

Name: _____

ID: A

60. Use the chart to answer the question.

Bill of Rights, Part One

AMENDMENT	RI GHTS PROTECTED
1st	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freedom of religion, speech, and the press• Freedom to peaceably assemble and to petition the government
2nd	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to maintain a militia• The right to bear arms
3rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection from having to quarter soldiers during peacetime or in wartime unless required to do so by law
4th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection against arbitrary searches and seizures
5th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection from prosecution without indictment• Protection from being tried for the same crime twice• Protection from having to testify against yourself• Protection from the loss of life, liberty, or property without due process of law• Protection from loss of property without just compensation

If you wanted to gather a group of friends and respectfully protest against a new law, on which amendment's protections would you rely?

- a. 1st Amendment
- b. 2nd Amendment
- c. 4th Amendment
- d. 5th Amendment

61. Use the chart to answer the question.

Bill of Rights, Part Two

AMENDMENT	RI GHTS PROTECTED
6th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to an attorney• The right to be informed of charges, to cross-examine witnesses, and to present favorable witnesses• The right to a speedy trial by a fair jury
7th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right to a trial by jury in any civil case involving more than \$20
8th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protection from excessive bail• Protection from cruel and unusual punishment
9th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The people hold unwritten rights that are not spelled out in the Constitution
10th	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Powers not delegated to the federal government may be exercised by the States if not prohibited by the Constitution

Which statement best describes the intent of the 10th Amendment?

- a. It is designed to make the States more powerful than the Federal Government by granting them extra powers.
- b. It seeks to limit the influence of the States by prohibiting them from exercising certain powers.
- c. It is an effort to promote a balance of power between the Federal and State governments in the federal system.
- d. It has the goal of forcing the States to request new constitutional amendments to expand their powers.

62. Which of the following examples are not grounds for losing one's American citizenship?
- Attaining citizenship in another country, such as Great Britain.
 - Marrying a citizen of a foreign country.
 - Serving as an officer in the armed forces of a foreign country.
 - Taking an oath to a foreign state to accept employment there.
63. Some people object to single-party voting as lacking serious consideration of the candidates and the issues at stake. What is the best counterargument to the criticism?
- Most political parties are corrupt, so it really doesn't matter whom someone votes for.
 - Political parties stand for certain principles, so anyone running under a party banner likely holds similar views.
 - It ultimately matters more which party is in the majority, rather than who sits in each individual legislative seat.
 - The decentralized nature of political parties means that the person who is elected will have less power than the party chairperson.
64. It takes 270 electoral votes to win a presidential election. Using the information from the map, which statement is true about presidential elections?



- The presidency can be decided by as few as 11 states.
 - A loss in California can be offset by winning Florida and Pennsylvania.
 - The region of the country with the most electoral votes is the Midwest.
 - A candidate who wins the Northeast is more than halfway to winning the presidency.
65. Evaluate what you know about the role of third parties in the United States. Which statement about candidates from third and minor parties is most accurate?
- They are often willing to be more honest and take definite stands on controversial issues.
 - They are usually less informed about important issues than the candidates from the major parties are.
 - Their supporters are usually less involved in politics than the supporters of major-party candidates.
 - Their ideas about difficult issues are usually more popular than the ideas of candidates from major parties.

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66. Which of these is an example of responsible citizenship?
- a. Shopping wisely
 - b. Exercising daily
 - c. Serving on a jury
 - d. Watching television
67. Which of the following examples shows a government exercising its executive powers?
- a. deciding whether or not a law is constitutional
 - b. enforcing a new tax law
 - c. making a law that alters voting requirements
 - d. settling a dispute between two branches of government
68. This image shows Kim Jong-un, the Supreme Leader of North Korea, surrounded by his military officers.



Which type of government does Kim Jong-un represent?

- a. oligarchy
 - b. democracy
 - c. republic
 - d. theocracy
69. The map shows the types of governments used by nations across the world.



- Which statement best describes the form of government that is most common in Europe and the Americas?
- a. Power is held by a small, ruling elite.
 - b. The people elect officials to represent them in government.
 - c. Rule of the country is passed down through family members.
 - d. A single individual has absolute control over the government.

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70. Which of the following statements about the forms of government shown in the chart is correct?

