HERE IS YOUR TEACHER'S RESOURCE KIT FOR PRINCIPLES AND PRECEPTS OF GOVERNMENT

This kit includes *Black Line Masters* for:

1. Tables of Contents for Textbooks
2. Activity Answer Keys
3. Section Quizzes (9)
4. Chapter Tests (3)
5. Quiz Answer Keys
6. Chapter Test Answer Keys

You may reproduce the *Black Line Masters* as needed for your school.

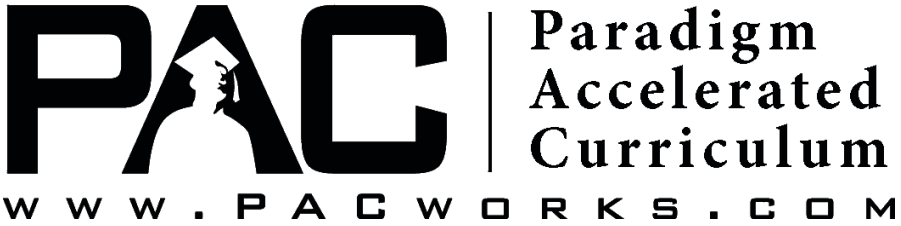
Place the *Black Line Masters* in three ring notebooks for safekeeping.

Make a print copy of the *Activity Answer Keys* and place the copy in a three ring notebook for student access (if you allow students to score/grade daily activities).
Note: Be sure **to exclude** the Quizzes, Tests, and Keys from the three ring notebook which is accessed by **students**; students **should not** have access to Quizzes and Tests, or associated keys, except as assigned and under supervision of a teacher for the purposes of measuring achievement.

PAC recommends that you use a three-ring binder with a clear plastic outer sleeve. Place the full color cover sheet inside the front slip pocket of the three ring notebook.

Cut out the spine label from the back sheet and place the spine label in the three ring notebook spine pocket.

Additional teacher guidelines and classroom forms are available in the Paradigm Training Modules described online at www.pacworks.com and in the Paradigm catalog.



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Principles and Precepts of Government



TEACHER'S RESOURCE KIT BLACKLINE MASTERS

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Principles and Precepts of Government

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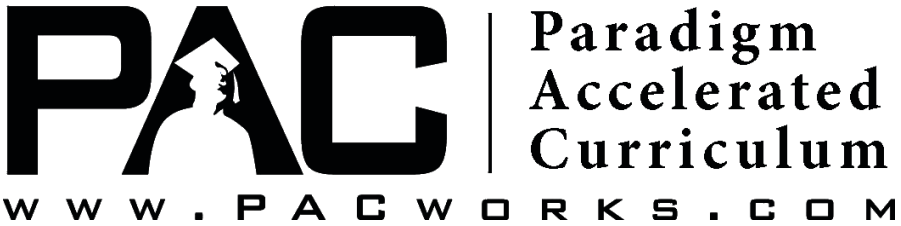
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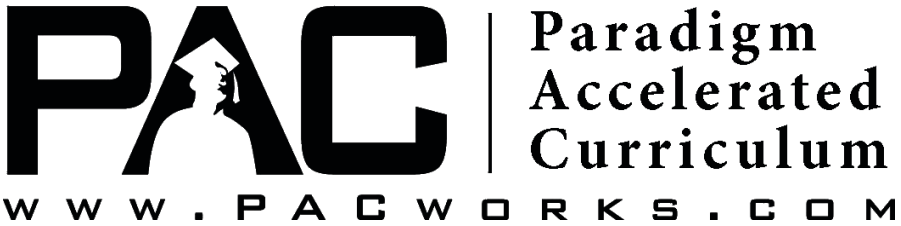
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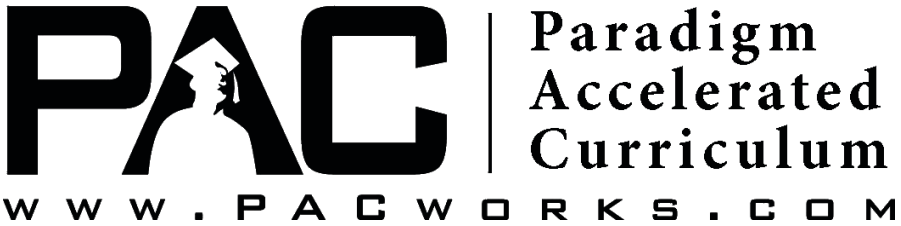
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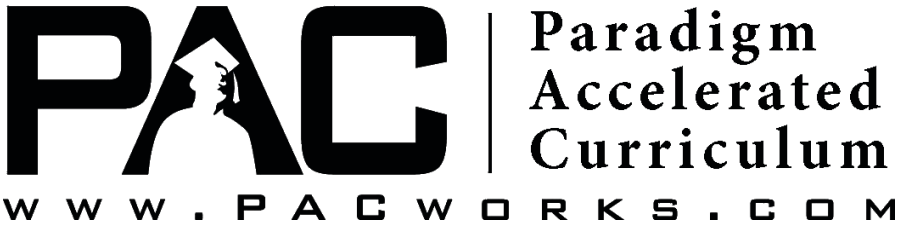
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Activity Answer Keys

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 1, Section 1

Check your answers from the Answer Key.
Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.
Answers separated by commas may be in any order.
Answers separated by semicolons must be in stated order.

Introduction

1. computer
2. Garbage in; Garbage Out
3. (a) True
4. (c) ***worldview***
5. reality
6. (b) False
7. values
8. Law
9. (b) Constitution

Topic 1: Foundations

1. (a) laws
2. (a) True
3. patriarchal
4. dictator
5. governments
6. (b) False
7. wealth
8. theocracy
9. (a) True
10. Town Hall
11. (c) rulers claimed to be chosen by God
12. (b) False
13. Babylonian; man
14. (b) harsh
15. (c) Babylonians
16. (b) a synonym for provinces
17. (c) citizens
18. discrimination; ethnic
19. (b) century
20. Persian
21. (c) Greek
22. (a) True
23. (a) True
24. (b) the most powerful empire of ancient times
25. (c) the largest empire of ancient times
26. (a) experimented with various forms of government
27. "*It is our choice of good or evil that determines our character, not our opinion about good or evil.*"

Topic 2: Transition to Roman Government

1. (c) the people
2. (a) True
3. reforms
4. citizens; base

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5. (d) Cleisthenes
6. (a) Athens
7. (h) only a, b, and c
8. Patricians
9. representatives
10. (b) False
11. political
12. Plebeians
13. (d) all of these
14. welfare; religious; nations
15. (b) False
16. (c) Consuls
17. power (authority)
18. stone; equally
19. (a) True
20. Julius Caesar; General Pompey
21. (b) Julius Caesar
22. (a) Caesar Augustus
23. training, knowledge, confidence
24. *"Without training, they lacked knowledge. Without knowledge, they lacked confidence. Without confidence, they lacked victory."*

Topic 3: Roman Government

1. supreme (authoritarian, complete); wealthy (rich)
2. Consul; high priest
3. (b) False
4. governors
5. (e) only a and b
6. (c) food, entertainment
7. (a) True
8. (b) False
9. gods; marriages; infected
10. Pax Roma
11. (a) True
12. Eastern, Western
13. Western
14. Eastern
15. (e) all of these
16. (e) all of these
17. (a) True
18. (a) True
19. (a) True
20. (c) property
21. *"The first duty of man is the seeking after and the investigation of truth."*

Topic 4: Roots of US Government

1. (a) True
2. (d) all of these
3. (c) Anglo-Saxons
4. shires
5. William the Conqueror; law
6. (b) False
7. (a) most
8. (b) rule by Law
9. (a) True
10. (c) beheaded

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11. (c) it represented a new era for the right of citizens to participate in their government
12. (c) both of these
13. (d) all of these
14. Witan, Moots
15. Lords, Commons; Monarch
16. Richard II
17. (a) True
18. (a) True
19. Commons; Lords
20. (a) True
21. (a) True
22. *"Where there is no law there is no freedom."*

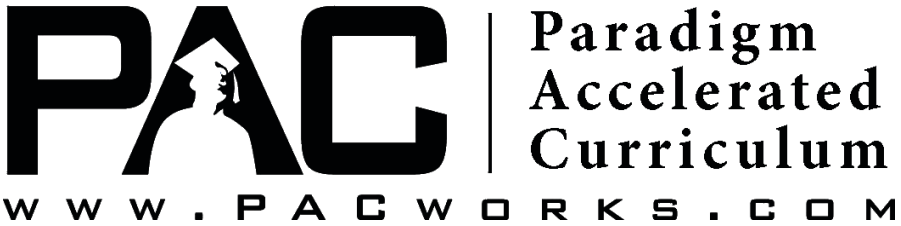
Topic 5: US Government Foundations

1. (b) False
2. freedom; individual
3. Bible
4. (c) Magna Carta
5. (a) feudal
6. (a) True
7. excommunicated
8. (a) True
9. barons; 1215; Runnymede
10. (a) True
11. (c) reform
12. Chapters; law
13. (a) True
14. challenge; judicial
15. (a) True
16. above the law
17. 1216, 1217, 1225, 1297
18. (a) True
19. (e) only a and b
20. *"Where law ends, tyranny begins."*

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 1.
Reminder: Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 1, Section 2

Check your answers from the Answer Key.
Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.
Answers separated by commas may be in any order.
Answers separated by semicolons must be in stated order.

Topic 6: The Virginia Colony

1. (f) only a, c, and d
2. (b) False
3. (a) True
4. (a) True
5. 38; 1610
6. government; people
7. martial; Common
8. (a) participate in governance
9. petition; grievances
10. (a) True
11. Mason; Madison; Jefferson
12. (a) True
13. (a) Colonial leaders
14. Mason; 1776
15. nature; inherent
16. (a) True
17. benefit, protection; abolish
18. (b) False
19. executive, legislative, judicial
20. (a) True
21. (a) True
22. (a) True
23. jury; evidence; himself
24. fines; punishments
25. (a) True
26. (b) False
27. (a) the press
28. (b) a well-regulated militia
29. (a) True
30. (b) sincerely held personal beliefs
31. (a) True
32. (c) US Constitution
33. *"It is impossible to rightly govern a nation without God and the Bible."*

Topic 7: The Plymouth Colony

1. (a) True
2. (a) True
3. Separatists
4. *Speedwell, Mayflower*
5. 66; 3,000
6. (d) harrowing
7. 52
8. land grant (or patent); agreement
9. contract of cooperation
10. Wampanoag; Thanksgiving
11. (b) False

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12. (a) paid for their passage by working for another colonist

13. Mayflower Compact

14. Christian; King

15. self-government

16. (a) True

17. Constitution

18. Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Virginia Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact

19. (h) only a and b

20. "*All great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and both must be enterprised and overcome with answerable courage."*

Topic 8: Enlightenment

1. (a) True

2. 1438; communication; flourished

3. (a) True

4. Whittenberg; Reformation

5. (a) Catholic Church

_3_ 6. Reformation ***rhetoric*** influenced religion, politics, and philosophy.

_2_ 7. Printed critiques and ***apologetics*** began to flow across Europe.

_4_ 8. The medieval world was transformed into *the Enlightenment.*

_1_ 9. Bibles became available in the common language of the people (rather than in Latin for clergy only).

_5_ 10. Theologians and philosophers began to write on concepts of self-government and participation of "*commoners"* in politics.

_6_ 11. England began to be stirred to embrace freedom of religion and participation in government by common people, during a time when nations were ruled by the Pope and/or kings.

12. (b) Magna Carta

13. (c) Newton and Locke

14. (a) True

15. (a) Individuals cannot allow government to divest people of control of their souls.

    (b) Government or church entities cannot force change of religious beliefs.

    (c) Government and church authorities cannot ensure salvation of souls.

16. (a) True

17. consent

18. (a) True

19. (a) True

20. (a) True

21. (b) False

22. (c) Charles Montesquieu

23. principles

24. (a) True

_b_ 25. Monarchies

_c_ 26. Republics

_a_ 27. Dictators, Despots

28. (e) only a and d

29. executive, legislature, judicial

30. criminal

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31. (b) False

32. *"The deterioration of a government begins almost always by the decay of its principles."*

Topic 9: 'The Shot Heard Round the World'

1. (b) 1763

2. (b) False

3. (a) True

4. (b) False

5. (b) keep British soldiers in homes

6. Sons of Liberty; patriots; taxation

7. unconstitutional; law

8. Massacre

9. (b) Tea

10. (d) Intolerable

11. John Hancock

12. 1775; (John) Hancock, (Samuel) Adams

13. (d) all of these

14. (a) True

15. The shot heard 'round the world

16. (c) George Washington

17. (b) False

18. Thomas Paine; revolt and freedom

19. (d) Britain's two types of tyrannies were analyzed

20. (c) The Divine Right of Kings theory was refuted

21. (b) An American-type Magna Carta was proposed

22. (a) Colonial strength lies in unity; Independence is the only course

23. (b) very effective

24. *"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."*

Topic 10: Fathers of Liberty

1. learner

2. Pennsylvania Gazette; Richard's

3. French and Indian; Articles of Confederation

4. Postmaster General

5. (a) True

6. (a) True

7. God; prayer

8. (c) immense

9. documents

10. College; rights; law

11. Continental

12. (b) False

13. (c) US Constitution

14. (a) John Jay

15. (b) John Adams

16. Second; George Washington

17. (c) Declaration of Independence

18. 1776

19. committees; England

20. law

21. (c) orphaned

22. responsibility; education; Revolutionary

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23. (a) True
24. (a) True
25. lawyer; Constitution
26. Federalist Papers
27. Treasury
28. (b) bitter political rival
29. (a) True
30. Continental; leader
31. government; Articles of Confederation
32. Father of the Constitution
33. (a) strong
34. (b) False
35. Thomas Jefferson; Louisiana; Barbary Pirates
36. fourth; War of 1812; White House
37. (a) True
38. (b) Thomas Jefferson
39. (b) False
40. home
41. philosophy, mathematics; Locke; Newton
42. Virginia; Henry
43. Declaration of Independence; 17
44. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness.
45. (a) True
46. Religious Freedom
47. the death of his wife
48. France; blessings
49. George Washington; John Adams
50. Aaron Burr
51. (a) France
52. Monticello; Virginia
53. Father of our Country
54. surveyor
55. (a) True
56. (a) True
57. Army
58. courage
59. Mount Vernon
60. (a) True
61. 1787; 200
62. integrity; honesty
63. rights; two-party
64. (b) they feared the nation was not strong enough to survive without his leadership
65. (d) all of these
66. virtue, morality; liberty (freedom)
67. Mount Vernon
68. war; peace; hearts
69. private; character
70. *"....Religion is the only solid base of morals and ... morals are the only possible support of free governments."*

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 1.
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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 1, Section 3

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Topic 11: Values and Views of the New England Colonies

1. United States; Colonies
2. New England, Middle, Southern
3. New England
4. (b) Christians
5. religious persecution
6. (a) True
7. democratic self-government
8. John Adams
9. government; altered
10. unalienable; liberty; property
11. (b) False
12. piety, religion, morality
13. (f) all of these
14. executive, legislative, judicial
15. Senate; House
16. (c) they had to be property owners
17. (a) True
18. (c) closing battle of the War for Independence
19. (b) New England Colonies
20. (a) True
21. (b) False
22. King; House; people
23. (a) True
24. arms (guns); ammunition
25. (e) only a and b
26. (a) True
27. (d) all of these
28. *Live Free or Die*
29. (a) True
30. *the long river;* 100; Hartford
31. (a) True
32. 1639; Thomas Hooker; Fundamental Orders
33. (a) True
34. capital punishment
35. divorce
36. (b) very important
37. Constitution State
38. (b) False
39. *Isle of Peace; Red Island*
40. (a) True
41. (c) Town Hall meetings
42. Rhode Island Plantation
43. (a) True
44. religious freedom, self-government
45. two months

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46. *"The foundation of authority is based upon the consent of the people."*

Topic 12: Defending Life and Liberty in the Middle Colonies

1. (a) True
2. territorial; English, Swedish
3. (a) True
4. counties; Pennsylvania
5. (c) deposed the Chief Magistrate
6. (b) False
7. (c) US Constitution
8. 1664
9. (a) East/West
10. (d) Queen Ann
11. (h) all of these
12. (a) True
13. (b) False
14. null and void
15. 1609; Henry Hudson; India; Hudson
16. New Netherlands, New Amsterdam; New York
17. Assembly, Senate
18. (a) True
19. (b) to be married
20. governor
21. legal, religious
22. ministers
23. (b) False
24. William Penn
25. (d) France
26. Quaker; refuge; persecuted
27. (a) The Frame
28. religion; jury; capital punishment
29. (b) False
30. 1701; 75
31. Constitution; Benjamin Franklin
32. Preamble; Britain (England)
33. (f) abortion rights
34. (b) False
35. Schools
36. (a) Articles of Confederation
37. *"A just law is a man-made code that squares with the moral law or the law of God. An unjust law is a code that is out of harmony with the moral law."*

