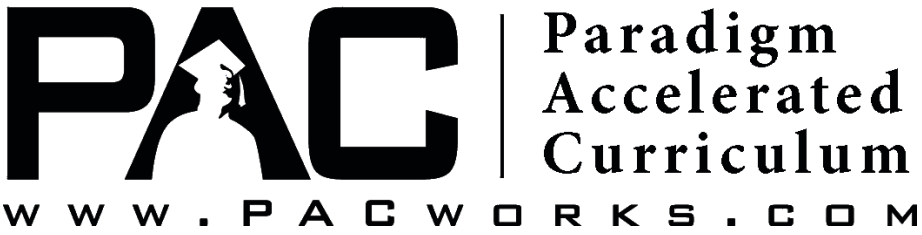
Principles and Precepts of Government



Chapter 2 Activities

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Government

Chapter 2, Section 1



Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 1:
Introducing the Constitution

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The concept of governmental power being vested in the people means that _____ are the government. (a) citizens (b) federal law makers (c) politicians

2. The United States ***Constitution*** is the "_____ _____ " and can be read in about 30 minutes.

3. It is a body of _____ or established precedents by which the nation is governed.

Match the Articles of the Constitution with their contents for #4-11:

____ 4. Preamble	(a) Judicial Branch
____ 5. Article I	(b) National Laws, Debts, Oaths of Office
____ 6. Article II	(c) Purpose Statement
____ 7. Article III	(d) Amending Process
____ 8. Article IV	(e) Legislative Branch
____ 9. Article V	(f) Ratifying the Constitution
____ 10. Article VI	(g) Relations with States
____ 11. Article VII	(h) Executive Branch

12. **Popular sovereignty** means power resides in the_____.

(a) government (b) the states (c) people (d) military

13. **Limited government** means that its power is subject to authorization by the citizens. _____

(a) True (b) False

14. The Constitution defines **Separation of Powers** as what three branches of government?

_____, _____, _____

15. **Checks and Balances** mean that any one of the branches can rule without interference from the other two branches. _____ (a) True (b) False

16. Whether a law is constitutional (legal) is determined by which branch of government?

_____ (a) executive (b) judicial (c) legislative

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17. **Federalism** solely has to do with division of powers between the branches of federal government.

_____ (a) True (b) False

18. The 55 Colonial delegates who produced the US Constitution met behind closed doors in the _____ State House between May 25th and September 17th of _____.

19. **Write (and memorize) the Preamble to the Constitution:** _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

20. The need "to form a more perfect Union" was necessitated by the structure and content of the _____, due to its ***semblance*** of centralized _____ being extremely weak.

21. The second purpose for the Constitution was to "_____" (as the War for Independence had been against Britain's _____ to the Colonies), and included protections against possible ***egregious*** practices by _____.

22. The third purpose addressed the need to "insure domestic tranquility"which resulted from various uprisings, and called for protection against domestic violence by means of militias. _____

(a) True (b) False

23. The fourth purpose was the need to "provide for the common defense", which resulted in a _____ under _____ control.

(a) national military/state (b) state militia/national (c) national military/civilian

24. The fifth purpose for the Constitution was to "_____ _____".

25. In this context, "welfare" means_____.

(a) the over-all well-being of American citizens which involves taxation

(b) the necessity of providing financial welfare checks to impoverished US citizens

(c) the necessity of providing welfare services to illegal aliens and other non-citizens

(d) all of these

(e) none of these

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26. The sixth purpose, to "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity", represents the culmination of just laws which protect our liberties, which in turn provide opportunities for the pursuit and attainment of happiness. _____ (a) True (b) False

27. The Constitution includes laws that guard individual _____ which provide _____ and the pursuit and attainment of _____ _____.

28. You can conclude that Liberty makes *possible* the pursuit of happiness, not the *guarantee* thereof. _____ (a) True (b) False

29. According to former President Ronald Reagan, the guarantee of liberty derives from _____ _____.

(a) government restrictions on citizens

(b) restraints on government

(c) both of these

(d) neither of these

30. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Article I of the US Constitution is comprised of _____ Sections that define _____ _____.

2. The US Congress is a _____ legislative body consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

   (a) cohesive (b) unicameral (c) bicameral

3. Each state must have at least _____ representative(s), with more on the basis of one for every _____ state residents, and serve a _____ term.

4. The House has the sole power of/to _____.

   (a) **enumeration** (b) ***impeach*** (c) ***indictment***

5. Each state has two Senators, regardless of state population. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. Senators serve _____ terms on a staggered basis, with approximately one-third of the body being elected every _____ years.

7. Congressional vacancies are filled by the _____ of the state represented.

8. The US Vice President is _____ of the Senate but can only vote to break a tie.

   (a) President (b) ***pro tempore*** (c) a member

9. The Senate has the sole power to _____ an impeached federal officer.

10. Who presides over a Senate prosecution of an impeached President? _____

    (a) President pro tempore of the Senate (b) Vice President

    (c) Chief Supreme Court Justice (d) Speaker of the House

11. Which does NOT pertain to a verdict of guilty for the impeached/prosecuted officer? _____

    (a) two-thirds vote of Senate members present (b) guilty person must abdicate office

    (c) may hold federal office after five years (d) may be liable in a court of law

12. Each state is responsible for the election of its own congressional representatives. _____

    (a) True (b) False

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13. Congress is required to convene at least _____ a year, beginning on January 3rd.

(a) once (b) twice (c) three times

14. Each House determines its own rules of _____, _____, and expulsion.

15. While Congress is in session, its members have immunity against arrest except for cases of _____, _____, or breach of the peace during and commuting to and from sessions.

16. Revenue bills originate in _____.

(a) the Senate (b) the House (c) either house of Congress

17. In order for a bill to become law, _____.

(a) it must pass both Houses of Congress

(b) it must be signed by the President

(c) if vetoed, it must have 2/3 override vote of both Houses.

(d) if no Presidential action, it becomes law upon Congressional adjournment.