Division of Power/

Confederate Government	Federal Government	Unitary Government
Advantages Several States can cooperate in matters of common concern and, at the time, retain their separate identity.	Advantages The central (national) governments shares power with the state government	Advantages The central (national) government creates local units of government.
Disadvantages The central government has the power to handle only those matters that the member states have assigned to it.	Disadvantages The division of power between the national and state governments can only be changed by the people.	Disadvantages The local governments have only those powers that the central government chooses to give them

- a. The central government is strongest in a confederate system.
 - b. Under the federal system, the states have only those powers granted by the national government.
 - c. In a unitary system, the central government determines which powers the local governments have.
 - d. Under the confederate and federal systems, local and central governments have equal powers.
71. If you know that a nation uses a **parliamentary system** of government, but have no other information, what do you know for certain about the structure of that government?
- a. who is allowed to participate in the governing process
 - b. the geographic distribution of power in the state
 - c. the relationship between the executive and legislative branches
 - d. that its laws must be collected in a written constitution

72. Use this photo to answer the question.



What argument is the cartoon making about the role of compromise in our democratic government?

- Efforts to compromise on complex issues usually cause confusion and more harm than good.
- When there are too many compromises between the parties taking place, government cannot work.
- Failing to compromise on major issues by finding common ground can lead to disaster in public policy.
- The path to a compromise between political parties is usually clear and easy to achieve.

73. Use the chart to help you answer the question.

Amending the Constitution	
<p>An amendment may be proposed by one of two methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a 2/3 vote in each house a national convention called by Congress when requested by 2/3 of the state legislatures 	<p>An amendment may be ratified by one of two methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a pro-ratification vote by convention held in at least 3/4 of the states

Which statement describes the method missing from the chart by which a constitutional amendment can be ratified?

- A pro-ratification vote by 2/3 of the State governors
- A pro-ratification vote by 3/4 of the members of each house of Congress
- A pro-ratification vote by 3/4 of the State legislatures
- A pro-ratification vote by 2/3 of the voters in a national referendum

74. Identify which fact about the amendment process best supports this quotation.

“The formal amendment process emphasizes the federal character of the governmental system.”

- a. Amending the Constitution is a complex process that usually takes years to accomplish.
- b. Congress sends very few amendments on to the States for consideration.
- c. The chief executive has the ability to influence the amendment process, but has no power to ratify amendments.
- d. The National and State governments must work together to propose and ratify a constitutional amendment.

75. Which of the following powers is a concurrent power shared by both the Federal Government and the State governments?

- a. making treaties or forming alliances with foreign governments
- b. regulating public utilities such as gas or electric power
- c. levying and collecting taxes from businesses and citizens
- d. collecting duties or tariffs on imported goods

76. What is the best summary of this quotation?

“Congress has a split personality. On the one hand, it is a lawmaking institution and makes policy for the entire nation. In this capacity, all the members are expected to set aside their personal ambitions and perhaps even the concerns of their constituencies. Yet Congress is also a representative assembly, made up of 535 elected officials who serve as links between their constituents and the National Government. The dual roles of making laws and responding to constituents’ demands forces members to balance national concerns against the specific interests of their States or districts.”—James M. Burns, et al., Government by the People

- a. Representatives and senators should spend most of their time drafting and passing new laws.
- b. Members of Congress must balance the interests of their constituencies along with national concerns.
- c. The primary purpose of Congress is to serve the interests of the American people.
- d. It is impossible for representatives and senators to balance their roles at work along with their home lives.

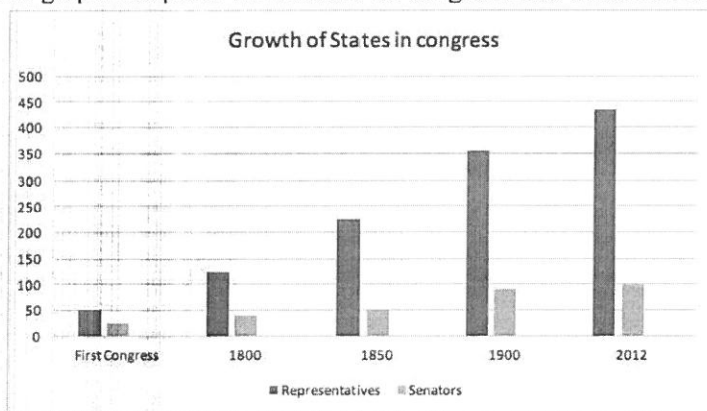
77. Read the chart. Then choose the answer that best completes the statement.

