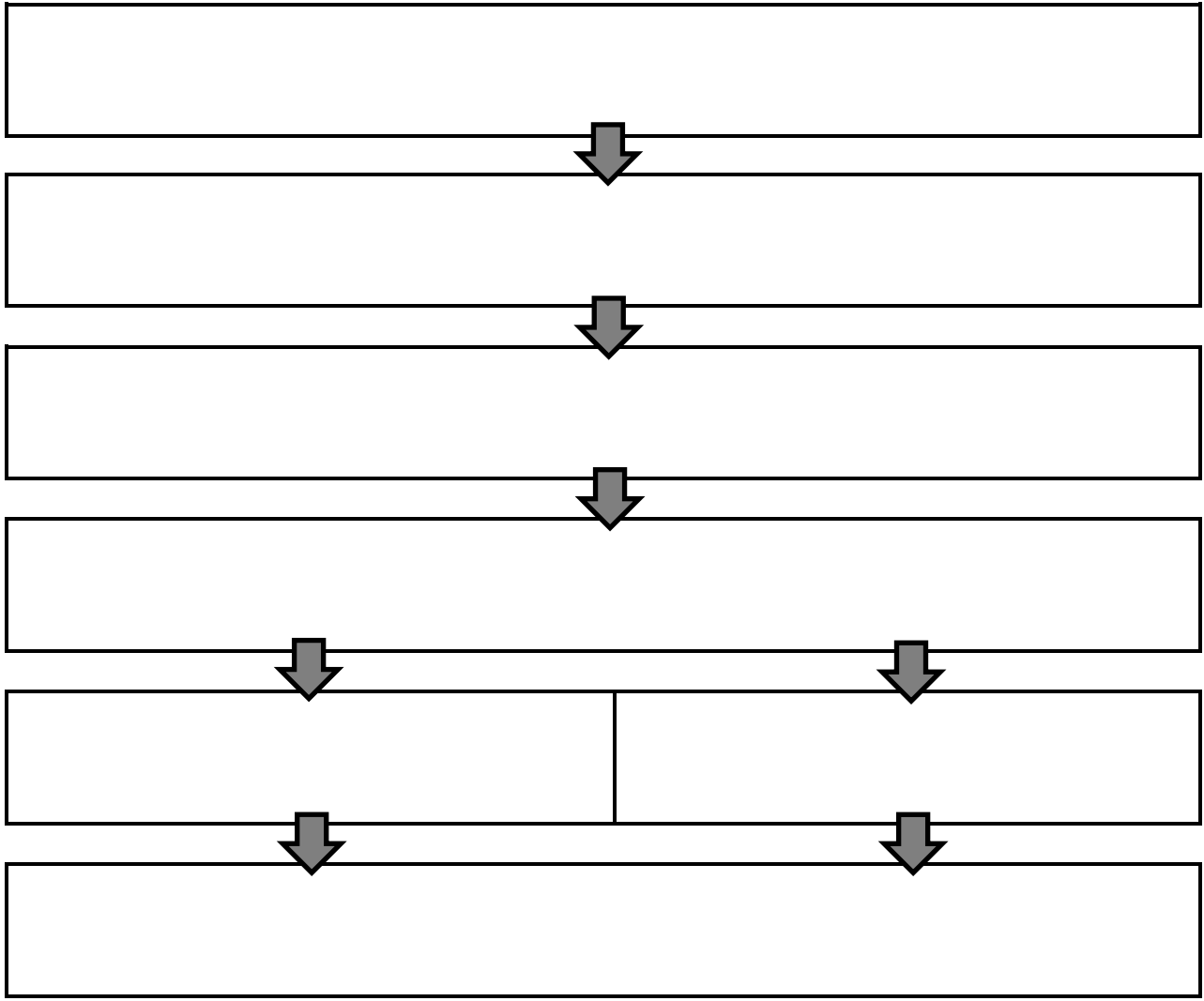


LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (Textbook: pp. 735-740)

1. Main duty of Legislative Branch: _____.

2. FLOW CHART: How a Bill becomes a Law. (p. 739)



3. CHART: Texas Legislature. (p. 736) [Lone Star | 490]

	Senate	House of Representatives
Term		
Age		
Residency		
Sessions	<i>Meets in Austin once every two years for 140 days</i>	<i>Meets in Austin once every two years for 140 days</i>

4. VOCABULARY: Legislative Branch. *(Use Glossary/Dictionary to define)*

A. bicameral:

B. bill:

C. seniority:

D. interim committees:

E. select committees:

5. Speaker of the House. *(Please list Responsibilities below)*

A.

B.

C.

D.

6. Lieutenant Governor. *(Please list Responsibilities below)*

A.

B.

C.

D.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH (Textbook: pp. 740-741)

1. Main duty of Executive Branch: _____.

2. **VOCABULARY: Executive Branch.** (Use Glossary/Dictionary to define)

A. martial law:

B. pardon:

3. **GOVERNOR.** [Length of term (as of 1972): _____]

Please list their Qualifications:

A.

B.

C.

D. Lives in the _____ in Austin.

4. **Legislative Powers.**

A.

B.

C.

D.

5. **Executive Powers.**

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

6. **Judiciary Powers.**

A. Can grant a _____ for a criminal

B. Can _____ or reduce sentences of those convicted of crimes

▪ BUT cannot commute a _____ to life in prison

▪ Can only _____

7. **Attorney General.** [_____ | _____]

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

8. **Comptroller (and Treasurer).** [_____ | _____]

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

9. **Commissioners of Land & Agriculture.** [_____ | _____]

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

10. **Secretary of State.** [Appointed: _____ | Confirmed: _____]

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

11. **Railroad Commission.** [_____ | _____]

- A.
- B.
- C.

