

CHAPTER

24

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Governing the States

2

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 24.

I. Section 1: State Constitutions**A. Constitutional Principles**

1. State constitutions were based on colonial _____.
2. State constitutions explain how both the _____ and _____ governments should be organized.

B. Constitutional Change

1. State constitutions may be changed through _____, which affect specific provisions.
2. They may also be changed by _____ of the entire constitution.

C. The Need for Reform

State constitutions contain too many _____ laws, rather than limiting themselves to _____ law.

II. Section 2: State Legislatures**A. Structure, Term, and Qualifications**

1. Most state legislatures are made up of a _____ and a _____ of _____.
2. Most state senators serve a _____-year term.
3. Most states require senators to be at least _____ years old and representatives to be at least _____.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**Governing the States****2****B. Powers and Organization**

1. In addition to its lawmaking powers, all state legislatures have _____ powers, such as approving the governor's appointments, and _____ powers, such as the impeachment power.
2. _____ do most of the work of state legislatures.

C. Legislative Process

1. Citizens take a direct part in proposing new legislation through the _____ or _____.
2. State legislatures may refer a proposed law to the people by using the _____.

III. Section 3: The Governor and State Administration**A. Qualifications, Term, and Removal**

1. Candidates for governor must be _____.
2. In 48 states, governors serve a _____-year term.
3. In most states, the _____ succeeds to the governorship if the governor dies.
4. In most states, a governor can be removed by _____.

B. Powers

Governors have three types of powers. _____ powers include the right to appoint state officers. _____ powers allow governors to veto laws. _____ powers include the authority to appoint state judges.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**Governing the States****2****IV. Section 4: In the Courtroom****A. State Law**

1. _____ law is unwritten law developed by judges over the years.
2. _____ tries to prevent unjust actions before they happen.
3. _____ law regulates citizens' behavior and protects order.

B. Juries

1. In a courtroom, the jury hears _____ and makes _____.
2. A _____ jury is a trial jury used in criminal and civil cases.
3. If an accused gives up the right to a jury trial, a _____ is held.
4. A person with a _____ cannot serve on a jury.

V. Section 5: State Courts and Their Judges**A. Types of Courts**

1. A _____ court hears civil cases, minor criminal offenses, and probate.
2. A _____ court hears the cases of young people arrested for an offense.
3. State courts of appeal are called _____.

B. Judges

In the _____, the governor appoints all judges who are then approved or rejected by the voters.