Topic 13: Pursuit of Happiness in the Southern Colonies

1. political, religious, economic
2. Virginia
3. (Catholic) Mass; Maryland Day
4. (a) True
5. (c) St. Mary's City
6. representative
7. Maryland Act of Toleration; First Amendment
8. (a) True
9. (f) oath of Catholic belief
10. wisdom, experience, virtue
11. Francis Scott Key; Ft. McHenry; War of 1812

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12. (a) True
13. Virginia
14. (a) Sir Walter Raleigh
15. (b) False
16. (b) Proprietary
17. (a) Royal
18. (b) was opposed
19. Provincial; Continental
20. governor; collapsed
21. 1776; Halifax
22. (a) True
23. Constitution; Rights; Representatives
24. (f) be an active clergyman
25. (b) False
26. (a) True
27. England, Spain, France
28. (a) Royal
29. (a) True
30. Protestant, five
31. (b) similar
32. Protestant
33. rule of law; penal; the press; military
34. Francis Marion; Swamp Fox
35. Nathanael Greene; Savior of the South
36. (b) last
37. (c) England and Spain
38. Oglethorpe; debtor's prisons
39. (a) Protestants
40. (a) True
41. George Whitfield
42. (a) Royal
43. Provincial; Rules and Regulations
44. executive, legislative, judicial
45. Court House, jail; schools
46. (c) Articles of Confederation
47. *"In free governments the rulers are the servants, and the people their superiors and sovereigns."*

Topic 14: Undergirding Principles of the Declaration

1. (c) British
2. (b) False
3. (d) design a Declaration of Independence
4. (c) Colonists
5. (a) True
6. 1765; Sons of Liberty
7. (e) all of these
8. Townshend Acts; Colonial Assembly
9. (a) True
10. (c) British troops shooting five protestors
11. (b) False
12. Boston Tea Party; 1773
13. Intolerable Acts
14. (f) rules for regulating Colonial troops
15. Continental Congress
16. Washington; Adams, Adams; Henry; John; Richard Henry
17. (b) False
18. (f) all except d

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19. 1775; John Hancock; George Washington
20. (b) False
21. (c) Richard Henry Lee
22. Franklin; Sherman; Livingstone; Independence
23. (a) True
24. (b) July 4, 1776
25. lives; fortunes; honor
26. (b) False
27. (a) True
28. justification; principles
29. unalienable rights; Creator
30. consent of the governed
31. altered, abolished; safety, happiness
32. (a) True
33. right, duty; governments
34. (b) Main body
35. John Hancock
36. (b) after
37. *"Those who would give up essential Liberty, to purchase a little temporary Safety, deserve neither Liberty nor Safety."*

Topic 15: Casting the Nation's Foundation

1. (a) True
2. (d) the need of a federal government
3. (f) all except d
4. (b) False
5. collect taxes; trade (commerce); 9
6. Ohio; Mississippi
7. (b) Articles of Confederation
8. (b) False
9. (c) George Washington
10. (a) True
11. three; two; federal; state
12. one-house (unicameral); executives; supreme court
13. larger; smaller
14. (a) True
15. Great Compromise; population; equal number
16. slave; representation; taxation
17. 1808; Electoral College
18. (a) True
19. (b) false
20. nine; Constitution
21. Federalists; Anti-federalists; liberties
22. Bill of Rights; Federalist Papers; educate
23. Delaware; 1787
24. (a) True
25. Virginia, New York
26. (a) New York
27. (c) September 1789
28. (f) False
29. *"Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."*

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 1. **Reminder:** Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 2, Section 1

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Answers separated by commas may be in any order.
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Topic 1: Introducing the Constitution

1. (a) citizens
2. Supreme Law of the Land
3. laws and principles
4. (c) Purpose Statement
5. (e) Legislative Branch
6. (h) Executive Branch
7. (a) Judicial Branch
8. (g) Relations with States
9. (d) Amending Process
10. (b) National Laws, Debts, Oaths of Office
11. (f) Ratifying the Constitution
12. (c) people
13. (a) True
14. executive, legislative, judicial
15. (b) False
16. (b) judicial
17. (b) False
18. Philadelphia; 1787
19. *"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."*
20. Articles of Confederation; government
21. establish justice; injustice; states
22. (a) True
23. (c) national military/civilian
24. promote the general welfare
25. (a) the over-all well-being of American citizens which involves taxation
26. (a) True
27. liberties; blessings; happiness
28. (a) True
29. (b) restraints on government
30. *"Don't interfere with anything in the Constitution…., for it is the only safeguard of our liberties."*

Topic 2: Overview of Article I

1. ten; legislative powers
2. (c) bicameral
3. one; 30,000; two
4. (b) impeach
5. (a) True
6. six-year; two
7. governor

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8. (a) President
9. prosecute
10. (c) Chief Supreme Court Justice
11. (c) may hold federal office after five years
12. (a) True
13. (a) once
14. conduct, voting
15. treason, felony
16. (b) the House
17. (f) all except d
18. establish; taxes; debts; money; commerce (trade)
19. naturalization, bankruptcies; money; counterfeiting
20. (b) False
21. (a) True
22. Militia; insurrections (uprisings); invasions; arming
23. (a) legislative
24. (d) passing import taxes on any articles
25. (g) all of these
26. *"The representative system of government is calculated to produce the wisest laws by collecting wisdom where it can be found."*

Topic 3: Building the Legislative Branch

1. 435; population
2. (a) True
3. (b) Speaker of the House
4. 100; two
5. (a) Vice President
6. (a) True
7. 17; 70; 23; 104
8. (c) assign it a number
9. 5 sub-committee markup
   3 sub-committee assigned
   9 floor action
   6 full committee markup
   1 bill is numbered
   2 committee assigned
   4 hearings
   8 calendar bill
   11 conference committee
   7 rules committee
   10 bill passed
   12 Presidential signature
10. (d) any of these
11. (b) False
12. cloture; 60; debate
13. conference; President
14. (d) override veto
15. (b) Congress adjourns before ten days are up
16. earmarks
17. (a) holding hearings/investigations
18. (b) False
19. Executive; hearings
20. Government Accounting Office
21. (d) Office of Management and Budget
22. (a) True
23. (b) Executive

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24. *"No man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent."*

Topic 4: The Executive Branch

1. Executive Branch
2. (e) only a and b
3. enact; enforcing
4. (a) True
5. (c) both of these
6. __2__ Electors meet in their own states in December, following a Presidential election.

   __1__ Elector selection is based on each state's total number of Congressional representatives.

   __4__ Electors list all votes for President and Vice President.

   __3__ Electors vote for President and Vice President.

   __5__ Electors sign, certify, and seal lists of votes for President and Vice President.

   __7__ Ballots are unsealed and counted before a joint session of Congress.

   __6__ Ballots are transmitted to the President of the Senate.

   __7__ The candidates receiving the most votes are declared as President and Vice President.

7. House of Representatives; one
8. Senate; one
9. (d) all of these
10. natural-born citizen; 35; 14
11. (a) True
12. (b) False
13. preserve, protect; Constitution
14. (d) exercise judicial authority in matters of impeachment
15. Secretary
16. (a) True
17. (a) advise the President in matters pertaining to their departments
18. Congress; Union
19. (b) False
20. other nations; laws; rule of law
21. (a) True
22. (b) False
23. (e) all of these
24. departments; state of the Union
25. leadership
26. integrity
27. confidence, courage, compassion
28. vision; team; reality
29. (c) character
30. *"Without a vision, the people perish"…. "Everything rises and falls on leadership."*

Topic 5: Article III: The Judicial Branch

1. Judicial Branch (Judiciary)
2. (b) good behavior
3. (d) all of these
4. (b) ***original jurisdiction***
5. (a) ***appellate jurisdiction***
6. (a) True
7. treason; aid, comfort

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8. district

9. 94; 12

10. (a) True

11. (c) Appellate

12. (b) False

13. (b) District

14. (c) District

15. (b) District

16. Equal Justice Under Law

17. (a) True

18. extradition

19. Extradition; 13th; slavery

20. (a) True

21. (b) Republican

22. amendment

23. (b) The President approves or vetoes the amendment

24. (b) False

25. Constitution; federal laws

26. (f) only a and b

27. (a) True

28. *"A well-educated people alone can be permanently a free people."*

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 2, Section 2

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Topic 6: The Bill of Rights

1. Federalists, anti-Federalists; ratification
2. (a) True
3. (a) True
4. (b) False
5. religion, speech, press, assembly, petition
6. (a) True
7. (b) False
8. search and seizure; warrants; probable cause
9. (c) No unreasonable search and seizure
10. (f) all of these
11. (b) False
12. bails, fines; cruel and unusual punishments
13. (a) True
14. Constitution; states; people
15. Magna Carta
16. __2__ (a) Petition of Rights
    __4__ (b) Charter of Virginia
    __1__ (c) Magna Carta
    __3__ (d) British Bill of Rights
    __5__ (e) American Bill of Rights
    __6__ (f) US Constitution
17. constitutions
18. birthright (unalienable right)
19. *"The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."*

Topic 7: Understanding American Rights

1. (a) True
2. (d) Stamp Act Congress in 1765
3. (f) all except d
4. Declaration of Independence
5. (a) True
6. Northwest Ordinance; 1787
7. northwest of the Ohio River
8. Magna Carta of American Freedom
9. (e) all of these
10. (a) True
11. religious freedom
12. (f) the ***bona fide*** right to keep and bear arms
13. (a) True
14. Religion; morality; knowledge; government; happiness; education
15. (b) False
16. (a) slavery
17. slavery; Northwest Ordinance
18. (a) True

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19. Declaration of Independence; Articles of Confederation; Northwest Ordinance; Constitution

20. *"If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, it expects what never was and never will be."*

Topic 8: The First Rights of the Bill of Rights

1. (a) religion

2. (a) religion

3. (f) only b and c

4. biblical literacy; Republic

5. (b) Judeo-Christian beliefs

6. religious; social; political

7. political

8. (a) True

9. (d) stating objective facts

10. (a) True

11. (b) False

12. moral society

13. "*Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction; fought for, protected and handed on."*

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

15. *"It is religion and morality alone which can establish the principles upon which freedom can securely stand...."*

Topic 9: Rights of Security

1. secure, protect; hinder

2. *keep and bear arms; be infringed*

3. (a) True

4. (a) True

5. (b) False

6. (f) only b and c

7. *persons, houses, papers; searches and seizures*

8. probable cause; search warrant

9. due process (of law); capital crimes

10. (b) trial by jury of one's peers

11. fair trial

12. (h) all of these

13. (b) False

14. bail; punishments; excessive; cruel or unusual

15. (a) True

16. unalienable; natural

17. Constitution; States; States; people

18. federal government; States; people

19. *"The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government."*

Topic 10: Is Our Constitution a Living Document?

1. (b) amending the Constitution

2. (c) 27

3. (a) True

4. (a) True

5. Electoral College; 1804; two-party

6. abolition of slavery; the Union

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7. (b) False

8. __5__ (a) President Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation.

   __4__ (b) Thousands of former slaves joined the Union Army.

   __1__ (c) African slaves arrive in Virginia.

   __6__ (d) The Thirteenth Amendment becomes law.

   __3__ (e) The Civil War begins

   __2__ (f) Importation of slaves halted

9. Thirteenth Amendment

10. (a) True

11. citizenship; naturalized

12. due process; protection

13. whole persons; vote

14. (a) True

15. (a) True

16. (a) Congress

17. vote; race, color

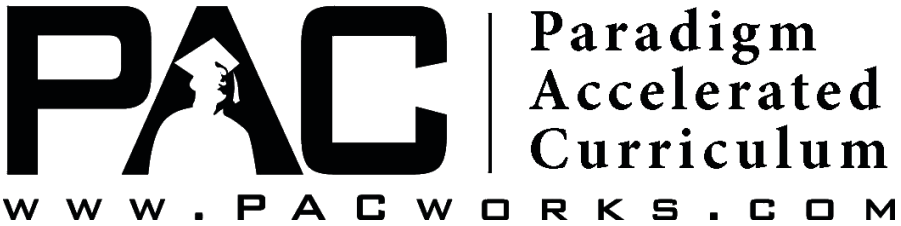
18. Amendments 13-15

19. *"Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves."*

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 2, Section 3

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Topic 11: Bringing the Constitution Up-To-Date

1. (a) True
2. Taft; 1913
3. (a) Each State legislature was to elect two Senators
4. (a) True
5. (b) Weak
6. (e) only a and b
7. Twenty-First; 1933
8. (a) True
9. (b) Wyoming
10. (a) True
11. (a) True
12. Twentieth
13. November; January 20th; January 3rd
14. Twenty-second
15. (b) False
16. (a) True
17. poll tax
18. Twenty-fifth
19. eighteen
20. (b) False
21. seven; 27; Supreme Law of the Land
22. *"The strength of the Constitution lies entirely in the determination of each citizen to defend it. Only (then) are the Constitutional rights secure."*

Topic 12: How Our Government Works Today

1. Articles I, II, and III
2. (b) safeguard
3. (b) False
4. Congress; judiciary
5. President; Senate; House of Representatives; officials
6. Senate; treaties; President
7. (b) Article I
8. (b) False
9. (a) House
10. Senate
11. (b) House
12. (b) 2/3
13. (b) False
14. (d) all of these
15. (b) False
16. (b) Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies
17. twenty

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18. *"...if the citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted...and the rights of the citizen will be violated or disregarded.*

Topic 13: The Upper Chamber of Congress

1. (b) False
2. six; one-third; two
3. even; Tuesday; Monday; November
4. (c) both of these
5. (b) January 3rd
6. (c) tenure
7. (a) True
8. (a) Vice-President
9. seniority; Majority; parliamentarian
10. (a) True
11. philosophy, values
12. (b) False
13. unanimous consent; hold
14. (c) presiding officer
15. filibuster; invoke closure
16. (c) committees
17. (d) most important, formulate most laws
18. (a) special purpose, temporary, investigative
19. (b) conduct business between House/Senate, comprised of House/Senate members
20. (c) reconcile House/Senate bill differences, comprised of House/Senate members
21. A, B, C; importance
22. (b) False
23. *"(Big) Government isn't the solution; (big) government is the problem".*

Topic 14: The Executive Branch of Government

1. (a) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
2. (d) all of these
3. (b) False
4. (b) Department of Defense
5. largest
6. Agriculture; conservation
7. technical; international
8. (b) False
9. smallest; political agendas; ratings
10. (a) joining several government energy offices
11. (f) all of these
12. sleeper cells; borders
13. housing; discrimination
14. Interior; Protectorates
15. Attorney General; law; justice
16. (b) False
17. State Department; Ambassadors
18. transportation system
19. (a) True
20. veterans
21. (c) enacting legislation with Congress
22. (c) the President
23. (b) False
24. trouble zones; civil disruptions
25. (c) Ceremonial

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26. character, leadership

27. *"Government's first duty is to protect the people, not run their lives."*

25. *"If you do not take an interest in the affairs of your government, then you are doomed to live under the rule of fools."*

Topic 15: The Third Branch of Government

1. (b) False

2. associate Justices; Acts

3. (c) 9

4. Supreme Court; Circuit Courts; District Courts

5. Circuit; District; precedent

6. District; trial

7. (a) Supreme Court

8. (a) True

9. (i) all except f

10. (a) interpret

11. Marbury v. Madison; Constitution

12. Judicial Review; laws

13. (a) judicial activism

14. (a) True

15. Plessy v. Ferguson; segregation

16. 1954; separate but equal

17. (b) False

18. Miranda v. Arizona; Miranda Rights

19. (a) True

20. (a) informing the accused on how to appeal to the Supreme Court

21. (i) all except e

22. Bush v. Gore; Florida

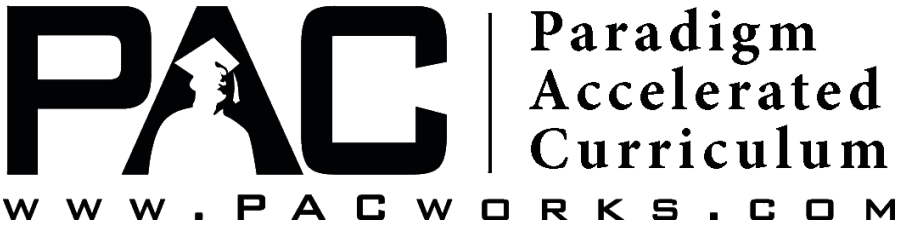
23. (a) True

24. Defense of Marriage Act; same-sex

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 3, Section 1

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Topic 1: Understanding Citizenship in a Republic