(e) all of these

(f) all except d

18. Congress has power to _____ tax laws, collect _____, pay _____ borrow _____, and regulate _____.

19. Congress has power to establish uniform laws regarding _____ and _____, as well as to coin and regulate the value of _____ and provide punishment for _____ US money.

20. Congress is restricted from establishing postal systems, copyright and patent systems, and Tribunals under the Supreme Court. _____ (a) True (b) False

21. Congress has power to declare war, raise and support military forces, and establish military regulations. _____ (a) True (b) False

22. Congress has power to call out the _____ to quell _____ and repel _____, as well as to provide training, _____, and discipline of that entity.

23. Congress has exclusive _____ power over the site of the seat of government (US Capital) and all other federal lands.

(a) legislative (b) executive (c) judicial

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24. Powers denied to Congress include all EXCEPT _____.

(a) prohibiting importation of slaves before 1808

(b) suspending the Writ of ***Habeas Corpus*** except in times of national crises

(c) passing bills of Attainder or ex post facto laws

(d) passing import taxes on any articles

(e) favoritism/preference in commerce regulations of one state over another

(f) withdrawing money from the Treasury without a duly legislated appropriations bill

(g) granting titles of nobility

25. Powers denied to the States include_____.

(a) engaging in foreign diplomacy (b) printing money

(c) granting titles of nobility (d) taxing imports or exports

(e) passing Bills of Attainder (f) keeping warships/troops in peacetime

(g) all of these (h) all except d and e

26. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The House of Representatives has a total of _____ members from all 50 states, based on _____.

2. Six of the 435 House Members are from Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, and four other US Territories. _____ (a) True (False)

3. The _____ is third in line to become President, if the President is unable to complete his/her term of office.

   (a) Vice President (b) Speaker of the House (c) Senate majority Leader

4. The Senate is composed of _____ members on the basis of _____ from each state.

5. The _____ is the official Senate vote tie-breaker.

   (a) Vice President (b) Speaker of the House (c) Senate majority Leader

6. Members of Congress are the only ones who can introduce a bill into the legislative process. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. The Senate has _____ committees and _____ sub-committees, while the House has _____ committees and _____ sub-committees.

Refer to the Chart concerning How a Bill Becomes a Law for # 8-9.

8. Whether a bill is introduced in the House or Senate, the first procedure is to _____ _____ .

   (a) assign it to a committee (b) assign it to a sub-committee

   (c) assign it a number (d) assure that witnesses are ***subpoenaed***

9. N**umber in sequence the steps for a bill becoming a law.**

_____ sub-committee markup	_____ sub-committee assigned
_____ floor action	_____ full committee markup
_____ bill is numbered	_____ committee assigned
_____ hearings	_____ calendar bill
_____ conference committee	_____ rules committee (House)
_____ bill passed	_____ Presidential signature

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10. Sub-committees in either chamber can_____ bills that are introduced.

(a) accept (b) amend (c) reject (d) any of these (e) only a and b

11. House rules allow members to ***filibuster*** a bill in an effort to delay a vote on the measure.
_____ (a) True (b) False

12. _____ can be invoked by a supermajority of _____ Senators to break a filibuster and thereby stop _____ on a bill and force a vote.

13. Since a bill has to pass both Houses of Congress to become law, a _____ Committee is convened to align both House and Senate versions of the bill and hopefully produce a final version that can be signed by officials of both Chambers and sent to the _____.

14. Which is NOT a Presidential option within 10 days of receiving a bill from Congress? _____
_____

(a) sign it into law (b) veto by sending it back to Congress (with objections)

(c) pocket veto (d) override veto (e) no action

15. Congress can override a veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses UNLESS _____.

(a) Congress stays in session ten days longer

(b) Congress adjourns before ten days are up

(c) either of these

(d) neither of these

16. Congress specifying funding for particular projects, rather than for agencies, is termed as "_____ _____."

17. Members of Congress spend much of their time in session _____.

(a) holding hearings/investigations (b) issuing subpoenas (c) issuing earmarks

(d) all of these (e) only a and b (f) only b and c

18. Refusal to adhere to a Congressional subpoena automatically results in prison time. _____

(a) True (b) False

19. Congressional oversight of the _____ Branch is largely conducted through committee _____.

20. The acronym GAO stands for _____.

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21. Which is NOT a Congressional oversight committee or organization? _____

(a) House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

(b) Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs

(c) Government Accounting Office

(d) Office of Management and Budget

22. The purpose of the GAO is to insure tax money is used wisely. _____

(a) True (b) False

23. Inspectors General audit and report on the _____ Branch(s) agencies to which they are assigned.

(a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judicial (d) all of these

24. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

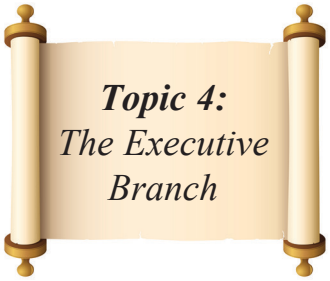
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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Article II of the US Constitution deals with the _____ of government.

2. The checks-and-balances relationship between the three branches of government is designed to _____.

   (a) prevent any branch from infringing upon or usurping the functions of another branch

   (b) protect against the tyranny of one branch over another

   (c) enact and enforce laws for the nation

   (d) all of these

   (e) only a and b

   (f) only b and c

3. While the function of Congress is to _____ laws, the President, as Chief ***Executive***, is responsible for _____ those laws.

Section 1:

4. Both the President and Vice President serve four-year terms. _____ (a) True (b) False

5. The _____ elects the President and Vice President.

   (a) the Electoral College (b) the Nation's popular vote (c) both of these

6. **Arrange the Electoral College procedures sequentially.**

_____ Electors meet in their respective states in December, following a Presidential election.

_____ Elector selection is based on each state's total number of Congressional representatives.

_____ Electors list all votes for President and Vice President.

_____ Electors vote for President and Vice President.

_____ Electors sign, ***certify***, and seal lists of votes for President and Vice President.

_____ Ballots are unsealed and counted before a ***joint session*** of Congress.

_____ Ballots are transmitted to the President of the Senate.

_____ The candidates receiving the most votes are declared as President and Vice President.

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7. If no presidential candidate receives a majority of the Electoral vote, the outcome is determined by the _____ , with each state having _____ vote with a quorum of two-thirds of the states.

