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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.L1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Low |
| Item | Who is responsible for breaking a tie vote in the Florida Senate? |
| A | the speaker of the House of Representatives |
| B | the chief justice of the Supreme Court |
| C | the lieutenant governor |
| D | the governor |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.L1 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Low | |
| Item | Who is responsible for breaking a tie vote in the Florida Senate? | |
| A | the speaker of the House of Representatives | **Incorrect**-The Florida Constitution does not allow a member of the House of Representatives to vote on Senate actions. |
| B | the chief justice of the Supreme Court | **Incorrect**-The Florida Constitution does not allow the chief justice of the Supreme Court to vote on Senate actions. |
| C | the lieutenant governor | **Correct**-The Florida Constitution requires that the lieutenant governor break ties on Senate actions. |
| D | the governor | **Incorrect**-The Florida Constitution does not allow the governor to vote on Senate actions although the governor may sign into law or veto bills passed by both houses of the state legislature. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.M1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | Which action formally accuses a government official of “wrongdoing”? |
| A | filibuster |
| B | impeach |
| C | override |
| D | pardon |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.M1 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate | |
| Item | Which action formally accuses a government official of “wrongdoing”? | |
| A | filibuster | **Incorrect**-A filibuster is extended debate. |
| B | impeach | ***Correct***-Impeachment is a formal accusation of wrongdoing that is brought against government officials. |
| C | override | **Incorrect**-An override occurs when a legislature seeks to undo a veto signed by a chief executive with a two-thirds vote in each house of the legislature. |
| D | pardon | **Incorrect**-A pardon occurs when a chief executive officially forgives someone charged with a crime or convicted of a crime. If a person has been impeached that person may not be pardoned even if the chief executive wants to pardon that person. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.M2 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | What powers do the Florida governor and U.S. president have in common? |
| A | deliver State of the Union address, four-year term, commander-in-chief, grant pardons |
| B | six-year term, grant pardons, make treaties, commander-in-chief |
| C | grant pardons, veto, deliver State of the Union address, six-year term |
| D | veto, grant pardons, chief executive, four-year term |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.M2 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate | |
| Item | What powers do the Florida governor and U.S. president have in common? | |
| A | deliver State of the Union address, four-year term, commander-in-chief, grant pardons | **Incorrect**-The governor and the president share military power although the U.S. Constitution is specific that the power of commander-in-chief belongs to the president but not the governor. |
| B | six-year term, grant pardons, make treaties, commander-in-chief | **Incorrect**-Both the president and the governor have four-year terms. Members of the U.S. Senate have six-year terms while members of the Florida Senate have four-year terms. |
| C | grant pardons, veto, deliver State of the Union address, six-year term | **Incorrect**-Both the president and the governor have six-year terms. The power to grant pardons, veto and deliver the State of the Union address are held by both the president of the United States and the Florida governor. |
| D | veto, grant pardons, chief executive, four-year term | ***Correct***-The U.S. president and the Florida governor both share the veto power, the power to grant pardons, a four-year term and the role of chief executive. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.M3 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate |
| Item | The chart below shows the structures of local, state, and national governments.    Which choice best completes the last box in Row 1? |
| A | Chief Justice |
| B | City Council |
| C | Representative |
| D | Senator |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.M3 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | Moderate | |
| Item | The chart below shows the structures of local, state, and national governments.    Which choice best completes the last box in Row 1? | |
| A | Chief Justice | **Incorrect**-Row 1 focuses on the institutions that hold legislative power. Chief justices are members of the judiciary branch and are not legislators in a federal system. |
| B | City Council | ***Correct***-Row 1 focuses on the institutions that hold legislative power. City councils hold legislative power at the local government level. |