1. (individual) citizen rights; laws; potential
2. (a) True
3. "*I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*"
4. democratic principles; democracy
5. (c) liberty and justice for all
6. (b) False
7. (b) False
8. (b) evidenced some similarities
9. virtue
10. democracy
11. (c) the rule of many over few
12. (e) all except b

__a__ 13.
__b__ 14.
__b__ 15.
__a__ 16.
__b__ 17.
__a__ 18.
__b__ 19.

20. morals; Christian religion; governments
21. (a) True
22. (d) all of these
23. (c) American citizens
24. "*Public virtue is the only foundation of republics… (without which) there can be no republican government, nor any real liberty".*

Topic 2: The Role of State Government

1. (b) False
2. (a) Royal
3. (b) Charter
4. (c) Proprietary
5. (b) False
6. (b) Republican
7. legislative, executive, judicial
8. (c) enforcing laws
9. (b) enforcing state laws
10. Nebraska
11. (a) True
12. state
13. (d) neither of these
14. (g) all except e
15. (b) False
16. judges
17. (b) False
18. (b) non-partisan

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19. (c) interlinking

20. *"We, the people, are the rightful masters of both Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow men who pervert the Constitution."*

Topic 3: Local Governments

1. corporate; territorial

2. counties, townships, municipalities, districts

3. (d) the state

4. counties; parishes, boroughs

5. (e) upholding city ordinances

6. (b) False

7. state; mayors, city councils; city managers

8. school district

9. (a) True

10. (a) republican

11. home rule; state

12. (a) True

13. ordinances; government; judicial

14. (b) False

15. (c) vary greatly

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

17. (a) True

18. (c) less than half

19. state; government (services), community

20. (b) pure democratic

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

22. School (districts), Special (districts)

23. (c) most

24. (c) school district

25. (a) True

26. (d) the district

27. (e) all of these

28. counties, townships, municipalities, districts

29. *"There is nothing government can give you that it hasn't taken from you in the first place."*

Topic 4: Representative Government

1. (f) only a and d

2. (a) True

3. Locke, Jefferson; governed (people, citizens)

4. Congressional; census

5. (b) False

6. (c) 1929

7. Delegates; voting rights

8. two; Tuesday; Monday; November

9. (a) True

10. (a) ***plurality vote***

11. (c) trial of impeached officials

12. (a) True

13. six; third; two

14. (f) all of these

15. (a) True

16. ***"****We have staked the whole future of our new nation…upon the capacity of each of (us) to govern ourselves according to the moral principles of the Ten Commandments of God."*

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Topic 5: The Election of the President

1. check-and-balance

2. (a) True

3. (b) indirect

4. (b) False

5. constitutional; intolerance, injustice

6. (g) only a, b, and d

__2__ 7.

__1__ 8.

__4__ 9.

__3__ 10.

11. (e) only a and b

12. five

13. (a) True

14. (b) False

15. faithless

16. state; 3

17. 538; 270

__(c)__ 18.

__(f)__ 19.

__(b)__ 20.

__(e)__ 21.

__(a)__ 22.

__(d)__ 23.

24. (a) True

25. governor; Congress; National Archives

26. December; President, Vice-President; Congress, National Archives

27. (a) True

28. California (55), Texas (38), New York (29), Florida (29), Illinois (20), Pennsylvania (20)

29. January 20th

30. (a) True

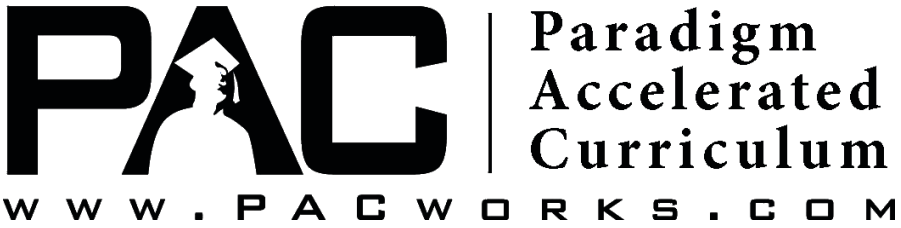
31. Primaries and Caucuses; National Conventions; General Election; Electoral College

32. *"....if the manner of (the election of the President) be not perfect, it is at least excellent...."*

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 3, Section 2

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Topic 6: The Election of a President

1. Rights, Rules, Responsibilities
2. (c) Bill of Rights
3. (f) only b and d
4. responsibility
5. (b) False
6. worth
7. (b) False
8. (c) both of these
9. civic responsibility
10. equal worth
11. (b) False
12. citizenship
13. American Dream; choices; work
14. belief system
15. religious rights
16. (b) False
17. (g) all of these
18. self-defense; 4th
19. responsibility; continuing
20. *"... Republican(ism) is the only form of government which is not eternally at... war with the rights of mankind."*

Topic 7: Public Rights and Responsibilities

1. Public Rights
2. (a) True
3. Reformation; postmodernism
4. (b) support for law and order
5. (b) False
6. honesty, accuracy, purpose
7. accountable; information; educating; connecting
8. (d) informative
9. (a) True
10. (d) Pennsylvania Declaration of Rights
11. (c) engage in threatening activities
12. peacefully
13. responsibility
14. 1604; privacy; security (protection)
15. (a) True
16. *"If we do not maintain justice, justice will not maintain us."*

Topic 8: Legal Rights and Responsibilities

1. (i) ***arbitrariness*** in procedural and legal transparency
2. Fifth Amendment; processes
3. (e) only a and b

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4. (a) protect citizens and their property
5. due process of law
6. (a) True
7. eminent domain; compensation
8. (d) all of these
9. (a) Magna Carta
10. speedy; impartial; accusation; witnesses; witnesses; legal counsel
11. (b) False
12. bail, fines; cruel, unusual
13. (b) False
14. uphold, maintain
15. (a) True
16. formalize; disputes
17. rights, immunities
18. (f) all except d
19. (a) True
20. obey its laws
21. "*The primary objects of government are the peace, order, and prosperity of society....*"

Topic 9: Political Rights

1. voting
2. (b) False
3. (d) all of these
4. privilege; restrictions
5. (a) True
6. Civil Rights Act; Kennedy; Twenty-fourth Amendment
7. (c) Voting Rights Act
8. (c) Twenty-sixth Amendment
9. voting
10. (a) ½
11. US citizen; residency; 21; registered
12. (b) False
13. (e) only b and c
14. (a) True
15. social issues; juries; military; government
16. (b) changes to laws
17. (h) c, d, and e
18. (c) Magna Carta
19. speech, free press, peaceful assembly, petitioning
20. *"If we are to guard against ignorance and remain free, it is the responsibility of every American to be informed."*

Topic 10: Integrity and Ethical Responsibilities

1. integrity; rights
2. Declaration of Independence; Constitution; Bill of Rights
3. all men (persons) are created equal
4. equality
5. (b) False
6. (f) all of these
7. (a) True
8. (a) Left
9. classrooms; government; "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction…"
10. (a) True

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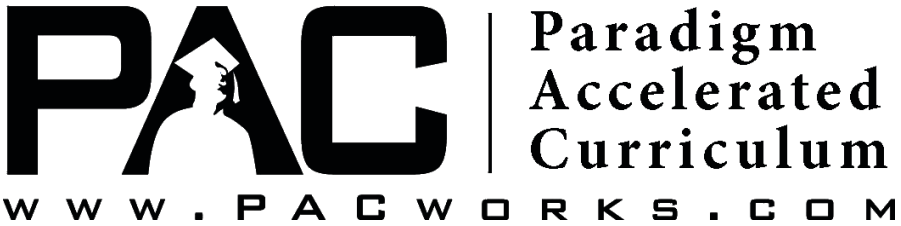
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11. mob rule
12. ignorance, apathy; responsibility; tyranny
13. unity; factions
14. (a) True
15. John Adams
16. states; judiciary
17. (b) False
18. *"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."*

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 2.
Reminder: Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Chapter 3, Section 3

Check your answers from the Answer Key.
Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.
Answers separated by commas may be in any order.
Answers separated by semicolons must be in stated order.

Topic 11: Understanding Parliamentary Procedure

1. Parliamentary; conduct
2. introducing; modifying; rejecting
3. (e) none of these
4. (b) False
5. (a) True
6. (b) Ground Rules
7. membership, Bylaws, quorum, parliamentary authority
8. (d) Bylaws
9. (a) True
10. (d) the person presiding over the meeting
11. chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer
12. (b) False
13. (b) an item of business being considered
14. motion
15. (e) A reiteration of the organization's Bylaws
16. (a) True
17. (c) The Agenda
18. special committee
19. science, art
20. "*Where there is no law, there is no liberty*."

Topic 12: Introducing Business to a Deliberative Assembly

1. motions
2. five
3. (b) False
4. Mr. Chairman, Madam Chairwoman; I move
5. Secondary
6. (d) Privileged
7. procedural
8. Motions to Readdress Business
9. (a) True
10. Interrupt, Second, Debate, Amend, Vote, Reconsider
11. (c) Motion to Postpone Indefinitely
12. A Motion to Postpone Indefinitely
13. Motion to Amend
14. (b) Motion to Commit or Refer
15. Motion to Postpone to a Certain Time
16. debate; amendments; majority, two-thirds
17. (b) False
18. (a) force a vote on a pending question
19. (b) False
20. (a) True
21. Tabling (or a Lay on the Table Motion)
22. (e) Motion to Table

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23. *"The greatest danger to American freedom is a government that ignores the Constitution."*

Topic 13: Maintaining a Business Atmosphere

1. (a) Main
2. (b) Subsidiary
3. (c) Privileged
4. Privileged; Subsidiary
5. (a) True
6. comfort; individual
7. (a) True
8. (b) It cannot interrupt voting except for matters of great urgency
9. Recess; length
10. (f) all except c
11. (b) False
12. Second; amended; majority; reconsidered
13. Incidental
14. (a) True
15. (a) True
16. (a) True
17. Suspend the Rules; two-thirds
18. Object to Consideration
19. (a) True
20. debate; amendments
21. Division of the Assembly; roll call
22. (b) False
23. Objection to Consideration, Suspend the Rules
24. *"Whoever would overthrow the liberty of a nation must begin by subduing the freeness of speech."*

Topic 14: Taking a Second Look to Improve Business

1. (b) introduce business items to the assembly
2. (c) work to change and/or adopt Main Motions
3. (a) facilitate more efficient business procedures
4. (d) address procedures coincidental with business
5. (b) bringing old business back to the Floor
6. (c) They can always be addressed at a future meeting
7. (b) False
8. Renewed Motions
9. Reconsider
10. motion, floor, question, table
11. __4__ (a) Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting
    __1__ (b) Calling the meeting to order
    __5__ (c) Presenting a financial report
    __2__ (d) Roll call of members
    __8__ (e) Adoption of agenda
    __6__ (f) Presentation of proposed agenda
    __3__ (g) Ascertaining the presence of a quorum
    __7__ (h) Call for amendments to agenda
12. __3__ (a) Consideration of each business item on the agenda
    __2__ (b) Special Committee reports
    __5__ (c) Announcements from members
    __1__ (d) Standing Committee report
    __4__ (e) Chair asks for any other business

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__6__ (f) Questions discussed/clarified

__7__ (g) Motion to Adjourn

13. (a) True

14. made from the Floor; nominating committee; nominating ballot

15. (b) ballot

16. (a) True

17. (d) all of these

18. counted vote, ballot vote, roll call vote

19. *"A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both."*

Topic 15: The Art of Chairing a Deliberative Assembly

__a, b, e, f__ 1. Work out proposed agenda for the meeting

__c__ 2. Offer professional advice

__b__ 3. Conducts roll-call

__a__ 4. Calls meeting to order, presents agenda

__a__ 5. Establishes whether quorum is present

__d__ 6. Make motions, second motions, vote

__a__ 7. Takes questions from the Floor

__d__ 8. Propose amendments to the agenda

__d__ 9. Calls for the Question

__b__ 10. Reads/circulates Minutes of the last meeting

11. (a) True

12. (c) members at large

13. out of order

14. (c) common consent to withdraw the motion

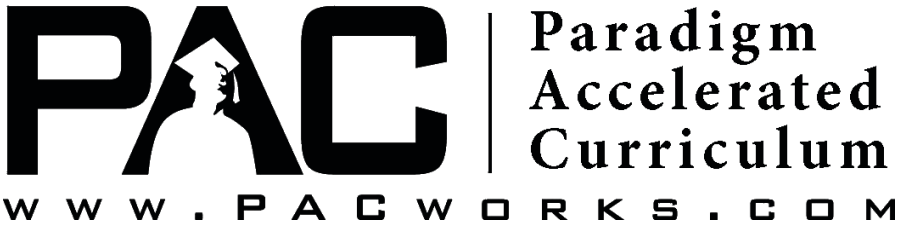
15. (a) True

16. "*A nation can survive its fools and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within….* (a traitor) *rots the soul of a nation."*

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 2. **Reminder:** Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!

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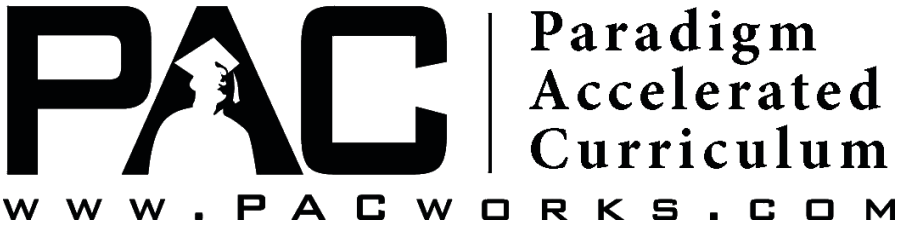
Principles and Precepts of Government



Quizzes

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Name: _____

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SECTION QUIZ 1-1



Remember:
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Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2.2 points.

Matching: Match the types of government with their definitions.

_____1. Monarchy	(a) representatives are elected to meet and make laws
_____2. Oligarchy	(b) governance by a small group of people
_____3. Aristocracy	(c) governance by a religious group
_____4. Representative Democracy	(d) governance by a group of wealthy elitists
_____5. Direct Democracy	(e) governance by one person with absolute authority
_____6. Theocracy	(f) rulers govern by divine authority
_____7. Divine Right	(g) citizens decide matters of governance without representation

Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer.

8. Ever since recorded history, civilizations have been held together by _____ to regulate and control human behavior.

(a) laws (b) customs (c) beliefs

9. The city-state of _____ is known as the birthplace of democracy.

(a) Sparta (b) Hippias (c) Athens

10. Generally speaking, a democracy is a form of government in which power comes from _____.

(a) the rulers (b) the elected officials (c) the people

11. _____ is credited with creating the world's first democracy in Athens, Greece.

(a) Solon (b) Cleisthenes (c) Attica (d) none of these

12. At the height of Roman power, Roman influence extended throughout the lands bordering what body or bodies of water? _____

(a) Mediterranean Sea (b) Black Sea (c) Caspian Sea (d) Atlantic Ocean

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

13. Consideration of _____ rights were a growing concern as forms of government emerged throughout history, as people wanted the right to pursue life, liberty, and happiness.

(a) voting (b) semantical (c) property

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14. Ancient British people were known as _____.

(a) Anglo-Normans (b) Anglo-Vikings (c) Anglo-Romans (d) Anglo-Saxons

15. The Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215 AD, clearly introduced the concept that government and its institutions were to be bound by _____ .

(a) the Divine Right of Kings (b) the Rule of Law (c) judicial limitations

16. The Magna Carta was foundational to all of the following EXCEPT _____.

(a) English law (b) the Divine Right of kings (c) the US Constitution

17. Various branches of government gradually emerged as Romans developed _____.

(a) a senate (b) magistrates (c) legislative assemblies

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

18. Western Rome fell due to various issues, including _____.

(a) invasions (b) over-expansion (c) corruption

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

True or False:

19. The mind is somewhat like a computer, in that whatever is programmed into it becomes the data base for making decisions. _____

20. The term *State*, refers to citizens living within a specific geographic boundary, with authority to make and enforce laws designed to govern the people. _____

21. The political innovations established by Rome paved the way for other cultures to consider the value of representative government by the people. _____

22. The Western Empire continued for about a thousand years as the Byzantine Empire. _____

23. British history laid the groundwork for much of American government and culture. _____

24."The Glorious Revolution" included the Magna Carta, Petition of Rights, and English Bill of Rights, and represented a new era for the right of citizens to participate in their governance. _____

25. The House of Lords is the lower chamber of Parliament, while the House of Commons constitutes the upper chamber. _____

26. The different types of government are interpreted by how a person perceives reality. _____

27. *Due Process of Law* is a guarantee against abusive government actions that are not in keeping with the law. _____

28. In either a republic or a democracy, the consent of the governed sets the parameters for government, allowing people more freedom and privileges. _____

29. The language of the Magna Carta reflected Judeo-Christian principles. _____

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Fill in the Blank, using the following Word Bank. (Some words are not used.)