12. **State Board of Education.** [_____]

A. How chosen? _____

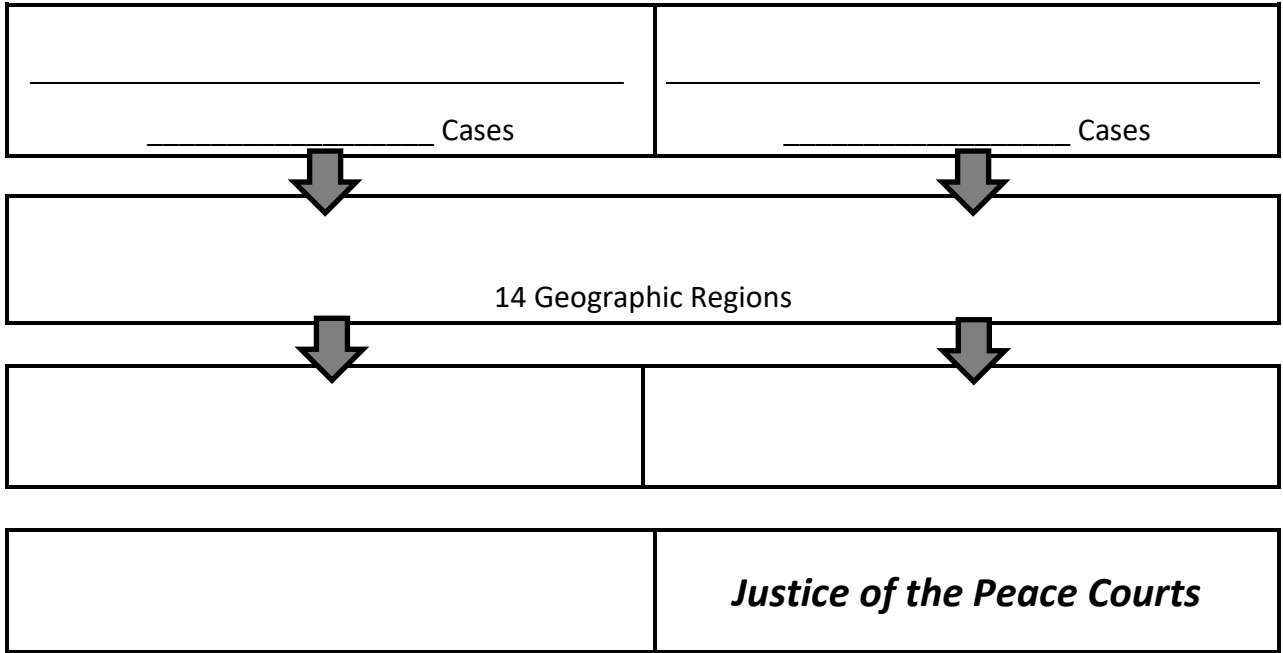
B. Oversees _____, which does 3 things:

-
-
-

JUDICIAL BRANCH [Handout: Lone Star | 499-502]

1. Main duty of Judicial Branch: _____.

2. FLOW CHART: The Court System. [Lone Star | 502]



3. JURY DUTY: U.S. citizen | Texas resident | Must be at least ___ (age)

4. VOCABULARY: Judicial Branch. (Use reading—p. 500—to define terms)

A. capital offense:

B. grand jury:

C. indictment:

D. complaint:

E. plea bargain:

TEXAS LAW

5. Civil Law Cases

A. Definition:

B. Often involve (3):

C. Also deal with:

D. Two common types:

E. Plaintiff:

F. Defendant:

G. Lawsuit:

6. Criminal Law Cases

A. Definition:

B. Misdemeanors (lesser crimes)

▪ Examples (2):

▪ Punishments (2):

C. Felonies (serious/major crimes)

▪ Examples (2):

▪ Punishments (2):

THE COURT SYSTEM *(Please list types of cases handled)*

7. Justice of the Peace (How many exist across the state? _____)

A.

B.

8. Municipal Courts (Many of these operate in _____ .)

A.

B.

9. County Courts (Both of these courts are headed by a _____ .)

County Courts at Law

A.

B. (Both)

Constitutional County Courts

A.

B. (Both)

10. District Courts (These are the _____ in the state.)

A.

B.

C.

D.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Textbook: pp. 747-752)

1. Municipal Governments

A. Define municipal:

B. Under the Texas Constitution, who legally establishes a city government?

_____ | How are cities incorporated? _____

C. Home-rule cities:

D. General law cities:

2. City Government

A. Mayor-Council

Voters elect mayor and council members; mayor elected at large (by all voters) and council usually elected to represent a district; mayor acts as executive and council is lawmaking body (legislature); most general law cities use mayor-council form

B. Council-Manager

Newest and most popular—more than 85% home-rule cities use it; council members elected by voters and makes laws, sets policy for city; council hires professional manager to run city based on council's decisions; manager prepares budget and hires/fires employees; can still have a mayor but with limited powers

3. County Government (Please describe the Duties of the following officials)

A. Commissioners Court:

B. Sheriff:

C. County Attorney:

D. County Clerk:

E. Treasurer:

F. Tax Assessor-Collector:

4. Special Districts

A. Purpose:

B. Examples:

5. Most common type of special district: _____

A. Who heads these districts?

B. Six functions of these districts:

6. Paying for Local Government (pp. 745-746)

A. **SALES TAXES**—largest source of state-controlled revenue (25% of all state funds)

B. **SPECIAL TAXES** (fuel, tobacco, motor vehicles) and **FEES** (licenses & permits)

C. **FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**—about a third (33%) from federal taxpayers

D. **BONDS**—loans paid by government, issued to fund large projects (roads/bridges)