Chapter 1 Principles of Government

1. ________ is the institution which makes and enforces _________ policy.

2. What are the three basic powers that every government has in its possession? 
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

3. Below are the four defining characteristics of a State. Fill in the missing element: 
   A. population 
   B. territory 
   C. sovereignty 
   D. ____________

4. True/False: The theory that underlies modern democracy in the last three centuries is designed to challenge the idea that those of royal birth have the absolute authority to rule.

5. Where can a person find a stated expression of the broader purposes of American government? (Hint: it is the opening paragraph to the United States Constitution)

6. As it related to the geographic distribution of power which of the following is a type of government that seeks to divide power between a central and local governments?
   A. Unitary   B. Federal   C. Confederate
   A. In a _________ system of government all the political powers are concentrated at the national level.
   B. In a _________ system of government the bulk of political power is concentrated in regional governments, leaving the central government weak.

7. The idea that the state was created voluntarily by a free people is part of which theory on the origins of government?
   A. evolutionary theory B. Divine Right Theory C. Force Theory D. Social Contract Theory

8. Government can be defined by three sets of distinct relationships which are listed below. Fill in the missing information.
   (A) Who can ____________ in the governing process.
   (B) The______________ distribution of the governmental power within the state.
(C) The relationship between the ____________ (lawmaking) and the ____________ (law-executing) branches of the government.

9. True/False. The US has a Presidential system of democracy because the Chief Executive is elected separately from the legislature.
(A) In a ______________ type of democracy the Chief Executive is called a Prime Minister and is chosen from the legislature.

10. True/False. The US economic system is said to be a mixed economy due to the fact that it includes free markets principles that are regulated by government regulatory agencies.

Chapter 2 Origins of American Government

11. The North American British colonies are said to have inherited 3 basic concepts of government from Britain itself. Which of those three is missing below?
A. Representative Government
B. ____________ Government
C. Ordered Government
D. In the space below, explain the difference between a Royal Charter, a Proprietary Charter, and a regular Charter.

12. What is the significance of such historic landmarks documents such as the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, and the English Bill of Rights?
A. What was the name of Benjamin Franklin’s first proposal that would have brought about greater colonial unity had it been accepted by the crown at the outbreak of the French and Indian War?

13. The ______________ of ____________________ includes the foundational American concepts that people have natural rights and have the right to abolish forms of government that are abusive.
• It also stresses the people are endowed by their ____________ with certain unalienable ____________.
• What does most of the Declaration of Independence (the document itself) go on to criticize?

14. ______________ was the oldest member of the Constitutional Convention which he claimed produced a governing document that was near perfect as possible considered the varied interests of those in attendance.
15. What were the *Federalist Papers*?

16. The first document that established the first national government for the United States was called the ____________ of ________________. In the space below list some of the key weaknesses of government that existed under this model of government:

   A. What was the original purpose for the gathering of state delegates in Philadelphia in 1787?

   B. The Constitution convention officially ended on ________________ ______, 1787. Afterwards, it was sent to the states where it needed to be ____________ by at least ____________ states before becoming law.

   C. Those who favored ratification of the Constitution were called ________________. Those who were opposed to it were called ________________.

   D. True or False. The Bill of Rights was ratified during the same year as the Constitution in 1789.

17. What were some of the major issues that were debated at the Constitutional Convention? (What was the difference between the Virginia Plan vs. the New Jersey Plan?)

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**Chapter 3 The Constitution**

18. Briefly describe the following characteristics of the United States Constitution?

   A. popular sovereignty

   B. limited government

   C. separation of powers
19. A *formal amendment* requires that at least ________ number of states ratify the proposed amendment in order for it to become law.
   a. How many times has the Constitution been amended?
   
   b. What is a *formal amendment*?
   
   c. Where have all of the formal amendments been proposed?
   
   d. What do we call the first 10 amendments to the US Constitution?
   
   e. Describe how the formal amendment process exemplifies the principle of federalism?