Patriarchal reality Roman judicial Persian worldview Plato representatives Aristotle basic laws Caesar Augustus Plebeians Greek Julius Caesar Patricians value

30. What is programmed into our minds, and how we interpret the information, is referred to as our _____.

31. One of the four basic components of the rubric of _____ is a Supreme Being or force that orders the universe.

32. A person's _____ system constitutes the basis of life choices an well as how one evaluates a governmental system.

33. The earliest form of government was the _____ system, based on the structure of the family unit.

34. Rome was allegedly founded by twin brothers, Romulus and Remus. Romulus ruled with an army and senate, composed of selected wealthy citizens, called _____.

35. Ancient Rome established a republican form of government, in that citizens were allowed to vote and elect _____ to make governance decisions.

36. During the late 3rd Century, AD, the _____ Empire was divided into the Western and Eastern Empires.

37. Habeas Corpus means that a person accused of a crime has a right to challenge the validity of arrest through a _____ inquiry.

38. _____ was an ancient Greek philosopher who classified types of government.

39. _____ introduced constitutional reforms, which redesigned the old Roman republic of city-states, and created the Roman Empire, with Rome as the capital.

40. The Roman Republic codified Twelve Tables (or Tablets) of _____ to guarantee that all citizens were treated equally under the law.

Complete the Life Principles:

41. *"It is our choice of good or evil that determines our _____, not our opinion about good or evil."*

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42. *"Without _____, they lacked knowledge. Without knowledge, they lacked confidence. Without confidence, they lacked victory."*

43. *"The first duty of man is the seeking after and the investigation of _____."*

44. *"Where there is no law, there is no _____."*

45. *"Where _____ ends, tyranny begins."*

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SECTION QUIZ 1-2



Remember:
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Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2 points.

Matching: Match the authors with the works for which they are credited.

_____1. George Mason	(a) Declaration of Independence
_____2. Charles Montesquieu	(b) *Federalist Papers*
_____3. Martin Luther	(c) *Common Sense*
_____4. John Locke	(d) Virginia Bill of Rights
_____5. Thomas Jefferson	(e) *Poor Richard's Almanack*
_____6. James Madison	(f) 95 Theses
_____7. Thomas Paine	(g) *The Spirit of the Law*
_____8. Benjamin Franklin	(h) US Constitution
_____9. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison	(i) *Two Treatises of Government*
_____10. George Mason, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson	(j) Virginia Constitution

Answer True or False.

11. The Pilgrims who sailed on the *Mayflower* from England to America in 1620 were Protestant Separatists who were seeking freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. _____

12. The US Constitution grew out of Greek concepts of democracy and Roman concepts of a representative republic. _____

13. The first product Gutenberg printed was Martin Luther's 95 Theses, which opened the eyes of Europeans regarding concepts of freedom, liberty, and dominance by church officials. _____

14. Montesquieu believed that principles ought to be the bases of all laws governing man, and that government ought to be divided into separate, but equal, divisions: executive, legislative, and judicial. _____

15. The Treaty of Paris was mainly negotiated by Benjamin Franklin to end the French and Indian War. _____

16. George Washington specified that virtue and morality are necessary components of government, and that religious beliefs are necessary to preserve liberty and respect for the rights of others. _____

17. The writings of Thomas Paine served to quench the fires of revolution in Colonial America. _____

Multiple Choice. Choose the correct answer.

18. The _____ was signed on November 11, 1620.

(a) Declaration of Independence (b) Virginia Bill of Rights (c) Mayflower Compact

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19. The Virginia bill of Rights laid the foundation work for the _____.

    (a) Mayflower Compact (b) Declaration of Independence (c) US Constitution

20. _____ was deemed the most quoted authority on government and natural law, other than the Bible, by America's Founding Fathers.

    (a) Martin Luther (b) Charles Montesquieu (c) John Locke

21. According to _____, representative government was the only legitimate form of government; representatives should be selected by and from the people; and government should promote aggressive interest in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, while the church should focus on spiritual issues.

    (a) Martin Luther (b) John Locke (c) Charles Montesquieu

22. During the Constitutional Convention in 1787, delegates from larger states were deadlocked with those from smaller states regarding how representatives were to be selected. _____ _____ responded to the situation by stating that, in his experience, "God governs in the affairs of men", and therefore recommended that each day of deliberations in Congress begin with prayer.

    (a) John Adams (b) George Washington (c) Benjamin Franklin (d) John Jay

23. The first Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court was _____.

    (a) John Jay (b) John Adams (c) Benjamin Franklin

24. The first Vice President and second President of the United States was _____.

    (a) John Jay (b) John Adams (c) Samuel Adams

25. _____ served on more committees than any other member of Congress, negotiated treaties with foreign nations, and was the first US ambassador to England, as well as serving on the five-man committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.

    (a) Thomas Jefferson (b) Benjamin Franklin (c) John Adams

26. Although born into poverty and dysfunction, _____ refused to be a victim and took responsibility to overcome his circumstances, later becoming the first Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington; unfortunately, he was fatally wounded by Aaron Burr in a pistol duel.

    (a) Alexander Hamilton (b) John Adams (c) Ben Franklin

27. _____ served as Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson where he supported the Louisiana Purchase from France (which nearly doubled the size of the United States); he is known as the "Father of the Constitution", and later was the fourth President of the United States during the War of 1812 with England.

    (a) John Adams (b) James Madison (c) George Washington

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28. _____ was the first Secretary of State under George Washington by which he served as Minister to France (and learned to appreciate the "precious blessings" of living in America), then as Vice President under John Adams, and later becoming the nation's third President, finally retired to his Monticello estate.

(a) Thomas Jefferson (b) Alexander Hamilton (c) John Adams

29. _____ is known as "the Father of our Country" for his role as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the War for Independence, for uniting the colonies, and for being America's first President. He was esteemed as "First in war, First in peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen". After two terms in office, he retired to his Mount Vernon estate.

(a) Thomas Jefferson (b) John Adams (c) George Washington

30. "The shot heard 'round the world" refers to _____.

(a) the opening battles of the War for Independence at Lexington and Concord

(b) the lines of Emerson's poem memorializing patriots' defense of liberty

(c) the shots celebrating American victory over the British at Yorktown in 1781

(d) the shots that rallied American troops at the Battle of Bunker Hill

(e) only a and b

(f) only b and c

31. In his Farewell Address to Congress and the American people, about which basic things did Washington warn that could destroy the nation? _____

(a) political party loyalties that supersede loyalty to the nation

(b) foreign influences and permanent alliances

(c) lack of character among the people

(d) all of these

(e) only a and b

Fill in the blanks of the Declaration of Independence for # 32-36.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are (32)_____ equal, and that they are endowed by their (33) _____ with certain unalienable (34) _____; among these are (35) _____, (36) _____, and the pursuit of happiness."

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SECTION QUIZ 1-2

Fill in the blanks, using the following Word Bank. (Some items are not used).

Jamestown	Plymouth	Mayflower Compact	Declaration of Independence	1787			
US Constitution	1620	1763	self-government	1776	Virginia	1774	1775

37. The _____ was the first concept of self-government in the New World.

38 The Pilgrims who sailed from England to the New World established a colony at _____ for the purposes of advancing the Christian faith and honoring the English king.

39. Purposes of the _____Colony included challenging Spanish settlements, expanding Christianity, and finding a northwest passage to the Orient.

40. The Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights, and Virginia Bill of Rights laid the foundation for _____ in America and heavily contributed to the US Constitution.

41. The _____ concept of a bicameral legislature became a model for other American Colonies.

42. The Declaration of Independence was made public on July 4, _____.

43. The French and Indian War ended in _____, whereby all French claims east of the Mississippi River were surrendered to England.

44. The First Continental Congress met in _____ to address the Intolerable Acts and to express deep concern over the way Parliament was treating the Colonists.

45. In April of _____, Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Dr. Prescott rode all night to warn Colonists at Lexington and Concord of British troop movements, which preceded the first battles of The War for Independence.

Complete the Life Principles.

46. *"It is impossible to rightly govern a nation without _____ and the Bible."*

47. "*All great and honorable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and both must be enterprised and overcome with answerable_____."*

48. *"The deterioration of a government begins almost always by the decay of its _____."*

49. *"Those who expect to reap the blessings of _____ must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it."*

50. *"....Religion is the only solid base of morals and ... _____ are the only possible support of free governments."*

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SECTION QUIZ 1-3



Remember:
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Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 1.8 points.

Matching. Match the Colonies with the people or things for which they are noted:

_____1. New Hampshire	(a) Fundamental orders; Constitution State; Thomas Hooker
_____2. Massachusetts	(b) east/west division; women, freed slaves voting rights
_____3. New York	(c) "Lost Colony" of Roanoke; Halifax Resolves
_____4. Pennsylvania	(d) territorial history; first to ratify US Constitution
_____5. Connecticut	(e) first Colony to survive; chartered by British King James I
_____6. Rhode Island	(f) first Colony of Catholic immigrants, Ft. Mc Henry
_____7. New Jersey	(g) James Oglethorpe; last Colony established
_____8. Delaware	(h) William Penn; The Frame
_____9. Maryland	(i) Pilgrims; Puritans; John Winthrop; first Thanksgiving
_____10. Virginia	(j) "the Swamp Fox"; Major General Nathanael Greene
_____11. North Carolina	(k) "Live Free or Die"; first State constitution
_____12. South Carolina	(l) New Amsterdam; Henry Hudson
_____13. Georgia	(m) Roger Williams; declared independence before July 4, 1776; last to ratify the Constitution

Multiple Choice. Choose the correct answer:

14. The first English settlers in Massachusetts were _____.

(a) Humanists (b) Christians (c) Atheists (d) Agnostics (e) Muslims

15. The Pennsylvania Constitution served as a forerunner to the _____.

(a) Articles of Confederation (b) Declaration of Independence (c) US Constitution

16. _____ is known as the birthplace of freedom for Catholics in America.

(a) St. Clement's Island (b) St. Mary's County (c) St. Mary's City

17. One reason for establishing the Georgia Colony was to offer refuge to persecuted _____.

(a) Protestants (b) Catholics (c) Jews

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18. The "Boston Massacre" in 1767 was characterized by _____.

(a) a massive loss of Colonial life (b) Committees of Correspondence actions

(c) British troops shooting five protestors (d) Colonists dumping tea in Boston Harbor

19. The Declaration of Independence, which sets forth the principles upon which America was founded and upon which her government rests, was signed and made public on _____.

(a) July 2, 1776 (b) July 4, 1776 (c) May 10, 1775

20. The Articles of Confederation were in effect _____ adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

(a) before (b) during (c) after

21. The first signature on the Declaration of Independence is that of Second Continental Congress President, _____.

(a) John Hancock (b) John Adams

(c) Benjamin Franklin (d) George Washington

22. Georgia joined the union of states under the _____.

(a) US Constitution (b) Declaration of Independence (c) Articles of Confederation

23. Who was elected as the president of the Constitutional Convention? _____

(a) Benjamin Franklin (b) John Hancock

(c) George Washington (d) John Adams

24. Technically, the last state to ratify the Constitution for it to be official was _____.

(a) New York (b) New Jersey (c) New Hampshire

25. The first national elections occurred in 1789, with Federal Hall in _____ designated as the temporary National Capitol.

(a) New York (b) Virginia (c) New Jersey

26. The new government began operations in _____.

(a) February 1789 (b) April 1789 (c) September 1789

27. Problems with economics (as demonstrated by the Shay Rebellion), trade, and national difficulties raised concerns about weaknesses of the _____ .

(a) Declaration of Independence (b) Articles of Confederation (c) Northwest Ordinance

28. _____ Colony was self-governed with executive, legislative, and judicial functions performed by Town Hall meetings.

(a) Rhode Island (b) Pennsylvania (c) North Carolina

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29. The South Carolina Constitution included five articles (in addition to the Rule of Law) which, in essence, declared that all elected officials had to acknowledge that the _____ religion was a vital part of lawful government.

    (a) Christian Protestant (b) Christian Catholic (c) Islamic

30. One compromise offered at the Constitutional Convention to placate southern states specified that slave trade would not be prohibited before _____.

    (a) 1806 (b) 1808 (c) 1820

Fill in the Blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some are not used.)

Declaration of Independence Constitution Articles of Confederation
Fundamental Orders First Continental Congress Southern New England
Rules and regulations Great Compromise Northwest Ordinance Virginia Plan
Three-Fifths Compromise Second Continental Congress Middle New Jersey Plan

31. The _____ appointed George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, as well as a five-man committee headed by Thomas Jefferson to draft the Declaration of Independence.

32. The Signers of the _____mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for the sake of liberty.

33. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were known as the _____ Colonies.

34. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware comprised the _____ Colonies.

35. The _____ Colonies were comprised of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

36. The _____ included capital punishment for crimes such as treason, murder, rape, and sodomy.

37. The _____ was based on a unicameral legislative body.

38. The _____ of 1787 established the protocol for developing land north of the Ohio River, and westward to the Mississippi.

39. The _____ favored larger states, included three branches of government, two legislative houses, and that federal law would supersede state law.

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40. The _____ favored smaller states, a unicameral legislature, two federal executives, and a supreme court.

41. The _____ proposed that representatives be elected according to population, with an equal number of Senators from each state.

42. The _____pertained to including a portion of the slave population of southern states for both representation in Congress and taxation purposes.

43. Georgia's Provincial Constitution was called _____.

Answer True or False.

44. The Colonies' new state Constitutions provided for executive, legislative (bicameral), and judicial branches of government, as well as itemized, individual, freedoms and rights. _____

45. New Hampshire and Maine were originally part of Massachusetts. _____

46. No religious test or commitment was required for Colonial elected officials. _____

47. Europeans who sailed to America in the 1600s-1700s came for economic, religious, and/or political reasons. _____

48. Prior to 1517, both North and South Carolina were part of the same land mass known as Carolina. _____

49. As Colonies transitioned toward independence, they convened Provincial Congresses and established temporary governments and constitutions. _____

50. Patriotic Colonists believed that governments should not be tyrannical or abusive, and should be replaced if they became as such. _____

51. As a whole, Colonists placed a low priority on a formal education for young people. _____

Complete the Life Principles.

52. *"The foundation of authority is based upon the _____ of the people."*

53. *"A just law is a man-made code that squares with the _____ or the law of God. An unjust law is one that is out of harmony with the moral law."*

54. *"In free governments the rulers are the _____, and the people their superiors and sovereigns."*

55. *"Those who would give up essential _____, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."*

56. *"Our Constitution was made only for a _____ and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."*

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SECTION QUIZ 2-1



Remember:
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Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 1.9 points.

Match the Articles of the Constitution with their contents.

____1. Preamble	(a) Judicial Branch
____2. Article I	(b) National Laws, Debts, Oaths of Office
____3. Article II	(c) Purpose Statement
____4. Article III	(d) Amending Process
____5. Article IV	(e) Legislative Branch
____6. Article V	(f) Ratifying the Constitution
____7. Article VI	(g) Relations with States
____8. Article VII	(h) Executive Branch

Multiple choice. Choose the correct answer:

9. The guarantee of liberty derives from_____.

(a) government restrictions on citizens (b) restraints on government

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

10. Revenue bills originate in _____.

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

11. 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

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

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

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13. The Senate has the sole power to _____.

(a) impeach a federal officer

(b) try an impeached federal officer

(c) extradite an impeached federal officer

(d) all of these

14. The _____ elects the President and Vice President.

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

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

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

16. The basic qualifications for a United States _____ require a candidate to be a natural-born citizen; to be at least 35 years of age, and having been a US resident at least 14 years prior to the election.

(a) President (b) Vice President (c) Senator (d) Representative

(e) Federal Judge (f) all of these (g) only a and b (h) only b and c

17. The House has the sole power of _____.

(a) enumeration (b) impeachment (c) indictment

18. 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

19. The basic responsibility of Cabinet members is to_____.

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

(b) ascertain that the President does not exceed his authority

(c) report any Presidential missteps to the Media

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

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21. 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.