8. If no vice-presidential candidate receives a majority of the Electoral vote, the outcome is determined by the _____, with each member having _____ vote with a majority vote of the entire membership.

9. Under what condition(s) would a Vice President become President without being elected to that office? _____

(a) if no presidential candidate is elected by March 4th of the following year

(b) in the event a president dies in office

(c) if a president resigns or is disabled

(d) all of these

(e) only a and b

(f) only b and c

10. The basic qualifications for President of the United States require a candidate to be a _____ _____; to be at least _____ years of age, and having been a US resident at least _____ years prior to the election.

11. The Vice President must meet the same qualifications as the President because he could assume the office of president if the current President were unable to perform his duties.

_____ (a) True (b) False

12. Congress cannot by law remove both the President and Vice President. _____

(a) True (b) False

13. As the President-elect takes the Oath of Office, he solemnly swears to faithfully execute his Office, and to _____, _____, and defend the _____ of the United States.

Section 2:

14. The President is empowered by this Section to do or be all of the following EXCEPT: _____ _____

(a) Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

(b) administer government departments and his Cabinet

(c) grant ***reprieves*** and pardons for federal crimes

(d) exercise judicial authority in matters of impeachments

(e) make treaties with other nations, appoint ambassadors and Supreme Court justices with two-thirds consent of the Senate

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15. The title of each head-of-department under the President is known as "_____".

16. Presidential department heads constitute the President's Cabinet. _____

(a) True (b) False

17. The basic responsibility of Cabinet members is to_____.

(a) advise the President in matters pertaining to their departments

(b) ascertain that he does not exceed his authority

(c) report any Presidential missteps to the Media

Sections 3-4:

18. From time-to-time, the President is required to inform _____ as to the state of the _____ and recommend actions to be taken.

19. With respect to checks and balances between branches of government, the President is not authorized to call joint sessions of Congress. _____ (a) True (b) False

20. The President is responsible for proper relationships with _____, ascertaining the upholding of the Nation's _____, commissioning offices, and generally overseeing the "_____" in a manner consistent with the Constitution.

21. Neither the President nor Vice President may be impeached for trivial offenses. _____

(a) True (b) False

22. Impeachment automatically implies removal from office. _____

(a) True (b) False

23. Impeachable offenses include high crimes and misdemeanors, such as _____

(a) perjury (b) abuse of authority (c) misuse of assets (d) ***dereliction*** of duty

(e) treason (f) all of these (g) only a and d (h) all except b

Summary:

24. Executive functions include either signing into law or rejecting Congressional proposals, managing the work of all government _____, evaluating and reporting to Congress on the _____, and projecting a vision to improve the state of the Nation.

25. The role of the President can be summed up in two words: effective _____.

26. To former President Eisenhower, the supreme quality of leadership was _____.

27. General MacArthur added to that the qualities of _____, _____, and _____.

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28. An effective President must be able to inspire and unify people around his _____, build a leadership _____ to implement the vision, and communicate the step-by-step process to transform it into _____.

29. You can conclude that the most important qualification for the Office of President of the United States is _____.

(a) gender (b) ethnicity (c) character

30. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 5:
Article III: The Judicial Branch

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Article III of the US Constitution deals with the _____.

2. Federal judges are appointed for a tenure of _____.

   (a) life (b) good behavior (c) neither of these

3. Federal courts ***adjudicate*** cases based upon _____.

   (a) the Constitution (b) laws enacted by Congress (c) US disputes concerning other nations

   (d) all of these (e) only a and b

4. The Supreme Court has _____ in cases pertaining to ambassadors and other public officials, and in cases in which a state is involved.

   (a) ***appellate jurisdiction*** (b) o***riginal jurisdiction*** (c) adjudicative jurisdiction

5. In all other cases, the Supreme Court has _____.

   (a) ***appellate jurisdiction*** (b) o***riginal jurisdiction*** (c) adjudicative jurisdiction

6. All crimes, except impeachment cases, are tried in the state in which they were committed.

   _____ (a) True (b) False

7. The only crime defined in the Constitution is _____, which takes some form of giving _____ and _____ to enemies of the United States.

8. Appellate courts hear cases from _____ courts and other designated courts.

9. The United States is divided into _____ federal districts which are organized into _____ regional circuits.

10. Appellate Court juries are concerned with correct application of the law in appealed cases

    _____ (a) True (b) False

11. Judgements of most _____ Court cases stand, creating many ***legal precedents***. (a) Federal (b) District (c) Appellate

12. The Supreme Court attempts to hear most of the cases presented to it by lower courts.

    _____ (a) True (b) False

13. Each state and the District of Columbia has at least one _____ Court.

    (a) Federal (b) District (c) Appellate

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14. Bankruptcy Courts operate within the _____ Court system

(a) Federal (b) Appellate (c) District

15. Article I Courts or Legislative Courts function in US Territories in the same manner as _____ Courts in the States.

(a) Federal (b) District (c) Appellate

16. The inscription over the entrance to the Supreme Court reads, "_____ _____."

17. Article IV of the US Constitution deals with relationships between states aa well as between states and the federal government. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. Section 2 deals with the right of _____.

19. _____ concerning slaves was cancelled by the _____ Amendment which abolished _____ in the United States.

20. Section 3 has to do with the admission of new states to the Union. _____

(a) True (b) False

21. Section 4 guarantees a _____ form of government to the states, as well as protection from foreign invasions and domestic uprisings.

