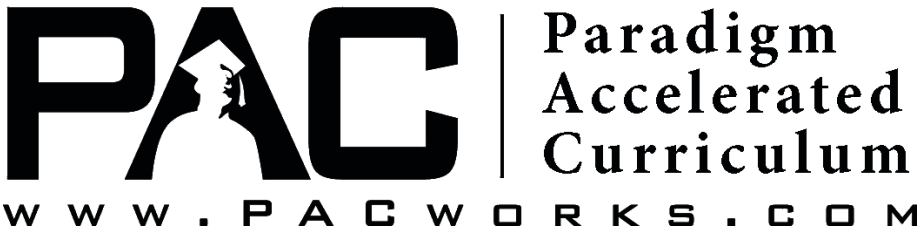
Principles and Precepts of Government



Chapter 3 Activities

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Government

Chapter 3, Section 1



Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 1: *Understanding Citizenship in a Republic*

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

1. US government begins with _____ that produce _____ and government structures designed to protect and energize citizens to maximize their _____.

2. The ***American Dream*** is only made possible through the components of ***American Exceptionalism.*** _____ (a) True (b) False

3. **Write (and memorize) the pledge of fidelity to the American flag:** "_____

_____

_____

_____

_____."

4. A republic is operated by _____, but is not a _____.

5. The US Republic is dedicated to the concept of _____.

(a) the majority rules (b) the minority rules (c) liberty and justice for all

(d) only a and b (e) only a and c

6. ***Natural rights*** are synonymous with civil rights. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. A modern Republican form of government denotes the government being officiated by the Republican political party. _____ (a) True (b) False

8. Ancient Greek and Roman Republics _____ to the American Republic.

(a) showed zero resemblance (b) evidenced some similarities

(c) were nearly identical

9. Plato held that there could be no civic peace and happiness without both civic and personal _____.

10. The definition of _____, from the Greek, means "the people rule".

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11. Grecian democracy amounted to _____.

(a) stabilizing their ***patriarchal*** system (b) the rule of few over many

(c) the rule of many over few (d) rule by monarchy or oligarchy

12. Factors in the collapse of the Roman Republic included _____.

(a) excessive expansionism (b) strong values of family and religion

(c) influx of foreign values, religions, cultures (d) all of these

(e) all except b

Match the philosophers with their beliefs (for # 13-19).

_____ 13. Man has only one natural right: self-preservation

_____ 14. Belief in a creator God

_____ 15. Man has inalienable rights: life, liberty, property ownership

_____ 16. Man is self-centered, cruel; needs strongest governance

_____ 17. Man has right of governance only with his consent

_____ 18. Did not sanction rebellion against the monarch

_____ 19. Citizens have a right to remove/replace tyrannical governments

a. Thomas Hobbs

b. John Locke

20. According to Founder Charles Carroll, a republic cannot continue to exist without _____, which (by implication) are best found in the _____, and constitute the best security for the duration of free _____.

21. Alexander Hamilton (in essence) warned that as riches and luxury increase in a society, virtue tends to be diminished, causing a departure from what undergirds a republic. _____

(a) True (b) False

22. The Tenth Amendment specifies that government powers are _____.

(a) enumerated or listed (b) delegated (c) defined

(d) all of these (e) none of these (f) only a and b

23. The sovereign governors of the American Republic are _____.

(a) the President and Congress (b) the Supreme Court (c) American citizens

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. The Constitution grants certain enumerated powers to the States and people; all other powers are entrusted to government. _____ (a) True (b) False

2. Of the three governmental types of British Colonies in America, most were classed as _____.

   (a) Royal (b) Charter (c) Proprietary

3. _____ Colonies operated on a profit motive with contracts between investors and the King and were allowed much self-sufficiency.

   (a) Royal (b) Charter (c) Proprietary

4. _____ Colonies were based on land grants from the King and were allowed the most leniency for self-government.

   (a) Royal (b) Charter (c) Proprietary

5. Power struggles seldom erupted between British governors and elected Assemblies. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. Each of the 50 US states has its own Constitutional _____ government based on its own constitution.

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

7. All state governments are modeled after the federal government in terms of the three branches of governance: _____, _____, and _____.

8. The governor, as the chief executive of each state, is responsible for _____.

   (a) enacting laws (b) adjudicating laws (c) enforcing laws

9. The legislative powers of each state include all EXCEPT _____.

   (a) enacting state laws (b) enforcing state laws

   (c) tax and budget legislation/approval (d) impeachments of state officials

10. The only state with a ***unicameral*** legislature is _____.

11. The jurisdiction of state courts is defined in the US Constitution. _____

    (a) True (b) False

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12. Each state has a Supreme Court which is the highest court in the _____.

13. ***Probate*** court would be under the jurisdiction of (a) _____.