22. Which is NOT an impeachable offense?_____

(a) high crimes and misdemeanors (b) treason (c) trivialities (d) dereliction of duty

(e) abuse of authority (f) misuse of assets (g) perjury

23. 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

Fill in the blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some are not used.)

Appellate Original Senators Representatives House of Representatives
Federal District Supreme Extradition Republican
Democratic Senate Congress Supreme Court President

24. _____ serve six-year terms on a staggered basis, with approximately one-third of the body being elected every two years.

25. _____ are elected on the basis of state and US Territory population, number 435 members, and serve two-year terms.

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

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

28. In all other cases, the Supreme Court has _____ jurisdiction

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

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30. The Constitution guarantees a _____ form of government to the states, as well as protection from foreign invasions and domestic uprisings.

31. The _____ is responsible for proper relationships with other countries, ascertaining the upholding of the Nation's laws, commissioning offices, and generally overseeing the "Rule of Law" in a manner consistent with the Constitution.

32. The Constitution gives _____ power to establish tax laws, collect taxes, pay debts, borrow money, and regulate commerce.

Fill in the blanks for the Preamble to the Constitution:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect (33)_____, establish (34) _____, insure domestic (35)_____, provide for the common (36)_____, promote the general (37)_____, and secure the blessings of (38)_____ to ourselves and our (39)_____, do ordain and establish this (40)_____ for the United States of America."

Answer True or False.

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

42. Both the President and Vice President serve four-year terms. _____

43. The role of an effective President is achieved through strong-charactered leadership. _____.

44. The only crime defined in the Constitution is treason. _____

45. The United States court system is divided into twelve federal districts which are organized into ninety-four regional circuits. _____

46. Popular sovereignty means that power resides in the people. _____

47. Impeachment automatically implies removal from office. _____

48. Congressional rules allow members to filibuster a bill in an effort to speed-up a vote on the measure. ____

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

50. The President's periodic State of the Union address is given to the Supreme Court. _____

Complete the Life Principles.

51. *"Don't interfere with anything in the Constitution…., for it is the only safeguard of our _____."*

52. *"The _____ system of government is designed to produce the wisest laws…."*

53. *"Without a vision, the people perish."…. "Everything rises and falls on _____.*

54. *"A _____ people alone can be permanently a free people."*

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Name: _____

SECTION QUIZ 2-2

Date: _____ Grade: _____



Remember:
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Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2.2 points.

Match the Amendments with some of the main points of their contents.

_____ 1. Amendment I	(a) protection against unreasonable search, seizure
_____ 2. Amendment II	(b) no double jeopardy/ testifying against one's self
_____ 3. Amendment III	(c) trial by jury in civil lawsuits
_____ 4. Amendment IV	(d) no quartering of soldiers in homes
_____ 5. Amendment V	(e) powers not given to federal government are reserved for the States or the people
_____ 6. Amendment VI	(f) freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, redress of grievances
_____ 7. Amendment VII	(g) no rights to be construed to disparage other rights
_____ 8 Amendment VIII	(h) right to trial by jury of peers, witnesses, counsel
_____ 9. Amendment IX	(i) a well-regulated militia, right to keep and bear arms
_____ 10. Amendment X	(j) no excessive bail or cruel/unusual punishments

Multiple Choice. Choose the correct answer.

11. 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

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12. 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

13. 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

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

(a) has a right to a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury
(b) 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

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16. 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.

17. 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

18. The first freedom of the First Amendment is freedom of _____.

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

Fill in the blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some are not used.)

Northwest Ordinance Bill of Rights Magna Carta warrant
Declaration of Independence due process armaments slavery Amendment 12
Amendment 13 Amendment 14 Amendment 15 voting

19. The Northwest Ordinance prohibited _____ in the territories.

20. The _____ was instituted to limit the federal government from violating the rights of the states and the people.

21. Due process of law, so prevalent in Western law, is rooted in the _____.

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

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

24. The _____preceded the Constitution's Bill of Rights, and thus has been called our first national bill of rights and the "Magna Carta of American freedom".

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25. _____ abolished slavery.

26. _____ guaranteed all citizens the right to vote, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

27. _____ pertains to the Electoral College.

28. _____ dealt with Reconstruction issues after the Civil War, such as citizenship (for anyone born or naturalized in the US) and immunities.

Answer True or False.

29. In America, persons accused of crimes are considered innocent until proven guilty. _____

30. A government that fears its citizens will seek to disarm them to prevent insurrection. _____

31. Encroaching gun control laws basically serve to incrementally disarm law-abiding citizens, while criminals disregard gun laws. _____

32. Individual freedom is considered an unalienable right. _____

33. The Third Amendment had to do with the quartering of British troops during the American Revolution. _____

34. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 pertained to the governance of territories northeast of the Ohio River that would later become states. _____

35. Article Three of the Constitution had to do with education, religion and Indian rights. _____

36. The four Foundational Documents or *Organic Laws* of the United States are the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. _____

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

38. 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. _____

39. The Founders asserted the need of a moral society if the Republic is to endure. _____

40. President Reagan warned that freedom is only one generation away from extinction. _____

41. Amendments 10-13 have been called the Civil War or Reconstruction Amendments. _____

Complete the Life Principles.

42. "If a nation expects to be _____and free, it expects what never was and never will be."

43. "It is religion and_____ alone which can establish the principles upon which freedom can securely stand...."

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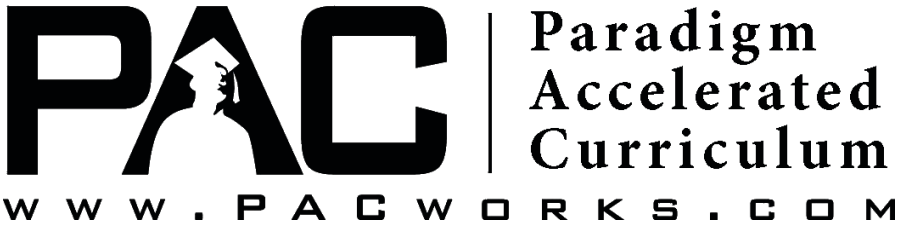
44. "The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in_____."

45. The God who gave us life gave us _____at the same time."

46. "Those who deny _____to others, deserve it not for themselves."

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Name: _____

SECTION QUIZ 2-3

Date: _____ Grade: _____



Remember:
Score an 85% or higher on all three quizzes and you may be exempt from the chapter test!

Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 1.9 points.

Match the Amendments with some of the main points of their contents.

_____ 1. Amendment XVI	(a) terms of office for President, Vice President, Congress
_____ 2. Amendment XVII	(b) nullified the poll tax
_____ 3. Amendment XVIII	(c) revised the way Senators are elected
_____ 4. Amendment XIX	(d) lowered the voting age from 21 to 18
_____ 5. Amendment XX	(e) allowed for the Federal income tax
_____ 6. Amendment XXI	(f) authorizes electors for Washington, DC, in elections
_____ 7. Amendment XXII	(g) concerns Congressional salaries
_____ 8. Amendment XXIII	(h) term limits for President, Vice President
_____ 9. Amendment XXIV	(i) granted women the right to vote
_____10. Amendment XXV	(j) defines how a Vice President assumes presidency when a President cannot finish his term
_____ 11. Amendment XXVI	(k) instituted Prohibition
_____12. Amendment XXVII	(l) repealed Prohibition

Multiple Choice. Choose the Correct Answer:

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

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

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

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

15. 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

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

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

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SECTION QUIZ 2-3

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

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

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

(a) the Constitution (b) the joint Chiefs of Staff
(c) the President (d) Congress

19. 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

20. 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 legislation
(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

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

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

22. 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

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

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

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

    (a) Supreme Court Chief Justice (b) Attorney General (c) President

26. The Department of (the) _____ functions to protect the US from terrorism at home and abroad by various means, including the ferreting out of terrorist sleeper cells and protecting our borders.

    (a) Defense (b) Interior (c) Homeland Security

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

    (a) State (b) Defense (c) neither of these

28. The President appoints Supreme Court justices, but they must be confirmed by the _____.

    (a) House (b) Senate (c) Justice Department

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

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

30. Ideally, voting for President as well as other public officials should be based on the person's _____.

    (a) Character (b) Party affiliation (c) leadership ability

    (d) gender (e) ethnicity (f) values

    (g) all of these (h) only a, c, and f (i) mostly b, d, and e

Answer True or False.

31. 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. _____

32. 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. _____

33. Presidential Executive Orders and Proclamations have the force of law as long as they are not revoked by Congress. _____

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34. 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. _____

35. General elections for federal and state office-holders are held in odd-numbered years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. _____

36. Each political Party's platform, consisting of many planks or issues, constitutes a display of the philosophy and values for which each Party stands._____

37. Thomas Jefferson feared the Supreme Court had too much power, and that its rulings would twist the meaning of the Constitution._____

38. Supreme Court Rulings have sometimes changed the course of history._____

39. "Cloture" is a tactic employed by Senators to delay or defeat a bill under debate._____

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

Fill in the blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some words are not used.)

Miranda vs Arizona House Civil Rights Movement Senate Bush vs Gore
Civil War Judicial Review Congress Judicial Activism
States vs Windsor Supreme Court

41. The _____ holds the power of impeachment of all federal officers, including Supreme Court Justices.

42. The _____ can override a President's veto of a proposed law, and the Supreme Court can declare the proposed law to be unconstitutional.

43. The President appoints Supreme Court justices, but they must be confirmed by the _____, which also has the power to reject or ratify treaties made by the President.

44. In the Supreme Court case of Brown vs the Board of Education in 1954, the doctrine of "Separate but Equal" was struck down regarding the Nation's schools and sparked the _____ _____.

45. The outcome of the 1963 Supreme Court Case of _____ is responsible for the warning issued to offenders, concerning their Fifth Amendment rights, by police nationwide.

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46. The Marbury vs Madison law suit found part of the Judicial Act of 1789 to be in conflict with the Constitution, and established the basis for _____, which called for the Supreme Court to examine all laws passed by Congress.

47. The Supreme Court case of Dred Scott vs Sanford in 1857 added fuel to the fire that exploded into the _____.

48. In the 2013 case of_____, SCOTUS struck down the 1996 Defense of Marriage Act, a Federal law defining marriage as between a man and a woman, thus mandating the recognition of same-sex marriages.

Complete the Life Principles:

49. "The strength of the Constitution lies entirely in the determination of each citizen to _____ it. Only (then) are the Constitutional rights secure."

50. "...if the citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be _____...and the rights of the citizen will be violated or disregarded.

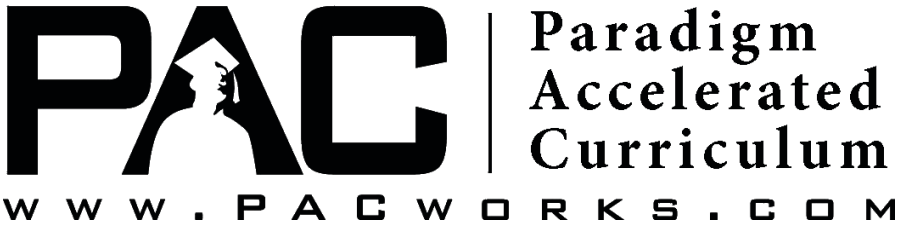
51. "(Big) Government isn't the solution; (big) government is the _____".

52. "Government's first duty is to _____ the people, not run their lives."

53. "If you do not take an interest in the affairs of your government, then you are doomed to live under the rule of _____."

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Date: _____ Grade: _____

SECTION QUIZ 3-1



Remember:
Score an 85% or higher on all three quizzes and you may be exempt from the chapter test!

Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2 points.

Match the times and seasons of a General Election year with the processes leading up to the election.

_____ 1. During the Spring	(a) Presidential debates reach their apexes.
_____ 2. During the Summer	(b) Primary Elections and Caucuses continue.
_____ 3. January to June	(c) Candidates announce their intentions to run for president, campaigns are launched.
_____ 4. July to September	(d) Candidates are elected.
_____ 5. September and October	(e) Political party conventions nominate a candidate; a Vice President is named by Presidential candidate.
_____ 6. Early November	(f) Primary Elections and Caucuses are begun.

Multiple Choice. Choose the correct answer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) municipal court (b) Court of Appeals

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

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12. 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

13. Federal and state judiciary systems operate in an _____ manner.

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

14. 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

15. Basic types of local government include all EXCEPT _____.

(a) counties (b) townships (c) districts (d) regions (e) municipalities

16. Municipalities are authorized by _____ governments and are governed by elected mayors, city councils, or appointed city managers.

(a) local (b) county (c) state (d) federal

17. 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

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

(a) all (b) few (c) most

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

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

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20. 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

21. 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

22. 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

Fill in the Blanks Using the Following Word Bank. (Some words are not used.)

Representatives	January 20th	pure Democratic	Electors	Delegates	270
Check-and-balance	Counties	538	Constitutional	Governor	January 6th
Home Rule	Congressional	pure Republican	Legislative Privilege	Senators	

23. The 50 US States are organized into _____, or similar entities.

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

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

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

27. _____ are elected in the General/National election every two years in even-numbered years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

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

29. A pure democracy operates without _____ authority, which often leads to intolerance, injustice, and oppression of minority groups.

30. A total of _____ Electoral votes are necessary for a Presidential candidate to win election.

31. Following a Presidential Election, the _____ of each state certifies the list of candidates and electors and sends it to Congress and the National Archives.

32. The official tally of Electoral votes is conducted by a joint session of Congress on _____ following the November election.

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

34. Townships operate closest to a _____ form of government.

Answer True or False.

35. Natural rights are synonymous with civil rights. _____

36. The American Dream is only made possible through the components of American Exceptionalism. _____

37. The Constitution grants certain enumerated powers to the States and people; all other powers are entrusted to government. _____

38. A republic is operated by democratic principles, but it is not a democracy. _____

39. The best-known district is the Special District. _____

40. On Election Day, Electoral College electors are "activated", so to speak, by citizens casting their votes for their chosen candidate. _____

41. Most county officials such as County Clerk, County Treasurer, County Sheriff, and County Attorney are appointed to their positions. _____

42. The terms *township, precinct*, and *parish* all refer to the most basic form of local government. _____

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

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

45. Elected representatives have the responsibility to uphold the will of their constituents and to communicate with them. _____

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46. The District of Columbia has state status regarding electoral votes. _____

Complete the Life Principles.

47. ***"****We have staked the whole future of our new nation…upon the capacity of each of ourselves to govern ourselves according to the moral principles of the* _____ *of God."*

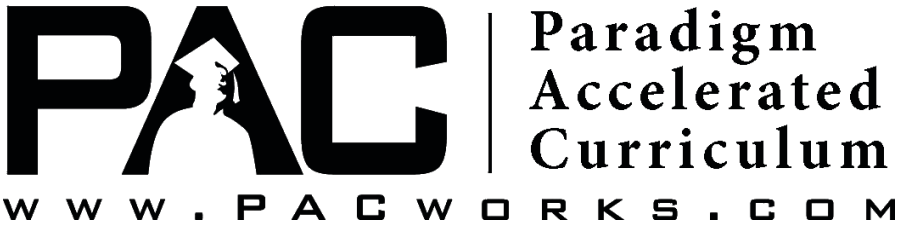
48. *"There is nothing* _____ *can give you that it hasn't taken from you in the first place."*

49. *"Public virtue is the only foundation of republics… (without which) there can be no republican government, nor any real*_____ *."*

50. *"We, the people, are the rightful masters of both Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow men who* _____ *the Constitution."*

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Name: _____

SECTION QUIZ 3-2

Date: _____ Grade: _____



Remember:
Score an 85% or higher on all three quizzes and you may be exempt from the chapter test!

Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2 points.

Match the Amendments with their general contents.

_____ 1. First Amendment	a. no excessive bail, unusual punishment
_____ 2. Second Amendment	b. no self-incrimination
_____ 3. Fourth Amendment	c. voting age set at age eighteen
_____ 4. Fifth Amendment	d. property protection, warrants for searches/seizures
_____ 5. Sixth Amendment	e. freedom of religion, press speech, assembly, petition
_____ 6. Seventh Amendment	f. poll tax barred
_____ 7. Eighth Amendment	g. speedy public trial by impartial jury in criminal cases
_____ 8. Thirteenth Amendment	h. right to bear arms, self defense
_____ 9. Twenty-Fourth Amendment	i. right to impartial jury trial in civil cases
_____ 10. Twenty-Sixth Amendment	j. applies to all forms of human trafficking

Multiple choice. Choose the correct answer.

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

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

12. 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

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

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

14. 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

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

(a) ideological (b) agenda driven (c) accurate and informative

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16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

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21. 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

22. In addition to citizens' need for ethical responsibility, the Founders 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

23. 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

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

(a) peaceful protests (b) informed voting (c) joining the military

25. 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

Fill in the Blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some words are not used.)