(a) Democratic (b) Republican (c) Socialist (d) Communist

22. Article V has to do with Constitutional _____ procedures.

23. Which is NOT an element in amendment proceedings? _____.

(a) Congress may originate an amendment in a joint session of House and Senate by a two-thirds vote.

(b) The President approves or vetoes the amendment.

(c) Two-thirds of state legislatures may call for a Constitutional Convention to propose amendments.

(d) A majority vote of three-fourths of state legislatures or state ratification Conventions constitutes ratification.

24. The Constitution imposes a seven-year limit on proposed amendments to be ratified. _____

(a) True (b) False

25. Article VI deals with the supremacy of the _____ and _____.

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26. All officers of the United States are required to _____.

(a) swear an oath of allegiance to the United states

(b) swear an oath of allegiance to the Constitution

(c) swear an oath of allegiance to their state of origin

(d) assent to a religious test

(e) all of these

(f) only a and b

(g) only b and c

27. Article VII sets forth the ratification process for the original thirteen states, by which the Constitution would become the Supreme Law of the Land. _____

(a) True (b) False

28. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

**Score your activities.
Correct errors. Review this section.
Request your section quiz. Remember: you may be exempt from the chapter test if you score 85% or higher on all three section quizzes.**

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 6:
The Bill of Rights

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The raging debate between the _____ and the _____ threatened the _____ of the new Constitution.

2. The Bill of Rights was accomplished through the amendment process of Article V of the Constitution and was ratified two years after the Constitution was ratified. _____

   (a) True (b) False

3. Jefferson's comments that there had been enough opposition to the Constitution to force adoption of a bill of rights, while leaving sufficient power to the federal government, could be considered a "win-win" for both federalists and anti-federalists. _____

   (a) True (b) False

4. The First Amendment clearly identifies a wall of separation between church and state, meaning that public displays of religion, prayer and Bible reading in school, etc. are all unconstitutional. _____ (a) True (b) False

5. List the five freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

6. The Second Amendment guarantees individual gun rights as well as providing for a militia to protect citizens. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. The third Amendment provides for the quartering of soldiers in homes during war time. _____

   (a) True (b) False

8. Amendment Four details the rights of individuals against unreasonable _____ _____, and the process of issuing _____ that must be based on _____, as well as a description of the place and persons to be searched and or seized.

9. Amendment Five addresses the following basic rights EXCEPT: _____ _____.

   (a) In general, a person accused of a ***capital crime*** must first be indicted by a grand jury.
   (b) No double-jeopardy or being tried for the same crime twice.
   (c) No unreasonable search and seizure.
   (d) No one can be forced to testify against himself.
   (e) No one can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
   (f) Private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation.

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10. According to Amendment Six, concerning criminal prosecutions, the accused _____ _____.

(a) has a right to a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury
(b) is to be tried in the district where the crime was committed
(c) is to be told the nature of the accusations against him
(d) is to be confronted with witnesses against him
(e) can obtain favorable witnesses and legal counsel
(f) all of these
(g) all except b

11. Amendment Seven basically reiterates the right of trial by jury and the prohibition of double jeopardy. _____ (a) True (b) False

12. The Eighth Amendment stipulates there be no excessive_____ or _____, and no _____.

13. Amendment Nine certifies that the various rights enumerated in the Constitution shall not be twisted to deny or detract from any other rights. _____

(a) True (b) False

14. Amendment Ten specifies that the powers not delegated to the federal government by the _____, nor prohibited by it to the _____, are reserved to the states or to the _____.

15. The law of "due process", so prevalent in Western hemisphere law is rooted in the _____ _____ of 1215.

16. **Arrange the milestones of British-American human rights in chronological order:**

_____ (a) Petition of Rights _____ (b) Charter of Virginia

_____ (c) Magna Carta _____ (d) British Bill of Rights

_____ (e) American Bill of Rights _____ (f) US Constitution

17. All Colonies-become-States emphasized individual rights either in the main body of their _____, or in an attached bill of rights.

18. Individual freedom was (and is) considered a _____.

19. **Write the Life Principle.** "_____ _____"

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Current ***connotations*** of the word *rights* may not be what the Founders intended in America's founding documents. _____ (a) True (b) False

2. The first declaration of rights by American Colonists was made by the_____ _____ in _____.

   (a) First Continental Congress in 1774 (b) Declaration of Independence in 1776

   (c) Constitution in 1789 (d) Stamp Act Congress in 1765

   (e) Virginia Bill of Rights in 1776 (f) Second Continental Congress in 1775

3. The concerns voiced by the Colonists at that time centered on the unjust denial of their ***inherent*** rights as British citizens by the Crown, specifically _____.

   (a) no taxation without representation in Parliament

   (b) the right of trial by jury

   (c) the right to petition Parliament for redress of grievances

   (d) the right to keep and bear arms

   (e) all of these

   (f) all except d

   (g) all except c

4. The second declaration of American rights, proclaimed to the world on July 4, 1776, we know as the _____.

5. This Declaration clarified the issue of the individual rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as being unalienable or God-given. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. The _____ of _____ pertained to the governance of US territories that later became states.

7. **Refer to The Northwest Ordinance in your Student Resource Kit (SRK).** What was the geographic location of the territories governed by this Ordinance? _____ _____.

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8. This document preceded the Constitution's Bill of Rights, and thus has been called our first national bill of rights and the "_____."

9. Provisions established (in the first Fourteen Sections) included _____.

(a) establishment of a representative territorial government extending into statehood

(b) property and inheritance rights downline

(c) laws and regulations pertaining to governors, assemblies, and judiciary

(d) voting rights and governmental processes

(e) all of these

(f) all except b

10. The Six Articles that followed served as a binding agreement between the states and territories. _____ (a) True (b) False

11. The First Article guaranteed _____.

12. Which did Article Two NOT provide? _____

(a) Writ of Habeas Corpus

(b) trial by jury

(c) proportionate legislative representation

(d) common law judicial proceedings

(e) presumption of innocence till proven guilty

(f) the ***bona fide*** right to keep and bear arms

(g) protection from extreme fines and cruel, unusual punishments

(h) protection of liberty rights and property

13. Article Three had to do with education, religion and Indian rights. _____

(a) True (b) False

14. The most-often quoted passage from The Northwest Ordinance states, "_____, _____, and _____, being necessary to good _____ and the _____ of mankind, schools and the means of _____ shall forever be encouraged."