20. ___________ ___________ is the process by which over time many changes have been made in the Constitution which have not involved any changes in its written word. Example: The President's cabinet.

21. List some of the various ways that Congress can informally amend (change) the Constitution without formally amending the document:

A. What is the name of the introduction to the U.S. Constitution?

B. Explain how “rule of law” holds the government accountable to the people?

**Chapter 4 Federalism**

22. True/False. Under the US concept of *Federalism* all laws must be uniform across the entire nation, with absolutely no variation allowed between states on matters of local concern.

Fill in the appropriate terms for each of the following definitions as they relate to powers given to the National government:

_______________ - Those powers directly given to it in Constitution. Mainly Article I Section 8

_______________ - Powers not expressly stated in the Constitution, but are reasonably suggested and authorized through *elastic clause* (Art. I Sec. 8 Clause 18)

_______________ - These powers belong to the National Government because it is a government of a sovereign state in the world community. Few in number, mainly involve issues of naturalization and immigration policy.
A. Define the following.

*categorical grants:*

*block grants:*

*project grants:*

B. **True or False.** Under the Constitutional clause known as *privileges and immunities*, no State can draw unreasonable distinctions between its own residents and those person who happen to live in other states.

C. Define: Full Faith and Credit:

D. What is the difference between an “exclusive power” compared to a “concurrent power” as it applies to Federalism?

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**Chapter 10-12 Congress**

23. What is the *theoretical* explanation as to why the US Congress is bicameral? (Think tea cups)

24. A term of Congress lasts for __________ number of years.

25. The United States House of Representatives has _______ number of members, while the US Senate has a total of __________ members.

26. True/False. The process of redistricting Congressional Districts after a national census is the responsibility of State Legislatures.

27. True/False. A Senator serves for 6 years between elections, while a member of the House serves for 4 years between elections.

28. According to the Constitution, the official presiding officer in the US Senate is the responsibility of the __________ _________________. (Hint: Joe Biden)

29. Define the responsibilities of the following Congressional offices:

Majority/Minority Leader:

Majority/Minority Whip:
30. Most often members of Congress as chosen to be committee chairpersons based on their ____________ (in other words the number of years that they have been their respective chamber of Congress)

31. True/False. Committees in Congress exist for numerous reasons, the most primary of which is to divide the massive numbers of bills that are introduced in each chamber for further consideration.

32. ________________ committee is a permanent committee, whereas a ________________ committee is where bills are sent to iron out differences before being sent to the President.

33. Who is allowed to introduce bills in either the House or the Senate?

A. What is cloture?

B. In the House the Rules Committee places a bill on the calendar. Who has this responsibility in the Senate?

**Chapter 13-14 The Executive Branch**

34. Presidents are allowed to serve no more than ________ years according to the 22nd Amendment. During the last two years of a President’s time in office he/she is often times referred to as a ____________.

34. When the President gives his/her State of the Union Address he/she is serving in the capacity of Chief _________________. (Know and think about the various roles that a President is asked to play while in office)

35. What are the formal qualifications a person must have in order to become President of the United States?

36. What have been some of the traditional informal qualifications that a person needs to be President?

37. The nation’s first ____________ is held in ________________ during Presidential election years, whereas the nation’s first ________________ is held in Iowa during the same year.

38. True/False. In the past 30 years the Executive Branch has remained relatively the same in regards to the amount of power it has compared to the other branches of government.

39. One of the major flaws with ________________ ________________ is that a candidate can win the ________________ vote, but lose the ________________ vote, thereby losing the election.

40. The power of clemency gives a President the authority to grant a reprieve, pardon, clemency, or amnesty to any person who has been convicted of committing a ________________ crime, not a state crime.

41. The President has the power to issue executive orders. An ________________ ________________ is a directive, rule, or regulation that has the effect of law.
42. Which of the following government officials is not appointed by the President?
   (a) Supreme Court justices
   (b) Cabinet members and their top aides
   (c) Speaker of the House
   (d) ambassadors and other diplomats

43. The power of ________________ is exercised when the President, acting for the United States, acknowledges the legal existence of another sovereign state.