(a) ***municipal court*** (b) Court of Appeals

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

14. States' procurement of judges includes _____.

(a) partisan elections (b) non-partisan elections

(c) selection by state legislatures (d) gubernatorial appointment

(e) a nominating commission of ***vets*** (f) merit selection of a nominating committee

(g) all except e (h) all except f

15. The Founders goal was to establish a co-dependent, impartial, yet accountable judiciary.

_____ (a) True (b) False

16. In 1832, Mississippi became the first state to elect _____.

17. During the ***Jacksonian period*** of American history, judges were selected according to which political party was in power. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. _____ judicial elections may be seen as an anti-corruption effort.

(a) partisan (b) non-partisan (c) independent

19. Federal and state judiciary systems operate in a (an) _____ manner.

(a) adversarial (b) independent (c) interlinking

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. Two basic types of local government structures exist in the US: _____, based on charters, and _____, based on geographic locations.

2. These basic types are organized on four levels: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

3. Local government of whatever kind is a responsibility of _____.

   (a) the federal government (b) the US Constitution

   (c) the 10th Amendment (d) the state

4. Of the 50 US States, 48 are organized into _____, while two states have county-like entities called _____ or _____.

5. In any case, county governments are responsible for all of the following EXCEPT:

   _____.

   (a) keeping the peace (law and order) (b) maintaining jails

   (c) collecting taxes (d) building and repairing roads

   (e) upholding city ordinances (f) recording deeds

   (g) keeping records of marriages, deaths (h) managing county business

6. Counties are divisions of townships with various responsibilities in different states. _____

   (a) True (b) False

7. Municipalities are authorized by _____ governments and are governed by elected _____, _____, or appointed _____ _____.

8. The best-known special district is the _____.

9. Municipalities in America began as self-governing communities which were of one culture and one religious persuasion. _____ (a) True (b) False

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10. Colonial municipalities spontaneously practiced a _____ form of self-government as free men, whereby voting became a ***precedent***.

(a) republican (b) democratic (c) socialist

(d) representative (e) only a and d (f) only b and c

11. State-chartered municipalities are subject to state restrictions unless their constitutions have a provision for _____, meaning they can enact ***ordinances*** without _____ approval.

12. According to Dillon's Rule, authority regulations for municipalities must be ***sanctioned*** by the state government, but with differing applications. _____

(a) True (b) False

13. Elected county entities and officials have the authority to enact county _____, manage details of county _____, and exercise limited _____ power.

14. Most county officials such as County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Sheriff, and County Attorney are appointed to their positions. _____ (a) True (b) False

15. County operations across the US _____.

(a) are nearly identical (b) bear no resemblance to each other

(c) vary greatly (d) none of these

16. One common denominator among US county governments is _____ _____.

(a) mostly law and order and judicial functions

(b) provisions for public utilities, libraries, parks, and the like

(c) convention centers, public transportation, and mental health services

(d) state courts, local law enforcement organized by county boundaries

17. The terms *township, precinct*, and *parish* all refer to the most basic form of local government. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. Townships are operative in _____ of the states of the US.

(a) all (b) half (c) less than half (d) more than half

19. Townships are authorized by the _____ and include both _____ and _____ services.

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20. You could conclude that citizens of Townships operate closest to a _____ form of government.

(a) pure republican (b) pure democratic (c) pure socialistic (d) none of these

21. Which is NOT a characteristic of districts? _____

(a) They are independent government units.

(b) They operate separately from regular local governments.

(c) Their boundaries overlap other governmental units.

(d) They are authorized by the county in which they operate.

(e) They must perform a specific public service.

(f) They are accountable to the public.

22. The two types of districts are _____ and _____.

23. _____ US school districts have state authority for taxation and ***eminent domain***.

(a) All (b) Few (c) Most

24. School districts are governed by school boards which are elected by citizens of the _____ _____.

(a) state (b) county (c) school district

25. In most matters pertaining to school districts, school boards have state-sanctioned authority executively, legislatively, and somewhat judicially. _____

(a) True (b) False

26. Most tax revenue for operating a school district derives from _____.

(a) the federal government (b) the state

(c) the county (d) the district

27. What do school districts and other special districts have in common? _____

(a) They operate under state law. (b) They provide public services.

(c) They are accountable to the public. (d) They are governed by boards.

(e) all of these (f) all except c

28. **Review. List the four major types of local government: _____, _____, _____, _____.**

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

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 4:
Representative Government

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

1. For my views to be accurately represented in government, I must vet and then vote for a person of like _____.

   (a) values and world view (b) gender and ethnicity (c) religion and political party

   (d) political convictions (e) all of these (f) only a and d

2. A representative can be either chosen, elected, or appointed to act or speak on behalf of his or her ***constituents***. _____ (a) True (b) False

3. Both _____ and _____ promulgated the concept that justice-oriented governments derive their power from the _____.

4. Each state is divided into _____ Districts which are recalibrated every ten years based on the US _____.

5. With a total of 435 Representatives in the House, each state elects variously eight to nine members – California being the exception._____

   (a) True (b) False

6. The membership of the House of Representatives has remained at a fixed 435 members since the Permanent Apportionment Act in _____.

   (a) 1911 (b) 1920 (c) 1929

7. US Protectorates and Washington, DC, send _____ to the House of Representatives who sit-in on business proceedings, but have no _____.