Roles of the Members of Congress

ROLE	FUNCTIONS
Legislator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study proposals • Draft laws • Frame public policies
Representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the interests of constituents
Committee Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen proposals for floor consideration
Servant of Constituents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist constituents with bureaucratic and ceremonial tasks
Politician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance interests of constituents and political party

- Based on this chart, a senator's role as a politician might interfere with his or her role as
- a servant, because it could prevent her from drafting a bill that her constituents support.
 - a legislator, because it could prevent him from reviewing bills for the entire chamber to vote on.
 - a representative, because it could prevent her from supporting bills that would benefit her State.
 - a committee member, because it could prevent him from visiting constituents and attending functions.

78. This graph compares the number of congressional members from the first Congress to 2012.

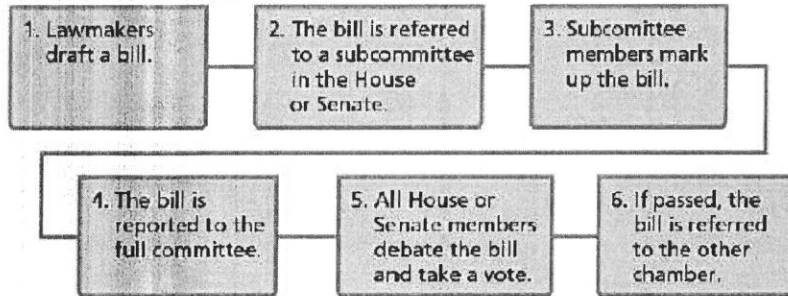


Which statement is most likely supported by the graph?

- The number of senators rose from 1900 to 2012 as several States were added to the Union.
- The number of representatives rose from the First Congress to 1800 as a result of the passing of the Reapportionment Act.
- The number of senators rose from 1850 to 1900 because of the number of immigrants who came to the United States.
- The number of representatives rose from 1850 to 1900 as a result of the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment.

79. This diagram shows the first steps to a bill becoming a law.

How a Bill Becomes a Law Part 1

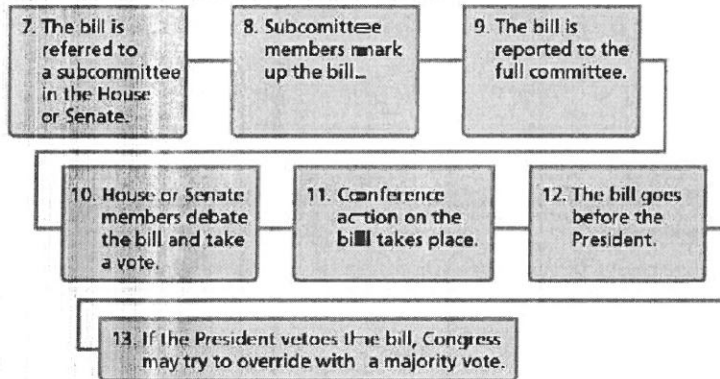


What happens immediately after the sixth step?

- a. The President decides whether or not to sign the bill.
- b. The subcommittee in the other chamber now votes on the bill.
- c. Members of both chambers take conference action on the bill.
- d. The subcommittee in the other chamber now begins to process the bill.

80. This chart shows the final steps to a bill becoming a law.

How a Bill Becomes a Law, Part 2



Why is step 11 an important part of the process?

- a. It allows for settling any differences over the bill.
- b. It helps Congress override a presidential objection to the bill.
- c. It results in the bill being placed on one of the five calendars.
- d. It leads to the first floor debate on the bill in either chamber.

81. An official representative of the United States appointed by the President to represent the nation in matters of diplomacy is called

- a. a commandant.
- b. an ambassador.
- c. a foreign national.
- d. the secretary of state.

82. Which statement BEST expresses what the photograph of Vice President Joe Biden shows about the role of modern Vice Presidents?



- Among the expanded responsibilities of the Vice President is the role of acting commander in chief.
 - The Vice President now plays a larger part in managing government spending.
 - The Vice President often has an important role in diplomacy with other nations.
 - The Vice President sometimes takes the place of the President as chief citizen.
83. Study the outline.

Some Reasons for Expansion of Presidential Powers

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Presidential personalities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Andrew Jackson Franklin D. Roosevelt <p>B. Expansion of the Executive Branch</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> creation of the Executive Office of the President expansion of presidential staff <p>C. Nation's increasingly complex economic and social life</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> greater industrialization and technology citizens looking to President for leadership <p>D. Need for action in times of crisis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> wars _____ <p>E. Congress</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> delegated authority to the Executive Branch |
|---|

Which of the following phrases BEST completes the outline?