| C | Representative | **Incorrect**-Row 1 focuses on the institutions that hold legislative power. A representative is an individual legislator who is a member of a legislative institution. |
| D | Senator | **Incorrect**- Row 1 focuses on the institutions that hold legislative power. A senator is an individual legislator who is a member of a legislative institution. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.H1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 |
| Cognitive Complexity | High |
| Item | The table below describes presidential vetoes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **President**  **(Years)** | **Presidential**  **Vetoes** | **Legislative**  **Overrides** | | [Barack H. Obama](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/ObamaBH.htm)  (2009-present) | 2 | 0 | | [George W. Bush](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/BushGW.htm)  (2001-2009) | 12 | 4 | | [William J. Clinton](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/ClintonW.pdf)  (1993-2001) | 37 | 2 | | [George H. W. Bush](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/BushGHW.pdf)  (1989-1993) | 44 | 1 | | [Ronald Reagan](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/ReaganR.pdf)  (1981-1989) | 78 | 9 | | [Jimmy Carter](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/CarterJ.pdf)  (1977-1981) | 31 | 2 | | [Gerald R. Ford](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/FordG.pdf)  (1974-1977) | 66 | 12 | | [Richard M. Nixon](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/NixonR.pdf)  (1969-1974) | 43 | 7 |   Source: U.S. House of Representatives  Based on the table, how has the legislative process been impacted by presidential vetoes? |
| A | The presidents’ views are not reflected in public policy. |
| B | The presidents’ views are reflected in public policy. |
| C | Congress represents the will of the people. |
| D | Congress represents the will of the states. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.8.H1 | |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.8 | |
| Cognitive Complexity | High | |
| Item | The table below describes presidential vetoes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **President**  **(Years)** | **Presidential**  **Vetoes** | **Legislative**  **Overrides** | | [Barack H. Obama](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/ObamaBH.htm)  (2009-present) | 2 | 0 | | [George W. Bush](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/BushGW.htm)  (2001-2009) | 12 | 4 | | [William J. Clinton](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/ClintonW.pdf)  (1993-2001) | 37 | 2 | | [George H. W. Bush](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/BushGHW.pdf)  (1989-1993) | 44 | 1 | | [Ronald Reagan](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/ReaganR.pdf)  (1981-1989) | 78 | 9 | | [Jimmy Carter](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/CarterJ.pdf)  (1977-1981) | 31 | 2 | | [Gerald R. Ford](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/FordG.pdf)  (1974-1977) | 66 | 12 | | [Richard M. Nixon](http://www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/Presidents/NixonR.pdf)  (1969-1974) | 43 | 7 |   Source: U.S. House of Representatives  Based on the table, how has the legislative process been impacted by presidential vetoes? | |
| A | The presidents’ views are not reflected in public policy. | **Incorrect**-The low rate of vetoes being overridden shows that if a president does not want a bill passed by both houses of Congress that the chances are high that that bill will not become law. |
| B | The presidents’ views are reflected in public policy. | ***Correct***- The low rate of vetoes being overridden shows that if a president does not want a bill passed by both houses of Congress that the chances are high that that bill will not become law. The president’s views are then reflected in public policy because bills that the president does not support do not become public policy because most of the time vetoes are not overridden. |
| C | Congress represents the will of the people. | **Incorrect**-Overriding vetoes requires that two-thirds of each house of Congress support overriding vetoes in order for the bill that has been overridden to become law. A failed override means that two-thirds of each house of Congress was unable to agree that the veto should be overridden. If Congress was confident that the people wanted the policy that had been vetoed then it is highly likely that at least two-thirds of each house of Congress would support veto override. |
| D | Congress represents the will of the states. | **Incorrect**- Members of Congress are directly elected by the people, and do not represent the will of the states. The original U.S. Constitution required that U.S. Senators be elected by the state legislatures that those senators represent. The U.S. Constitution was amended in 1913 so that U.S. Senators are now elected directly by the people. The original Constitution requires that members of the U.S. House of Representatives be elected directly by the people, a requirement that remains in effect today. The table does not include information about the will of the states. |