8. Representatives are elected in the General/National Election every ____ years in even-numbered years on the first _____ after the first _____ in _____.

9. Primary elections, caucuses or conventions serve the same purpose of electing party candidates to face-off opposite party candidates in the general election. _____

   (a) True (b) False

10. In primary elections, most states require (a/an) _____.

    (a) ***plurality vote*** (b) majority vote (c) "open primary"

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11. Which of the following powers does the House NOT have? _____

(a) originate all revenue bills

(b) impeachment of federal officers

(c) trial of impeached officials

(d) elect a President if general election produces no candidate with a majority vote

12. The House of Representatives was designed to represent the Nation's citizens, while the Senate was designed to represent state interests. _____

(a) True (b) False

13. Senators serve ____ year, staggered terms with a _____ of the membership being elected every _____ years.

14. Which of the following Congressional powers and proceedings serves to protect citizens from tyranny in government? _____

(a) the ***inherent*** check-and-balance system between US government branches

(b) the Senatorial power to confirm or reject Presidential appointments of federal officers

(c) the Senatorial power to adopt/amend Presidential treaties between US and other nations

(d) the Senatorial power to try an impeached federal official

(e) the Senatorial power to select a Vice-President if general election produces no candidate with a majority vote

(f) all of these

(g) all except d

15. Elected representatives have the responsibility to uphold the will of their constituents and to communicate with them. _____ (a) True (b) False

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

_____

_____

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 5:
The Election of a President

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

1. Presidential veto, veto override, and judicial review represent some of the Constitution's _____ systems.

2. In the power balance of Congress, the House represents the general public, based on population, while the Senate represents the states. _____ (a) True (b) False

3. General Elections for President and Vice-President are conducted in a (an)_____ manner. (a) direct (b) indirect (c) unrelated (d) haphazard

4. The ***Electoral College*** is located in the District of Columbia. _____

   (a) True (b) False

5. A pure democracy operates without _____ authority, which leads to _____, _____, and oppression.

6. The Founders had many issues to deal with as they formulated the Republic we have today, including _____.

   (a) histories of other nation's successes and failures

   (b) thirteen independent states with their own governing structures

   (c) riots, burning and pillaging in the streets

   (d) rapidly expanding population

   (e) the threat of war with France

   (f) all of these

   (g) only a, b, and d

   (h) only c and e

Number, in chronological order, the Electoral steps in declaring a Presidential/Vice Presidential Election winner, for # 7-10:

_____ **7.** the people's vote for the electors representing a set of candidates

_____ 8. the selection of electors for each set of candidates

_____ 9. the final tally of the votes of states by a joint session of Congress

_____ 10. the vote of the electors for a specific president and vice-president

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11. The Electoral College was created by the Founders _____.

(a) as a compromise between large and small states

(b) as a compromise between peoples' majority vote and election by Congress

(c) as a means of complicating Presidential elections

(d) all of these

(e) only a and b

12. In how many Presidential/General Elections in US history has the Electoral Vote elected a President over the popular vote? _____

13. Constitutional qualifications for electors specify that neither federal office holders nor state officials involved in any treasonous activities may serve as electors. _____

(a) True (b) False

14. Federal law dictates electoral voting parameters. _____ (a) True (b) False

15. Electors who forsake their pledges for a certain candidate are branded as _____.

16. In terms of electoral votes, the District of Columbia is considered like a _____ with _____ electoral votes.

17. Out of the total _____ electoral votes, _____ are necessary for a candidate to win election.

Match the times and seasons of a General Election year with the processes leading up to the election, for #18-23.

_____ 18. During the Spring	(a) Presidential debates reach their apexes.
_____ 19. During the Summer	(b) Primary elections and caucus continue.
_____ 20. January to June	(c) Candidates announce their intentions to run for president, campaigns are launched.
_____ 21. July to September	(d) Candidates are elected.
_____ 22. September and October	(e) Political party conventions nominate a candidate; a vice president is named by presidential candidate.
_____ 23. Early November	(f) Primary elections and caucus are begun.

24. On Election Day, Electoral College electors are "activated", as it were, by citizens casting their votes for their chosen candidate. _____ (a) True (b) False

25. Following the election, the _____ of each state certifies the list of candidates and electors and sends it to _____ and the National _____.

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26. Each state's Electors meet in their respective states in mid _____ after the election to cast separate ballots for _____ and _____ which are certified and sent to _____ and the National _____.