- national elections
 - technological advances
 - natural disasters
 - expanded transportation systems
84. What is the difference between original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction?
- Original jurisdiction refers to a case being heard in a federal court; appellate jurisdiction refers to a case being heard in a State court.
 - Original jurisdiction refers to criminal or civil cases; appellate jurisdiction refers to only to civil cases.
 - Original jurisdiction refers to a case that could be heard in a federal or a State court; appellate jurisdiction refers to a case that must be heard in a federal court.
 - Original jurisdiction refers to a court where a case is first heard; appellate jurisdiction refers to a case being heard after it was tried in a lower court.

85. Read this passage from the War Powers Resolution of 1973:

“(c) The constitutional powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief to introduce United States Armed Forces into hostilities, or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, are exercised only pursuant to (1) a declaration of war, (2) specific statutory authorization, or (3) a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.”

What is the intent of this section of the document?

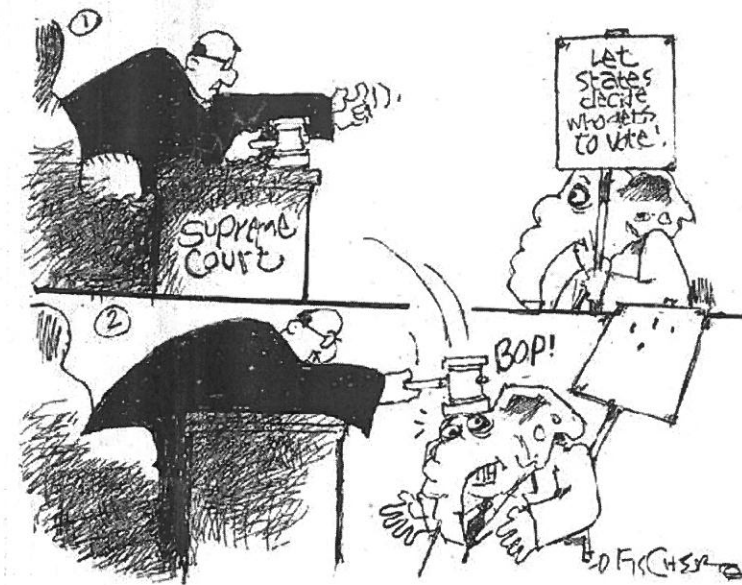
- a. to expand Congress' power to authorize the President to commit the U.S. to military action
 - b. to give Congress the authorization to commit the U.S. to military action
 - c. to expand the power of the United States Armed Forces to initiate military activity on their own
 - d. to limit the President’s power to commit the U.S. to military action without meeting certain conditions
86. How are federal judges selected?
- a. The person is named to the bench by the President and confirmed by the Senate.
 - b. The person is named to the bench by the President and does not need to be confirmed.
 - c. The person is publicly elected to the bench and confirmed by the Senate.
 - d. The person is nominated by the Senate and chosen by the President.
87. Choose the answer that best completes the chart about how a case gets to the Supreme Court.

HOW A CASE GETS TO THE SUPREME COURT

Step 1:	Case is filed in a federal district court.		
Step 2:	Case is appealed to a federal court of appeals.		
Step 3:	Case is appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which does one of three things:		
	A. Allows the lower court ruling to stand.	B.	C. Decides to try the case.

- a. Declares the law involved in the case to be unconstitutional.
- b. Sends the case to Congress to decide on the legality of the law involved.
- c. Sends the case back to the lower court for reconsideration.
- d. Passes the case on to a higher court.

88. What view does this cartoon best illustrate?



- The Supreme Court should not issue dissenting opinions.
 - The Supreme Court believes that politics should not interfere with legal decisions.
 - The Supreme Court files briefs in a harmful fashion.
 - The Supreme Court always sides against the States in decisions related to elections.
89. Read this excerpt from the Supreme Court ruling in *Miranda v. Arizona*, issued by Justice Earl Warren. Then identify what type of right is being discussed.