44. What are the four things a President can do with a bill that is sent to the White House by Congress?

Chapter 18 The Federal Judiciary

45. What are the three levels of Federal Courts?

46. There are _______ members of the Supreme Court.

47. The current Chief Justice is _________________.

48. The Supreme Court is said to have both original and appellate jurisdiction, whereas the Court of Appeals only has _____________ jurisdiction and the District Courts have ________________ jurisdiction.

49. In order for a case to come before the Supreme Court at least _______ justices must agree to hear the case before issuing a _________________.

50. Define the following:

A. Majority Opinion:

B. Concurring Opinion:

C. Dissenting Opinion:
Chapter 19  Civil Liberties: First Amendment Freedoms:

51. What are the Bill of Rights and when were they added to the US Constitution? (page 532)

52. What government were the Bill of Rights originally meant to apply? (page 534)

53. What is the difference between a civil liberty and a civil right? (page 533)

54. What are the five basic civil liberties that are laid out in the 1st amendment? (page 536 see graph)

55. Explain the Process of Incorporation and how this changed the legal landscape of the United States in 20th century? (page 535)

56. What are the two clauses in the 1st amendment that pertain to religion? (page 537)

57. In what ways did the decision in McCollum v. Board of Education change the establishment clause as it related to religious instruction in public schools? (page 538)

58. Which of the following cases ended school sponsored prayer? (page 539)
59. What is the Lemon Test and how has it provided a basic model for schools when approaching the topic of religion? (page 540)

60. How and why did the Supreme Court reverse its decision of Minersville v. Gobitis when it decided West Virginia v. Barnette? (page 544)

61. True or False. Students are allowed to hold after school religious meetings provided it is not organized and/or led by the school itself according to the Equal Access Act of 1984. (page 539)

62. What are the two primary functions of Freedom of Speech and Press within a democratic society? (page 546)

63. What types of speech are NOT protected by the First Amendment? (page 546-7)

64. What is sedition and what is treason? (page 547 see footnote on bottom of page)

65. Explain how the constitutional definition of sedition changed from Schenck vs. US (1919) to Dennis v. US (1952) to Yates v. US (1957). (page 547-548)

66. Explain some of the forms of symbolic speech that are protected by the 1st amendment and some forms of symbolic speech that are not protected. (page 551)
Chapter 20: Civil Liberties - Protecting Individual Rights

67. In what amendments is due process mentioned in the Constitution? (page 564)

68. Match the terms with their correct definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Matching column</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>substantive due process</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. the how of government action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procedural due process</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. the what of government action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69. What is police power and what are some examples of it found in society? (page 566)

70. Explain how the majority on the Supreme Court decided that marital privacy was a natural right and protected by the Constitution in the case of Griswold v. Connecticut. (page 567)

71. True/False. Privacy is specifically mentioned in the US Constitution. (page 567)

72. True/False. A person’s right to privacy has most controversially been applied to the privacy of one’s belonging in a bag or purse. (page 567)

73. True/False. In the case of Roe v. Wade abortion, a woman’s right to terminate a pregnancy, was deemed as something protected by the right to privacy. (page 567)

74. What is the exclusionary rule? (page 573)
75. True/False. After the decision in *Fuhrman v. Georgia (1972)* many states adopted laws that created a two step process for administering the death penalty. One to determine innocence/guilt and the other to determine if the death penalty was merited. (page 587)

76. Define: *double jeopardy* (page 578)

77. Define: writ of *habeus corpus* (page 576)

78. *True or False.* Habeus corpus can be denied during wartime as the needs of society are thought to outweigh the rights of the individual. (page 576)

79. True/False. The only crime that is expressly included in the Constitution is the crime of Treason. (page 588)

80. In the space below define treason as it is described in the Constitution: (page 588)