27. The official tally of Electoral votes is conducted by a joint session of Congress on January 6th following the November election. _____ (a) True (b) False

28. **Refer to electoral map on the chart.** List the states with the most electors with their numbers. _____(____), _____(____), _____(____), _____(____), _____(____), _____(____)

29. The Presidential Inauguration is held on _____ following the November election.

30. The Electoral College serves as safeguard against "*the tyranny of the majority*". _____

(a) True (b) False

31. **Refer to the election chart.** In chronological order, list the four major events of a National Election. _____, _____ _____, _____

32. **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



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

1. The basic participation of citizens in US government centers around the 3-Rs of Citizenship: _____, _____, and _____.

2. Our unalienable Rights are largely defined in the _____.

   (a) Declaration of Independence (b) Constitution (c) Bill of Rights

3. Our basic Rules are set forth in the _____.

   (a) Declaration of Independence (b) Constitution (c) Bill of Rights

   (d) Laws passed by Congress (e) all of these (f) only b and d

4. For every right and privilege enjoyed by US citizens, a corresponding _____ exists.

5. Both rights and privileges can be classified as ***entitlements***. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. The first right set forth in the Declaration of Independence is the concept of equal _____ of personhood.

7. ***Unimpinged***, ***hedonistic***, ***aggrandizement*** fits the Founders definition of the "pursuit of happiness".

   _____ (a) True (b) False

8. America's Founders based their concepts of liberty on _____.

   (a) rediscovered concepts of the Enlightenment (b) the Bible (c) both of these

9. Responsible management of personal rights is summed up in two words: _____ _____.

10. True equality, in terms of our unalienable rights, simply means _____.

11. Major world views have begun to reach consensus on the question, "What is life?" _____

    (a) True (b) False

12. To demonstrate responsible _____, I need to evaluate my purpose in life and what am I doing about it.

13. The unalienable right of "the pursuit of happiness" is embodied in what has been called the _____ , and is available through equal opportunity, good _____, and hard _____.

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14. The Constitution upholds a citizen's right to a personal _____, no matter how strange it may seem to others.

15. The Founders considered _____ to be a critical part of the laws of the Land.

16. The First Amendment protects all speech and expression, regardless of damage caused to others.

_____ (a) True (b) False

17. Which of the following is/are NOT protected by the First Amendment? _____

(a) child pornography (b) extortion (c) incitement (d) perjury

(e) plagiarism (f) death threats (g) all of these (h) only c and e

18. The Second Amendment underscores the right of _____, while the _____ Amendment protects one's property.

19. Since the liberties we inherited (and often take for granted) do not exist in many parts of the world, we bear the _____ of maintaining and _____ them for ourselves and our posterity.

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

_____

_____."

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Government

Chapter 3, Section 2



Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 7:
Public Rights and Responsibilities

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

1. _____ involve personal rights in relation to the rights of others.

2. The search for the original intent of the Founders on various issues cannot be facilitated by a ***secular*** mindset on the part of the researchers. _____ (a) True (b) False

3. The ***antithesis*** of the truths promulgated by the Enlightenment and _____ is known as _____.

4. Which of the following concepts does NOT represent ***postmodernism***? _____

   (a) denial of objective truth (b) support for law and order (c) anti-rationality

   (d) illogicalness, unreality (e) "Cancel Culture" (f) only c and d

5. Free speech and freedom of the press are without restriction. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. The general, three-fold responsibility standard for a free press involves _____, _____, and _____.

7. More specifically, integrity and responsibility in a free press call for holding Government _____ to the citizenry, publicizing pertinent _____, _____ citizens to augment informed decision-making, and _____ the populace.

8. The bottom-line purpose of a free press in a republic is to be: _____.

   (a) technological (b) ideological (c) manipulative (d) informative

9. Unfortunately, as John Adams observed, the ideal of a responsible press with unbiased reporting falls short of materializing when the media resorts to deception and trickery. _____

   (a) True (b) False

10. The first ever written document having to do with freedom of assembly was the _____.

    (a) Magna Carta (b) English Bill of Rights

    (c) Declaration of the Rights of Man (d) Pennsylvania Declaration of Rights

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11. Constitutionally, cases in which freedom of assembly can be abridged include those that _____.

(a) agree with government policies (b) oppose government policies

(c) engage in threatening activities (d) only a and b

12. The right to protest, demonstrate, participate in marches and sit-ins derive most directly from the right to _____ assemble.

13. Every right enjoyed by citizens requires personal _____ and respect for other peoples' viewpoints.

14. The concept of a person's home being his 'castle' dates back to a British judicial ruling in _____ and is mirrored in the Constitution's Third and Fourth Amendments, guaranteeing _____ and _____ against government intrusion.

15. The Thirteenth Amendment applies to all forms of human trafficking. _____

(a) True (b) False

16. **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 of the following is Not a part of the Rule of Law? _____

   (a) pertains to all US persons, institutions, entities

   (b) accountable to all publicly promulgated laws

   (c) equally enforced and independently ***adjudicated***

   (d) consistent with international human rights standards

   (e) adheres to principals of supremacy of law

   (f) equality before the law, accountability to the law

   (g) fairness in application of the law, separation of powers

   (h) participation in decision-making, legal certainty

   (i) ***arbitrariness*** in procedural and legal transparency

   (j) none of these

2. The _____ defines legal_____ of US citizens' guaranteed rights.

3. These rights pertain to the rights of persons accused of _____ crimes.

   (a) capital (b) infamous (c) misdemeanor (d) all of these (e) only a and b

4. The role of government is to _____

   (a) protect citizens and their property (b) control citizens' lives

   (c) provide housing, education, and welfare (d) all of these

5. One of the oldest legal doctrines of Western Civilization is that of _____.

6. "Pleading the Fifth" pertains to an accused person exercising his Fifth Amendment right not to incriminate himself. _____ (a) True (b) False

7. In accordance with the legal doctrine of _____, the government has the right to take private property for the common good, with just _____.

