NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT QUIZ

GENERAL

1. The people of New York State first established a stable government with the adoption of the Constitution of ___________ (year).

2. The Constitution of ___________________ serves as the backbone of NY’s present body of law.

3. New York State is divided into _____ (number) of counties.

4. Five counties, also known as _________________, make up the City of New York.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

1. The Executive Branch is headed by the ______________________.

2. The Governor is elected for a term of ____________ (number) years.

3. The Governor must be at least _______ years old, a citizen of the U.S. and a resident of New York State for at least 5 years.

4. ______________________ is the current governor of New York State.

5. The Governor’s ___________________________ message outlines the priorities and programs the Governor wants the legislature to address during the legislative year.

6. Before the Governor decides to sign or veto a bill, he normally asks the ____________________________ to submit the pros and cons of proposed legislation that affects their jurisdictional areas.

7. ______________________ was the first Governor of New York to be elected president of the United States.

8. Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated as NY's Governor on January 1, _____(year).
9. The Governor nominates and the Senate approves all Department Commissioners except for the State Commissioner of ________________ who is selected by the ________________________.

10. The Lt. Governor’s main function is to serve as President of the ________________.

11. ________________ is currently NY’s Lt. Governor.

12. The ______________________ and the ____________________________ are the other two elected officials who serve in the Executive Branch.

13. The ______________________ is the State’s chief fiscal officer and serves as administrative head of the Department of Audit and Control.

14. The ______________________ is the state’s chief legal officer and serves as administrative head of the Department of Law.

15. NY State’s governmental activities are run by the ______ (number) departments of the Executive Branch.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

1. The ____________________________ is the law-making branch of state government.

2. The legislature convenes annually in Albany on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in the month of ________________.

3. The legislative branch is composed of the _________________________ and the ____________________________.

4. A legislator must be a resident of the state for _________ years and of his/her district for one year.

5. There are currently __________ (number) senators in NYS.

6. ________________ is the present Senate majority Leader and temporary President of the Senate who serves a 2-year term.
7. The Senate alone has the power to confirm the Governor’s appointment of non-elective state officials and _________________.

8. The ________________ has a rarely used casting vote to break ties in measures before the Senate.

9. There are _____ (number) Assembly districts in NYS.

10. _______________________________ is the present speaker of the Assembly who was elected from and by the Assembly membership for a 2-year term.

11. Members of the Assembly and Senators are elected for _____ (number) year terms.

12. ______________ are legislative proposals designed to enact, amend, or repeal statutes, and no law in NYS may be enacted without one.

13. With the exception of the Executive Budget (which is submitted directly by the Governor), bills can only be introduced by ________________ or by standing ________________ of the Senate or Assembly.

14. The ________________ system is a “clearing house” for all the bills that need to be considered by the legislature. A bill is assigned to an appropriate ________________ for discussion and review based on the subject it addresses.

15. Every bill presented for introduction contains the name(s) of the bill sponsor(s), the bill’s house of origin and four formal parts: title, enacting clause, body and ________________.

16. A bill passed by one house must be passed in the same form by the other before it can be sent to the Governor for his ________________ or ________________.

17. The legislature can approve a law despite a veto by the Governor with the support of ________________ of the membership in each house.

18. A ________________ is a closed meeting of members of the same political party in either house of the legislature to decide leadership and policy questions.
19. ________________ are individuals, groups or organizations who strive to influence legislation by informing and attempting to persuade elected officials about public policy issues.

JUDICIAL BRANCH
1. The ________________ serves as the enforcement body for the bills that are passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor.
2. The ________________ is the Chief Judicial Officer of the State.
3. The ________________ is the state’s highest court, was established in 1846 and is located in Albany.
4. The Court of Appeals’ review is generally limited to questions of ________________.
5. The Court of Appeals consists of a chief judge and _____ (number) associate judges who are appointed by the Governor for ______ year terms.
6. New York State is divided into ________________ Judicial Departments that are divided into _____ (number) judicial districts.
7. The ________________ usually hears only cases outside the authority of other courts.
8. The ________________ is the statewide court whose main jurisdiction is over claims of money damages involving the state and a claimant, or two conflicting claimants.
9. There are two fundamental types of courts: original, or ________________ courts, where cases begin; and ________________ courts, which hear appeals from the decisions of other courts.