____ can declare war.
 - d. If the President ever breaks the law, he can be _____ and possible _____ from office.



Inside Congress

1. Congress is the part of our national government that _____ our laws.
2. The Congress is made up of two "houses"
 - _____
 - _____
3. In the Senate, each state has _____ Senators to represent it.
4. In the House of Representatives, each state would be represented according to its _____.
5. The powers of Congress include the power to (list as many as possible):

6. Both the House and the Senate must vote in favor of a _____
for it to become a _____.
7. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for a term of _____ years, while Senators are elected for _____ years.
8. Congress can make laws only within the limits set up by the _____.
9. The Constitution allows Congress to pass laws which are " _____ " and " _____ " for the well-being of the people. This allows Congress to _____ with the times and be more _____.
10. There are _____ to the powers of Congress.
- The President can _____ laws passed by Congress.
- * The Supreme Court can declare laws passed by Congress _____ or *unconstitutional*.
11. While Congress passes _____ laws, the _____ also have important law-making rights of their own.



Understanding the Supreme Court

1. There are _____ justices on the Supreme Court; eight _____ Justices and one _____ Justice.
2. The Supreme Court is the _____ court of law in our nation.
3. The Supreme Court decides whether _____ and _____ laws are in keeping with the "true _____" of the Constitution.
4. _____ laws apply to everyone in the country. _____ laws only apply to the people in a particular state.
5. Most cases are settled in _____ courts.
6. Supreme Court Justices are given the right to state their opinions _____ on any subject, and hold their jobs for _____. Their salaries cannot be _____.
7. When a Supreme Court Justice retires, resigns, or dies, the _____ chooses a new one, but the _____ has to approve the person picked.
8. Each part of our government has a job in watching over the other parts. This is known as the system of " _____ " and " _____."



How Laws Are Made

1. A proposed law is called a _____.
2. In order for a bill to become a law, it must be passed by _____
"houses" of Congress, the _____
and the _____.
3. Most bills can start in _____ house.
4. Once both houses vote in favor of a bill, it is sent to the _____.
5. If the president _____ the bill, it becomes a _____.
6. A vetoed bill can still become a law if _____ of the members of
Congress " _____ " the President's veto by voting in favor of it.
7. Citizens can influence what laws are made. They can:
 - a. _____ to their Congressmen.
 - b. _____ to get certain candidates elected.
 - c. work for _____.
 - d. join together to form a _____.
8. A "lobby" is: _____

Your Government Needs You!



Look and listen for the answers to the questions below as you view this presentation.

1. An _____ is a responsible citizen
2. Citizens have a _____ to know about their government and their rights.
3. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are called the _____
4. The better _____ you are about government, the better able you'll be to help the government do the job it is meant to do.
5. Good citizenship carries _____.
6. Being a responsible citizen mean respecting the _____ and _____ of others.
7. A good citizen thinks about what he/she _____ and _____.
8. _____ is one of the most important ways to be involved and have a _____ in government.
9. Good citizens can be involved in government by:
 - o Being active in _____ politics,

- Doing _____ work,
- Writing _____ to officers of the government
- Starting and/or signing _____,
- Holding _____, or
- Joining a _____ group,

10. A good citizen always uses _____ means of persuasion and never breaks the law, even if he/she doesn't _____!

11. A good government needs citizens who _____ and who always _____ the law, or work to _____ it.