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8. According to the Fourteenth Amendment,_____.

(a) states cannot make or enforce laws that countermand Constitutional law

(b) citizens cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law

(c) citizens are not to be denied equal protection of the law

(d) all of these

(e) only a and b

9. The right of trial by jury had its roots in the _____.

(a) Magna Carta (b) British Common Law (c) Declaration of Independence

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

10. The Sixth Amendment addresses four, basic citizen rights in criminal prosecutions:

- a _____ public trial by an _____ jury in the district where the crime originated;
- the accused must be informed of the nature and cause of the _____;
- he will be confronted with _____ and can obtain _____ in his favor;
- he has the right of legal _____ in his defense.

11. The Seventh Amendment deals with trial by jury in both criminal and civil cases. _____

(a) True (b) False

12. The Eighth Amendment prohibits excessive _____ and _____ as well as _____ and _____ punishments.

13. Bail is used as ***collateral*** to guarantee the guilty person does jail time. _____

(a) True (b) False

14. Laws are created to _____ and _____ socially accepted behavior.

15. Maintaining social order (law and order) is critical for our liberties and pursuing happiness, due to the basic inclination of human nature to be selfish, greedy, and violent. _____

(a) True (b) False

16. Because citizens' wants, values, and worldviews are different, laws serve to _____ and resolve _____.

17. Laws protect the _____ and _____ of citizens from 'bad actors' and groups such as mobs and other entities bent on no-good.

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18. A social contract represents the basis of all people groups and governments, in that it _____ _____.

(a) is a binding agreement among individuals

(b) is formed and invested to secure mutual protection and protection

(c) regulates relations among members

(d) specializes in social gatherings of its members

(e) all of these

(f) all except d

19. Any society, country, or government will fail if a large enough segment of the population fails to keep the social contract that unifies them. _____

(a) True (b) False

20. The ***epitome*** of civic responsibility to our Republic is to _____.

21. **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. In a government by the people, the main avenue of participation is through _____.

2. The Constitution provides all citizens the right to vote. _____

   (a) True (b) False

3. Voting laws are subject to change by _____.

   (a) state legislatures (b) Congressional action (c) Constitutional amendments

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

4. Because voting is considered a _____, various _____ were applied over the years as the country expanded and experienced influxes of multi-ethnic immigrants looking for freedom but lacking proficiency in English and/or knowledge of American government.

5. You could conclude that the bottom line underlying the various voting restrictions over the years was a concern to protect the system from illiterate, uneducated, or fraudulent factors.

   _____ (a) True (b) False

6. During the 1950s and 1960s, the courts and Congress addressed a number of civil rights issues, culminating with the _____ of 1964, called for by President _____, and ratification of the _____ which outlawed the ***Poll Tax*** nationwide.

7. The _____ of 1965 banned all residual state discriminatory voting practices which had been ***pertenaciously*** gripped by some states.

   (a) Fifteenth Amendment (b) Civil Rights Act (c) Voting Rights Act

8. The _____ changed the voting age from 21 to 18.

   (a) Fifteenth Amendment (b) Voting Rights Act (c) Twenty-sixth Amendment

9. The most basic means of preserving the welfare of the American Republic is through informed _____.

10. Only about _____ of eligible citizens exercised their voting privileges in Presidential Elections over the two decades preceding the 2016 Election.

    (a) ½ (b) ⅓ (c) ¼

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11. The basic requirements for voting are: You must be a _____, meet your state's _____ requirements, be _____ years of age on or before election day, and have been _____ to vote in accordance with your state's laws.

12. The Democrat, Republican and Libertarian constitute the major US political parties. _____

(a) True (b) False

13. A person should support a political party that _____.

(a) is in agreement with family and friends

(b) is arrived at by studying the political views of each party

(c) compliments one's own conscience and worldview

(d) all of these

(e) only b and c

14. In addition to voting, many "boots on the ground" opportunities exist for supporting political candidates. _____ (a) True (b) False

15. Personal participation in government includes being informed about _____, serving on _____, _____ service, and candidating for positions in local, state, or federal _____.

16. The 'evolution of government' has to do with _____.

(a) the theory of evolution (b) changes to laws

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

17. Said 'evolution' comes about through maneuvers such as _____.

(a) Constitutional Amendments (b) petitions (c) lobbying

(d) peaceful demonstrations (e) ***non-frivolous*** lawsuits (f) all of these

(g) only a, b, and c (h) only c, d, and e

18. The right to petition the government for redress of grievances dates back to the _____.

(a) Declaration of Independence (b) Bill of Rights (c) Magna Carta

19. The last four rights in the First Amendment that are classified as 'political rights' are those of _____, a _____, _____ _____, and _____ the government.