US Constitution Eminent Domain Declaration of Independence voting Sixth
Political personal post modernism American Dream Ronald Reagan
Bill of Rights Fourteenth Abraham Lincoln civic protesting/demonstrating

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

27. The unalienable right of "the pursuit of happiness" in the Declaration of Independence makes possible the "_____", through good choices and hard work.

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

29. According to the _____ Amendment, a person accused of a crime must be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, be confronted with the evidence, can obtain witnesses in his favor, and has the right of legal counsel in his defense.

30. The *epitome* of _____responsibility to the American Republic is to obey its laws.

31. Freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition are classed as _____ rights.

32. _____ participation in government includes being informed about issues, serving on juries, military service, and candidating for positions in local, state, or federal government.

33. The _____ *identifies* the rights of US citizens.

34. The _____ *secures* the rights of US citizens.

35. The _____ *defines* the rights of US citizens.

36. Who said that the philosophy of the classroom in one generation would become the philosophy of the government in the next generation? _____

37. The basic requirements for _____are: You must be a US citizen, meet your state's residency requirements, be eighteen years of age on or before election day, and have been registered to vote in accordance with your state's laws.

Answer True or False.

38. The 3-Rs of good citizenship are rights, rules, and responsibilities. _____

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

40. The Founders disavowed religious rights to be a critical part of the laws of the Land. _____

41. The First Amendment protects all speech and expression, regardless circumstances. _____

42. Maintaining law and order is critical for our liberties and the pursuit of happiness. _____

43. The Democrat, Republican and Socialist Parties constitute the major US political parties. _____

44. Predominantly underlying the various voting restrictions over the years was a concern for protecting the system from illiterate, uneducated, or fraudulent factors. _____

45. Equality of rights is foundational to any truly civilized society. _____

46. "Pure democracies" eventually become republics. _____

47. Many of the Founders warned that political fractions and disunity would ultimately destroy liberty. _____

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Complete the Life Principles.

48. *"...*_____*is the only form of government which is not eternally at... war with the rights of mankind."*

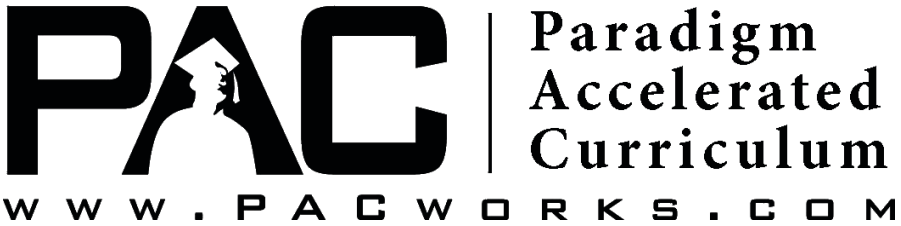
49. "*The primary objects of* _____*are the peace, order, and prosperity of society...."*

50. *"If we are to guard against ignorance and remain free, it is the responsibility of every American to be* _____*."*

51. *"The price of liberty is eternal* _____*."*

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Name: _____

SECTION QUIZ 3-3

Date: _____ Grade: _____



Remember:
Score an 85% or higher on all three quizzes and you may be exempt from the chapter test!

Congratulations! You have completed this section!

Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 1.9 points.

Match the basic types of Motions with some of their functions:

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

_____ 2. Subsidiary Motions — (b) reconsider previously enacted business

_____ 3. Privileged Motions — (c) work to change /adopt Main Motions

_____ 4. Incidental Motions — (d) introduce ideas to the assembly

_____ 5. Motions to Readdress — (e) accompany/rise out of other motions/business

Match the officials and members with their responsibilities:

_____ 6. Work out proposed agenda for the meeting

_____ 7. Offer professional advice

_____ 8. Conducts roll-call

_____ 9. Calls meeting to order, presents agenda

_____ 10. Establishes whether quorum is present

_____ 11. Make motions, second motions, vote

_____ 12. Takes questions from the Floor

_____ 13. Propose amendments to the agenda

_____ 14. Calls for the Question

_____ 15. Reads/circulates Minutes of the last meeting

(a) Chairman

(b) Secretary

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

(d) Members at large

(e) Vice-Chairman

(f) Treasurer

Multiple choice. Choose the correct answer.

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

(a) decorum (b) Ground rules (c) parliamentary authority (d) Bylaws

17. The Chair refers to _____.

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

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

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18. 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

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

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

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

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

21. 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

22. 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

23. Which motion is 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

24. 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

25. *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

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26. 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.

27. 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

28. 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

29. Assembly elections are usually conducted by _____.

(a) Tellers (b) ballot (c) voice vote (d) rising

Answer True or False.

30. *Robert's Rules of Order* has served American parliamentary procedure needs since 1876. _____

31. If the required percentage of members is not present at a meeting, official business cannot be conducted. _____

32. In the prioritizing of various motions, some take precedence over or out-rank other pending motions. _____

33. Point of Order is a procedural Motion that allows a member to challenge rulings by the Chair. _____

34. 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. _____

35. Amendments cannot be amended. _____

36. Most Motions on the Floor require a 2/3 vote to pass. _____

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

38. A Motion to Rescind is to cancel all or part of a previously adopted motion and usually requires a majority vote. _____

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Fill in the Blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some Words are not used.)

Seriatim	Incidental	Motions	Motion to Amend	Tabling	roll call
Motions to Readdress Business		Motion to Postpone Indefinitely		organizing	
Parliamentary	opening	taxonomy	concluding	conducting	Privileged

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

40. A motion to postpone a pending matter of business on the Floor to a future time is called _____ _____.

41. The core of Parliamentary Law is _____ and are the means by which any business to be considered is introduced.

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

43. The following events are for _____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

44. _____ Motions are ranked above Subsidiary Motions.

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

46. A Motion to Consider _____ allows for debate and amendments to be addressed one section at a time for a matter under discussion.

47. Substantiating a raised hand or voice vote is accomplished through a Division of the Assembly Motion which calls for a rising (standing) vote, ballot, or _____ vote.

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48. The following events are for _____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

Complete the Life Principles:

49. *"Where there is no _____, there is no liberty."*

50. *"A people that values its privileges above its _____ soon loses both."*

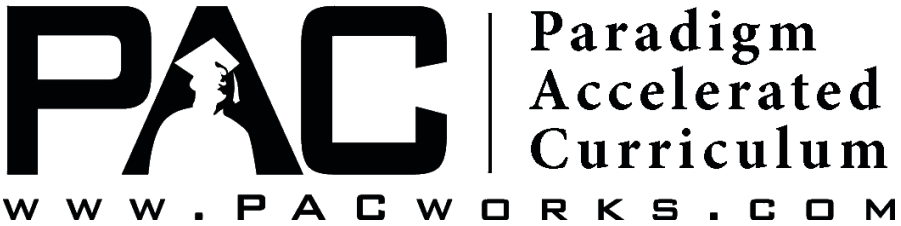
51. *"The greatest danger to American freedom is a government that ignores the _____ _____."*

52. *"Whoever would overthrow the liberty of a nation must begin by subduing the freeness of _____."*

53. "*A nation can survive its fools and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive _____ from within….* (a traitor) *rots the soul of a nation."*

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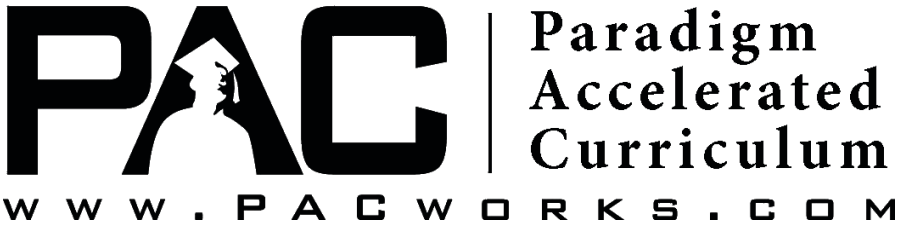
Principles and Precepts of Government



Tests

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Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____

Principles and Precepts of Government

CHAPTER 1 TEST

Congratulations! You have completed the chapter! **Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your test to your teacher. <u>Each answer is worth 1.6 points.</u>**

Matching: Match the people with the works or activities for which they are noted.

_____1. George Mason	(a) Declaration of Independence
_____2. John Jay	(b) *Federalist Papers*
_____3. Benjamin Franklin	(c) Virginia Bill of Rights
_____4. Thomas Jefferson	(d) "Father of the Constitution"
_____5. James Madison	(e) *Common Sense*
_____6. Thomas Paine	(f) *Poor Richard's Almanack*
_____7. Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison	(g) first Supreme Court Chief Justice
_____8. George Mason, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson	(h) Virginia Constitution

Multiple Choice. Choose the correct answer:

9. The city-state of _____ is known as the birthplace of democracy.

(a) Sparta (b) Hippias (c) Athens

10. Generally speaking, a democracy is a form of government in which power comes from _____.

(a) the rulers (b) the elected officials (c) the people

11. The Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215 AD, clearly introduced the concept that government and its institutions were to be bound by _____ .

(a) the Divine Right of Kings (b) the Rule of Law (c) judicial limitations

12. The Magna Carta was foundational to all of the following EXCEPT: _____.

(a) English law (b) the Divine Right of kings (c) the US Constitution

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13. The _____ was signed on November 11, 1620.

(a) Declaration of Independence (b) Virginia Bill of Rights (c) Mayflower Compact

14. The Virginia Bill of Rights laid the foundation work for the _____.

(a) Mayflower Compact (b) Declaration of Independence (c) US Constitution

15. _____ was deemed the most quoted authority on government and natural law, other than the Bible, by America's Founding Fathers.

(a) Martin Luther (b) Charles Montesquieu (c) John Locke

16. According to _____, representative government was the only legitimate form of government, representatives should be selected by and from the people; and government should promote aggressive interest in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, while the church should focus on spiritual issues.

(a) John Locke (b) Martin Luther (c) Charles Montesquieu

17. The first Vice President and second President of the United States was _____.

(a) Thomas Jefferson (b) John Adams (c) Benjamin Franklin

18. _____ served on more committees than any other member of Congress, negotiated treaties with foreign nations, and was the first US ambassador to England, as well as serving on the five-man committee to draft the Declaration of Independence.

(a) Thomas Jefferson (b) John Adams (c) Benjamin Franklin

19. _____ served as Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson where he supported the Louisiana Purchase from France (which nearly doubled the size of the United States); he is known as the "Father of the Constitution", and later was the fourth President of the United States during the War of 1812 with England.

(a) John Adams (b) James Madison (c) George Washington

20. _____ is known as "The Father of our Country" for his role as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the War for Independence, for uniting the colonies, and for being America's first President. He was esteemed as "First in war, First in peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen". After two terms in office, he retired to his Mount Vernon estate.

(a) Thomas Jefferson (b) John Adams (c) George Washington

21. "The shot heard 'round the world" refers to the _____.

(a) opening battles of the War for Independence at Lexington and Concord

(b) lines of Emerson's poem memorializing patriots' defense of liberty

(c) shots celebrating American victory over the British at Yorktown in 1781

(d) shots that rallied American troops at the Battle of Bunker Hill

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22. The Declaration of Independence, which sets forth the principles upon which America was founded and upon which her government rests, was made public on _____.

    (a) July 2, 1776 (b) July 4, 1776 (c) May 10, 1775

23. In his Farewell Address to Congress and the American people, about which basic things did Washington warn that could destroy the nation? _____

    (a) political party loyalties that supersede loyalty to the nation

    (b) foreign influences and permanent alliances

    (c) lack of character among the people

    (d) all of these

    (e) only a and b

24. The new US Government began operations at its temporary capitol in New York in _____.

    (a) February 1789 (b) April 1789 (c) September 1789

25. The Articles of Confederation were in effect _____ adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

    (a) before (b) during (c) after

Answer True or False:

26. The Second Continental Congress met in 1774 to address the Intolerable Acts and to express deep concern over the way Parliament was treating colonists. _____

27. The US Constitution grew out of Greek concepts of democracy and Roman concepts of a representative republic. _____

28. The first product Gutenberg printed was the Bible, which opened the eyes of Europeans regarding concepts of freedom, liberty, and dominance by church officials. _____

29. Montesquieu believed that principles ought to be the bases of all laws governing man, and that government ought to be divided into separate, but equal, divisions: executive, legislative, and judicial. _____

30. "The Glorious Revolution" included the Magna Carta, Petition of Rights, and English Bill of Rights, and represented a new era for the right of citizens to participate in their governance. _____

31. *Due Process of Law* is a guarantee against abusive government actions that are not in keeping with the law. _____

32. In either a republic or a democracy, the consent of the governed sets the parameters for government, allowing people less freedom and fewer privileges. _____

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Chapter 1 Test

Matching. Match the Colonies with the people or things for which they are noted:

_____33. New Hampshire	(a) Fundamental orders; Constitution State; Thomas Hooker
_____34. Massachusetts	(b) east/west division; women, freed slaves voting rights
_____35. New York	(c) "Lost Colony" of Roanoke; Halifax Resolves
_____36. Pennsylvania	(d) territorial history; first to ratify US Constitution
_____37. Connecticut	(e) first Colony to survive; chartered by King James I
_____38. Rhode Island	(f) first to invite Catholic immigrants, Ft. Mc Henry
_____39. New Jersey	(g) James Oglethorpe; last Colony established
_____40. Delaware	(h) William Penn; The Frame
_____41. Maryland	(i) Pilgrims; Puritans; John Winthrop; first Thanksgiving
_____42. Virginia	(j) "the Swamp Fox"; predominant black slave population
_____43. North Carolina	(k) "Live Free or Die"; made new US Constitution official
_____44. South Carolina	(l) New Amsterdam; Henry Hudson
_____45. Georgia	(m) Roger Williams; first to declare independence; last to ratify the Constitution

Fill in the blanks of the Declaration of Independence for # 47-51:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are (46)_____ equal, and that they are endowed by their (47)_____ with certain unalienable (48)_____; among these are (49)_____, (50)_____, and the pursuit of happiness."

Fill in the Blank, using the following Word Bank. (Some words are not used.)

Plymouth	Jamestown	basic law	Articles of Confederation
representatives	Mayflower Compact	Fundamental orders	Northwest Ordinance
Aristotle	Plato	George Washington	Benjamin Franklin

51. Ancient Rome established a republican form of government, in that citizens were allowed to vote and elect _____ to make governance decisions.

52. _____ was an ancient Greek philosopher who classified types of government.

53. The Roman Republic codified Twelve Tables (or Tablets) of _____ to guarantee that all citizens were treated equally under the law.

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54. The _____ was the first concept of self-government in the New World.

55. The Pilgrims who came from England to the New World established a colony at _____ for the purposes of advancing the Christian faith and honoring the English king.

56. The _____ of 1787 established the protocol for developing land north of the Ohio River, and westward to the Mississippi.

57. The _____ was based on a one-house legislature with no chief executive.

58. _____ maintained that virtue and morality are necessary components of good government, and that religious beliefs are necessary to preserve liberty and respect for the rights of others.

Select the best meaning for each Life Principle:

59. *"Neither the wisest constitution nor the wisest laws will secure the liberty and happiness of a people whose manners are universally corrupt."*

(a) Wise laws and constitutions secure our liberties.

(b) Corrupt manners do not produce happiness.

(c) Morally corrupt people disregard good laws and jeopardize liberty.

60. *"A just law is a man-made law that squares with the moral law or the law of God. An unjust law is a code that is out of harmony with the moral law."*

(a) Just laws are moral codes that agree with the laws of God.

(b) Just laws are harmonious codes of moral, man-made laws.

(c) Unjust laws are non-harmonious codes of man-made laws.

61. *"In free governments the rulers are the servants, and the people their superiors and sovereigns."*

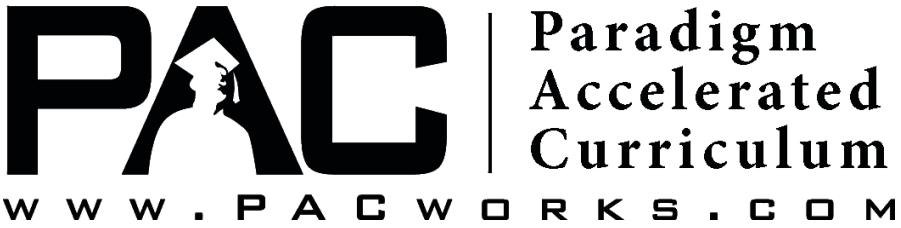
(a) Free governments are both servants and sovereigns.

(b) In free governments the rulers work for the people.

(c) In free governments the people work for the rulers.

