

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-elected 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.

4-H Capital Days Planning Committee
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