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. Incumbent upon every citizen are ethical responsibilities and _____ if our _____ are to be maintained.

2. The _____ *identifies* our rights as being unalienable; the US _____ *secures* our rights; and the _____ *defines* our rights.

3. Every right put forth in the Constitution is predicated upon the self-evident concept that "_____ _____."

4. The foundation of a truly civil society (civilization) must be _____ of rights.

5. The character quality of integrity involves honesty, strong moral principles, and ***avarice***. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. In addition to citizens' need for ethical responsibility, both Thomas Jefferson and Noah Webster stressed the importance of education that emphasized _____ for the welfare of the Republic.

   (a) knowledge (b) discretion (c) virtue (d) liberty

   (e) patriotism (f) all of these (g) all except b (h) all except e

7. Conversely, according to Webster, an education minus the principles of liberty and virtue would not qualify as a proper education. _____ (a) True (b) False

8. The original meaning of the term *liberal* meant "liberating"; whereas, in the modern vernacular, it identifies those on/in the political _____.

   (a) Left (b) Right (c) Center

9. Abraham Lincoln asserted that the philosophy promulgated in _____ in one generation will be the philosophy of _____ in the next generation; hence President Reagan's warning that "_____ _____...."

10. To our ***detriment***, *equality*—a major pillar of our rights—is threatened by narcissism. _____

    (a) True (b) False

11. Thomas Jefferson's evaluation of a pure democracy boiled down to "_____."

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12. Basic dual dangers to the American Republic are _____ and _____, which lead to ***abrogation*** of _____ and eventually to _____.

13. Dickinson, Lincoln, and Washington all stressed the crucial importance of _____, and the awful consequences of _____.

14. Washington devoted most of his Farewell Address to warning about various kinds of political disunity that would ultimately destroy liberty. _____

(a) True (b) False

15. _____ referenced waring political parties as becoming the greatest threat to the Republic.

16. Thomas Jefferson feared such disunity of purpose between the _____ and the federal _____ that the latter would usurp power from the former.

17. Hamilton stated that the purpose of the Constitution was to institute unity and disregard factions. _____ (a) True (b) False

18. **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



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

1. _____ procedures are the rules of _____ that guide a deliberative assembly in conducting its business in an orderly manner.

2. As such, it is suitable for _____ business to be considered, _____ that business, and either adopting or _____ said business.

3. The term, "Parliamentary Procedure", derived from _____.

   (a) the US Constitution

   (b) Jefferson's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*

   (c) Hatsel's *Precedents and Proceedings in the House of Common's*

   (d) Cushing's *Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies*

   (e) none of these

4. *Robert's Rules of Order* has served American parliamentary procedure needs since 1776. _____

   (a) True (b) False

5. The deliberative process of an organization is designed to avoid chaos, and to determine and streamline the 'What', 'When' and 'How' things are to be accomplished. _____

   (a) True (b) False

6. _____, be it for a game or business meeting, constitute a basic set of rules to be observed by the participants.

   (a) D***ecorum*** (b) Ground rules (c) Parliamentary procedure (d) By laws

7. A deliberative assembly's basic rules have to do with _____, _____, what constitutes a _____, and _____.

8. An organization's general _____ are rules/regulations enacted by that group to provide efficient operation and management of business.

   (a) d***ecorum*** (b) Ground rules (c) Parliamentary procedure (d) By laws

9. If the required percentage of members is not present at a meeting, official business cannot be conducted. _____ (a) True (b) False

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10. ***The Chair*** refers to _____.

(a) the ground rules (b) language/deportment during meetings

(c) parliamentary authority (d) the person presiding over the meeting

11. The four *basic* officers in a deliberative assembly are: _____, _____, _____, and _____.

12. Most assemblies are equipped to address multiple issues simultaneously. _____

(a) True (b) False

13. Being "on the Floor" refers to _____.

(a) a member who has fallen (b) an item of business being considered

(c) either of these (d) neither of these

14. A _____ is the means by which any business to be considered is introduced.

15. Which of the following is Not included in the "Minutes of a Meeting'? _____

_____

(a) Designation of type of meeting, such as monthly, regular, or special

(b) The name of the organization or assembly

(c) The date, time, and place of the meeting

(d) A notation as to whether the regular chairman and secretary are present, and if not, who is acting in charge

(e) A reiteration of the organization's Bylaws

(f) A notation whether the minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected, and adopted

(g) A separate paragraph for each point of business, the precise wording of all motions, if adopted, and a record of the vote

(h) The motion-maker is usually named, but the seconder may not be.

(i) A description of any special report given in the meeting

(j) The time of adjournment, and any notation that may affect a future meeting

(k) The minutes are normally signed by the Secretary.

16. The main purpose of parliamentary rules is to facilitate efficiency in matters of business to be addressed. _____ (a) True (b) False

17. The list of topics to be addressed in a business meeting is known as the _____.

(a) The List (b) The Docket (c) The Agenda

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18. A _____ to study/research an issue may be appointed if debate of a motion bogs down.

