

## Unit 5 Study Guide: State & Local Government

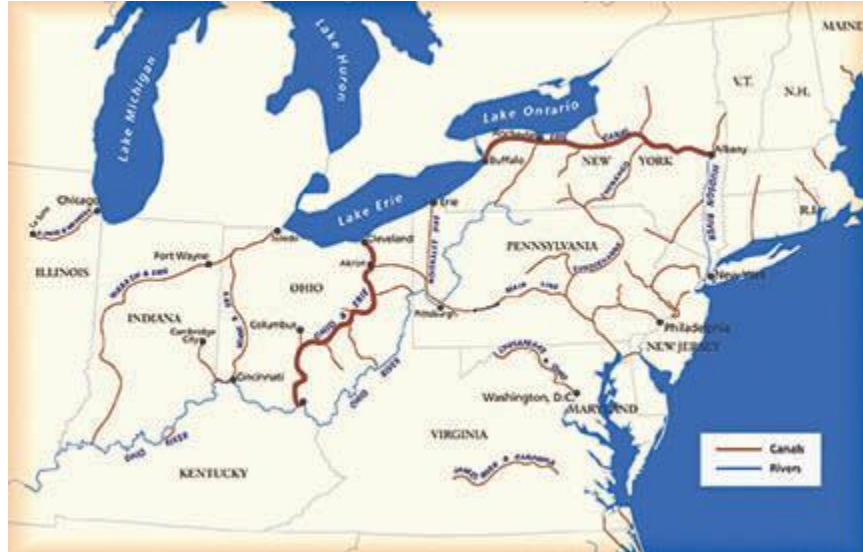
|                    | <i>National</i> | <i>State</i>     | <i>Local</i>       |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Legislative</b> | Congress        | General Assembly | City Council       |
| <b>Executive</b>   | President       | Governor         | Mayor/City Manager |
| <b>Judicial</b>    | Federal Courts  | State Courts     | Municipal Courts   |

### Ch. 21: The Ohio Constitution of 1851

- The History of Early Ohio
  - Northwest Ordinance of 1878
  - 1802: Thomas Jefferson signs act that admits Ohio as a state
  - **Constitution of 1802**
    - Bicameral Legislature
      - Appointed all judges, executive officers
      - Short terms & popular rule to limit the legislature
      - **Problem: Legislature was virtually all-powerful (lacked real checks and balances!)**
    - Weak Governor (the people feared a powerful executive)
      - 2 year terms
      - Primary Goal: to make sure state laws were “faithfully executed”
      - Lacked veto power
      - Could not appoint his own executive officers
      - **Problem: The executive was merely a puppet of the legislature**
    - Ineffective Judiciary
      - Required Ohio Supreme Court to meet in every county once a year
      - Only one layer of lower courts
      - **Problem: when population expanded and number of counties grew, courts could not fulfill their obligations under the old constitution**
    - Bill of Rights
      - Freedom of Religion
      - Right to jury trial
      - Right to reasonable bail
      - Prohibited slavery
      - Only tax-paying, white men could vote
- History of drastic growth, trade and industry (**See notes**)
  - Establishment of Erie and Miami Canal Systems
    - Allowed goods from coastal cities and Europe to easily get to the interior of the country (See maps below)
    - Resulted in **massive population growth** and **mushrooming state debt** as workers, new businesses and farmers poured into the state to support the creations of the canal system and resulting trade

- **Impact: the government under the Constitution of 1802 could not govern effectively. A new constitution needed!**

### Erie and Miami Canal Systems



- **Constitution of 1851 Ratified**
  - The Legislature's power reduced...
    - Could not pass retroactive laws
    - Could not appoint judges or executive officers (both now voted into office by the people)
  - Governor's power increased
    - Term increased from 2 to 4 years
    - Granted veto power
    - Delivered State of the State address
    - Could call the General Assembly into session
    - Could recommend legislation to the General Assembly
  - Judiciary increased to handle the growing load due to population growth
    - A third layer of courts was added
    - Eliminated the travel requirement
  - State Debts and Taxes
    - Debt limited to \$750,000
    - Poll taxes eliminated
  - Bill of Rights
    - All men are free with unalienable rights
      - Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition
      - Right to bear arms
      - Right to trial by jury
      - No self-incrimination
      - No double-jeopardy

- Private property protection
- Amending
  - Either chamber of the General Assembly could propose an amendment
  - **Ratification:** 3/5 of both chambers + **Referendum** (*see below under Ch. 22*)

## **Ch. 22: The Ohio and U.S. Constitution Compared**

Vocabulary (from notes):

1. Delegated powers
2. Concurrent powers
3. Reserved powers
4. Line-item veto
5. Executive order
6. Executive privilege
7. Initiative
8. Referendum

The three Branches compared

- The Legislative Branch
  - Focus on Powers
- The Executive Branch
  - Focus on Powers
- The Judicial Branch
  - Focus on Method of Selection
  - Focus on Term of Office
  - Focus on Main Function

Other points of comparison

- Where government power comes from
- Number of times amended
- The powers of initiative and referendum

## **Ch. 23: Civic Involvement at the State and Local Level**

1. Why should people become involved? (p. 258)
2. What are the ways that you can become involved on the state level? (see gray box, p. 259)
3. What are the ways that you can become involved on the local level? (see gray box, p. 260)