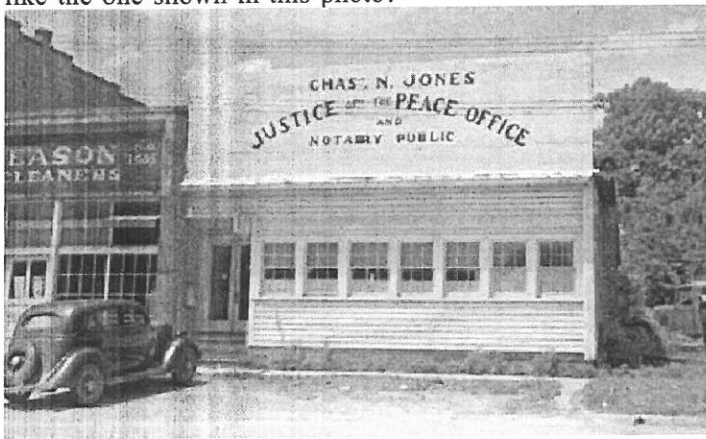
“The prosecution may not use statements . . . stemming from questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way, unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination.”—Justice Earl Warren

- right of privacy
 - right to trial by jury
 - guarantee against self-incrimination
 - security of home and person
90. A writ of habeas corpus is a
- court order preventing an unjust arrest or imprisonment.
 - legislative act that inflicts punishment without a court trial.
 - law applied to an act committed before the law was passed.
 - formal complaint to a grand jury that accuses someone with a crime.
91. Which method is most often used to propose amendments to State constitutions?
- A constitutional convention is held to propose amendments.
 - A petition proposes the amendment and begins the initiative process.
 - A new amendment is proposed in a session of the legislature.
 - A governor proposes the amendment in a State address.

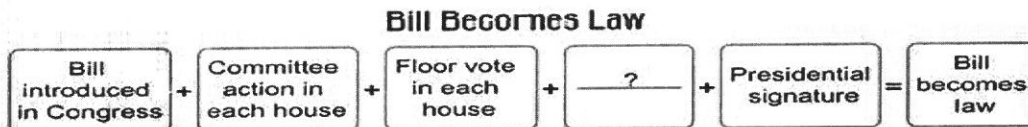
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92. Based on what you have learned about the types of State courts, what types of cases would be heard in a place like the one shown in this photo?



- a. an important criminal case
 - b. an appeal of a civil or criminal case
 - c. a misdemeanor or other minor case
 - d. a case involving a minor under the age of 18
- 93.



Analyze this flowchart outlining the procedure for enacting laws in the legislative branch of government. Which item best completes the chart?

- a. Constitutional amendment
 - b. Popular referendum
 - c. Conference committee action
 - d. Suspension of the rules
94. Which of the following is the best definition of the term due process of law?
- a. Government must not enact too many laws or regulations.
 - b. Government must act fairly and in accordance with established rules.
 - c. The people must be given regular opportunities to approve or disapprove laws made by government.
 - d. Office holders and officials must be bound by the laws.

95. Why was the Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison* significant in shaping the structure of the U.S. government?

“It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.”—*Marbury v. Madison*, 1803

- a. Because Jefferson tried to remove members of the Supreme Court
- b. Because the Supreme Court claimed the right to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional
- c. Because Jefferson tried to appoint more Supreme Court justices than was allowed under the Constitution
- d. Because the Supreme Court declared the judicial branch more powerful than the executive branch

96. **“Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other ‘tangible’ factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does...To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone...Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”— Chief Justice Earl Warren**

Chief Justice Earl Warren’s ruling was influential because—

- a. it held that public schools could not be segregated by race
- b. it held that public schools should have equal access to financial funds
- c. it held that public schools did not violate separate-but-equal laws
- d. it held that public schools should have equal facilities for all races

97. Which of the following is a major difference between the role of government in a capitalist system and a socialist system?

- a. Unlike a capitalist system, the government controls many of the important industries in a socialist system.
- b. Unlike a capitalist system, the government provides no protections of individual rights in a socialist system.
- c. Unlike a socialist system, the government controls the prices at which goods are sold in a capitalist system.
- d. Unlike a socialist system, the government sets policy to achieve economic equality in a capitalist system.

98. Which statement best summarizes why a free press is essential to a democracy and is usually suppressed by authoritarian governments?

- a. A free press is an important tool for keeping the media honest, ensuring that political parties hold fair elections and offer qualified candidates.
- b. A free press is a source of individual opinions, a forum that serves as the most reliable source of nonpartisan political news and information for citizens.
- c. A free press is an expression of freedom of speech, a foundation of democracy that limits the power of government by allowing citizens to openly criticize it.
- d. A free press is a place for open debate, guaranteeing that civilian desires are taken into consideration by government in national and international matters.

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99. Choose the answer that BEST completes the chart about the roles of the President of the United States.