15. Articles Four and Five detail how states could create other territories with laws, constitutions, and representative governments. _____ (a) True (b) False

16. Article Six declared that _____ was not allowed in the territories.

(a) slavery (b) armaments (c) taking advantage of Indian lands

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17. The wording of the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865, prohibiting _____ in the United States, came directly from the _____.

18. The purpose of multiple details of rights, liberties, and government structure was to limit government and insure individual liberty. _____

(a) True (b) False

19. List the four Foundational Documents or ***Organic Laws*** of the United States in order of their ***inception***: _____,

_____,

_____, and

_____.

20. **Write the Life Principle.** "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The first freedom of the First Amendment is freedom of_____.

   (a) religion (b) press (c) assembly (d) petition (e) speech

2. The freedom that the Founders counted as basic to all others was freedom of _____.

   (a) religion (b) press (c) assembly (d) petition (e) speech

3. The original intent of the wording, "*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,"* means that _____.

   (a) there is a wall of separation between government and religion which disallows the mention of God in public life

   (b) any supposed wall of separation between church and State was meant to prevent government intrusion into religion

   (c) Congress is forbidden to establish a State church

   (d) all of these

   (e) only a and b

   (f) only b and c

4. The Founders and succeeding generations represented an era of _____ _____ as the ***underpinnings*** of the United States _____.

5. The Founders' dealings with religious liberty themes were based on (the) _____ _____.

   (a) major world religions of that era

   (b) Judeo-Christian beliefs

   (c) ***cult*** and ***antithetical*** considerations

   (d) Native American religions

   (e) all forms of supernatural beliefs

6. Foundational rights ultimately produce _____ rights, which evolve into _____ rights, which become our _____ rights in America.

7. Freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and petition can be classed as _____ rights.

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8. According to Benjamin Franklin, censoring free speech (silencing opposition) would be an effective strategy for overthrowing a nation. _____ (a) True (b) False

9. Which of the following would NOT be classified as a form of censorship? _____

_____

(a) "politically-correct" speech and writings

(b) disallowing opposing opinions via threats, intimidation

(c) removing dissident views from public platforms and online

(d) stating objective facts without bias

(e) suppressing scientific data that does not support a preconceived outcome

(f) students being graded-down/humiliated for voicing views different than teachers

10. ***Personal sovereignty*** rights are defined and empowered by one's conscience, but end where another's personal sovereignty rights begin. _____

(a) True (b) False

11. The basic purpose of government is to grant and protect individual rights. _____

(a) True (b) False

12. The Founders asserted the need of a _____ if the Republic is to endure.

13. To that point, President Reagan warned, "_____

_____.

It must be _____

(to our children)."

14. Because *"the philosophy of the school room in one generation will be the philosophy of the government in the next"*, students should do all EXCEPT_____ _____

_____.

(a) learn about and stand up for the original intent of the Constitution

(b) make political choices consistent with the Constitution

(c) recognize and support Constitutional ***neutering***

(d) be pro-active in defense of liberties

(e) challenge public officials who violate Constitutional principles

15. **Write the Life Principle.** "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The Constitution was established to _____ and _____ the rights of Americans, as well as not to _____ citizens from defending their own rights.

2. The Second Amendment guarantees *"...the right of the people to* _____ _____ (which) *shall not*_____."

3. A government that fears the rebellion of its people against the regime's ***draconian*** measures will seek to disarm its citizens. _____ (a) True (b) False

4. Encroaching gun control laws basically serve to incrementally disarm law-abiding citizens, while criminals disregard gun laws. _____ (a) True (b) False

5. You could conclude that individual ownership of firearms serves as a motivation for criminal . behavior. _____ (a) True (b) False

6. The Third Amendment has to do with _____.

   (a) quartering British troops during the Revolutionary War

   (b) quartering US troops in wartime

   (c) quartering US troops in peacetime

   (d) all of these

   (e) only a and b

   (f) only b and c

7. Amendment Four guarantees *"The right of the people to be secure in their* _____, _____, _____, *and effects against unreasonable* _____ _____ ...."

8. Searches and seizures have to be based on reasonableness and _____, and require a legal _____ with details of what is to be searched and seized.

9. Amendment Five deals with the rights of _____ for those who have been accused of _____ or other serious crimes.

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10. Which is NOT a provision or consideration of this Amendment? _____

(a) the process of indictment by a grand jury

(b) trial by jury of one's peers

(c) double jeopardy

(d) self-incrimination

(e) due process pertaining to life, liberty, and property

(f) protecting property/***eminent domain***

11. Amendment VI guarantees the right to a _____.

12. According to this Amendment, a fair trial means _____.

(a) it is one that is public and speedy

(b) it employs an impartial jury

(c) it is conducted in the state/district where crime was committed

(d) the accused has the right to know charges against him

(e) the accused has the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses against him

(f) the accused has the right to compel witnesses to testify on his behalf

(g) the accused has the right to legal counsel

(h) all of these

(h) only b, d, and f

13. Amendment VII deals with trial by jury in federal criminal cases in which the "bail" was originally set at twenty dollars. _____ (a) True (b) False

14. Amendment VIII has to do with fair _____ and _____, specifically no _____ bail and no _____ _____ punishments.

15. The right of being considered innocent till proven guilty is assumed in this amendment, as any bail or punishments are meted-out *after* conviction of a crime._____

(a) True (b) False

16. Amendment IX was a clarification of certain rights, in that the failure to mention various rights did not negate any _____ or _____ rights.

17. Amendment X states that, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the _____, nor prohibited by it to the _____, are reserved to the _____, respectively, or to the _____.