19. Proper parliamentary procedure is both a _____ and an _____.

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

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 12:
Introducing Business to a Deliberative Assembly

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

1. The core of ***Parliamentary Law*** is _____.

2. There are _____ basic types or classifications of motions.

3. A Main Motion can be presented only while other business is being conducted. _____

   (a) True (b) False

4. When one wishes to make a motion, the Chair is addressed as _____ or _____, followed by "_____" before presenting the motion to the ***Floor***.

5. Subsidiary or _____ motions serve to study, delay, amend, or adopt the Main Motion.

6. _____ Motions provide ways for immediately addressing urgent issues.

   (a) Parliamentary (b) Main (c) Subsidiary (d) Privileged

7. Incidental Motions accompany or rise out of other business or motions and have to do mainly with _____ issues.

8. Motions previously enacted, but which need revisiting, are called _____ _____.

9. In the prioritizing of various motions, some take precedence over or out-***rank*** other pending motions. _____ (a) True (b) False

10. List the six question headings that will determine the characteristics of each Subsidiary Motion:

    _____, _____, _____,

    _____, _____, _____.

11. The need to dispose of a poorly crafted, unpopular motion is addressed by a _____ _____.

    (a) Main Motion (b) Subsidiary Motion

    (c) Motion to Postpone Indefinitely (d) Privileged Motion

12. Which motion cannot be interrupted, requires a 'second', and cannot be debated or amended?

    _____

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13. A _____ is used to change or modify the Main Motion.

14. Removing a question from current consideration is accomplished by a _____ _____.

(a) Motion to Postpone Indefinitely (b) Motion to Commit or Refer

(c) Motion to Amend (d) Privileged Motion

15. Rescheduling debate on an issue is accomplished by a _____ _____ and entails special three special conditions that must be observed.

16. These conditions have to do with _____ limits, _____, and whether a _____ or _____ vote is required.

17. In limiting or extending debate, members must adhere to a no-exceptions, ten-minute limit, and speak no more than twice on the same subject. _____

(a) True (b) False

18. The Motion of Previous Question is designed to _____.

(a) force a vote on the pending question

(b) force a vote on a Previous Question

(c) both of these

(d) neither of these

19. If the Motion of Previous Question is seconded, debate on that issue is stopped and a vote is taken on the pending motion on the Floor. _____ (a) True (b) False

20. Qualified, pending motions are voted on in reverse order than they were initially introduced. _____ (a) True (b) False

21. A Motion to Postpone a pending matter of business on the Floor to a future time is called _____.

22. Which motion(s) is/are subject to misuse in suppressing or removing a motion? _____ _____

(a) Privileged Motion (b) Main Motion (c) Motion to Redress Business

(d) Subsidiary Motion (e) Motion to Table (f) Incidental Motion

(g) only a and f (h) only c and d (i) none of these

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

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 13:
Maintaining a Business Atmosphere

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

1. _____ Motions are those which introduce ideas to an assembly.

(a) Main (b) Subsidiary (c) Privileged

2. _____ Motions shape assembly actions and decisions.

(a) Main (b) Subsidiary (c) Privileged

3. _____ Motions provide a beneficial assembly environment for conducting business. (a) Main (b) Subsidiary (c) Privileged

4. _____ Motions are ranked above _____ Motions.

5. In an Orders of the Day Motion, the Chair decides either to affirm scheduled business or call for a vote to set aside the rules. _____ (a) True (b) False

6. Questions of Privilege pertaining to the assembly as a whole encompass the _____ of its members as well as the concerns of _____ members.

7. Questions of Privilege regarding individual members concerns corrections of printed matter. _____ (a) True (b) False

8. Which does NOT pertain to a Question of Privilege? _____

(a) It can interrupt a speaker.
(b) It cannot interrupt voting except for matters of great urgency.
(c) It does not require obtaining the Floor.
(d) It does not require a Second or a vote.
(e) It can transition to a Main Motion if it affects the whole assembly.

9. A_____ is treated as a Main Motion, only when no business is pending, and can be amended only as to its _____.

10. A Motion to Adjourn _____.

(a) can be made while unfinished business remains
(b) may not interrupt a speaker
(c) can be debated but not amended
(d) requires a Second and a majority vote
(e) all of these
(f) all except c
(g) all except d

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11. Unfinished business following a Motion to Adjourn is always undertaken at the next business meeting. _____ (a) True (b) False

12. **Refer to the chart on page 58.** A Motion to Fix the Time at which to Adjourn requires a _____, may be _____, requires a _____ vote, and may be _____.

13. _____ Motions pertain to procedural questions emanating from other motions or assembly business and may take precedence over other pending motions.