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Principles and Precepts of Government

CHAPTER 2 TEST

Congratulations! You have completed the chapter! **Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your test to your teacher. <u>Each answer is worth 1.8 points.</u>**

Match the Amendments with some of the main points of their contents.

_____ 1. Amendment I	(a) protection against unreasonable search, seizure
_____ 2. Amendment II	(b) no double jeopardy/ testifying against one's self
_____ 3. Amendment III	(c) trial by jury in civil lawsuits
_____ 4. Amendment IV	(d) no quartering of soldiers in homes
_____ 5. Amendment V	(e) powers not given to federal government are reserved for the States or the people
_____ 6. Amendment VI	(f) freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, redress of grievances
_____ 7. Amendment VII	(g) no rights to be construed to disparage other rights
_____ 8. Amendment VIII	(h) right to trial by jury of peers, witnesses, counsel
_____ 9. Amendment IX	(i) a well-regulated militia, right to keep and bear arms
_____ 10. Amendment X	(j) no excessive bail or cruel/unusual punishments

Multiple Choice. Choose the Correct Answer.

11. The guarantee of liberty derives from_____

(a) government restrictions on citizens (b) restraints on government

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

12. 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

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13. The US Vice President is _____ of the Senate but can only vote to break a tie. (a) President (b) pro tempore (c) a member

14. The Senate has the sole power to _____.

(a) impeach a federal officer (b) try an impeached federal officer

(c) extradite an impeached federal officer (d) all of these

15. The _____ elects the President and Vice President.

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

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

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

17. The basic qualifications for a United States _____ require a candidate to be a natural-born citizen; to be at least 35 years of age, and having been a US resident at least

(a) President (b) Vice President (c) Senator (d) Representative

(e) Federal Judge (f) all of these (g) only a and b (h) only b and c

18. 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

19. 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

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20. 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

21. The first freedom of the First Amendment is freedom of _____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) judicial tyranny (b) oligarchical despotism (c) lifetime terms
(d) judicial activism (e) not being responsible to electorate (f) judicial restraint
(g) all of these (h) all except b (i) all except f

25. 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

26. The _____ has sole power to ratify treaties and conduct impeachment trials.

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

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

(a) Supreme Court Chief Justice (b) Attorney General (c) President

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28. The Department of (the) _____ functions to protect the US from terrorism at home and abroad by various means, including

    (a) Defense (b) Interior (c) Homeland Security

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

    (a) State (b) Defense (c) neither of these

30. The President appoints Supreme Court justices, but they must be confirmed by the _____.
    (a) House (b) Senate (c) Justice Department

31. The role of the Supreme Court is to _____ laws according to the original meaning of the Constitution. (a) interpret (b) legislate (c) enforce

32. Ideally, voting for President as well as for other public officials should be based on the person's _____.

    (a) Character (b) Party affiliation (c) leadership ability
    (d) gender (e) ethnicity (f) values
    (g) all of these (h) only a, c, and f (i) mostly b, d, and e

Fill in the blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some words are not used.)

Bill of Rights	Declaration of Independence	President	Congress	Senators
Civil War	Civil Rights Movement	Miranda vs Arizona	States vs Windsor	
Representatives	Republican	Democratic	13th Amendment	15th Amendment

33. _____ serve six-year terms on a staggered basis, with approximately one-third of the body being elected every two years.

34. _____ are elected on the basis of state and US Territory population, number 435 members, and serve two-year terms.

35. The Constitution guarantees a _____ form of government to the states, as well as protection from foreign invasions and domestic uprisings.

36. The _____ is responsible for proper relationships with other countries, ascertaining the upholding of the Nation's laws, commissioning offices, and generally overseeing the "Rule of Law" in a manner consistent with the Constitution.

37. The _____ was instituted to limit the federal government from violating the rights of the states and the people.

38. The _____ abolished slavery.

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39. The _____ guaranteed all citizens the right to vote, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

40. In the Supreme Court case of Brown vs the Board of Education in 1954, the doctrine of "Separate but Equal" was struck down regarding the Nation's schools and sparked the _____ _____.

41. In the 2013 case of_____, SCOTUS struck down the 1996 Defense of Marriage Act, a Federal law defining marriage as between a man and a woman, thus mandating the recognition of same-sex marriages.

Answer True or False.

42. 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. _____

43. Each political Party's platform, consisting of many planks or issues, constitutes a display of the philosophy and values for which each Party stands. _____

44. Thomas Jefferson feared the Supreme Court had too much power, and that its rulings would twist the meaning of the Constitution. _____

45. In America, persons accused of crimes are considered innocent until proven guilty. _____

46. A government that fears its citizens will seek to disarm them to prevent insurrection. _____

47. Gun control laws result in disarming criminals and protecting law-abiding citizens. _____

48. The four Foundational Documents or *Organic Laws* of the United States are the Declaration of Independence, the Northwest Ordinance, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. _____

49. According to Benjamin Franklin, censoring free speech (silencing opposition) would be an ineffective strategy for overthrowing a nation. _____

50. 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. _____

51. The Founders asserted the need of a moral society if the Republic is to endure. _____

52. American due process of law is rooted in the Magna Carta of 1215. _____

Choose the best meaning for each Life Principle.

53. *"If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, it expects what never was and never will be."* _____

(a) A national expectation of ignorance does not equal freedom.

(b) Only an educated people are capable of securing and maintaining freedom.

(c) To expect what never was and never will be is to be ignorant.

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54. *"Without a vision, the people perish."…. "Everything rises and falls on leadership.* _____

(a) If people can't see where they're going, they will fall on leadership for guidance.

(b) Leaders who have good vision rise-up if they happen to fall.

(c) Good, strong, visionary leadership inspires followers to success; whereas weak, visionless 'leaders' drag people down.

55. *"If you do not take an interest in the affairs of your government, then you are doomed to live under the rule of fools."* _____

(a) Ego-driven fools take advantage of apathetic populaces and wreak havoc in government.

(b) Fools take little interest in affairs of government.

(c) The affairs of government are of great interest to fools.

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Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____

Principles and Precepts of Government

CHAPTER 3 TEST

Congratulations! You have completed the chapter! **Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your test to your teacher. <u>Each answer is worth 1.9 points.</u>**

Match the Amendments with their general contents.

_____ 1. First Amendment	a. no excessive bail, unusual punishment
_____ 2. Second Amendment	b. no self-incrimination
_____ 3. Fourth Amendment	c. voting age set at age eighteen
_____ 4. Fifth Amendment	d. property protection, warrants for searches/seizures
_____ 5. Sixth Amendment	e. freedom of religion, press speech, assembly, petition
_____ 6. Seventh Amendment	f. poll tax barred
_____ 7. Eighth Amendment	g. speedy public trial by impartial jury in criminal cases
_____ 8. Thirteenth Amendment	h. right to bear arms, self defense
_____ 9. Twenty-Fourth Amendment	i. right to impartial jury trial in civil cases
_____ 10. Twenty-Sixth Amendment	j. applies to all forms of human trafficking

Multiple choice. Choose the correct answer.

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

(a) peaceful protests (b) informed voting (c) joining the military

12. 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

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

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

14. Basic types of local government include all EXCEPT _____.

(a) counties (b) townships (c) districts (d) regions (e) municipalities

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

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

16. Municipalities are authorized by _____ governments and are governed by elected mayors, city councils, or appointed city managers.

(a) local (b) county (c) state (d) federal

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

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

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

18. In Parliamentary procedure, 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

19. 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

20. 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

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

(a) decorum (b) Ground rules (c) parliamentary authority (d) Bylaws

22. Assembly elections are usually conducted by _____.

(a) Tellers (b) ballot (c) voice vote (d) rising

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Match the basic types of Motions with some of their functions:

_____ 23. Main Motions	(a) facilitate more efficient business procedures
_____ 24. Subsidiary Motions	(b) reconsider previously enacted business
_____ 25. Privileged Motions	(c) work to change /adopt Main Motions
_____ 26. Incidental Motions	(d) introduce ideas to the assembly
_____ 27. Motions to Readdress	(e) accompany/rise out of other motions/business

Answer True or False.

28. *Robert's Rules of Order* has served American parliamentary procedure needs since 1876. _____

29. If the required percentage of members is not present at a meeting, official business cannot be conducted. _____

30. Most Motions on the Floor require a 2/3 vote to pass. _____

31. The American Dream is only made possible through the components of American Exceptionalism. _____

32. The Constitution grants certain enumerated powers to the federal government; all other powers are entrusted to the states or to the people. _____

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

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

35. Elected representatives have the responsibility to uphold the will of their constituents and to communicate with them. _____

36. Maintaining law and order is critical for our liberties and the pursuit of happiness. _____

Fill in the Blanks using the following Word Bank. (Some Words are not used.)

January 6th	Electors	Constitutional	Parliamentary	Congressional	270	Governor
roll call	350	Representatives	delegates	agenda	personal	January 20th
tabling	docket	motions	regional	political		

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

38. _____ are elected in the General/National election every two years in even-numbered years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

39. A pure democracy operates without _____ authority, which often leads to intolerance, injustice, and oppression of minority groups.

40. A total of _____ Electoral votes are necessary for a Presidential candidate to win election.

41. Following a Presidential Election, the _____ of each state certifies the list of candidates and electors and sends it to Congress and the National Archives.

42. The official tally of Electoral votes is conducted by a joint session of Congress on _____ following the November election.

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

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

45. Freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition are classed as _____ rights.

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

47. A motion to postpone a pending matter of business on the Floor to a future time is called _____ _____.

48. The core of Parliamentary Law is _____ and are the means by which any business to be considered is introduced.

49. Substantiating a raised hand or voice vote is accomplished through a Division of the Assembly Motion which calls for a standing vote, ballot, or _____ vote.

Complete the Life Principles:

50. *"Where there is no _____, there is no liberty."*

51. *"The greatest danger to American freedom is a government that ignores the _____ _____."*

52. *"Whoever would overthrow the liberty of a nation must begin by subduing the freeness of _____."*

53. *"There is nothing _____ can give you that it hasn't taken from you in the first place."*

54. *"The price of liberty is eternal_____."*

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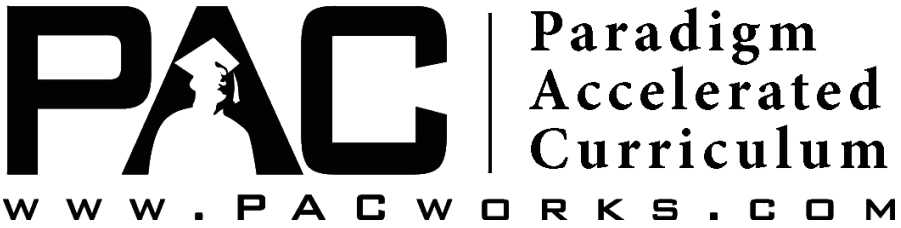
Principles and Precepts of Government



Quiz Answer Keys

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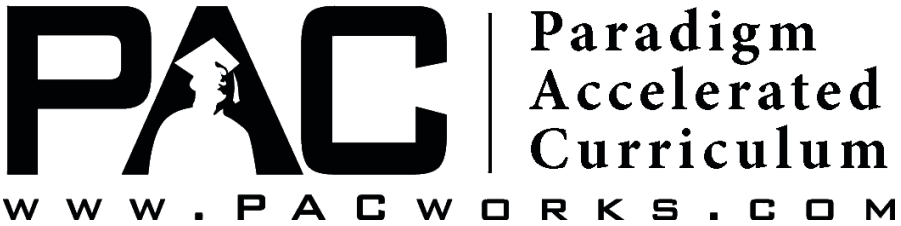
Quiz 1-1 Answer Key



1. (e) governance by one person with absolute authority
2. (b) governance by a small group of people
3. (d) governance by a group of wealthy elitists
4. (a) representatives are elected to meet and make laws
5. (g) citizens decide matters of governance without representatives
6. (c) governance by a religious group
7. (f) rulers govern by divine authority
8. (a) laws
9. (c) Athens
10. (c) the people
11. (b) Cleisthenes
12. (e) all of these
13. (c) property
14. (d) Anglo-Saxons
15. (b) the Rule of Law
16. (b) the Divine Right of kings
17. (e) only a and c
18. (e) all of these
19. True
20. True
21. True
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. False
26. True
27. True
28. True
29. True
30. worldview
31. reality
32. value
33. Patriarchal
34. Patricians
35. representatives
36. Roman
37. judicial
38. Aristotle
39. Caesar Augustus
40. basic laws
41. *character*
42. *training*
43. *truth*
44. *freedom*
45. *law*

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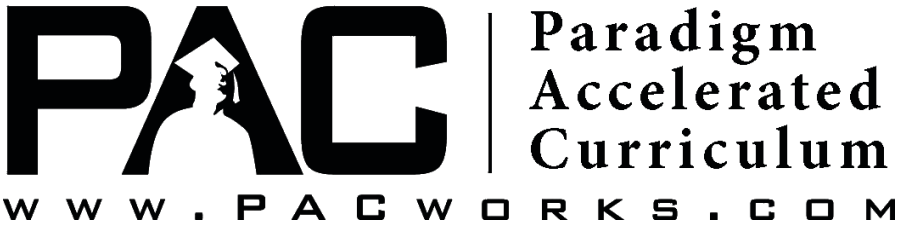
Quiz 1-2 Answer Key



1. (d) Virginia Bill of Rights
2. (g) The Spirit of the law
3. (f) 95 Theses
4. (i) Two treatises of Government
5. (a) Declaration of Independence
6. (h) US Constitution
7. (c) Common Sense
8. (e) Poor Richard's Almanack
9. (b) Federalist Papers
10. (j) Virginia Constitution
11. True
12. True
13. False
14. True
15. False
16. True
17. False
18. (c) Mayflower Compact
19. (c) US Constitution
20. (b) Charles Montesquieu
21. (b) John Locke
22. (c) Benjamin Franklin
23. (a) John Jay
24. (b) John Adams
25. (c) John Adams
26. (a) Alexander Hamilton
27. (b) James Madison
28. (a) Thomas Jefferson
29. (c) George Washington
30. (e) only a and b
31. (d) all of these
32. created
33. Creator
34. rights
35. life
36. liberty
37. Mayflower Compact
38. Plymouth
39. Jamestown
40. self-government
41. Virginia
42. 1776
43. 1763
44. 1774
45. 1775
46. *God*
47. *courage*
48. *principles*
49. *freedom*
50. *morals*

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Quiz 1-3 Answer Key



1. (k) “Live Free or Die”; first State constitution
2. (i) Pilgrims; Puritans; John Winthrop; first Thanksgiving
3. (l) New Amsterdam; Henry Hudson
4. (h) William Penn; The Frame
5. (a) Fundamental Orders; Constitution State; Thomas Hooker
6. (m) Roger Williams; declared independence prior to July 4, 1776; last to ratify the Constitution
7. (b) east/west division; women, freed slaves voting rights
8. (d) territorial history; first to ratify US Constitution
9. (f) first Colony of Catholic immigrants, Ft. McHenry
10. (e) first Colony to survive; chartered by King James I
11. (c) “Lost Colony” of Roanoke; Halifax Resolves
12. (j) “the Swamp Fox”; Major General Nathanael Greene
13. (g) James Oglethorpe; last Colony established
14. (b) Christians
15. (a) Articles of Confederation
16. (c) St. Mary’s City
17. (a) Protestants
18. (c) British troops shooting five protestors
19. (b) July 4, 1776
20. (c) after
21. (a) John Hancock
22. (c) Articles of Confederation
23. (c) George Washington
24. (c) New Hampshire
25. (a) New York
26. (c) September 1789
27. (b) Articles of Confederation
28. (a) Rhode Island
29. (a) Christian Protestant
30. (b) 1808
31. Second Continental Congress
32. Declaration of Independence
33. New England
34. Middle
35. Southern
36. Fundamental Orders
37. Articles of Confederation
38. Northwest Ordinance
39. Virginia Plan
40. New Jersey Plan
41. Great Compromise
42. Three-Fifths Compromise
43. Rules and Regulations
44. True

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Quiz 1-3 Answer Key



45. True
46. False
47. True
48. True
49. True
50. True
51. False
52. *consent*
53. *moral law*
54. *servants*
55. *liberty*
56. *moral*