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18. In summary, the Bill of Rights was instituted to limit the _____ _____from violating the rights of the _____and the _____.

19. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 10:
Is Our Constitution a Living Document?

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. In Article V of the Constitution, the Founders initiated a ***meticulous***, two-step process for _____.

   (a) insuring the Constitution remains a living document

   (b) amending the Constitution

   (c) both of these

   (d) neither of these

2. The Constitution has had a total of _____ Amendments in over 225 years of its existence.

   (a) 33 (b) 10 (c) 27 (d) 17

3. Judges, all too often, have negated the Founders' original meaning of the Constitution via an evolving interpretation of the wording. _____ (a) True (b) False

4. Amendment Eleven has to do with the issue of states suing individuals of another state. _____

   (a) True (b) False

5. Article II, Section one of the Constitution, dealing with the _____, was modified by Amendment Twelve in _____, which was necessitated by the emerging _____ system of politics.

6. President Lincoln's foremost motives in the Civil War were _____ _____ and preservation of _____.

7. Lincoln's ***Emancipation*** Proclamation in 1863 was an historic turning point that immediately freed thousands of slaves. _____ (a) True (b) False

8. **Review. Number the following events in their chronological order:**

   _____ (a) President Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation.

   _____ (b) Thousands of former slaves joined the Union Army.

   _____ (c) African slaves arrive in Virginia.

   _____ (d) The Thirteenth Amendment becomes law.

   _____ (e) The Civil War begins

   _____ (f) Importation of slaves halted

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9. The _____ struck down slavery in the United States.

10. The Southern States' restriction of former slaves' rights precipitated passage of the Fourteenth Amendment. _____ (a) True (b) False

11. Section One, subpoint one, had to do with _____issues for all persons born or _____ in the United States.

12. Subpoints two-four dealt with citizen privileges and ***immunities***, _____ of law, and equal _____ under the law.

13. Section Two declared all citizens be counted as "_____" for representation in Congress (thus negating the Three-Fifths Compromise during pre-Constitutional ratification debates). It also established the right of 21-year old black males to _____.

14. Section Three essentially prohibited Confederates from holding any state or federal government positions. _____ (a) True (b) False

15. Section Four further punished the South monetarily by denying military pensions and other benefits. _____ (a) True (b) False

16. Section Five gave _____ enforcement power for the Amendment's provisions.

(a) Congress (b) the President (c) both of these (d) neither of these

17. The Fifteenth Amendment clearly stated that "*The right of citizens of the United States to _____ shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of _____, _____, or previous condition of servitude*.

18. Which Amendments have been called the Civil War or Reconstruction Amendments?

_____

19. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____."

Score your activities. Correct errors. Review this section. Request your section quiz. Remember: you may be exempt from the chapter test if you score 85% or higher on all three section quizzes.

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 11:
Bringing the Constitution Up-To-Date

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The first income tax imposed on American citizens was during the Civil War Era and was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. _____ (a) True (b) False

2. The _____ Amendment, allowing for a federal income tax, was instituted by then President _____ in 1909, and was ratified in _____.

3. Which was NOT a provision of the 17th Amendment in revising the means by which Senators were elected? _____.

   (a) Each State legislature was to elect two Senators.

   (b) Senators were to be elected for a six-year term.

   (c) Senators were to be elected by popular vote in each State

   (d) Senate vacancies were to be filled by temporary appointment of the Governor

4. The 18th Amendment, known as Prohibition, was ratified in 1919 by all but one State in an effort to counteract the harmful effects of alcoholism on the Nation. _____

   (a) True (b) False

5. Methods of enforcing the new law were _____ and spawned more problems.

   (a) moderate (b) weak (c) strong

6. The _____ set the stage for repeal of Prohibition.

   (a) Great Depression (b) election of Franklin Roosevelt (c) Volstead Act

   (d) all of these (e) only a and b (f) only b and c

7. Prohibition was repealed by the _____ Amendment in _____.

8. You could conclude that Congress did not follow usual ratification protocol due to fears of the Amendment being defeated. _____ (a) True (b) False

9. _____ pioneered the way for female suffrage.

   (a) New York (b) Wyoming (c) Seventeen new states in the Union

10. Ratification of the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote, hinged on the vote of one man, illustrating the critical difference just one vote can make. _____

    (a) True (b) False

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11. The 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920 by all but one State that waited till 1984 to ratify. _____ (a) True (b) False

12. The purpose of the _____ Amendment was to reduce the problems caused by a ***lame-duck*** session of Congress or presidential term

13. General elections are held in _____. However, the President and Vice President Elect do not take office until noon on _____ of the New Year, while Senators and Representatives assume office at noon on _____.

14. Term limits for the President and Vice President were established by the _____ Amendment.

15. A Vice President who finishes the term of a President who is unable to complete his term of office is entitled to an unqualified two full terms as President, if elected. _____

(a) True (b) False

16. The 23rd Amendment authorizes Washington, DC 'State stature' regarding electors in Presidential elections. _____ (a) True (b) False

17. The 24th Amendment nullified the assessment of a _____ in all States.

18. The _____ Amendment defines the process of Presidential succession in the event the President is unable to fulfill his term.

19. The 26th Amendment herein lowered the voting age from 21 to _____ years of age.

20. The 27th Amendment has to do with the compensation for services of the President, Senators, and Representatives. _____ (a) True (b) False

21. The Constitution embodies _____ Articles and _____ Amendments, and is the _____.

22. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Which Articles of the Constitution deal with the three branches of government? _____

2. The system of checks-and-balances constitutes a _____ regarding our Constitutional liberties.

   (a) hazard (b) safeguard (c) non-entity

3. The ***check*** part of checks-and-balances refers, in essence, to balancing the national checkbook.
   _____ (a) True (b) False

4. _____ can override a President's veto of a proposed law, and the _____ can declare the proposed law to be unconstitutional.

5. The _____ appoints Supreme Court justices, but they must be confirmed by the _____, and the _____ holds the power of impeachment of all federal _____, including Supreme Court Justices.

6. The _____ has the power to reject or ratify _____ made by the _____.

7. Which part of the Constitution calls for a census to be taken every ten years? _____.

   (a) the Bill of Rights (b) Article I (c) Article III

8. The claim that the Constitution is outdated is a valid claim, based on its history. _____

   (a) True (b) False

9. Revenue bills and impeachment proceedings originate in the _____.

   (a) House (b) Senate (c) Judiciary

10. The _____ has sole power to ratify treaties and conduct an impeachment trial.

11. An impeachment trial is prosecuted by _____ Managers.

    (a) Judiciary (b) House (c) Senate

12. A _____ vote of chamber members is required to convict an impeached officer.

    (a) majority (b) 2/3 (c) 3/4

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13. A guilty verdict may be appealed to the Supreme Court within a certain time frame. _____

(a) True (b) False

14. You could conclude that the House of Representatives is also known as the "People's House" because _____.

(a) they are elected every two years

(b) they are theoretically "closer " to those who elected them

(c) there are more of them per state than there are Senators

(d) all of these

(e) only a and b

15. Joint Committees are comprised of all the committees of either House. _____

(a) True (b) False

16. Which is NOT a Standing Joint Committee? _____.

(a) Joint Economic Committee

(b) Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies

(c) Joint Committee on the Library

(d) Joint Committee on Printing

(e) Joint Committee on Taxation

17. The House has _____ Standing Committees.

18. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Shadow senators form a ***deliberative*** body known as the "council of elders". _____

   (a) True (b) False

2. Senators are elected for _____-year terms on a staggered basis so that approximately _____ of the body is elected every _____ years.

3. General elections for federal and state office-holders are held in _____-numbered years on the first _____ after the first _____ in _____.

4. In what way are Congressional vacancies filled? _____

   (a) By means of a special election (b) by gubernatorial appointment

   (c) both of these (d) neither of these

5. The Constitution authorizes the Senate to convene _____ each year.

   (a) on December 3rd (b) on January 3rd (c) as designated by Senators

6. The practice of *seniority* for Congressional preference in privileges and assignments is based on the member's _____ (a) age (b) Party (c) tenure

7. The Majority Party, or some coalition thereof, largely determines the Senate operations. _____

   (a) True (b) False

8. The ex officio President of the Senate, and vote tie-breaker, is the _____.

   (a) Vice-President (b) President ***pro tempore*** (c) Majority leader

9. The President pro tempore is usually the member with the most _____ in the _____ Party, whose job description is more of a _____.

10. The job of each Party's "whip" is to exert pressure on party members to tow the Party line, vote in unison with Party directives, and not "jump ship" to vote with the other Party. _____

    (a) True (b) False

11. Each political Party's ***platform***, consisting of many ***planks*** or issues, constitutes a display of what each Party stands for: its _____ and _____.

12. ***Pages*** are elected by the Senate, along with other organizational officers. _____

    (a) True (b) False

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13. According to Senate ***protocol***, a Senator not in accord with _____ concerning reviewing, changing, or killing a bill can place a previously communicated _____ on the measure.

14. Senators who wish to speak must stand and be recognized by the _____.

(a) Majority Leader (b) Minority Leader (c) presiding officer

15. A _____ is a tactic employed by a Senator to delay or defeat a bill; however, the Senate can _____, ending the debate, by a three-fifths vote on any measure besides a rule change, which requires a two-thirds vote.

16. Like the House, the majority of Senate work is done by means of _____.

(a) ***dilatory*** debate (b) filibusters (c) committees

Match the following Senate committees with their basic functions for # 17-20.

17. Standing Committees	(a) special purpose, temporary,investigative
18. Select Committees	(b) conduct business between House /Senate, comprised of House/Senate members
19. Joint Committees	(c) reconcile House/Senate bill differences, comprised of House/Senate members
20. Conference Committees	(d) most important, formulate most laws

21. Senate committees are classed as _____, _____, or _____ based on the relative nature or _____ the issues involve.

22. Most Standing Committees are considered as Class B Committees. _____

(a) True (b) False

23. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 14:
The Executive Branch of Government

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The President of the United States, as _____, is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of all national laws.

   (a) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

   (b) Executive Office of the President (EOP)

   (c) Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces

2. The OMB _____.

   (a) prepares and manages the President's budget

   (b) oversees other agencies' budget activities

   (c) advises White House officials on policy issues

   (d) all of these

   (e) only a and b

3. The title of each department head in the President's Cabinet is "Secretary", followed by the department name. _____ (a) True (b) False

4. It is the duty of the _____ to protect the Nation militarily, as well as providing humanitarian and disaster relief services.

   (a) Secretary of Defense (b) Department of Defense (c) Joint Chiefs of Staff

5. The Department of Defense is the _____ governmental agency.

6. The Department of _____ oversees agriculture, food production safety and programs, and environmental _____.

7. The Department of Commerce provides _____ support to business and industry, as well as assistance to, and enforcement of, _____ trade agreements.

8. As education is constitutionally mandated, the Department of Education was instituted shortly before the Civil War in 1857 to insure American educational excellence. _____

   (a) True (b) False

9. The Department of Education is the _____ Cabinet post with the third largest budget and subject to _____ that, over time, have moved US educational performance from near the top of international _____ to near the bottom.

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10. For which is the Department of Energy is NOT responsible? _____.

    (a) joining several government energy offices
    (b) advancing US energy and economic security
    (c) regulating energy development and usage
    (d) developing alternative energy sources
    (e) nuclear security and environmental cleanup

11. The Department of Health and Human Services _____.

    (a) exists to protect the health of US citizens
    (b) studies disease and food and drug safety issues
    (c) administers Medicare and Medicaid
    (d) oversees the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
    (e) oversees the Centers of Disease (CDC) and National Institutes of health (NIH)
    (f) all of these
    (g) all except d

12. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) functions to protect the US from terrorism at home and abroad by various means, including the ***ferreting out*** of _____ and protecting our _____.

13. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) seeks to provide affordable _____ (aka "Projects") and build sustainable communities free from _____.

14. The mission of The Department of _____ is to guard America's natural resources, honor her commitments to Indian tribes, and US _____.

15. The mission of The Department of Justice, headed by the _____, is to enforce the _____, seek just punishment for law-breakers, and to ensure fair and impartial administration of _____ for all Americans.

16. The basic mission of the Department of Labor is to develop welfare programs for job seekers and retirees, as well as to improve working conditions and assure benefits. _____

    (a) True (b) False

17. The _____ is responsible to execute the President's foreign policies through _____ and diplomatic relations with other nations.

18. The Department of Transportation seeks to ensure a safe and efficient _____ _____ in line with National interests.

19. The basic purpose of the Treasury Department is to collect taxes, print money, and make economic policy. _____ (a) True (b) False

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20. The mission of the Department of Veteran's Affairs is to serve and honor our _____.

21. Additional Presidential Executive duties include all EXCEPT_____.

(a) making appointments requiring Senate approval
(b) making appointments not requiring Senate approval
(c) enacting legislation with Congress
(d) signing or vetoing slation
(e) granting pardons and ***commutations***
(f) making treaties with other nations
(g) delivering a State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress each January

22. Who or what is responsible for prosecuting a war? _____

(a) the Constitution (b) the joint Chiefs of Staff

(c) the President (d) Congress

23. Presidential Executive Orders and Proclamations have the force of law as long as they are not revoked by Congress. _____ (a) True (b) False

24. A "peace-through-strength" posture includes Presidential stationing of troops in strategic locations and _____ on the globe to maintain peace, as well as to quell _____ (aka riots) in the homeland.

25. Bestowing the Medal of Honor on deserving persons, placing a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and visiting military sites are considered Presidential _____ Responsibilities

(a) Wartime (b) Peacetime (c) Ceremonial

26. Due to the enormous responsibility of steering the government of the United States as the leader of the free world, voters are called upon to disregard lesser issues of gender, ethnicity, rhetoric and Party affiliation in a candidate, and focus instead on the more critical issues of _____ , _____, and _____.

27. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Article III of the Constitution authorized the creation of a Supreme Court and three different types of subordinate courts. _____ (a) True (b) False

2. The Judiciary Act of 1798 provided the Supreme Court with one Chief Justice and five _____, the number of which has changed over time due to various Congressional _____.

3. Since 1869, the total number of Supreme Court Justices has remained at _____.

   (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 11

4. List, in order, the top three major courts in the US Court System: _____, _____, _____

5. _____ Courts hear appeals/cases from lower _____ Courts which are powerful and, have the ability to establish legal _____.

6. The 94 _____ Courts are _____ courts and are found in every US state and territory, as well as the District of Columbia, and hear both Federal and bankruptcy cases.

7. _____ rulings have sometimes changed the course of history.

   (a) Supreme Court (b) Circuit Court (c) District Court

8. Thomas Jefferson feared the Supreme Court had too much power, and that its rulings would twist the meaning of the Constitution. _____ (a) True (b) False

9. Jefferson plainly expressed fears about the danger(s) of _____.

   (a) ***judicial tyranny*** (b) oligarchical despotism (c) lifetime terms

   (d) ***judicial activism*** (e) not responsible to electorate (f) ***judicial restraint***

   (g) all of these (h) all except b (i) all except f

10. The role of the Supreme Court is to _____ laws according to the original meaning of the Constitution.

    (a) interpret (b) legislate (c) enforce

11. The_____ law suit found part of the Judicial Act of 1789 to be in conflict with the _____.

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12. The outcome of this case established the basis for _____ which called for the Supreme Court to examine all _____ passed by Congress.

13. You could conclude that in the Supreme Court case of Dred Scott v. Sanford, a certain amount of prejudice and _____ influenced their ruling.

(a) judicial activism (b) judicial review (c) judicial restraint

14. You could also conclude that this case added fuel to the fire that exploded into the Civil War four years later. _____ (a) True (b) False

15. The Supreme Court case of _____ in 1896 upheld state laws requiring _____ in public facilities which was termed, "separate but equal".

16. In the Supreme Court case of Brown v. the Board of Education in _____, the doctrine of "_____" was struck down regarding the Nation's schools and sparked the Civil Rights Movement.

17. You could conclude that this ruling, which was the beginning of the end of US segregation, was summarily welcomed by the public at large. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. The outcome of the 1963 Supreme Court Case of _____ is responsible for the _____ warning issued to offenders by police nationwide.

19. This warning is designed to protect an accused person's Fifth Amendment rights. _____

(a) True (b) False

20. The warning or notification consists of all of the following EXCEPT_____.

(a) informing the accused on how to appeal to the Supreme Court
(b) informing the accused of his right to remain silent
(c) informing the accused that anything he says may be used against him
(d) informing the accused of his right to an attorney

21. The Supreme Court case of Roe v. Wade in 1973 _____.

(a) overturned State Law.
(b) overturned historical pro-life precedents
(c) asserted that a woman's body is more important than her unborn child
(d) gave women the right to end the lives of their unborn children
(e) underscored the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"
(f) divided the Nation more than most other Court decisions
(g) all of these
(h) all except d
(i) all except e

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22. The Supreme Court case of _____ in 2000 had to do with vote recount discrepancies in a presidential election in the State of _____.

23. The Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) ruled that the original vote count would stand, thus deciding the outcome of the election for president. _____

(a) True (b) False

24. In 2013, in the case of States v. Windsor, SCOTUS struck down the 1996 _____ _____ (DOMA), a Federal law supporting marriage as between a man and a woman, thus mandating the recognition of _____ marriages.

25. **Write the Life Principle:** "_____

_____

_____

_____."

Score your activities. Correct errors. Review this section. Request your section quiz. Remember: you may be exempt from the chapter test if you score 85% or higher on all three section quizzes.

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