14. Point of Order is a procedural Motion that allows a member to challenge rulings by the Chair. _____ (a) True (b) False

15. **Refer to the chart on page 58.** The Motion Appeal cannot be amended. _____

(a) True (b) False

16. ***Indecorum*** on the part of a member can render a Motion Appeal to be undebatable. _____

(a) True (b) False

17. A Motion to _____ is used to expedite business proceedings, must be seconded, and requires a _____ vote.

18. The _____ Motion enables an assembly to avoid undesirable motions and requires a two-thirds vote.

19. A Division of the Question Motion allows for each part of a larger subject to be considered separately and requires a majority vote. _____

(a) True (b) False

20. A Motion to Consider ***Seriatim*** allows for _____ and _____ to be addressed one section at a time for a matter under discussion.

21. Substantiating a raised hand or voice vote is accomplished through a _____ Motion which calls for a ***rising*** (standing) vote, ballot, or _____ vote.

22. Various motions exist relative to assembly nominations, all requiring a 2/3vote, except a Motion to Close a Nomination, which requires a majority vote. _____

(a) True (b) False

23. **Refer to the chart on page 58.** Which Motions always require a 2/3 vote? _____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 14:
Taking a Second Look to Improve Business

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

Match the various Motions with their functions:

_____ 1. ***Main Motions*** (a) facilitate more efficient business procedures

_____ 2. ***Subsidiary Motions*** (b) introduce business items to the assembly

_____ 3. ***Privileged Motions*** (c) work to change and/or adopt Main Motions

_____ 4. ***Incidental Motions*** (d) address procedures coincidental with business

5. *Motions to Readdress Business* are for the purpose of_____.

(a) readdressing correspondence received by the assembly

(b) bringing old business back to the Floor

(c) both of these

(d) neither of these

6. Which is Not true of Tabled Motions? _____

(a) They can be brought back for the assembly to address.

(b) They have the same rank as Main Motions.

(c) They can always be addressed at a future meeting.

(d) They die if not addressed within three months of tabling.

7. A Motion to Rescind is to cancel all or part of a previously adopted motion and usually requires a majority vote. _____ (a) True (b) False

8. When disposed motions are renewed, they become _____.

9. A Motion to _____ enables a previously voted-on issue to be introduced by a member who voted with the majority on the initial motion.

10. In a ***taxonomy*** in any field of study, common words are given different meanings. List four such words used in Parliamentary Law Taxonomy that we have studied thus far:

_____, _____

_____, _____

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11. **Chronologically number the events for *opening* a business meeting:**

_____ (a) Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting

_____ (b) Calling the meeting to order

_____ (c) Presenting a financial report

_____ (d) Roll call of members

_____ (e) Adoption of agenda

_____ (f) Presentation of proposed agenda

_____ (g) Ascertaining the presence of a quorum

_____ (h) Call for amendments to agenda

12. **Chronologically arrange the steps for *conducting* a business meeting:**

_____ (a) Consideration of each business item on the agenda

_____ (b) Special Committee reports

_____ (c) Announcements from members

_____ (d) Standing Committee reports

_____ (e) Chair asks for any other business

_____ (f) Questions discussed/clarified

_____ (g) Motion to Adjourn

13. Assembly nomination and election specifications are normally spelled out in the Assembly Bylaws. _____ (a) True (b) False

14. List three alternate means of securing nominations: They can be _____, by means of a _____, or a previously compiled _____.

15. Assembly elections are usually conducted by _____.

(a) ***Tellers*** (b) ballot (c) voice vote

16. When the Chair asks, "Are you ready for the Question", he is asking the assembly whether they are ready to vote on the motion that is on the Floor. _____

(a) True (b) False

17. The Chair's usual method(s) of vote tallying is/are _____.

(a) voice vote (b) show of hands (c) rising vote

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

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18. Other voting methods in use (per Bylaws or Rules of Order) are a _____, a _____, a _____, and a _____ vote.

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

_____

_____."

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Principles and Precepts of Government

Topic 15: *The Art of Chairing a Deliberative Assembly*

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

Match the officials and members with their responsibilities for # 1-10:

_____ 1. Work out proposed agenda for the meeting

_____ 2. Offer professional advice

_____ 3. Conducts roll-call

_____ 4. Calls meeting to order, presents agenda

_____ 5. Establishes whether quorum is present

_____ 6. Make motions, second motions, vote

_____ 7. Takes questions from the Floor

_____ 8. Propose amendments to the agenda

_____ 9. Calls for the Question

_____ 10. Reads/circulates Minutes of the last meeting

(a) Chairman

(b) Secretary

(c) ***Ex officio*** members

(d) Members at large

(e) Vice-Chairman

(f) Treasurer

11. Amendments can be amended. _____ (a) True (b) False

12. ***Parliamentary inquiry*** is applicable for _____.

(a) assembly officials only (b) Ex officio members only

(c) members at large (d) personal privilege questions only

13. Making a motion of lower rank while a motion of higher rank is on the Floor is called being _____.

14. Once a motion has been seconded and put up for a vote, the only way it can be changed is by _____.

(a) parliamentary inquiry (b) common consent to withdraw the motion

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

15. In such a case, one objection causes the *original* motion to be put to a vote. _____

(a) True (b) False

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

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