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Quiz 2-1 Answer Key



1. (c) Purpose Statement
2. (e) Legislative Branch
3. (h) Executive Branch
4. (a) Judicial Branch
5. (g) Relations with States
6. (d) Amending Process
7. (b) National Laws, Debts, Oaths of Office
8. (f) Ratifying the Constitution
9. (b) restraints on government
10. (b) the House
11. (f) all except d
12. (a) President
13. (b) try an impeached federal officer
14. (c) both of these
15. (b) good behavior
16. (a) President
17. (b) impeachment
18. (d) exercise judicial authority in matters of impeachment
19. (a) advise the President in matters pertaining to their departments
20. (c) Appellate
21. (b) The President approves or vetoes the amendment.
22. (c) trivialities
23. (d) override veto
24. Senators
25. Representatives
26. House of Representatives
27. Original
28. Appellate
29. District
30. Republican
31. President
32. Congress
33. Union
34. Justice
35. Tranquility
36. Defense
37. Welfare
38. Liberty
39. Posterity
40. Constitution
41. True
42. True
43. True
44. True
45. False
46. True
47. False
48. False
49. True
50. False

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Quiz 2-1 Answer Key



51. *liberties*
52. *representative*
53. *leadership*
54. *well-educated*

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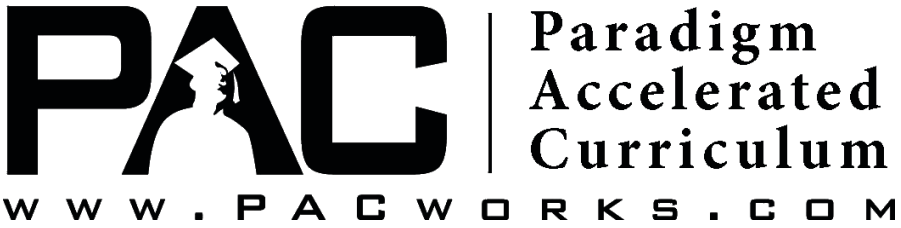
Quiz 2-2 Answer Key



1. (f)
2. (i)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (h)
7. (c)
8. (j)
9. (g)
10. (e)
11. (f)
12. (b)
13. (d)
14. (c)
15. (f)
16. (c)
17. (b)
18. (a)
19. slavery
20. Bill of Rights
21. Magna Carta
22. (search) warrant
23. due process
24. Northwest Ordinance
25. Amendment 13
26. Amendment 15
27. Amendment 12
28. Amendment 14
29. True
30. True
31. True
32. True
33. False
34. False
35. False
36. False
37. True
38. False
39. True
40. True
41. False
42. *ignorant*
43. *morality*
44. *government*
45. *liberty*
46. *Freedom*

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Quiz 2-3 Answer Key



1. (e) allowed for the Federal income tax
2. (c) revised the way Senators are elected
3. (k) instituted Prohibition
4. (i) granted women the right to vote
5. (a) terms of office for President, Vice President, Congress
6. (l) repealed Prohibition
7. (h) term limits for President, Vice President
8. (f) authorizes electors for Washington, DC, in elections
9. (b) nullified the poll tax
10. (j) defines how a Vice President assumes presidency when a president cannot finish his term
11. (d) lowered the voting age from 21 to 18
12. (g) concerns Congressional salaries
13. (b) safeguard
14. (a) House
15. (c) both of these
16. (a) Vice President
17. (c) committees
18. (c) the President
19. (a) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
20. (c) enacting legislation with Congress
21. (c) 9
22. (i) all except f
23. (i) all except e
24. (b) Senate
25. (b) Attorney General
26. (c) Homeland Security
27. (a) State
28. (b) Senate
29. (a) interpret
30. (h) only a, c, and f
31. False
32. True
33. True
34. False
35. False
36. True
37. True
38. True
39. False
40. True
41. House
42. Congress
43. Senate
44. Civil Rights Movement
45. Miranda vs Arizona
46. Judicial Review
47. Civil War
48. States vs Windsor
49. *defend*

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Quiz 2-3 Answer Key



50. *corrupted*
51. *problem*
52. *protect*
53. *fools*

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Quiz 3-1 Answer Key



__(c)__ 1.

__(f)__ 2.

__(b)__ 3.

__(e)__ 4.

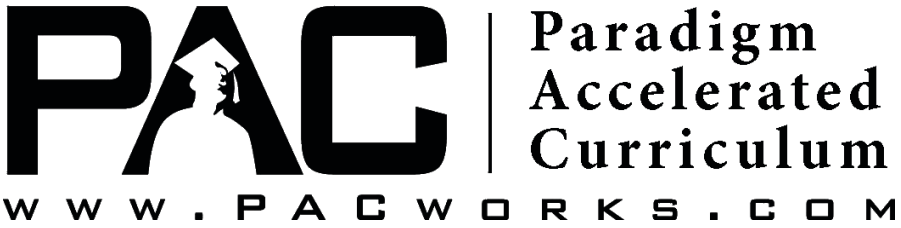
__(a)__ 5.

__(d)__ 6.

7. (b) Republican
8. legislative, executive, judicial
9. (c) enforcing laws
10. (b) enforcing state laws
11. (a) municipal court
12. (g) all except e
13. (c) interlinking
14. (e) upholding city ordinances
15. (d) regions
16. (c) state
17. (d) state courts, local law enforcement organized by county boundaries
18. (a) all
19. (c) school district
20. (e) all of these
21. (f) only a and d
22. (e) only a and b
23. counties
24. Home Rule
25. Congressional
26. Delegates
27. Representatives
28. check-and-balance
29. Constitutional
30. 270
31. Governor
32. January 6th
33. January 20th
34. pure Democratic
35. False
36. True
37. False
38. True
39. False
40. True
41. False
42. True
43. True
44. False
45. True
46. True
47. *Ten Commandments*
48. *government*
49. *liberty*
50. *pervert*

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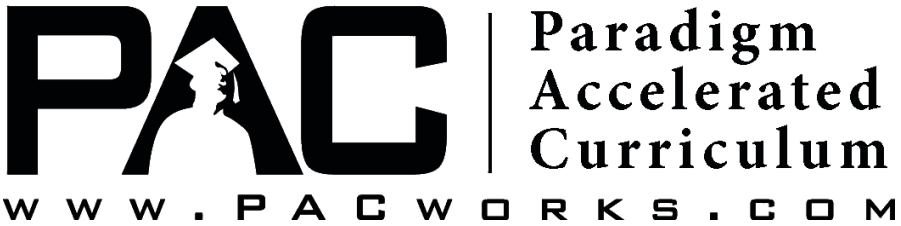
Quiz 3-2 Answer Key



1. (e) freedom of religion, press speech, assembly, petition
2. (h) right to bear arms, self defense
3. (d) property protection, warrants for searches/seizures
4. (b) no self-incrimination
5. (g) speedy public trial by impartial jury in criminal cases
6. (i) right to impartial jury trial in civil cases
7. (a) right to impartial jury trial in civil cases
8. (j) applies to all forms of human trafficking
9. (f) poll tax barred
10. (c) voting age set at eighteen
11. (c) Bill of Rights
12. (f) only b and d
13. (c) both of these
14. (b) support for law and order
15. (c) accurate and informative
16. (d) Pennsylvania Declaration of Rights
17. (c) engage in threatening activities
18. (i) arbitrariness in procedural and legal transparency
19. (d) all of these
20. (d) all of these
21. (e) only b and c
22. (f) all of these
23. (a) Left
24. (b) informed voting
25. (a) protect citizens and their property
26. post modernism
27. American Dream
28. Eminent Domain
29. Sixth
30. civic
31. political
32. personal
33. Declaration of Independence
34. Constitution
35. Bill of Rights
36. Abraham Lincoln
37. voting
38. True
39. True
40. False
41. False
42. True
43. False
44. True
45. True
46. False
47. True
48. *Republicanism*
49. *government*
50. *informed*
51. *vigilance*

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Quiz 3-3 Answer Key



1. (d) introduce ideas to the assembly
2. (c) work to change/adopt Main Motions
3. (a) facilitate more efficient business procedures
4. (e) accompany/rise out of other business motions
5. (b) reconsider previously enacted business

a, b, e, f 6. Work out proposed agenda for the meeting

c 7. Offer professional advice

b 8. Conducts roll-call

a 9. Calls meeting to order, presents agenda

a 10. Establishes whether quorum is present

d 11. Make motions, second motions, vote

a 12. Takes questions from the Floor

d 13. Propose amendments to the agenda

d 14. Calls for the Question

b 15. Reads/circulates Minutes of the last meeting

16. (b) Ground rules
17. (d) the person presiding over the meeting
18. (b) an item of business being considered
19. (c) The Agenda
20. (d) Privileged
21. (c) Motion to postpone indefinitely
22. (b) Motion to Commit or Refer
23. (e) Motion to Table
24. (f) all except c
25. (b) bringing old business back to the Floor
26. (c) They can always be addressed at a future meeting
27. (d) all of these
28. (b) common consent to withdraw the motion
29. (b) ballot
30. True
31. True
32. True
33. True
34. True
35. False
36. False
37. True
38. False
39. Motion to postpone Indefinitely
40. Tabling
41. Motions
42. Parliamentary
43. opening
44. Privileged
45. Incidental

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Quiz 3-3 Answer Key



46. Seriatim
47. roll call
48. conducting
49. *law*
50. *principles*
51. *Constitution*
52. *speech*
53. *treason*

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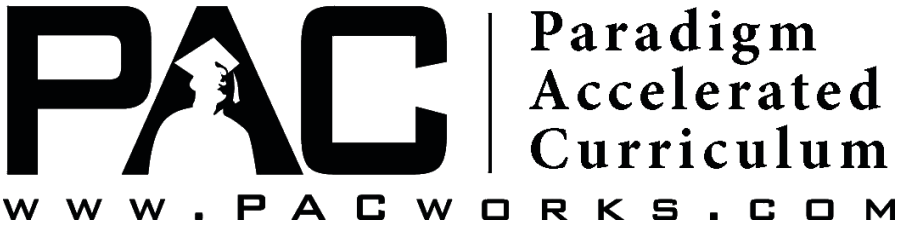
Principles and Precepts of Government



Test Answer Keys

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Chapter 1 Test Key

1. (c) Virginia Bill of Rights
2. (g) first Supreme Court Chief Justice
3. (f) Poor Richard's Almanack
4. (a) Declaration of Independence
5. (d) "Father of the Constitution"
6. (e) Common Sense
7. (b) Federalist Papers
8. (h) Virginia Constitution
9. (c) Athens
10. (c) the people
11. (b) the Rule of Law
12. (b) the Divine Right of Kings
13. (c) Mayflower Compact
14. (c) US Constitution
15. (b) Charles Montesquieu
16. (a) John Locke
17. (b) John Adams
18. (b) John Adams
19. (b) James Madison
20. (c) George Washington
21. (a) opening battles of the War for Independence at Lexington and Concord
22. (b) July 4, 1776
23. (d) all of these
24. (c) September 1789
25. (c) after
26. False
27. True
28. True
29. True
30. True
31. True
32. False
33. (k) "Live Free or Die"; made new US Constitution official
34. (i) Pilgrims; Puritans; John Winthrop; first Thanksgiving
35. (l) New Amsterdam; Henry Hudson
36. (h) William Penn; The Frame
37. (a) Fundamental orders; Constitution State; Thomas Hooker
38. (m) Roger Williams; first to declare independence; last to ratify the Constitution
39. (b) east/west division; women, freed slaves voting rights
40. (d) territorial history; first to ratify US Constitution
41. (f) first Colony of Catholic immigrants, Ft. Mc Henry
42. (e) first Colony to survive; chartered by British King James
43. (c) "Lost Colony" of Roanoke; Halifax Resolves
44. (j) "the Swamp Fox"; Major General Nathanael Greene
45. (g) James Oglethorpe; last Colony established
46. *created*
47. *Creator*
48. *rights*
49. *life*
50. *liberty*

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Chapter 1 Test Key

51. representatives
52. Aristotle
53. basic laws
54. Mayflower Compact
55. Plymouth
56. Northwest Ordinance
57. Articles of Confederation
58. George Washington
59. (c) Morally corrupt people disregard good laws and jeopardize liberty.
60. (a) Just laws are moral codes that agree with the laws of God.
61. (b) In free governments the rulers work for the people.

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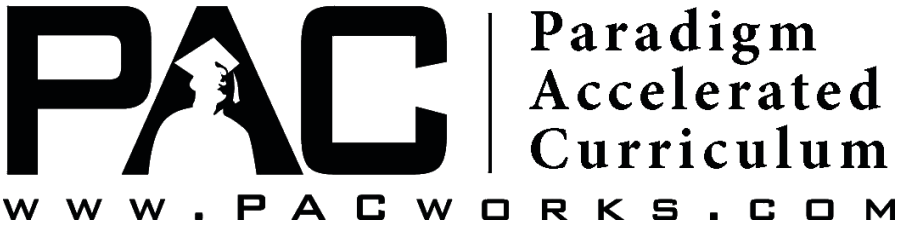
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Chapter 2 Test Key

1. (f)
2. (i)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (b)
6. (h)
7. (c)
8. (j)
9. (g)
10. (e)
11. (b) restraints on government
12. (f) all except d
13. (a) President
14. (b) try an impeached federal officer
15. (c) both of these
16. (b) good behavior
17. (a) President
18. (f) only b and c
19. (d) stating objective facts without bias
20. (c) recognize and support Constitutional neutering
21. (a) religion
22. (a) House
23. (c) committees
24. (i) all except f
25. (i) all except e
26. (b) Senate
27. (b) Attorney General
28. (c) Homeland Security
29. (a) State
30. (b) Senate
31. (a) interpret
32. (h) only a, c, and f
33. Senators
34. Representatives
35. Republican
36. President
37. Bill of Rights
38. 13th Amendment
39. 15th Amendment
40. Civil Rights Movement
41. States vs Windsor
42. False
43. True
44. True
45. True
46. True
47. False
48. True
49. False
50. False
51. True
52. True
53. (b) Only an educated people are capable of securing and maintaining freedom.
54. (c) Good, strong, visionary leadership inspires followers to success; whereas weak, visionless 'leaders' drag people down.
55. (a) Ego-driven fools take advantage of apathetic populaces and wreak havoc in government.

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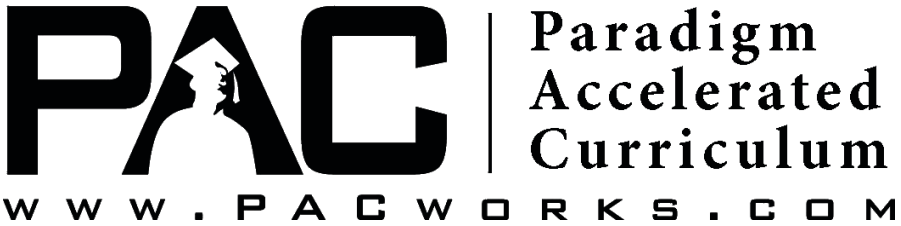
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Chapter 3 Test Key

1. (e) freedom of religion, press speech, assembly, petition
2. (h) right to bear arms, self defense
3. (d) property protection, warrants for searches/ seizures
4. (b) no self-incrimination
5. (g) speedy public trial by impartial jury in criminal cases
6. (i) right to impartial jury trial in civil cases
7. (a) right to impartial jury trial in civil cases
8. (j) applies to all forms of human trafficking
9. (f) poll tax barred
10. (c) voting age set at eighteen
11. (b) informed voting
12. (a) protect citizens and their property
13. (c) enforcing laws
14. (d) regions
15. (c) both of these
16. (c) state
17. (b) enforcing state laws
18. (b) Motion to Commit or Refer
19. (f) only a and d
20. (e) only a and b
21. (b) Ground Rules
22. (b) ballot
23. (d) introduce ideas to the assembly
24. (c) work to change/adopt Main Motions
25. (a) facilitate more efficient business procedures
26. (e) accompany/rise out of other business motions
27. (b) reconsider previously enacted business
28. True
29. True
30. False
31. True
32. True
33. True
34. False
35. True
36. True
37. Congressional
38. Representatives
39. Constitutional
40. 270
41. Governor
42. January 6th
43. agenda
44. Parliamentary
45. political
46. January 20th
47. tabling
48. motions
49. roll call
50. *law*
51. *Constitution*
52. *speech*
53. *government*
54. *vigilance*

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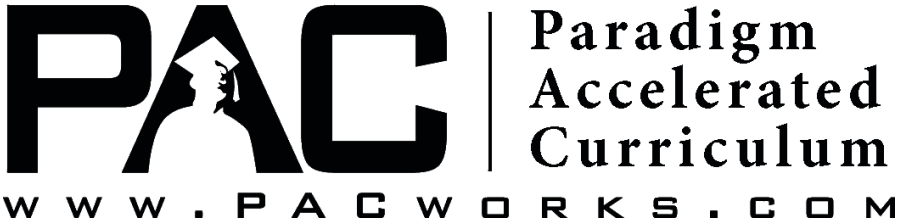
Principles and Precepts of Government



Forms

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