Roles of the President

	ceremonial head of the Federal Government
Chief Executive	given power to execute the laws by the Constitution
Chief Administrator	head of the executive branch of government
Commander in Chief	leader of the nation's armed forces

- a. Chief of Party
- b. Chief of State
- c. Chief Legislator
- d. Chief Economist

100. Study the outline to answer the question.

Reasons for Expansion of Presidential Powers

A. Presidential personalities <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Abraham Lincoln2. Theodore Roosevelt
B. Nation's increasingly complex economic and social life <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Greater industrialization and technology2. Citizens looking to President for leadership
C. _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Wars2. Economic problems

Which of the following headings most accurately completes the outline?

- a. Greater role of Vice President
- b. National crises
- c. Checks and balances
- d. Political parties

101. In what way is the United States a representative democracy?

- a. Citizens allow a self-appointed elite to make decisions for them.
- b. Citizens decide laws and policies directly in mass meetings.
- c. Citizens choose small groups of people to make laws and policy for them.
- d. Citizens elect a President who has absolute power to make decisions for them.

102.

Classifications of Dictatorships

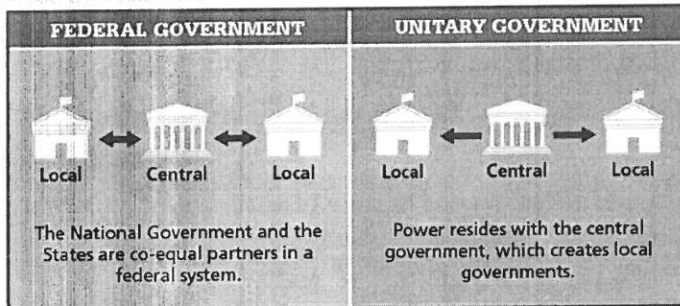
Dictatorship	A government in which rulers are not responsible to the will of the people
1. Oligarchy	A government in which a small group exercises control
2. Autocracy	
3. Theocracy	A government ruled by religious leaders and based on religious law

Choose the answer that best completes the chart.

- a. A government controlled by a single person
- b. A government controlled by a legislative body
- c. A government controlled by the people
- d. A government controlled by the rich

103. Use the chart to answer the question.

Distribution of Power



What is the difference between a unitary government and a federal government?

- a. In a unitary government, power is shared by an alliance of independent states; in a federal government power is divided between a central government and local governments.
- b. In a federal government, power is shared by an alliance of independent states; in a unitary government power is divided between a central government and local governments.
- c. In a federal government, power is held by a single, central agency; in a unitary government power is divided between a central government and local governments.
- d. In a unitary government power is held by a single, central agency; in a federal government power is divided between a central government and local governments.

Name: _____

- 104. A legitimate government is
 - a. one in which government leaders obtain and keep power by using force.
 - b. one that offers the fastest solutions to a nation's problems and citizens' needs.
 - c. one that is created by a union of many smaller groups that could not obtain power on their own.
 - d. one that is accepted by its people and other governments as the sovereign authority of a nation.
- 105.

Bicameral Versus Unicameral Legislatures

BICAMERAL	UNICAMERAL
Features two chambers/houses	Features one chamber/house
Typical in large countries with federal systems of government (e.g., United States, Germany, Brazil)	Typical in small countries with unitary systems of government (e.g., Denmark, Finland, New Zealand)
Legislation is usually passed more slowly because both houses have to agree; may prevent impulsive legislation	Legislation is usually passed quickly because there is only one house to decide on a bill; may lead to impulsive legislation
Power is spread more evenly, but system is more costly to maintain	Power more concentrated, but system is cheaper to maintain
All but three colonies had bicameral systems in 1776; today, all states but one have bicameral legislatures	Three colonies had unicameral systems in 1776; today, Nebraska is only state with a unicameral legislature

Sources: Encyclopaedia Britannica; Kentlaw.litt.edu

- Review the chart. Why would the more conservative Patriots prefer the establishment of a bicameral legislature?
- a. It created a balance of power.
 - b. It led to legislation being passed in a short period of time.
 - c. It worked best in a system with a strong national government.
 - d. It was cheaper to maintain.
- 106. Amendments to the U.S. Constitution can be proposed by —
 - a. the President
 - b. half of both the House and the Senate
 - c. two-thirds of both the House and the Senate
 - d. the Speaker of the House of Representatives
 - 107. Marbury v. Madison was a significant Supreme Court decision because —
 - a. it was the first case brought against a federal official
 - b. it upheld the constitutionality of the Judiciary Act of 1789
 - c. it gave presidents the power to appoint judges at the very end of their terms of office
 - d. it gave the Supreme Court power to decide the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress