

Cadet Name: _____

Date: _____

1. (U6C1L1:F1) The Preamble establishes the _____ of the Constitution.

- A) authors
- B) purpose
- C) conclusion
- D) audience

2. (U6C1L1:G1) What is a Preamble?

- A) A summary at the end of a paragraph or article
- B) An index at the end of a text
- C) Another name for a Table of Contents
- D) An introductory statement that explains the purpose or intention of a document

3. (U6C1L1:G2) An introductory statement that explains the purpose or intention of a document is a _____.

- A) Prologue
- B) Afterwards
- C) Appendices
- D) Preamble

4. (U6C1L1:Q1) While you were teaching a class on the Constitution, one of your students asked, "What did the Founders mean when they said, 'in order to form a more perfect union?'"

What should you tell her?

- A) "The Founders thought that government under the Articles of Confederation was a good start, but there were problems and they clearly had to make some changes."
- B) "The Founders meant that the Articles of Confederation were a complete failure and they could do a lot better."
- C) "The Founders meant that a federal government would be more perfect if it didn't have so much power, and that the states power was stronger."
- D) "The Founders meant that they wanted to create a perfect system of government."

5. (U6C1L1:Q2) While discussing the Preamble to the Constitution, a friend asks you what "Promote the general welfare" means.

What should you tell him?

- A) "It means to provide food, shelter and other assistance to the poor."
- B) "It means that citizens could look forward to being free instead of looking out for the interests of a monarch."
- C) "It means that all states and all citizens should benefit from what the government can provide."
- D) "It means that the government should not have laws that make justice or trade unfair."

6. (U6C1L1:Q3) While giving a presentation about the Preamble to some elementary school students, one of them asks if the Rights in the Constitution will apply to them when they are older.

Which section of the Preamble will you tell him guarantees it?

- A) Do establish justice
- B) We the people of the United States
- C) Promote the general welfare
- D) And secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

7. (U6C1L1:Q4) Which of the following is not considered to be true about the Preamble?

- A) It was primarily written by Gouverneur Morris.
- B) It contains the hopes and dreams of the delegates to the Constitutional convention.
- C) It replaced the Articles of Confederation.
- D) It holds the people, as citizens of the U. S., responsible for attaining the goals of the Constitution.

8. (U6C1L1:V1) Beneficiaries

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

1. beneficiaries

2. goals

3. Preamble

4. responsible parties

A. what one strives to achieve and attain

B. those who benefit

C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met

D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

9. (U6C1L1:V2) Goals

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. beneficiaries

2. goals

3. Preamble

4. responsible parties

A. what one strives to achieve and attain

B. those who benefit

C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met

D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

10. (U6C1L1:V3) Preamble

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. beneficiaries

2. goals

3. Preamble

4. responsible parties

A. what one strives to achieve and attain

B. those who benefit

C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met

D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

11. (U6C1L1:V4) Responsible Parties

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. beneficiaries

2. goals

3. Preamble

4. responsible parties

A. what one strives to achieve and attain

B. those who benefit

C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met

D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

12. (U6C1L2:G1) Cooperation, patience, fairness, respect, strength, self-improvement, and balance are the seven _____.

- A) citizenship skills
- B) We the People skills
- C) Chief Justice skills
- D) listening skills

13. (U6C1L2:G10) _____ means having acceptance of others and not necessarily love for each other.

- A) Fairness
- B) Open-heartedness
- C) Respect
- D) Loyalty

14. (U6C1L2:G12) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves the willingness of citizens to stand up for what they believe in, to denounce what is wrong, and to accept responsibility for mistakes.

- A) Integrity
- B) Loyalty
- C) Strength
- D) Respect

15. (U6C1L2:G13) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves the desire to continually learn new skills and improve on others.

- A) Respect
- B) Loyalty
- C) Self-Improvement
- D) Duty

16. (U6C1L2:G14) Define the citizenship skill "balance."

A) A skill that involves understanding there is more than one side to every issue and having the ability to come to agreement and resolve differences by either compromising or harmonizing solutions

- B) Compromising to please everyone but yourself
- C) Loyalty to one's country, government, ruler, group, or cause
- D) The strength to stand up for one's beliefs

17. (U6C1L2:G15) The skill of practicing balance involves using either _____ or _____ to achieve an agreement that works.

- A) antagonism or coercion

- B) peer pressure or positional authority
- C) a weight or a scale
- D) compromise or harmony

18. (U6C1L2:G16) Define "perseverance."

- A) Sticking closely to one's peers in times of difficulty
- B) Having acceptance of others
- C) Adhering to a value of self-improvement
- D) Adhering to a course of action, a belief, or a purpose; steadfastness

19. (U6C1L2:G17) _____ is defined as give and take in a relationship so that both sides can be satisfied.

- A) Compromise
- B) Balance
- C) Cooperation
- D) Decision making

20. (U6C1L2:G18) Define "harmony" as it is used in the citizenship skill of balance.

- A) Loyalty to a government, a concept, or a cause
- B) Creating a win/win environment
- C) Seeing what needs to be done and doing it for the good of the whole
- D) Combining the best qualities of all sides to develop a better solution

21. (U6C1L2:G19) A solution to a problem that solves or meets all sides' needs is called a _____ situation.

- A) compromise
- B) win/win
- C) arbitrary
- D) simple

22. (U6C1L2:G2) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves the art of working together in a group toward a common goal.

- A) Patience
- B) Balance
- C) Cooperation
- D) Fairness

23. (U6C1L2:G3) Accepting the difference in others and respecting those differences is the citizenship skill of _____.

- A) culture
- B) cooperation
- C) balance
- D) respect

24. (U6C1L2:G4) Name the seven citizenship skills.

- A) Patriotism, Dedication, Selflessness, Self-Respect, Humor, Endurance, and Goal-Setting
- B) Cooperation, Patience, Fairness, Respect, Strength, Self Improvement, and Balance
- C) Courage, Perseverance, Initiative, Harmony, Compromise, Allegiance, and Morality
- D) Representation, Democracy, Belief, Freedom, Dominance, Welfare, and Patriotism

25. (U6C1L2:G5) Define "cooperation."

- A) One of the seven citizenship skills that involves the art of self-revelation
- B) One of the seven citizenship skills that involves the art of working together in a group toward a common goal
- C) A citizenship skill that includes an open body position and direct eye contact
- D) Playing well with others

26. (U6C1L2:G6) _____ is the citizenship skill in which one learns the proper timing for acting on an idea or decision.

- A) Action
- B) Virtue
- C) Fairness
- D) Patience

27. (U6C1L2:G7) The citizenship skill of knowing when to act and when to wait is called _____.

- A) virtue
- B) patience
- C) honesty
- D) discipline

28. (U6C1L2:G8) _____ is the citizenship skill that is designed to help people temper their individual desires with the needs of society as a whole.

- A) Selflessness
- B) Honesty
- C) Fairness

D) Centeredness

29. (U6C1L2:G9) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves accepting the difference in others and respecting those differences.

- A) Respect
- B) Self-respect
- C) Non-discrimination
- D) Integrity

30. (U6C1L2:Q1) Study the information and indicate the citizenship skill that reflects the passage (and explanation) from the Preamble.

Citizenship Skill:	Passage from the Preamble (with explanations)
W.	"insure domestic tranquility" (accept fellow citizens, solve problems as a group)
X.	"We the people" (not as individuals, but as a group)
Y.	"provide for the common defense" (stand up for what is right, denounce what is wrong, admit your mistakes)
Z.	"promote the general welfare" (develop self- knowledge, skills and abilities)

A) W = Respect

X = Cooperation

Y = Strength

Z = Self-improvement

B) W = Patience

X = Fairness

Y = Cooperation

Z = Balance

C) W = Cooperation

X = Strength

Y = Balance

Z = Self-improvement
D) W = Respect
X = Self-improvement
Y = Fairness
Z = Strength

31. (U6C1L2:Q2) In the Preamble, "establishing justice" means balancing individual desires with the needs of the common good. The Supreme Court was created to maintain this balance. Though we are encouraged to grow and develop as individuals, we must also promote equality so that all people have an equal opportunity to grow as well.

The above passage illustrates a particular citizenship skill. Which is it?

- A) cooperation
- B) fairness
- C) respect
- D) self-improvement

32. (U6C1L2:Q3) You and another Cadet were teamed up to talk to potential JROTC students about the Cadet Citizenship Training Program. While you worked on creating a list of citizenship skills, your teammate made a list of the goals of the program. When you exchanged lists, you noticed one item that you didn't think was an appropriate goal.

Which item would you recommend be left out?

- A) Help Cadets better understand the development of the U. S. system of government
- B) Help Cadets learn the mechanics of how government works, in the U. S., through hands-on exercises and experiences
- C) Help Cadets identify and correct other citizen's ideas about government
- D) Help Cadets develop interpersonal skills that will assist them throughout their personal and professional lives

33. (U6C1L2:V1)

Choose the antonym for the word below.

cooperation

- A) balance
- B) collaborate
- C) hindrance
- D) respect

34. (U6C1L2:V2)

Choose the antonym for the word below.

self-improvement

- A) self-deprecation
- B) betterment
- C) self-awareness
- D) balance

35. (U6C1L2:V3)

Choose the antonym for the word below.

respect

- A) fairness
- B) obey
- C) admire
- D) disregard

36. (U6C1L2:V4)

Choose the antonym for the word below.

strength

- A) power
- B) weakness
- C) balance
- D) might

37. (U6C1L2:V5)

Choose the antonym for the word below.

balance

- A) instability
- B) respect
- C) fairness
- D) patience

38. (U6C1L2:V6)

Choose the antonym for the word below.

fairness

- A) unbiased
- B) honesty
- C) strength
- D) inequity

39. (U6C1L2:V7)

Choose the antonym for the word below.

patience

- A) capacity
- B) intolerance
- C) endure
- D) respect

40. (U6C1L3:F1) The best way to make a group decision is to use a decision-making process.

- A) I agree. I feel more involved in the final decision when I'm part of the process.
- B) No. I've never been in a group that used a decision-making process to solve a problem. The leader makes the decision.
- C) I've not experienced this every time I've worked with a group, but I like it when we do!
- D) No. The best way to make a decision as a group is to let the leader make the decision.

41. (U6C1L3:G1) T or F: The process of making a decision is often as important as the decision itself.

- A) True
- B) False

42. (U6C1L3:G10) T or F: Evaluation of the group process and of individual performance in a group is an intrinsic part of effective group participation.

- A) True

B) False

43. (U6C1L3:G11) What is the appropriate action for a group to take if a member becomes angry or emotional?

- A) The group takes a 10-minute break for a cooling off period.
- B) Ask that he or she leave the group for a cooling off period of 5 to 15 minutes and then return to the group to participate.
- C) The member is asked to resign from the group.
- D) The group adjourns the meeting until a person in a position of authority, such as a teacher or principal, can attend.

44. (U6C1L3:G12) T or F: Each group member must be allowed to speak or publicly choose not to speak according to the You the People ground rules.

- A) True
- B) False

45. (U6C1L3:G13) How many times may an issue be discussed in meetings unless the group agrees to extend the discussion?

- A) Two meetings
- B) Four meetings
- C) Six meetings
- D) None of the above

46. (U6C1L3:G14) Any change in group process must be approved by _____ percent of a group.

- A) 75
- B) 51
- C) 20
- D) 90

47. (U6C1L3:G15) T or F: In the You the People ground rules, discussions within a group are confidential unless the group votes to approve the sharing of topics.

- A) True
- B) False

48. (U6C1L3:G16) How many types of Citizen Action Group meetings are there?

- A) Three. Three types are needed to cover all types of problems and decisions
- B) Five. Five types are needed to cover all types of problems and decisions

- C) One. Any one meeting is just like another
- D) Two. Small group meetings and representative group sessions

49. (U6C1L3:G17) Name the two types of Citizen Action Group meetings.

- A) Large and small
- B) Small group meetings and representative group sessions
- C) Representative and Congressional
- D) Planned and spontaneous

50. (U6C1L3:G18) T or F: Both types of Citizen Action Group meetings use the seven citizenship skills.

- A) True
- B) False

51. (U6C1L3:G19) What is the purpose of a small group meeting?

- A) To teach effective citizenship
- B) To cover an agenda
- C) To solve the problems of a group
- D) To teach leadership skills

52. (U6C1L3:G2) Define a "simple majority."

- A) More than half of the votes are in favor of a certain option
- B) When $\frac{3}{4}$ of the votes are in favor of a certain option
- C) A majority of people who vote in spite of their lack of knowledge on a topic
- D) The same thing as a consensus

53. (U6C1L3:G20) What are the responsibilities of a small group leader?

- A) Prepare in advance; start the meeting on time
- B) Pass out group and decision-making worksheets
- C) Keep the group focused on the agenda; pass out action assignments
- D) All of the above

54. (U6C1L3:G21) Identify the steps of a small group meeting agenda.

- A) Administrative business; citizenship skills discussion
- B) Old issues; new issues
- C) Evaluation; action assignments; close-out details
- D) All of the above

55. (U6C1L3:G3) What is a consensus?

- A) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision. It is not necessary for everyone to agree with the decision to reach consensus, but that everyone accepts the decision and/or the manner in which it was made and thus will not undermine or oppose the result
- B) When every person in a group disagrees on a discussion and refuses to act on it
- C) When a decision has been reached with disregard for the seven citizenship skills
- D) A member of a citizen action group

56. (U6C1L3:G4) T or F: The key to consensus is "consent" and it can be passive rather than active.

- A) True
- B) False

57. (U6C1L3:G5) T or F: Consensus is often more of a feeling than an action.

- A) True
- B) False

58. (U6C1L3:G6) When should a "veto" be used in a Citizen Action Group process?

- A) Only when a decision is reached with obvious and blatant disregard for the seven citizenship skills
- B) Whenever one person disagrees with the consensus of the group
- C) When a 2/3 vote is not reached by the group
- D) When the matter voted upon is a serious nature

59. (U6C1L3:G7) T or F: Every member of a Citizen Action Group can use a veto.

- A) True
- B) False

60. (U6C1L3:G8) What is Ground Rule #1 in the You the People educational series?

- A) Each meeting will start with the Pledge of Allegiance.
- B) Each meeting will start with a discussion of the seven citizenship skills.
- C) Each meeting will start and stop on time and group members will be punctual.
- D) Each meeting will start with the unfinished business left over from the previous meeting.

61. (U6C1L3:G9) In Ground Rule #2 of You the People, who conducts a group meeting?

- A) Whoever arrives first to the meeting

- B) The group leader, which is a rotating position
- C) The Cadet Executive Officer, or XO
- D) The Senior Army Instructor, or SAI

62. (U6C1L3:Q1) Nine Cadets held a small group meeting to decide if the JROTC class would provide ushers for the spring graduation ceremony. Four Cadets voted "Yes," four Cadets voted "No," and the last Cadet suggested they just ask for volunteers. The small group leader said, "Since there are more votes for "Yes" and "No," then we will drop the volunteer suggestion and re-vote."

Who can "veto" the leader's decision to delay the vote and continue the discussion? Select the choice that is most correct.

- A) The group leader because he is responsible for the decision of the group
- B) The Cadet who suggested, "ask for volunteers"
- C) Any member of the group that loses the simple majority after the re-vote
- D) Any member of the small group

63. (U6C1L3:Q2) Read the following paragraph and select the most correct option (A-D).

"Small group meetings are meant to help people work together to solve problems and disagreements, and to help them make decisions. Group members follow the seven citizenship skills to make small group meetings respectful, fair, and effective. Groups have leaders to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate, and that the group works together."

- A) Replace "seven citizenship skills" with "agenda"
- B) Replace "leaders" with "ground rules"
- C) Replace "work together" with "debate information"
- D) Replace "make decisions" with "enforce decisions"

64. (U6C1L3:Q3) "We will begin by reading the minutes from our last meeting, and then we'll pick the next group leader who will then take over the meeting. After that, we will review our citizenship skills, discuss old and new issues and assignments, and then we'll close the meeting."

The above passage illustrates a part of the small group meeting process. Which is it?

- A) Agenda
- B) Ground Rules
- C) Process for reaching a consensus
- D) Group leader responsibilities

65. (U6C1L3:Q4) A small group was regularly having trouble solving problems and making decisions, so they asked you if you would review their ground rules. They said that they have good discussions, but they are never able to finalize a decision.

Of the following ground rules, which one would you recommend they change?

A) Each group meeting will start and end on time, and group members need to be punctual.

B) The person who vetoes a decision will state their reasons to the other members of the group. The issue will then be discussed in the citizenship skill portion of the following meeting.

C) Options may be discussed until every member of the group agrees with the decision of the majority.

D) At the end of each meeting, each individual will evaluate his or her own performance as well as the performance of the group.

66. (U6C1L3:V1) What is the definition of the term "ground rules"?

A) The process through which a decision is made

B) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together

C) An individual who keeps track of the time at a small group meeting

D) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions

67. (U6C1L3:V2) What is the definition of the term "small group meeting"?

A) The process through which a decision is made

B) Show of hands in the voting process

C) A list of tasks of a schedule to be followed

D) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions

68. (U6C1L3:V3) What is the definition of the term "decision-making"?

A) The process through which a decision is made

B) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions

C) An individual who keeps track of the time at a small group meeting

D) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision

69. (U6C1L3:V4) What is the definition of the word "timekeeper"?

- A) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
- B) Leads a small group meeting
- C) An individual who keeps track of the time at a small group meeting
- D) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions

70. (U6C1L3:V5) What is the definition of the term "small group leader"?

- A) Leads a small group meeting
- B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
- C) Show of hands in the voting process
- D) A list of tasks or a schedule to be followed

71. (U6C1L3:V6) What is the definition of the word "agenda"?

- A) Leads a small group meeting
- B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
- C) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together
- D) A list of tasks or a schedule to be followed

72. (U6C1L3:V7) What is the definition of the word "consensus"?

- A) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together
- B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
- C) Show of hands in the voting process
- D) The process through which a decision is made

73. (U6C1L3:V8) What is the definition of the term "simple majority"?

- A) A list of tasks or a schedule to be followed
- B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
- C) Show of hands in the voting process
- D) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together

74. (U6C1L4:F1) What is the best way to make a decision that affects a large group of people from a similar place or background?

- A) Let the leader make the decision.
- B) Allow a small group of representative people from the group to recommend a decision.
- C) I don't have an opinion.

D) Poll a bunch of choices and let the choice with the most votes be the decision.

75. (U6C1L4:G1) The representative group session is also called _____.

- A) an all-day process
- B) a congressional process
- C) a sample group process
- D) an all-class process

76. (U6C1L4:G10) Name the seven citizenship skills on which the small group meetings and representative group sessions rest.

- A) Consideration; Judgment; Fairness; Respect; Strength; Self-Improvement; Balance
- B) Cooperation; Patience; Fairness; Self Respect; Respect of others; Strength; Balance
- C) Cooperation; Patience; Fairness; Respect; Strength; Self-Improvement; Balance
- D) Cooperation; Patience; Fairness; Respect; Strength; Mentoring of others; Faith

77. (U6C1L4:G2) When all small groups merge into a larger assembly or class to discuss an all-class or all-school position or an issue, it is called _____.

- A) a pep rally
- B) an all-school meeting
- C) a town hall forum
- D) a representative group session

78. (U6C1L4:G3) T or F: In a representative group session, each small group elects representatives of that small group.

- A) True
- B) False

79. (U6C1L4:G4) The _____ of You the People mirrors the current representative process of our local, state, and federal governments.

- A) town hall forum
- B) pep assembly
- C) representative group session
- D) small group session

80. (U6C1L4:G5) What is the process for selecting an effective small group representative?

- A) Appoint one
- B) Have a class vote on one
- C) Ask Cadets to volunteer; Rate each candidate on a representative rating sheet after

an interview or debate process; Hold an election wherein the candidate with the most votes from the group members wins the representative position

D) All of the above

81. (U6C1L4:G6) What items are covered in a representative group session agenda?

A) Small group meetings; Representative issue discussion

B) Large discussion; Action steps

C) Small group evaluation; Homework assignments

D) All of the above

82. (U6C1L4:G7) T or F: The purpose of the small group meeting, as the first agenda item for a representative group session, is to discuss the issue, obtain a majority vote on the issue, and to brief the representative on the small group's thoughts and feelings.

A) True

B) False

83. (U6C1L4:G9) What are the responsibilities of a small group representative?

A) Communicate your group's feelings; Address other representatives by title

B) Participate fully by speaking for your group; Use the seven citizenship skills

C) Work cooperatively to reach a majority decision; Contribute ideas to other representatives and help assign small group action steps

D) All of the above

84. (U6C1L4:Q1) "The tasks needed to put a decision into effect can be assigned to fellow students or small groups. The tasks can include writing letters, conducting research, preparing and conducting presentations, and arranging meetings with influential people."

The above passage illustrates part of the detailed representative group session agenda. Which part is it?

A) Action Steps

B) Representative Issue Discussion

C) Small Group Evaluation

D) Small Group Meeting

85. (U6C1L4:Q2) You were selected to be the small group representative for your school's representative group session. The representative group will decide on changes to recommend to the school cafeteria.

As a small group representative, what should you not do at the meeting?

- A) Learn about issues and student opinions about the cafeteria.
- B) Express your personal opinions about the food in the cafeteria.
- C) Discuss the proposed changes with other representatives.
- D) Express the opinions of your small group to other representatives.

86. (U6C1L4:Q3) Representatives in representative group meetings address each other as "The Honorable Representative from Group ____," not by their names.

Select the option (A-D) that best explains why.

- A) The representatives come from different small groups and don't always know each other's names.
- B) It is a method of making sure discussions are kept civil and respectful.
- C) It symbolizes the fact that the representative is speaking for his group, and not for him or her self.
- D) It represents the higher status of representative group members over small group members.

87. (U6C1L4:Q4) You were selected to be the representative group member from your small group. At your first meeting, the group chairperson read some procedures that she thought the group should adopt.

Of the following, which procedure should you recommend the group not adopt?

- A) Representatives will exchange ideas and research with each other.
- B) Each representative presents the views of their small group when it is their turn.
- C) Representatives may assign action steps to their small groups.
- D) The decision made by consensus or majority vote is then sent to small groups for approval.

88. (U6C1L4:V1) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Judy, Larry, and Ralph were elected to be representatives of a group who is concerned about the high school's parking problems. What would you call Judy, Larry, and Ralph?

- A) representative group session agenda
- B) small group representative
- C) representative group session

89. (U6C1L4:V2) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Christie is working on a list of items to discuss during the next small group meeting. What is

Christie working on?

- A) representative group session agenda
- B) small group representative
- C) representative group session

90. (U6C1L4:V3) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Six of the elected representatives of two different groups are merging together to tackle the high school's problems with potholes in the parking lot. What is this type of session called?

- A) representative group session agenda
- B) small group representative
- C) representative group session

91. (U6C1L5:F1) Do you agree or disagree with this President Franklin Roosevelt quote: "The United States Constitution has proven itself the most marvelously elastic compilation of rules of government ever written."

- A) Agree
- B) Disagree
- C) Don't know

92. (U6C1L5:G1) According to the educational game Chief Justice[®], what is a forum?

- A) The entryway to a building.
- B) An opportunity for formal, timed debates.
- C) A place or opportunity for open discussion and participation.
- D) A place for private deliberations.

93. (U6C1L5:G10) A _____ is a person who conducts the jury deliberation and speaks for the jury.

- A) judge
- B) leader
- C) follower
- D) jury foreman

94. (U6C1L5:G11) A _____ is a high-ranking court official who supervises and gives a decision on an action or court case.

- A) judge
- B) jury
- C) defense lawyer
- D) a jury foreman

95. (U6C1L5:G12) An examination of facts and laws in a court of law is called a _____.

- A) legal brief
- B) trial
- C) primary legal search
- D) hearing

96. (U6C1L5:G13) _____ is a period of time given to a jury to discuss and determine a ruling in a case.

- A) Deliberation
- B) Consideration
- C) Summation
- D) Final debate

97. (U6C1L5:G14) A decision rendered by a judge or jury in a court case is a _____.

- A) conclusion
- B) closing
- C) verdict
- D) finding

98. (U6C1L5:G2) According to the educational game Chief Justice[®], what is a jury?

- A) A room in which public debate occurs.
- B) A person who speaks for a group of judges.
- C) A select group of individuals chosen to listen and render a verdict in a court case.
- D) A period of time when a group discusses and rules on a case.

99. (U6C1L5:G3) What is the job of the jury foreman in the educational game Chief Justice[®]?

- A) To escort the jury into and out of the courtroom.
- B) A person who conducts the jury deliberation and speaks for the jury.
- C) To deliberate both sides of the case before the judge.

D) To deliver an introductory statement to the court.

100. (U6C1L5:G4) What is a "deliberation" in the game Chief Justice®?

- A) The incarceration of a prisoner or guilty party.
- B) A period of time given to a jury to discuss and determine a ruling in a case.
- C) A period of time given to lawyers to argue their points in a case.
- D) The time a judge spends deciding on a punishment for a guilty party.

101. (U6C1L5:G5) What is a verdict in a court case?

- A) A conclusion drawn by spectators
- B) A summation by a lawyer in a court case
- C) A decision rendered by a judge or jury
- D) None of the above

102. (U6C1L5:G6) What is the highest honor at the end of the education game Chief Justice®?

- A) To have one's law firm reach the level of the Supreme Court and be the one Cadet voted Chief Justice® by other Cadets
- B) To be found innocent of charges
- C) To be voted President of the U.S. by other Cadets
- D) None of the above

103. (U6C1L5:G7) The game _____ is used to teach Cadets about the U.S. form of democratic government by asking for critical thinking on important moral and ethical issues.

- A) We the People
- B) L.E.
- C) Citizenship
- D) Chief Justice®

104. (U6C1L5:G8) A _____ is a place or opportunity for discussion and participation.

- A) group
- B) team
- C) unit
- D) forum

105. (U6C1L5:G9) A _____ is a select group of individuals chosen to listen and render a verdict in a court case.

- A) judge
- B) jury
- C) peer group
- D) unbiased group of lawyers

106. (U6C1L5:Q2) "Students are encouraged to read and learn about the U.S. Constitution, and develop their own views affecting society. They practice critical thinking skills in an organized and entertaining learning environment. Players develop research skills, public speaking skills, and citizenship skills while learning the morals and ethics contained in the U.S. Constitution."

The previous paragraph describes an aspect of the Chief Justice® Game. Which is it?

- A) The rules of Chief Justice®
- B) The goals and purpose of Chief Justice®
- C) The duties of the jury in Chief Justice®
- D) The process for jury deliberations in Chief Justice®

107. (U6C1L5:Q3) You have been selected to be the Judge for a Chief Justice® Game. One team of lawyers presented you with this chart to help you follow the procedure. The BLUE Team is the proponent side, so they will start with their opening statement.

Select the option (A-D) that would change the chart to comply with game rules and give both sides a fair chance to win.

Team Assignments	Court Order of Events
<p><u>Team RED</u></p> <p>Lawyer A: Opening Statement Lawyer B: Closing Statement</p> <p><u>Team BLUE</u></p> <p>Lawyer A: Opening Statement Lawyer B: Closing Statement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tm. Blue Opening 2. Tm. Red Opening 3. Tm. Blue Cross-Examine 4. Tm. Red Cross-Examine 5. Tm. Red Closing 6. Tm. Blue Closing 7. Jury Deliberates 8. Verdict is read to the Court

- A) Switch procedure items 1 and 2.
- B) Switch procedure items 3 and 4.
- C) Switch procedure items 5 and 6.
- D) Switch lawyer A with lawyer B on one team only.

108. (U6C1L5:Q4) Some Cadets that you mentor created this chart to help jury members understand their duties during Chief Justice® Game deliberations. When they ask you what you think, what rule would you suggest they research and change. Why?

Chief Justice® Jury Duties:

1. Volunteer for, or accept, the position as jury foreman.
2. Research the issue and form an opinion prior to the trial.
3. Make a decision based on the lawyer's arguments and discussions with other jurors.
4. Try to influence other jurors to vote with your side.

A) Rule #1. It is up to you whether or not to accept the position. Some people don't feel comfortable in leadership positions.

B) Rule #2. It is not up to you to know a lot about the issue. It is the lawyer's jobs to present their side of the issue, and for you to base your decision on their arguments and discussions with other jurors.

C) Rule #3. You are responsible for making your own decision and making others agree with your views.

D) Rule #4. It is the lawyer's job to influence the jury to come to a decision.

109. (U6C1L5:V1) Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"A place or opportunity
for open discussion and
participation"

- A) forum
- B) trials
- C) cross examine
- D) law firm

110. (U6C1L5:V10) Choose the term that best matches the description below.

"The highest honor at the end of the game is to become Chief Justice® ; the game will come to an end when one law firm has reached the level of Supreme Court and the Cadets are asked to confirm a Chief Justice® by secret ballot."

- A) cross examine
- B) jury foreman

- C) Chief Justice®
- D) deliberations

111. (U6C1L5:V11) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A person who conducts the jury deliberation and speaks for the jury"

- A) law firm
- B) jury foreman
- C) trials
- D) opening statements

112. (U6C1L5:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"To question the witness or opposing side"

- A) Chief Justice®
- B) jury foreman
- C) cross examine
- D) opening statements

113. (U6C1L5:V3) Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"Examinations of facts and law in a court of law"

- A) jury
- B) trials
- C) verdict
- D) judge

114. (U6C1L5:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A group of lawyers"

- A) opening statements
- B) deliberations
- C) cross examine
- D) law firm

115. (U6C1L5:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A select group of individuals chosen to listen and render a verdict in a court case"

- A) forum
- B) jury
- C) verdict
- D) cross examine

116. (U6C1L5:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A period of time given to a jury to discuss and determine a ruling in a case"

- A) deliberation
- B) law firm
- C) verdict
- D) trials

117. (U6C1L5:V7) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Statements that present the opinion of one side in the beginning of a court case"

- A) law firm
- B) jury
- C) judge
- D) opening statements

118. (U6C1L5:V8) Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"The decision rendered by a judge or jury in a court case"

- A) judge
- B) trials
- C) verdict
- D) forum

119. (U6C1L5:V9) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A high-ranking court officer who supervises and gives a decision on an action or court case"

- A) judge
- B) jury foreman
- C) jury
- D) cross examine

120. (U6C2L1:F1) The doctrine that assumes that human beings had rights in a “state of nature” and create government in order to protect those rights is known as what?

- A) civil rights
- B) political rights
- C) natural rights
- D) right of revolution

121. (U6C2L1:F2) Who exerted the most influence on the thinking of the Founders during the time of the Revolution?

- A) John Locke
- B) Thomas Jefferson
- C) George Washington
- D) Ben Franklin

122. (U6C2L1:F3) Which one of Locke’s ideas about government was included in the Declaration of Independence?

- A) The government should control all aspects of life.
- B) There should be no government.
- C) A monarchy is the best government.
- D) Government gets its right to govern from the consent of the people.

123. (U6C2L1:F4) According to Locke and the Founders who is to judge if the government has failed?

- A) The president
- B) The people
- C) A board of officials
- D) The king

124. (U6C2L1:F5) “The Respublicae” is Latin for what?

- A) “Thing of the people”

- B) "Thing of the government"
- C) "Large government"
- D) "No government"

125. (U6C2L1:F6) A classmate is confused about the difference between limited government and unlimited government. What would be the best explanation of the difference?

- A) Limited government protects natural rights and unlimited government uses power as they choose.
- B) There is no difference.
- C) Limited government has no restrictions and unlimited government protects natural rights.
- D) Limited government has no use in a civil society, while unlimited government does.

126. (U6C2L1:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The idea that human beings had rights in a "state of nature" and created government in order to protect those rights is known as _____.

- A) legitimate
- B) consent
- C) natural rights
- D) state of nature

127. (U6C2L1:V10) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is a government in which those who govern are free to use their power as they choose.

- A) Democracy
- B) Unlimited government
- C) Limited government
- D) Constitutional government

128. (U6C2L1:V11) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Under the U.S. Constitution,
one possesses
_____, securing
such things as freedom
of conscience and privacy,

and protecting one from
unfair discrimination by
government or others.

- A) consent
- B) legitimate
- C) natural rights
- D) civil rights

129. (U6C2L1:V12) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A government restricted to protecting natural rights that do not interfere with other aspects of life is known as _____.

- A) social contract
- B) constitutional government
- C) limited government
- D) unlimited government

130. (U6C2L1:V13) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is a requirement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which says that states may not arbitrarily discriminate against any person.

- A) Equal protection
- B) Human nature
- C) Private domain
- D) Constitutional government

131. (U6C2L1:V14) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ are areas of human affairs placed off limits to unreasonable government interference.

- A) Legitimate
- B) Civil rights
- C) Private domain
- D) State of nature

132. (U6C2L1:V15) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Personality and character traits that all human beings have in common are known as _____.

- A) equal protection
- B) human nature
- C) social contract
- D) natural rights

133. (U6C2L1:V16) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A government that is limited in practice by a written or unwritten constitution which they must obey is known as a(n) _____.

- A) equal protection
- B) limited government
- C) democracy
- D) constitutional government

134. (U6C2L1:V17) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The Founders all agreed
that if the government fails
to protect the people's right,
the people have a
_____ that
guarantees that the people
can take matters into their
own hands.

- A) higher (fundamental) law
- B) state of nature
- C) law of nature
- D) right of revolution

135. (U6C2L1:V18) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ rights are
fundamental rights of the
people that may not be
taken away.

- A) Higher (fundamental) law
- B) Unalienable (inalienable)
- C) Law of nature
- D) Right of revolution

136. (U6C2L1:V19) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

In natural rights philosophy, the _____ would prevail in the absence of man-made laws.

- A) natural rights
- B) unalienable (inalienable)
- C) law of nature
- D) canton

137. (U6C2L1:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A _____
government cannot exist
until the people have given
their consent to be ruled by
it.

- A) legitimate
- B) republic
- C) social contract
- D) democracy

138. (U6C2L1:V20) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

According to the Founders,
a constitution or
_____ should have
several characteristics,
including establishing the
responsibility of the
government to protect the
people's rights.

- A) higher (fundamental) law
- B) consent

- C) equal protection
- D) civil rights

139. (U6C2L1:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The hypothetical condition of people living together in a society that is the basis of natural rights' philosophy is known as _____.

- A) democracy
- B) human nature
- C) natural rights
- D) state of nature

140. (U6C2L1:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

When you agree to something, you give your _____.

- A) canton
- B) consent
- C) limited government
- D) state of nature

141. (U6C2L1:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The most obvious alternative to monarchy is a _____, a model of government with which the Founders were familiar through their knowledge of ancient history.

- A) civil rights
- B) human nature
- C) social contract
- D) republic

142. (U6C2L1:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A person also possesses certain _____, like the right to vote or run for office.

- A) unlimited government
- B) political rights
- C) natural rights
- D) unalienable (inalienable)

143. (U6C2L1:V7) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A small territorial district, such as one of the twenty-two independent states which form the Swiss federal republic, is known as a _____.

- A) canton
- B) political rights
- C) consent
- D) law of nature

144. (U6C2L1:V8) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

An agreement among the people in a society to give up part of their freedom to a government in return for the protection of their natural rights is known as a(n) _____.

- A) constitutional government
- B) equal protection
- C) social contract
- D) republic

145. (U6C2L1:V9) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ had traditionally meant a form of government in which ultimate authority was based on the will of the majority.

- A) Democracy
- B) Unlimited government
- C) Right of revolution
- D) State of nature

146. (U6C2L2:F1) Many of the buildings in Washington, D.C. are in the “classical” style, symbolizing our nation’s indebtedness to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome.

- A) True
- B) False

147. (U6C2L2:F2) Which society had the greatest influence on the Founders’ ideas about government?

- A) Ancient Greece
- B) China
- C) The Roman Republic
- D) England

148. (U6C2L2:F3) Which philosophy stresses the rights of life, liberty, and property to the individual?

- A) natural rights philosophy
- B) classical republicanism
- C) classical rights
- D) all of the above

149. (U6C2L2:F4) When something is organized or classified to rank, capacity, or authority, what is it called?

- A) secular
- B) democracy
- C) morality
- D) hierarchical

150. (U6C2L2:F5) The American Founders did not belong to the Age of Enlightenment.

- A) True
- B) False

151. (U6C2L2:F6) You are very active in your community and your local government by volunteering and attending council meetings. What are you practicing?

- A) classical republicanism
- B) common good
- C) civic virtue
- D) capitalism

152. (U6C2L2:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The Christian world, or Christians in general, considered as a single society"

- A) Middle Ages
- B) Christendom
- C) Judeo-Christian
- D) Renaissance

153. (U6C2L2:V10) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An official, state-sponsored religion"

- A) papacy
- B) established religion
- C) representative democracy
- D) civic virtue

154. (U6C2L2:V11) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A period lasting from the fifth century to the fourteenth century, during which the political, economic, and military structure was characterized by feudalism"

- A) Middle Ages
- B) Christendom
- C) Reformation
- D) Judeo-Christian

155. (U6C2L2:V12) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A theory that holds the best kind of government is one that promotes the common welfare instead of the interests of one class of citizens"

- A) nation-state
- B) papacy
- C) providence
- D) classical republicanism

156. (U6C2L2:V13) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The principles of civic virtues as expressed in Judeo-Christian teachings, as well as fundamental ideas about right and wrong that come from religion, ethics, and individual conscience"

- A) secular governments
- B) public and private morality
- C) capitalism
- D) common good

157. (U6C2L2:V14) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A system of political power not exercised by ecclesiastical bodies or the clergy"

- A) providence
- B) established religion
- C) factions
- D) secular governments

158. (U6C2L2:V15) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Beliefs and practices which have their historical roots in Judaism and Christianity"

- A) Renaissance
- B) Judeo-Christian
- C) Middle Ages
- D) Age of Enlightenment

159. (U6C2L2:V16) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The office or authority of the Pope, the spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic church"

- A) capitalism
- B) nation-state
- C) papacy
- D) common good

160. (U6C2L2:V17) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The system of government in which power is held by the people and exercised indirectly through elected representatives"

- A) representative democracy
- B) capitalism
- C) public and private morality
- D) nation-state

161. (U6C2L2:V18) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Sixteenth-century
religious movement aimed
at reforming the Roman Catholic church
and resulting in the establishment of
Protestant churches"

- A) Reformation
- B) Christendom
- C) Renaissance
- D) Age of Enlightenment

162. (U6C2L2:V19) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The modern nation as the
representative unit of
political organization"

- A) mixed government
- B) civic virtue
- C) nation-state

D) secular governments

163. (U6C2L2:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A group that seeks to promote its own special interests at the expense of the common good"

- A) representative democracy
- B) mixed government
- C) nation-state
- D) factions

164. (U6C2L2:V20) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The great revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, based on classical sources"

- A) Middle Ages
- B) Christendom
- C) Judeo-Christian
- D) Renaissance

165. (U6C2L2:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The dedication of citizens to the common good, even at the cost of their individual interests"

- A) secular governments
- B) established religion
- C) civic virtue
- D) capitalism

166. (U6C2L2:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Organized or classified
according to rank, capacity,
or authority"

- A) hierarchical
- B) papacy
- C) mixed government
- D) providence

167. (U6C2L2:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The good of the community as a whole"

- A) classical republicanism
- B) representative democracy
- C) common good
- D) public and private morality

168. (U6C2L2:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An intellectual movement of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that celebrated human reason and sought to realize its potential in all areas of human endeavor"

- A) Middle Ages
- B) Renaissance
- C) Reformation
- D) Age of Enlightenment

169. (U6C2L2:V7) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An economic system in which the means of producing and distributing goods privately owned and operated for profit in a competitive market"

- A) nation-state
- B) capitalism
- C) providence
- D) secular governments

170. (U6C2L2:V8) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The care, guardianship, and control exercised by a deity"

- A) representative democracy
- B) established religion
- C) providence
- D) capitalism

171. (U6C2L2:V9) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A government composed of some of the powers of a monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical government"

- A) nation-state
- B) papacy
- C) hierarchical
- D) mixed government

172. (U6C2L3:F1) Feudal government depends on what?

- A) Contracts between lords and vassals
- B) Keeping slaves under control
- C) Keeping the vassals' salaries high
- D) None of the above

173. (U6C2L3:F2) All of the following are important documents to the development of the British government, except for what?

- A) Magna Carta
- B) Petition of Rights
- C) U.S. Constitution
- D) English Bill of Rights

174. (U6C2L3:F3) What were some of the tenets of the Magna Carta?

- A) Certain rights may not be denied by the government
- B) The government is based on no laws or rules
- C) Government should be based on a contract between the ruler and citizens
- D) Both A and C are correct

175. (U6C2L3:F4) In what year was the Habeas Corpus Act created?

- A) 1678
- B) 1679
- C) 1670
- D) 1671

176. (U6C2L3:F5) What ideas from the English Bill of Rights were used in the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights?

- A) Both government and governed must obey the law
- B) Government is based on a contract between the ruled and the rulers
- C) Both A and B are correct
- D) None of the above

177. (U6C2L3:F6) Protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property is known as what?

- A) rights of Englishmen
- B) due process of law
- C) tenets
- D) manorialism

178. (U6C2L3:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Feudal government depended on a series of agreements or _____ between lords and vassals.

- A) monarch
- B) contracts
- C) vassal
- D) rule of law

179. (U6C2L3:V10) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is a way of dividing legislative power to better represent the people.

- A) Manorialism
- B) Rights of Englishmen
- C) Parliamentary government
- D) American Constitutionalism

180. (U6C2L3:V11) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ implies that the government authority may only be exercised in accordance with written laws.

- A) Vassal
- B) Rule of law
- C) Magna Carta

D) Realm

181. (U6C2L3:V12) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Written documents from a government or ruler which grants certain rights to an individual, group, organization, or the people in general are known as _____.

- A) burgesses
- B) vassal
- C) due process of law
- D) charters

182. (U6C2L3:V13) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The Great Charter of freedom granted in 1215 by King John of England is known as the _____.

- A) monarch
- B) parliamentary government
- C) Magna Carta
- D) rule of law

183. (U6C2L3:V14) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Parliament was originally a council of nobles created to advise the _____, or the king.

- A) monarch
- B) realm
- C) vassal
- D) rule of law

184. (U6C2L3:V15) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ was a form of economic life of the Middle Ages in which most of the people were involved in agriculture and land was

divided up into self-contained farms.

- A) Realm
- B) Rule of law
- C) Contracts
- D) Manorialism

185. (U6C2L3:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Wealthy merchants and craftsmen who represented the cities and towns of England were known as _____.

- A) tenets
- B) parliamentary government
- C) manorialism
- D) burgesses

186. (U6C2L3:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The basic rights that all subjects of the English monarch were understood to have is known as the _____.

- A) rights of Englishmen
- B) common law
- C) due process of law
- D) Magna Carta

187. (U6C2L3:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A man who received land from the lord was known as a _____ as he served his lord and was entitled to be protected by him.

- A) realm
- B) manorialism
- C) vassal
- D) common law

188. (U6C2L3:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A kingdom is also known as a _____.

- A) realm
- B) charters
- C) due process of law
- D) tenets

189. (U6C2L3:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ consists of the accumulated legal opinions of judges explaining their decisions in specific court cases.

- A) monarch
- B) rule of law
- C) parliamentary government
- D) common law

190. (U6C2L3:V7) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Opinions or principles that are held as being true by a person or especially by an organization are known as _____.

- A) rule of law
- B) tenets
- C) manorialism
- D) Magna Carta

191. (U6C2L3:V8) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A government in which power is distributed and limited by a system of laws that must be obeyed by the rulers is known as _____.

- A) vassal
- B) monarch
- C) American Constitutionalism
- D) common law

192. (U6C2L3:V9) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is the protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property.

- A) Due process of law
- B) Realm
- C) Monarch
- D) Rule of law

193. (U6C2L4:F1) What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?

- A) To establish a civil authority to make laws
- B) To establish a civil authority to appoint officers
- C) To divide up the new land
- D) Both A and B are correct

194. (U6C2L4:F2) In early colonial government, the governors had checks and balances placed on them. What could they not do?

- A) appoint judges
- B) collect taxes without legislators' permission
- C) remove a judge's decision
- D) enforce a judge's decision

195. (U6C2L4:F3) The American colonists agreed with the English on the idea that the security of life and liberty depended on the security of property.

- A) True
- B) False

196. (U6C2L4:F4) Who does sovereignty rest with in the United States?

- A) the president
- B) the people
- C) Congress
- D) the Supreme Court

197. (U6C2L4:F5) In early colonial America, women kept their legal identity after marriage.

- A) True
- B) False

198. (U6C2L4:F6) What ideas that were abused by the British government convinced the colonists to seek independence?

- A) trial by jury
- B) freedom of speech
- C) protection from military rule
- D) all of the above

199. (U6C2L4:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An agreement signed in 1620 by all adult males aboard the ship Mayflower, before landing in Plymouth, to form a body of politic governed by majority rule"

- A) constituents
- B) governor
- C) Tea Act
- D) Mayflower Compact

200. (U6C2L4:V10) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"On March 5, 1770, a mob of colonists harassed British soldiers guarding the tax collector's office in Boston; soldiers killed five Bostonians"

- A) Tea Act
- B) Boston Massacre
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) Boston Tea Party

201. (U6C2L4:V11) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The declaration of the Congress of the Thirteen United States of America,

on the 4th of July, 1776, by
which they formally declared that these colonies were free
and independent States,
not subject to the
government of Great Britain"

- A) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- B) First Continental Congress
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) Declaration of Independence

202. (U6C2L4:V12) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An official, state-sponsored religion"

- A) suffrage
- B) established religion
- C) writ of assistance
- D) constituents

203. (U6C2L4:V13) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Also known as the Mutiny Act, the law passed by Parliament that authorized colonial governors to requisition certain buildings for the use, or "quartering" of British troops"

- A) Seven Years War
- B) Sons of Liberty
- C) Quartering Act
- D) The Laws and Liberties

204. (U6C2L4:V14) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The right to vote"

- A) governor
- B) covenant
- C) constituents
- D) suffrage

205. (U6C2L4:V15) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The ultimate, supreme power in a state; in the United States, it rests with the people"

- A) magistrate
- B) sovereignty
- C) indentured servant
- D) constituents

206. (U6C2L4:V16) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A series of dynastic and colonial wars between England and France; the American phase, fought between 1754 and 1764, is known as the French and Indian War"

- A) Seven Years War
- B) Sons of Liberty
- C) First Continental Congress
- D) Intolerable Acts

207. (U6C2L4:V17) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A document that described the rights of citizens and the authority of public officials"

- A) Boston Massacre
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) Massachusetts Body of Liberties
- D) The Laws and Liberties

208. (U6C2L4:V18) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The condition of being the first-born child; in law, it refers to the right of the eldest son to inherit all of his parent's estates"

- A) writ of assistance
- B) legislatures
- C) indentured servant
- D) primogeniture

209. (U6C2L4:V19) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The body of delegates representing the colonies that first met to protest British rule and that eventually became the government of the United States"

- A) Fundamental Orders to Connecticut
- B) First Continental Congress
- C) Tea Act
- D) The Laws and Liberties

210. (U6C2L4:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Formed to publicize colonial opposition and coordinate resistance throughout the colonies"

- A) Minutemen
- B) Committees of Correspondence
- C) suffrage
- D) legislatures

211. (U6C2L4:V20) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Adopted in 1639, this series of laws is the first written constitution in North America"

- A) Declaration of Independence
- B) Tea Act
- C) Seven Years War
- D) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

212. (U6C2L4:V21) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The act by Parliament that conferred upon the East India Company, a monopoly importation of tea into the mainland colonies, thus eliminating the profits of the colonial importer and shopkeeper"

- A) Stamp Act Congress
- B) Tea Act
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) The Laws and Liberties

213. (U6C2L4:V22) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Voluntary servants who sold their labor for a period of four to seven years in exchange for passage to America"

- A) suffrage
- B) magistrate
- C) indentured servant
- D) legislatures

214. (U6C2L4:V23) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A lower-level judicial officer, usually elected in urban areas, who handles traffic violations, minor criminal offenses, and civil suits involving small amounts of money"

- A) magistrate
- B) minutemen
- C) sovereignty
- D) writ of assistance

215. (U6C2L4:V24) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Code that abolished the laws of primogeniture and provided a more humane treatment of criminals"

- A) Massachusetts Body of Liberties
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) The Laws and Liberties
- D) Intolerable Acts

216. (U6C2L4:V25) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An officially elected or otherwise selected body of people vested with the responsibility and power to make laws for a political unit, such as a state or nation"

- A) legislatures
- B) constituents
- C) suffrage
- D) covenant

217. (U6C2L4:V26) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Parliament replied to the Boston Tea Party with the five Coercive Acts of 1774: the colonist dubbed them the "Intolerable Acts" and were important factors contributing to the American Revolution."

- A) Stamp Act Congress
- B) Tea Act
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) The Laws and Liberties

218. (U6C2L4:V27) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An organization of radicals created in 1765 in the American colonies to express colonial opposition to the Stamp Act"

- A) Tea Act
- B) Sons of Liberty
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) Boston Tea Party

219. (U6C2L4:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A binding agreement made by two or more persons or parties"

- A) sovereignty
- B) magistrate
- C) covenant
- D) indentured servant

220. (U6C2L4:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A document giving a governmental authority the power to search and seize property without restrictions"

- A) writ of assistance
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) constituents

221. (U6C2L4:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"In an act of rebellion against British authority,
and in particular to protest
British taxes on tea
imported to the colonies,
a band of colonists boarded ships in Boston Harbor
and destroyed thousands
of dollars worth of tea by
throwing it overboard"

- A) The Laws and Liberties
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) Boston Tea Party
- D) Intolerable Acts

222. (U6C2L4:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The manager or administrative head of an organization, business, or institution"

- A) legislatures
- B) governor
- C) primogeniture
- D) sovereignty

223. (U6C2L4:V7) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Civilian armies of the American Revolution, so called because of their readiness for battle"

- A) suffrage
- B) magistrate
- C) established religion
- D) Minutemen

224. (U6C2L4:V8) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A meeting in New York in 1765, of twenty-seven delegates from nine colonies, the congress was the first example of united colonial action in the developing struggle against Great Britain"

- A) Stamp Act Congress
- B) Massachusetts Body of Liberties
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) First Continental Congress

225. (U6C2L4:V9) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The people represented by an elected official"

- A) indentured servant
- B) sovereignty
- C) constituents
- D) legislatures

226. (U6C2L5:F1) What was an idea included in the early state constitutions?

- A) free reign of the government
- B) right to vote
- C) no checks or balances
- D) one supreme ruler

227. (U6C2L5:F2) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power is known as what?

- A) legislative supremacy
- B) popular sovereignty
- C) representation
- D) higher law

228. (U6C2L5:F3) What provisions were in the Massachusetts constitution to keep the

governor independent from the legislature?

- A) governor's salary changes each year
- B) could not appoint judges
- C) power to veto laws
- D) both A and C are correct

229. (U6C2L5:F4) What differences are there between the U.S. Bill of Rights and the state declarations?

- A) popular sovereignty
- B) freedom of religious practice
- C) abolishing quartering of troops in civilian homes
- D) all of the above

230. (U6C2L5:F5) The declaration that the colonists to be governed by the new state constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away was known as what?

- A) political guarantees
- B) state declaration of rights
- C) procedural guarantees of due process
- D) natural rights

231. (U6C2L5:F6) What document was the first attempt by the colonists to establish a government?

- A) U.S. Constitution
- B) Bill of Rights
- C) Virginia Constitution
- D) Articles of Confederation

232. (U6C2L5:V1) What is the definition of the word "representation"?

- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
- B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
- C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
- D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson

233. (U6C2L5:V10) What is the definition of the term "political guarantees"?

- A) The natural rights concept that ultimate political authority rests with the people
- B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
- C) Guarantee of varied rights
- D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures

234. (U6C2L5:V11) What is the definition of the term "state declarations of rights"?

- A) The natural rights concept that ultimate political authority rests with the people
- B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
- C) Guarantee of varied rights
- D) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away

235. (U6C2L5:V12) What is the definition of the term "procedural guarantees of due process"?

- A) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away
- B) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures
- C) Guarantee of varied rights
- D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures

236. (U6C2L5:V2) What is the definition of the term "Virginia Declaration of Rights"?

- A) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no government could take away
- B) The first state declaration of rights, which serve as a model for other states declarations of rights and the Bill of Rights
- C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
- D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson

237. (U6C2L5:V3) What is the definition of the term "absolute veto"?

- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
- B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
- C) To declare null and void; set aside
- D) The first state declaration of rights, which serve as a model for other states declarations of rights and the Bill of Rights

238. (U6C2L5:V4) What is the definition of the term "higher law"?

- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
- B) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures
- C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
- D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson

239. (U6C2L5:V5) What is the definition of the term "legislative supremacy"?

- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
- B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
- C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
- D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson

240. (U6C2L5:V6) What is the definition of the word "override"?

- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
- B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
- C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
- D) To declare null and void; set aside

241. (U6C2L5:V7) What is the definition of the term "popular sovereignty"?

- A) The natural rights concept that ultimate political authority rests with the people
- B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
- C) Guarantee of varied rights
- D) To declare null and void; set aside

242. (U6C2L5:V8) What is the definition of the term "social contract"?

- A) The agreement among all the people in a society to give up part of their freedom to a government in return for the protection of their natural rights by that government
- B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
- C) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
- D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures

243. (U6C2L5:V9) What is the definition of the word "veto"?

- A) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away
- B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
- C) Guarantee of varied rights
- D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures

244. (U6C3L1:F1) What year did the newly independent states each create their own government?

- A) 1774
- B) 1775
- C) 1776
- D) 1777

245. (U6C3L1:F2) All of the following are reasons that Americans considered creating a national government, except for what?

- A) To control the citizens of the states
- B) To manage relationships among the states
- C) To unite America in relations with the rest of the world
- D) To help manage conflict among the states

246. (U6C3L1:F3) The Founders originally wanted a strong national government.

- A) True
- B) False

247. (U6C3L1:F4) What was the last state to ratify the Articles of Confederation?

- A) New York
- B) Delaware
- C) Maine
- D) Maryland

248. (U6C3L1:F5) What event convinced the people to strengthen the national government?

- A) Shays' Rebellion
- B) The Revolutionary War
- C) The Battle of Monmouth
- D) The creation of factions

249. (U6C3L1:F6) The Revolutionary War was considered an accomplishment under the government created by the Articles of Confederation. What is the best reason for this?

- A) A large army was created
- B) European governments recognized America's independence
- C) Slavery was abolished
- D) Taxes were abolished

250. (U6C3L1:V1) Factions

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">1. factions</div> <p>2. loyalists</p> <p>3. majority rule</p> <p>4. national government</p>	<p>A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world</p> <p>B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution</p> <p>C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good</p> <p>D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies</p>
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- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

251. (U6C3L1:V2) Loyalists

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. factions

2. loyalists

3. majority rule

4. national government

A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world

B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution

C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good

D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

252. (U6C3L1:V3) Majority Rule

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. factions

2. loyalists

3. majority rule

4. national government

A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world

B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution

C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good

D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

253. (U6C3L1:V4) National Government

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. factions

2. loyalists

3. majority rule

4. national government

A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world

B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution

C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good

D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

254. (U6C3L2:F1) What year was the second U.S. Constitution written?

- A) 1787
- B) 1788
- C) 1789
- D) 1776

255. (U6C3L2:F2)

Fifty-five delegates attended the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention.

What do we call these men who attended today?

- A) Delegates of the states
- B) Representatives of the thirteen colonies
- C) Framers of the Constitution
- D) Congressmen

256. (U6C3L2:F3) What plan was used as the basis for the Constitution?

- A) The Massachusetts Plan
- B) The Virginia Plan
- C) The New Jersey Plan

D) The Delaware Plan

257. (U6C3L2:F4) All of the following were parts of the New Jersey Plan, except for what?

- A) Laws passed by Congress could be rejected by the states
- B) The national government could collect taxes from the states
- C) Congress could regulate trade between states and other nations
- D) Laws created by Congress could not be rejected by the states

258. (U6C3L2:F5) The New Jersey plan continued the system of government that was established by the Articles of Confederation.

- A) True
- B) False

259. (U6C3L2:F6) What was one of the issues not resolved by the Philadelphia Convention?

- A) How to select a state governor
- B) Which branch would have the most power
- C) How to select Supreme Court judges
- D) What powers the national government should have

260. (U6C3L2:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

When there is equal voting power for each state, it is known as _____.

- A) legislative
- B) Senate
- C) Framers
- D) equal representation

261. (U6C3L2:V10) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ is the upper house of the U.S. Congress to which two members are elected from each state by popular vote.

- A) judicial
- B) House of Representatives

- C) legislative
- D) Senate

262. (U6C3L2:V11) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The system of _____ means that states with larger populations would have more representatives in the legislature than states with smaller populations.

- A) delegates
- B) proportional representation
- C) House of Representatives
- D) Senate

263. (U6C3L2:V12) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ branch of government has the power to administer national laws, appoint other executive officials, and direct all military operations.

- A) executive
- B) judicial
- C) legislative
- D) federal system

264. (U6C3L2:V13) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ are elected directly by the people of each state.

- A) ratification
- B) Framers
- C) proportional representation
- D) House of Representatives

265. (U6C3L2:V2) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ branch
of government has the
power to decide over cases
involving treaties, trade
among the states, or with
other nations, and the
collection of taxes.

- A) Senate
- B) judicial
- C) legislative
- D) executive

266. (U6C3L2:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The existence of two governments, national and state, each given a certain amount of authority, is what we now call a _____.

- A) legislative
- B) Senate
- C) federal system
- D) ratification

267. (U6C3L2:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

People chosen to act for or represent others are known as _____.

- A) delegates
- B) Virginia Plan
- C) executive
- D) Framers

268. (U6C3L2:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The meeting in which the Constitution of the United States was drafted is known as the _____.

- A) Virginia Plan

- B) House of Representatives
- C) Philadelphia Convention
- D) proportional representation

269. (U6C3L2:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ was the formal approval of the U.S. Constitution by the states.

- A) Ratification
- B) Senate
- C) Legislative
- D) Federal system

270. (U6C3L2:V7) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ branch of government was given the power of taxes, trade, and control over the states.

- A) judicial
- B) Senate
- C) executive
- D) legislative

271. (U6C3L2:V8) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The group of men who
attended the Philadelphia
Convention are known as
the _____ of the
Constitution.

- A) Senate
- B) Framers
- C) ratification
- D) delegates

272. (U6C3L2:V9) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

James Madison's _____ traced the broad outlines of what would become the U.S. Constitution.

- A) Virginia Plan
- B) Philadelphia Convention
- C) House of Representatives
- D) equal representation

273. (U6C3L3:F1) Which of the following is not a branch of the federal government?

- A) judicial branch
- B) law creation branch
- C) legislative branch
- D) executive branch

274. (U6C3L3:F2) Delegates from smaller population states were against proportional representation because they feared larger states would dominate the national government with more votes.

- A) True
- B) False

275. (U6C3L3:F3) Who is able to appoint judges of the Supreme Court?

- A) Congress
- B) the Senate
- C) the people
- D) the president

276. (U6C3L3:F4) Which of the following is not a part of the Electoral College plan?

- A) Every four years a president would be selected
- B) Larger states would have more electors than smaller states
- C) Each state would select members of the Electoral College
- D) The person who received the highest elector majority vote would become president

277. (U6C3L3:F5) Which of the following is a power of the Judicial branch?

- A) Deciding conflicts between state governments
- B) Removing the president from office
- C) Appointing members of the Senate
- D) Able to pass new laws

278. (U6C3L3:F6) The Framers never listed the powers of the branches of government specifically. They wanted each branch to be as loosely governed as possible.

- A) True
- B) False

279. (U6C3L3:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A criminal law that makes an act a crime that was not a crime when committed, that increases the penalty for a crime after it was committed, or that changes the rules of evidence to make conviction easier"

- A) legislative power
- B) impeach
- C) treason
- D) ex post facto laws

280. (U6C3L3:V10) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The powers of the executive branch of the federal government"

- A) Electoral College
- B) proportional representation
- C) treason
- D) executive power

281. (U6C3L3:V11) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The division of powers among different branches of government"

- A) balance of power
- B) ex post facto laws
- C) separated powers
- D) bills of attainder

282. (U6C3L3:V12) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The legal authority of a court to be the first to hear a case"

- A) The Great Compromise
- B) original jurisdiction
- C) enumerated powers
- D) apportioned

283. (U6C3L3:V13) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, this plan provided for equal representation of the states in the Senate and House of Representatives according to population"

- A) fugitive slave clause
- B) Electoral College
- C) separated power
- D) The Great Compromise

284. (U6C3L3:V14) Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"The allocation of legislative seats"

- A) treason
- B) apportioned
- C) veto
- D) electors

285. (U6C3L3:V15) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An act of legislation that inflicts punishment on an individual or group without a judicial trial"

- A) judicial review
- B) fugitive slave clause
- C) bills of attainder
- D) equal representation

286. (U6C3L3:V16) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The group of presidential electors that casts the official votes for president after a presidential election"

- A) Electoral College
- B) treason
- C) impeach
- D) executive power

287. (U6C3L3:V17) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Provided that slaves who escaped to other states must be returned to their owners"

- A) supremacy clause
- B) judicial review
- C) fugitive slave clause
- D) appellate jurisdiction

288. (U6C3L3:V18) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"In the U.S. Constitution, _____ is 'giving aid and comfort' to the enemy during wartime"

- A) treason
- B) equal representation
- C) ex post facto laws
- D) veto

289. (U6C3L3:V19) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The power to write and enact laws"

- A) enumerated powers
- B) electors
- C) legislative power
- D) proportional representation

290. (U6C3L3:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A group of persons
selected by each state
party to vote for that party's
candidates for president
and vice president if the
party's candidates win the
popular vote in the general
election in that state"

- A) appellate jurisdiction
- B) electors
- C) The Great Compromise
- D) veto

291. (U6C3L3:V20) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Those rights and responsibilities of the U.S. government specifically provided for and listed in the Constitution"

- A) executive power
- B) enumerated powers
- C) supremacy clause
- D) necessary and proper clause

292. (U6C3L3:V21) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Each state has the same number of representatives in Congress"

- A) impeach
- B) judicial review
- C) Electoral College
- D) equal representation

293. (U6C3L3:V22) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The electoral system in which the number of representatives of a state in the House of Representatives is based on the number of people who live in that state"

- A) veto
- B) proportional representation
- C) treason
- D) executive power

294. (U6C3L3:V23) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The powers in the executive branch of the federal government"

- A) legislative power
- B) The Great Compromise
- C) balance of power
- D) executive power

295. (U6C3L3:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Article VI, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties of the United States 'shall be the supreme law of the land' binding on the states"

- A) supremacy clause
- B) apportioned
- C) Electoral College
- D) original jurisdiction

296. (U6C3L3:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The division of governmental powers in such a way that no one individual or group can dominate or control the exercise of power by others"

- A) necessary and proper clause
- B) bills of attainder
- C) balance of power
- D) fugitive slave clause

297. (U6C3L3:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The power of the courts to declare laws and actions of the local, state, or national government invalid if the courts decide they are unconstitutional"

- A) judicial review
- B) appellate jurisdiction
- C) enumerated powers
- D) executive departments

298. (U6C3L3:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The legal authority of a court to hear appeals from a lower court"

- A) veto
- B) treason
- C) ex post facto laws
- D) appellate jurisdiction

299. (U6C3L3:V7) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The clause in Article I of the U.S. Constitution that gives Congress the power to make all laws that are 'necessary and proper' to carry out the powers expressly delegated to it by the Constitution"

- A) impeach
- B) necessary and proper clause
- C) fugitive slave cause
- D) balance of power

300. (U6C3L3:V8) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Charging a public official with a crime in office for which they can be removed from power"

- A) veto
- B) executive departments
- C) impeach
- D) apportioned

301. (U6C3L3:V9) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The constitutional power of the president to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming a law"

- A) veto
- B) legislative power
- C) bills of attainder
- D) fugitive slave clause

302. (U6C3L4:F1) All of the delegates of the Constitutional Convention supported the adoption of the Constitution.

- A) True
- B) False

303. (U6C3L4:F2) The Anti-Federalists deserve credit for what addition to the Constitution?

- A) the Articles of Confederation
- B) the closing
- C) the Bill of Rights
- D) the creation of tax laws

304. (U6C3L4:Q1) Anti-Federalists George Mason, Elbridge Gerry, and Mercy Otis Warren were against ratifying the Constitution. Of the following reasons, which was NOT a reason for them to oppose it?

- A) It did not have a Bill of Rights.
- B) It gave too much power to the federal government.
- C) It would maintain the power of state governments.
- D) It would not maintain a republican form of government.

305. (U6C3L4:Q2) The "social contract" idea to ratify the Constitution by presenting it to state ratification conventions with representatives chosen by the people, comes from an idea of John Locke's where the people governed consented to the creation of the government, and would obey its decisions. What philosophy of his is the basis for this idea?

- A) civic virtue philosophy

- B) majority vote philosophy
- C) natural rights philosophy
- D) philosophy of representative government

306. (U6C3L4:Q3) One of the ways to balance the proposed government under the new Constitution was to specify the interests of each branch and section of government. One section or branch was responsible for protecting the people's fundamental interests, and thus was only responsible to the Constitution itself. Which branch or section is it?

- A) the executive branch
- B) the judicial branch
- C) the legislative branch - House of Representatives
- D) the legislative branch - the Senate

307. (U6C3L4:Q4) The Federalists compromised with the Anti-Federalists and agreed to a Bill of Rights. However, the Federalists required a compromise by the Anti-Federalists about a statement that _____.

- A) the Bill of Rights did not and could not contain all the possible rights of a citizen
- B) the Bill of Rights could be suspended during times of war or national emergency
- C) the Bill of Rights was to be ratified at the same time and with the Constitution
- D) states could develop their own Bill of Rights if the citizens of that state approved it

308. (U6C3L4:V1) Agrarian

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

1. agrarian

2. Anti-Federalist

3. Federalist

4. ratify

A. against the ratification of the Constitution

B. supported the ratification of the Constitution

C. characteristic of farmers or their way of life

D. to approve and sanction formally

- A)
- B)

- C)
- D)

309. (U6C3L4:V2) Anti-Federalist

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. agrarian

2. Anti-Federalist

3. Federalist

4. ratify

A. against the ratification of the Constitution

B. supported the ratification of the Constitution

C. characteristic of farmers or their way of life

D. to approve and sanction formally

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

310. (U6C3L4:V3) Federalist

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. agrarian

2. Anti-Federalist

3. Federalist

4. ratify

A. against the ratification of the Constitution

B. supported the ratification of the Constitution

C. characteristic of farmers or their way of life

D. to approve and sanction formally

- A)
- B)

- C)
- D)

311. (U6C3L4:V4) Ratify

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. agrarian

2. Anti-Federalist

3. Federalist

4. ratify

A. against the ratification of the Constitution

B. supported the ratification of the Constitution

C. characteristic of farmers or their way of life

D. to approve and sanction formally

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

312. (U6C4L1:F1) All of the following were tasks of the First Congress except for what?

- A) Drafting a bill of rights
- B) Naming the new president and vice president
- C) Creating new laws
- D) Providing money for the government

313. (U6C4L1:F2) The President's handpicked advisors, who are each in charge of a different government office or department, are known as what?

- A) President's cabinet
- B) President's advisors
- C) Government advisors
- D) President's group

314. (U6C4L1:F3) In the beginning, the Supreme Court did not play a significant role in the federal government. This is the same today.

- A) True
- B) False

315. (U6C4L1:Q1) A man in Virginia sold some cattle to a man in Maryland. The man in Maryland didn't pay for them, so the Virginian started a lawsuit through his local court system. Under the Judiciary Act of 1789, what type of court should he have tried to use?

- A) Circuit Court
- B) Circuit Courts of Appeals
- C) District Court
- D) Supreme Court

316. (U6C4L1:Q2) During its first session, Congress had a number of tasks to complete. Since many people were still suspicious of the new government, it was crucial to show that the Federalists would keep their promises. What document did James Madison draft that did not limit the power of the federal government, yet was a compromise with Anti-Federalists?

- A) Article II
- B) The Bill of Rights
- C) The Constitution
- D) The Judicial Act of 1789

317. (U6C4L1:Q3) The Executive Branch was first created with three departments to carry out the business of the President. In addition to three secretaries that led these departments, another position was created that today is a member of the president's cabinet. Which department was responsible for registering patents and copyrights?

- A) Attorney General's Office
- B) War Department
- C) Treasury Department
- D) State Department

318. (U6C4L1:V1) What is the definition of the term "president's cabinet"?

- A) Government characterized by specialization of functions, adherence to fixed rules, and hierarchy of authority
- B) A district court of law and equity that hears cases under federal jurisdiction
- C) The President's handpicked advisors, each in charge of a different government office or department
- D) An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States

319. (U6C4L1:V2) What is the definition of the word "bureaucracy"?

- A) Government characterized by specialization of functions, adherence to fixed rules, and hierarchy of authority
- B) A district court of law and equity that hears cases under federal jurisdiction
- C) The President's handpicked advisors, each in charge of a different government office or department
- D) An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States

320. (U6C4L1:V3) What is the definition of the term "Judiciary Act of 1789"?

- A) Government characterized by specialization of functions, adherence to fixed rules, and hierarchy of authority
- B) A district court of law and equity that hears cases under federal jurisdiction
- C) The President's handpicked advisors, each in charge of a different government office or department
- D) An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States

321. (U6C4L1:V4) What is the definition of the term "federal district court"?

- A) Government characterized by specialization of functions, adherence to fixed rules, and hierarchy of authority
- B) A district court of law and equity that hears cases under federal jurisdiction
- C) The President's handpicked advisors, each in charge of a different government office or department
- D) An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States

322. (U6C4L2:F1) The provisions in the Constitution only provide for the rights of individual citizens. There are no provisions for persons holding office in the federal government.

- A) True
- B) False

323. (U6C4L2:F2) In 1833, the Supreme Court ruled that the Bill of Rights only applied to the federal government. What amendment applied the Bill of Rights to state government as well?

- A) Twelfth Amendment
- B) Thirteenth Amendment
- C) Fourteenth Amendment
- D) Fifteenth Amendment

324. (U6C4L2:Q1) James Madison wanted to insert the Bill of Rights into specific places in the

Constitution. However, many others were opposed to this. Which of the following was NOT a reason for placing the Bill of Rights at the end of the Constitution?

- A) If inserted, they may change the Constitution enough to require it to be ratified again
- B) If listed at the end, it would be easier to tell which parts of the Constitution were original, and which were not
- C) Some members of Congress thought it was too early to start rewriting the Constitution
- D) If listed at the end, it would be easier for states to violate individual liberties

325. (U6C4L2:Q2) During the Constitution's ratification process, the Anti-Federalists demanded that a document be drafted in order to protect individual's rights. However, when the Bill of Rights was finally ratified, many were disappointed. Why?

- A) Because they thought it would change the Constitution so much that it would have to be ratified again
- B) Because they thought it ruined their chances to rewrite the Constitution
- C) Because they thought that it didn't protect enough individual rights
- D) Because they wanted it to apply only to the federal government

326. (U6C4L2:Q3) There were many disagreements over the Bill of Rights. Even the Anti-Federalists were disappointed when it was ratified. One of the strongest arguments was that it didn't include all possible rights. James Madison attempted to clarify this point in one of the amendments. Which amendment addresses this "disagreement?"

- A) The amendment concerning the rights of conscience
- B) The amendment concerning the enumeration of rights
- C) The amendment concerning freedom to bear arms
- D) The amendment concerning the right to assemble peaceably

327. (U6C4L2:Q4) While the Bill of Rights was being developed, one amendment had very little opposition. James Madison said that it meant that people would not have to fear the new federal government, and that citizens had an advantage "over the people of almost any nation." What amendment is it, and what did it guarantee?

- A) First Amendment; the right to free speech and freedom of assembly
- B) Ninth Amendment; protection of all rights, even if they weren't enumerated in the Bill of Rights
- C) Second Amendment; the right to keep and bear arms
- D) Thirteenth Amendment; that all men were created equal

328. (U6C4L2:V1) What is the definition of the term "habeas corpus"?

- A) The act of counting off or naming one by one
- B) A judicial mandate to a prison official ordering that an inmate be brought to the court so it can be determined whether or not that person is imprisoned lawfully and whether or not he should be released from custody
- C) An act of legislature that inflicts punishment on an individual or group without a judicial trial
- D) The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may accuse high officers of the federal government of misconduct and place them on trial in the Senate

329. (U6C4L2:V2) What is the definition of the word "impeachment"?

- A) A judicial mandate to a prison official ordering that an inmate be brought to the court so it can be determined whether or not that person is imprisoned lawfully and whether or not he should be released from custody
- B) A criminal law that makes an act a crime that was not a crime when committed, that increases the penalty for a crime after it was committed, or that changes the rules of evidence to make conviction easier
- C) An act of legislature that inflicts punishment on an individual or group without a judicial trial
- D) The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may accuse high officers of the federal government of misconduct and place them on trial in the Senate

330. (U6C4L2:V3) What is the definition of the word "enumeration"?

- A) The act of counting off or naming one by one
- B) A condition or requirement in a legal document
- C) An act of legislature that inflicts punishment on an individual or group without a judicial trial
- D) The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may accuse high officers of the federal government of misconduct and place them on trial in the Senate

331. (U6C4L2:V4) What is the definition of the term "bills of attainder"?

- A) A criminal law that makes an act a crime that was not a crime when committed, that increases the penalty for a crime after it was committed, or that changes the rules of evidence to make conviction easier
- B) A judicial mandate to a prison official ordering that an inmate be brought to the court so it can be determined whether or not that person is imprisoned lawfully and whether or not he should be released from custody
- C) An act of legislature that inflicts punishment on an individual or group without a judicial trial
- D) The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may accuse high officers of the federal government of misconduct and place them on trial in the Senate

332. (U6C4L2:V5) What is the definition of the term "ex post facto laws"?

- A) A condition or requirement in a legal document
- B) A criminal law that makes an act a crime that was not a crime when committed, that increases the penalty for a crime after it was committed, or that changes the rules of evidence to make conviction easier
- C) An act of legislature that inflicts punishment on an individual or group without a judicial trial
- D) The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may accuse high officers of the federal government of misconduct and place them on trial in the Senate

333. (U6C4L2:V6) What is the definition of the word "provision"?

- A) The act of counting off or naming one by one
- B) A judicial mandate to a prison official ordering that an inmate be brought to the court so it can be determined whether or not that person is imprisoned lawfully and whether or not he should be released from custody
- C) An act of legislature that inflicts punishment on an individual or group without a judicial trial
- D) A condition or requirement in a legal document

334. (U6C4L3:F1) A group of citizens, either a majority or a minority, that pursues its own interests at the expense of the common good is a faction. This definition was written by whom?

- A) Thomas Jefferson
- B) James Madison
- C) John Adams
- D) George Washington

335. (U6C4L3:F2) The Framers thought that factions and political parties were a healthy part of a republican government.

- A) True
- B) False

336. (U6C4L3:F3) As a new citizen of the United States, you believe that if the government were free to define its own powers, the liberty of the people would be threatened. What political party do you belong to?

- A) The Federalists
- B) The Democrats
- C) The Republicans

D) The Socialists

337. (U6C4L3:Q1) You are a citizen of the newly created United States. You agreed with Congress' decision to create a Bank of the United States to manage the collection of taxes. Your neighbor agrees with it because it will allow the federal government to regulate trade. Which factions' views reflect you and your neighbor's views?

- A) Both agree with the Federalists
- B) Both agree with the Republicans
- C) You agree with the Federalists; your neighbor with the Republicans
- D) You agree with the Republicans; your neighbor with the Federalists

338. (U6C4L3:Q2) When France and Great Britain went to war in 1793, you thought the U.S. should support Great Britain because of the amount of trade the U.S. conducts with them, and your neighbor thought the U.S. should support France because of their help in the Revolutionary War. Which factions' views reflect you and your neighbor's views?

- A) Both agree with the Federalists
- B) Both agree with the Republicans
- C) You agree with the Federalists; your neighbor with the Republicans
- D) You agree with the Republicans; your neighbor with the Federalists

339. (U6C4L3:Q3) Thomas Jefferson considered the Revolution of 1800 as more important than the one in 1776 when the U.S. declared its independence. What feature of this revolution occurred then, and still in our democracy, but in few others?

- A) The Alien and Sedition Acts were established to limit editors, writers, and others in criticizing the government
- B) The Bank of the United States was established and is used to help administer the government's business
- C) The Federalist Party was established and its views are still in effect in today's Democratic Party
- D) There is an orderly transition of power when one party's candidate wins

340. (U6C4L3:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ is the constitutional authorization to tax and spend that is found in Article I, Section 8.1 of the Constitution.

- A) Revolution of 1800
- B) general welfare clause
- C) faction
- D) Alien and Sedition Acts

341. (U6C4L3:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ is one
of the two major political
parties in the United States.

- A) necessary and proper clause
- B) Federalist Party
- C) political parties
- D) Republican Party

342. (U6C4L3:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

James Madison defined
a _____ as a group
of citizens (either a
majority or a minority)
that pursues its own
interests at the expense
of the common good.

- A) faction
- B) necessary and proper clause
- C) Revolution of 1800
- D) general welfare clause

343. (U6C4L3:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ gave the
President the power to
imprison or deport aliens
suspected of activities
posing a threat to the
national government.

- A) Federalist Party

- B) general welfare clause
- C) Alien and Sedition Acts
- D) Revolution of 1800

344. (U6C4L3:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ was
when the Republicans took
control of both houses, and
Thomas Jefferson became
President, and Aaron Burr
became Vice President.

- A) Revolution of 1800
- B) general welfare clause
- C) Alien and Sedition Acts
- D) necessary and proper clause

345. (U6C4L3:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ supported the ratification of
the Constitution and
advocated a strong central
government.

- A) faction
- B) Federalist Party
- C) political parties
- D) general welfare clause

346. (U6C4L3:V7) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ is
limited to those powers
enunciated in Article I,
Section 8, and grants the
government extremely
broad powers as to
carrying out the
enumerated powers of
the article.

- A) revolution of 1800
- B) Alien and Sedition Acts
- C) general welfare clause
- D) necessary and proper clause

347. (U6C4L3:V8) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

In spite of James Madison's intent, factions in the form of _____ did develop and are now an accepted part of the American political system.

- A) Alien and Sedition Acts
- B) Federalist Party
- C) necessary and proper clause
- D) political parties

348. (U6C4L4:F1) The power of a court to adjudicate the constitutionality of the laws of a government or the acts of a government official is known as what?

- A) judicial power
- B) judicial decision
- C) judicial court
- D) judicial review

349. (U6C4L4:F2) Whether the Supreme Court should have the power of judicial review over the legislative and executive branches of the federal government was discussed at which convention?

- A) The New York Convention
- B) The Philadelphia Convention
- C) The Boston Convention
- D) The America Convention

350. (U6C4L4:F3) Which method is not used by judges to interpret laws?

- A) Intentions of those who wrote the Constitution
- B) Basic principles and values in the perspective of history
- C) Using the personal ideas and thoughts of citizens

D) Contemporary social values in terms of today's policy needs

351. (U6C4L4:Q1) Laws covering copyright protection were established early in our history, but the World Wide Web, which did not exist until about 20 years ago, has created reasons to review these laws. If you were a Supreme Court Justice, which one of the following methods would most likely NOT work well for a judicial review of copyright laws?

- A) Using the literal meaning of the words of the Constitution
- B) Using the intentions of those who wrote the Constitution
- C) Using basic principles and values in the perspective of history
- D) Using contemporary social values in terms of today's policy needs

352. (U6C4L4:Q2) Some dress codes for students are meant to discourage gang-related violence. When the Constitution was written, gang violence basically did not exist. If a lawsuit against school uniforms made it to the Supreme Court for judicial review, what method would most likely be used for a judicial review of this modern-day issue?

- A) Using the literal meaning of the words of the Constitution
- B) Using the intentions of those who wrote the Constitution
- C) Using basic principles and values in the perspective of history
- D) Using contemporary social values in terms of today's policy needs

353. (U6C4L4:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Correcting a dispute or problem by a legal means."

- A) precedents
- B) legal remedy
- C) writ of mandamus
- D) commission

354. (U6C4L4:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An authority or request given to another to carry out some act or duty. In particular, a formal written authority given to one party to act in place of another."

- A) unconstitutional
- B) judicial review
- C) original jurisdiction
- D) commission

355. (U6C4L4:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"It is a command issuing in the name of the sovereign authority from a superior court having jurisdiction, and is directed to some person, corporation, or inferior court, within the jurisdiction of such superior court, requiring them to do some particular thing therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty, and which the superior court has previously determined, or at least supposes to be consonant to right and justice."

- A) precedents
- B) writ of mandamus
- C) unconstitutional
- D) original jurisdiction

356. (U6C4L4:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The power of a court to adjudicate the constitutionality of the laws of a government or the act of a government official."

- A) judicial review
- B) legal remedy
- C) unconstitutional
- D) precedents

357. (U6C4L4:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Legal principle, created by a court decision, which provides an example of authority for judges deciding similar issues later."

- A) writ of mandamus
- B) legal remedy
- C) precedents
- D) original jurisdiction

358. (U6C4L4:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Not in keeping with the basic principles or laws set forth in the Constitution of a state or country, especially the Constitution of the United States."

- A) unconstitutional
- B) legal remedy
- C) writ of mandamus
- D) precedents

359. (U6C4L4:V7) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The legal authority of a court to be the first to hear a case."

- A) precedents
- B) commission
- C) judicial review
- D) original jurisdiction

360. (U6C4L5:F1) What Article says that the federal government is superior to state government?

- A) Article VI

- B) Article V
- C) Article III
- D) Article IV

361. (U6C4L5:F2) Most of the decisions about how much power is left to the states are made by _____.

- A) the Supreme Court
- B) the President
- C) the House of Representatives
- D) Congress

362. (U6C4L5:Q1) You are on a committee to set up a student government. A survey of the student body showed that they didn't want to be too involved, so they want an elected student government whose rules apply to everyone, and that can grant responsibilities to lower level groups. What system of government does this reflect?

- A) confederation
- B) federal system
- C) monarchy
- D) unitary government

363. (U6C4L5:Q2) Your sister is in the student government at college. However, she is very frustrated with the system because most of the power and responsibility is held by lower-level groups who didn't delegate enough power to the central group to be able to coordinate anything between the groups. What type of government system is it?

- A) confederation
- B) federal system
- C) monarchy
- D) unitary government

364. (U6C4L5:Q3) The World Wide Web created an entirely different way to conduct business. If the power to regulate it in a country was not given to the central government OR its individual states and each wasn't sure if it had the power to do so, what system of government does this country most likely have?

- A) confederation
- B) federal system
- C) monarchy
- D) unitary government

365. (U6C4L5:Q4) In McCullough v. Maryland, the State of Maryland tried to tax a federal bank. However, the supremacy clause in the Constitution was used to declare the tax unconstitutional. If the tax was imposed prior to 1789, what system of government in place may have resulted in the central government paying the tax?

- A) confederation
- B) federal system
- C) monarchy
- D) unitary government

366. (U6C4L5:V1) Confederation

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

1. confederation

2. federal system

3. sovereignty

4. supremacy clause

5. unitary government

A. supremacy of authority or rule as exercised by a sovereign state

B. a government in which a union of states recognize a central authority while relating residual powers of government

C. have only one source of power, central government

D. a group of states or nations united for a common purpose

E. part of Constitution which states that the Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties of the U.S. are supreme law

A)

- B)
- C)
- D)
- E)

367. (U6C4L5:V2) Federal System

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. confederation

2. federal system

3. sovereignty

4. supremacy clause

5. unitary government

A. supremacy of authority or rule as exercised by a sovereign state

B. a government in which a union of states recognize a central authority while relating residual powers of government

C. have only one source of power, central government

D. a group of states or nations united for a common purpose

E. part of Constitution which states that the Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties of the U.S. are supreme law

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)
- E)

368. (U6C4L5:V3) Sovereignty

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. confederation

2. federal system

3. sovereignty

4. supremacy clause

5. unitary government

A. supremacy of authority or rule as exercised by a sovereign state

B. a government in which a union of states recognize a central authority while relating residual powers of government

C. have only one source of power, central government

D. a group of states or nations united for a common purpose

E. part of Constitution which states that the Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties of the U.S. are supreme law

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)
- E)

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. confederation

2. federal system

3. sovereignty

4. supremacy clause

5. unitary government

A. supremacy of authority or rule as exercised by a sovereign state

B. a government in which a union of states recognize a central authority while relating residual powers of government

C. have only one source of power, central government

D. a group of states or nations united for a common purpose

E. part of Constitution which states that the Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties of the U.S. are supreme law

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)
- E)

Vocabulary Matching - Question 5

1. confederation

2. federal system

3. sovereignty

4. supremacy clause

5. unitary government

A. supremacy of authority or rule as exercised by a sovereign state

B. a government in which a union of states recognize a central authority while relating residual powers of government

C. have only one source of power, central government

D. a group of states or nations united for a common purpose

E. part of Constitution which states that the Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties of the U.S. are supreme law

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)
- E)

371. (U6C5L1:F1) President Lincoln's main goal of the Civil War was to free all slaves.

- A) True
- B) False

372. (U6C5L1:F2) In 1875, Congress passed an act that was declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional. This act would give the federal government the power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment. What act was this?

- A) Fourteenth Amendment Act
- B) Rights of Citizens Act
- C) Civil Rights Act
- D) Enforcement Act

373. (U6C5L1:Q1) One court case decided by the Supreme Court displayed the difference in ideas between the rights of property and the natural rights of man. Although it was meant to halt the movement to a Civil War, the decision became one of the primary motivating factors for fighting. Which case was it?

- A) McCullough v. Maryland
- B) The Dred Scott Case
- C) The Thirteenth Amendment
- D) The Civil Rights Act of 1866

374. (U6C5L1:Q2) After the Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves, laws were passed by some southern states to show that they intended to treat recently freed African Americans fairly. Of the following rarely enforced laws, which stated that freed African Americans could marry, travel, own property, and work for pay?

- A) Grandfather Clause
- B) Poll Tax
- C) Literary Tests
- D) Black Codes

375. (U6C5L1:Q3) Northern factory and business owners saw freed slaves as a cheap source of labor. Many northern workers thought freed slaves would compete for their jobs, so they wanted them to stay in the south and west. Previous slaveholders wanted to be paid for the loss of their cheap labor. All of these are effects of which Civil War era law?

- A) The effects of the Thirteenth Amendment
- B) The effects of the Fourteenth Amendment
- C) The effects of the Fifteenth Amendment
- D) The effects of the Civil Rights Act of 1866

376. (U6C5L1:Q4) Prior to the Civil War, Americans in the northeast favored tariffs on goods that they produced, but southerners opposed them because they would hurt the cotton industry. The federal government may have been able to find a compromise solution, but another issue complicated the situation because neither side would compromise on it. Which issue was it?

- A) slavery
- B) secession
- C) sectionalism
- D) perpetual union

377. (U6C5L1:V1) Emancipation

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

1. emancipation

2. perpetual union

3. secession

4. sectionalism

A. excessive devotion to local interests and customs

B. the act of formally becoming separate

C. lasting for eternity

D. the act or an instance of being freed from unpleasant or unfair social, political, or legal restrictions

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

378. (U6C5L1:V2) Perpetual Union

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. emancipation

2. perpetual union

3. secession

4. sectionalism

A. excessive devotion to local interests and customs

B. the act of formally becoming separate

C. lasting for eternity

D. the act or an instance of being freed from unpleasant or unfair social, political, or legal restrictions

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

379. (U6C5L1:V3) Secession

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. emancipation

2. perpetual union

3. secession

4. sectionalism

A. excessive devotion to local interests and customs

B. the act of formally becoming separate

C. lasting for eternity

D. the act or an instance of being freed from unpleasant or unfair social, political, or legal restrictions

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

380. (U6C5L1:V4) Sectionalism

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. emancipation

2. perpetual union

3. secession

4. sectionalism

A. excessive devotion to local interests and customs

B. the act of formally becoming separate

C. lasting for eternity

D. the act or an instance of being freed from unpleasant or unfair social, political, or legal restrictions

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

381. (U6C5L2:F1) Which is NOT a key provision or purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment?

- A) the right to vote
- B) privileges and immunities
- C) due process of law
- D) equal protection of laws

382. (U6C5L2:F2) What case caused the Supreme Court to recognize the rights of free speech and free press as among the personal rights of liberty protected by the due process clause?

- A) The Dred Scott case
- B) Fourteenth Amendment trial
- C) Slaughterhouse Cases
- D) Gitlow v. New York

383. (U6C5L2:Q1) The Fourteenth Amendment is known for many things. It was not enforced at first; the Fifteenth Amendment was passed to help enforce it; and then other laws were passed to bypass it. What happened when the Supreme Court applied the protections of the Bill of Rights to the 14th Amendment's due process clause that made it possible for all citizens to enjoy the protection of all of our rights?

- A) It limited the power of the federal government to violate the Bill of Rights.
- B) It limited the power of state governments to violate the Bill of Rights.

- C) It increased the power of state governments to be able to make laws over the Bill of Rights.
- D) It enforced the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination.

384. (U6C5L2:Q2) While eating lunch in a restaurant, you overheard someone say he was charged with burglary. He said that all charges were dropped because the police found the stolen items in the garage, which was not an area listed on the warrant. Since he obviously stole the items, could he be tried for the crime again? Why or why not?

- A) Yes. The police could re-search as long as they protected the right of procedural due process.
- B) Yes. He could still be charged, have another trial, and still be convicted.
- C) No. His due process rights would be protected against double jeopardy.
- D) No. His due process rights would be protected by substantive due process.

385. (U6C5L2:Q3) In some totalitarian countries, governments watch very closely who its citizens associate with, who their friends are, and in some cases, who they choose to date and marry. They also have laws that prohibit citizens from associating with certain ethnic and religious groups. Which type of protection do these citizens not enjoy?

- A) procedural due process
- B) substantive due process
- C) double jeopardy
- D) elective incorporation

386. (U6C5L2:Q4) You overheard another student tell how scared he was when he went to court for a vandalism charge, and that he never wanted to do that again. He said that he did it, but the charge was dismissed by the judge because the arresting officer did not conduct a search properly. What protected him from being tried and found guilty?

- A) double jeopardy
- B) elective incorporation
- C) procedural due process
- D) substantive due process

387. (U6C5L2:V1) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

David is learning about a
doctrine of constitutional law
that guarantees the rights

named in the first eight amendments in the U.S. Constitution. What doctrine is David learning?

- A) due process
- B) procedural due process
- C) double jeopardy
- D) selective incorporation

388. (U6C5L2:V2) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Katie is studying a court case that mentions a man accused of murder who was found not guilty and the prosecutors attempted to try the man again. What are the prosecutors attempting?

- A) due process
- B) double jeopardy
- C) incorporation
- D) substantive due process

389. (U6C5L2:V3) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Lauren recently heard about a law that was overturned due to it not being related to a legitimate government interest. What is the process called that prevented the law from being passed?

- A) substantive due process
- B) selective incorporation
- C) incorporation
- D) due process

390. (U6C5L2:V4) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

John learned that the Fourteenth Amendment became a means by

which the federal government was able to prevent state and local governments from violating individual rights. This was able to happen because most of the Bill of Rights was included in the Fourteenth Amendment. Including the Bill of Rights is also known as what?

- A) due process
- B) procedural due process
- C) incorporation
- D) double jeopardy

391. (U6C5L2:V5) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Jessica learned in government class that the government cannot deprive any person their rights to life, liberty, and property. What would this principle be?

- A) due process
- B) selective incorporation
- C) procedural due process
- D) selective incorporation

392. (U6C5L2:V6) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Ryan is studying a judicial proceeding that was carried out fairly and in accordance with the established rules and principles. What is this process known as?

- A) selective incorporation
- B) incorporation
- C) procedural due process
- D) substantive due process

393. (U6C5L3:F1) Peaceful tactics used as a means of gaining one's civil or political ends is

known as what?

- A) separate but equal doctrine
- B) nonviolent direct action
- C) civil disobedience
- D) token integration

394. (U6C5L3:F2) The civil rights movement is not a good example of citizens using their rights protected by the Constitution to secure other constitutional rights.

- A) True
- B) False

395. (U6C5L3:Q1) Southern whites opposed to desegregation used a variety of tactics, legal and illegal, peaceful and violent, to keep schools segregated. Which type of protest used delays in court cases, token or very limited integration, and violent intimidation to fight desegregation and integration?

- A) boycott
- B) civil disobedience
- C) massive resistance
- D) nonviolent direct action

396. (U6C5L3:Q2) In the fight for civil rights, several Supreme Court decisions and laws led to a reaction and the creation of other laws and legislation. Of the choices below, which two best illustrate the cause and effect that restricted the civil rights of African Americans?

- A) Brown v. The Board of Education led to Jim Crow
- B) Brown v. The Board of Education led to the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- C) Civil Rights Act of 1964 led to Plessy v. Ferguson
- D) Plessy v. Ferguson led to Jim Crow

397. (U6C5L3:Q3) You are a civil rights activist in the 1960s. To protest the separate but equal doctrine in schools, you and your fellow activists blocked the entrance to a segregated school, were arrested, and were charged with trespassing. After you paid a fine, you said that you were respecting the Constitution by violating unjust laws. What tactic did you use to protest school segregation?

- A) boycott
- B) civil disobedience
- C) massive resistance
- D) nonviolent direct action

398. (U6C5L3:Q4) While reviewing the history of constitutional authority, you saw that one law that protected our rights was based on an article that gave Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce. This law still protects access to hotels, theaters, and restaurants, and outlawed segregation and job discrimination. Which law is it?

- A) The Civil Rights Act of 1875
- B) The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- C) The Fourteenth Amendment
- D) The Fifteenth Amendment

399. (U6C5L3:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Peaceful tactics used as a means of gaining one's civil or political ends"

- A) token integration
- B) nonviolent direct action
- C) civil disobedience
- D) separate but equal doctrine

400. (U6C5L3:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The refusal to obey a law, usually on the grounds that it is morally unjust, or to protest a government policy. Civil disobedience is a form of nonviolent resistance and is aimed at arousing public opinion against law or policy"

- A) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- B) token integration
- C) Civil Rights Act of 1964
- D) civil disobedience

401. (U6C5L3:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An act of Congress designed to protect the rights of individuals to fair treatment by private persons, groups, organizations, businesses, and government"

- A) separate but equal doctrine
- B) token integration
- C) Civil Rights Act of 1964
- D) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

402. (U6C5L3:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A show of accommodation to the principle of racial integration by small, merely formal concessions"

- A) token integration
- B) civil disobedience
- C) nonviolent direct action
- D) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

403. (U6C5L3:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The argument, once upheld by the Supreme Court, that separate public facilities were constitutional if the facilities were of equal quality"

- A) Civil Rights Act of 1964
- B) nonviolent direct action
- C) token integration
- D) separate but equal doctrine

404. (U6C5L3:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An interracial group
founded in 1909 to advocate
the rights of African
Americans, primarily through
legal and political action"

- A) civil disobedience
- B) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- C) Civil Rights Act of 1964
- D) nonviolent direct action

405. (U6C5L4:F1) A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office is known as what?

- A) franchise
- B) referenda
- C) voting rights
- D) suffrage

406. (U6C5L4:F2) What act in 1965 addressed the problem of discrimination against all minorities?

- A) Civil Rights Act
- B) Minorities Act
- C) Voting Rights Act
- D) American Act

407. (U6C5L4:Q1) You are an African American man living in the U.S. in 1965. You are skeptical, but in 1964, an Amendment was just added to the Constitution that prohibits poll taxes, and this year the Voting Rights Act was just passed which provides federal government oversight of voter registration. Which Amendment is finally being enforced?

- A) Thirteenth Amendment
- B) Fifteenth Amendment
- C) Nineteenth Amendment
- D) Twenty-fourth Amendment

408. (U6C5L4:Q3) You belong to the largest group of people ever denied the right to vote in our country. The wording of the Fifteenth Amendment specifically denied your group the right to vote. Finally, in 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment granted all in your group the right to vote. To which group do you belong?

- A) African American men
- B) Native Americans
- C) White men without property
- D) Women

409. (U6C5L4:Q4) You are given the assignment of informing your JROTC class about the historical reasons why U.S. citizens vote or don't vote. You made a list of each, but as you review it, you notice that one is in the wrong column. Of the following reasons, which one doesn't fit in the same column as the others?

- A) Lack of understanding of public affairs
- B) Declining influence of political parties
- C) Was only recently granted the right to vote
- D) The belief that "my vote doesn't count"

410. (U6C5L4:V1) What is the definition of the word "suffrage"?

- A) The right of citizens of the U.S. to vote in any election for President or Vice President shall not be denied by the U.S. or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax
- B) An amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1971, lowering the voting age to 18
- C) Women's suffrage rights
- D) A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office

411. (U6C5L4:V2) What is the definition of the term "Twenty-sixth Amendment"?

- A) A privilege or right officially granted to a person or group by a government
- B) An amendment to the U.S. Constitution lowering the voting age to 18
- C) A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office
- D) The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statute to a direct popular vote

412. (U6C5L4:V3) What is the definition of the term "Twenty-fourth Amendment"?

- A) The right of citizens of the U.S. to vote in any election for President or Vice President shall not be denied by the U.S. or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax
- B) An amendment to the U.S. Constitution lowering the voting age to 18
- C) The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statute to a direct popular vote
- D) A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office

413. (U6C5L4:V4) What is the definition of the term "Nineteenth Amendment"?

A) The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statue to a direct popular vote

B) An amendment to the U.S. Constitution lowering the voting age to 18

C) Women's suffrage rights

D) Right of citizens to vote

414. (U6C5L4:V5) What is the definition of the word "referenda"?

A) The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statue to a direct popular vote

B) A privilege or right officially granted to a person or group by a government

C) Right of citizens to vote

D) A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office

415. (U6C5L4:V6) What is the definition of the term "Fifteenth Amendment"?

A) The right of citizens of the U.S. to vote in any election for President or Vice President shall not be denied by the U.S. or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax

B) A privilege or right officially granted to a person or group by a government

C) Right of citizens to vote

D) A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office

416. (U6C5L4:V7) What is the definition of the word "franchise"?

A) The submission of a proposed public measure or actual statue to a direct popular vote

B) A privilege or right officially granted to a person or group by a government

C) Women's suffrage rights

D) A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office

417. (U6C5L5:F1) In recent years, the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause has been expanded to include all of the following but what?

A) age

B) gender

C) ethnic background

D) financial background

418. (U6C5L5:F2) Opponents of affirmative action programs that involve preferential treatment believe that these programs violate what?

- A) Rights of the individual
- B) The Bill of Rights
- C) Rights of the government
- D) Rights of schools

419. (U6C5L5:P1) Do you agree that most social injustice issues eventually become legal questions?

- A) Agree
- B) Disagree

420. (U6C5L5:P2) Do you agree with some who say the Supreme Court has gone too far in interpreting rights granted by the Constitution?

- A) Agree
- B) Disagree

421. (U6C5L5:P3) Do you think that Americans “sue each other to death”?

- A) Yes
- B) No

422. (U6C5L5:Q1) Your niece is 4-years old. She is going to start kindergarten next year. Her mother told you that she just started attending a government-sponsored remedial program. Which of the following best describes what she means?

- A) Your niece was selected to fill one of 10 spots saved for minorities in a daycare facility
- B) She was pursued by several programs who wanted to increase their enrollment of minorities
- C) She is attending a program that will help her develop some of the skills that she will need when she starts school
- D) She is attending a program that is designed exclusively for specific minorities

423. (U6C5L5:Q2) A college wanted its enrollment to reflect the ethnic makeup of its community. They didn't want to be unfair to anyone who may want to enroll. They asked you what things they could do to help them reach that goal. Of the following choices, which one would you NOT recommend? Why?

- A) Aggressive recruitment programs; they focus only on recruiting minorities
- B) Preferential treatment programs; they require minorities to enroll in educational institutions that have set aside positions for them

- C) Remedial programs; they provide an unfair advantage by tutoring minorities
- D) Quotas and entitlements; they can keep other qualified students from enrolling

424. (U6C5L5:Q3) You were asked to write a scenario about a victim of reverse discrimination. Which of the following would best describe that type of situation?

- A) He applied for, and got the job that was held by a qualified minority who was hired by another company
- B) He met the job requirements and was awarded a position that had been set aside for, but not filled by, a member of a minority
- C) He passed a remedial program, but he still didn't meet enrollment requirements
- D) He was qualified for the job, but the position was left unfilled because he was not a member of a specific minority group

425. (U6C5L5:Q4) Affirmative action programs are frequently controversial. The Supreme Court has developed several guidelines to use when ruling on these programs. Of the following, which characteristic of an affirmative action program would the Supreme Court justices probably want to change?

- A) It should be temporary and help to remedy past discrimination.
- B) It should not apply to a specific situation, but address injustices in society at large.
- C) It should minimize negative effects or consequences for non-minority individuals.
- D) It should only include quotas in situations of serious previous discrimination.

426. (U6C5L5:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The use of _____
in education and
employment had led to
claims of unfairness from
those who do not belong to
groups receiving preferential
treatment.

- A) aggressive recruitment programs
- B) reverse discrimination
- C) quotas and group entitlements
- D) remedial programs

427. (U6C5L5:V10) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ are designed to compensate for the effects of past discrimination against women and minorities.

- A) Quotas and group entitlements
- B) Reverse discrimination
- C) Aggressive recruitment programs
- D) Preferential treatment programs

428. (U6C5L5:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ are designed to help students with particular educational and economic needs gain the basic skills to succeed in school and in the job market.

- A) Remedial programs
- B) Aggressive recruitment programs
- C) Quotas and group entitlements
- D) Preferential treatment programs

429. (U6C5L5:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ prohibited discrimination on the basis of gender in job pay.

- A) Education Amendment of 1972
- B) Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)
- C) Equal Employment Opportunities
- D) Equal Pay Act of 1963

430. (U6C5L5:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Policies that seek to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure

equal opportunity are
known as _____.

- A) aggressive recruitment programs
- B) reverse discrimination
- C) affirmative action
- D) remedial programs

431. (U6C5L5:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964
outlawed job discrimination
by private employers and
labor unions, thus creating
_____.

- A) Equal Employment Opportunities
- B) Equal Pay Act of 1963
- C) aggressive recruitment programs
- D) affirmative action

432. (U6C5L5:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ outlawed
gender discrimination in any
educational program that
receives federal aid.

- A) aggressive recruitment programs
- B) reverse discrimination
- C) quotas and group entitlements
- D) Education Amendment of 1972

433. (U6C5L5:V7) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

_____ are conducted
by business, industry, and
government to make sure that
when opportunities in
education and employment
occur, women and members
of minority groups are

encouraged to apply for them.

- A) Aggressive recruitment programs
- B) Regents of University of California v. Bakke (1978)
- C) Quotas and group entitlements
- D) Preferential treatment programs

434. (U6C5L5:V8) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Critics of affirmative action
claim that such programs
violate the ideals of the civil
rights movements, thus
causing _____.

- A) quotas and group entitlements
- B) preferential treatment programs
- C) reverse discrimination
- D) aggressive recruitment programs

435. (U6C5L5:V9) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ determined that race or
ethnic background may be
deemed a "plus" in a
particular applicant's file, yet
it does not insulate the
individual from comparison
with all other candidates for
the available seats.

- A) Regents of University of California v. Bakke (1978)
- B) Affirmative action
- C) Equal Pay Act of 1963
- D) Education Amendment of 1972

436. (U6C8L1:F1) A plan to cope with events whose occurrence, timing, and severity cannot be predicted is known as what?

- A) After Action Review
- B) Battle Plan
- C) Contingency
- D) Brainstorming

437. (U6C8L1:F2) A review of decisions, orders, and actions implemented after the actions are carried out is known as what?

- A) After Action Review
- B) Battle Plan
- C) Contingency
- D) Brainstorming

438. (U6C8L1:Q1) Read carefully the following paragraph and select the option (A-D) that best indicates the principles of leadership demonstrated by Lieutenant Kirby.

Lieutenant Kirby knew he was a role model for his troops. To make sure he does the best that he can, he reflects on his performance at the end of every day. Yesterday, he was most proud of admitting that he was wrong, and that the platoon sergeant was right.

- A) Set the example; be technically proficient; make sound and timely decisions
- B) Set the example; ensure each task is understood, supervised, and accomplished; develop a sense of responsibility in your followers
- C) Set the example; perform a self-evaluation; take responsibility for your actions
- D) Set the example; make sound and timely decisions; build a team

439. (U6C8L1:Q2) Even though it was a platoon-level training mission, Lieutenant Kirby put the senior squad leader in charge. He stayed in the area just in case there were problems, but otherwise he just let the squad leader run the operation.

Which leadership principle is LT Kirby demonstrating?

- A) Develop a sense of responsibility in your followers
- B) Keep your subordinates informed
- C) Seek and take responsibility for your actions
- D) Ensure each task is understood, supervised, and accomplished

440. (U6C8L1:Q3) Leaders need to have a basic understanding of how sound, rational, and informed decisions are made. Most decision-making rests on two assumptions: that leaders have all the information they need to make a decision, and that leaders make decisions by choosing the best possible solution to a problem.

When their decisions don't work as planned, what should they do to still try to accomplish their mission?

- A) Re-execute the decision-making process
- B) Execute contingency plans
- C) Conduct an After Action Review
- D) Re-evaluate the consequences of alternative plans, and execute another plan

441. (U6C8L1:Q4) Lieutenant Kirby assigned a tough mission to the squad with the new squad leader. The platoon sergeant recommended that he assign it to another squad with a more experienced squad leader, but Lieutenant Kirby refused. It was a very difficult mission, some of the squad members got injured due to the squad leader's inexperience, and the mission was a complete failure.

Which leadership principle did Lieutenant Kirby violate the most?

- A) Develop a sense of responsibility in your followers
- B) Know your personnel and look out for their welfare
- C) Ensure each task is understood, supervised, and accomplished
- D) Seek and take responsibility for your actions

442. (U6C8L1:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Good leaders recognize the importance of having a(n) _____ plan to cope with events whose occurrence cannot be predicted.

- A) contingency
- B) After Action Review
- C) responsible
- D) implementation

443. (U6C8L1:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

After completing an event, you should perform a(n) _____ to review the decisions, orders, and actions implemented after the actions were carried out.

- A) After Event Review
- B) contingency plan
- C) responsibility review

D) After Action Review

444. (U6C8L2:F1) A situation where you must weigh the consequences of your actions before making a decision or taking action is known as what?

- A) problem
- B) ethical dilemma
- C) social dilemma
- D) social issue

445. (U6C8L2:F2) When trying to resolve an ethical dilemma, which of the following questions is helpful to ask?

- A) Who is going to catch me?
- B) How do I get out of this?
- C) How will I feel about myself afterwards?
- D) What would my best friend do?

446. (U6C8L2:F3) When trying to resolve an ethical dilemma, which of the following questions would not be helpful to ask?

- A) Am I being fair and honest?
- B) Would I like to be treated this way?
- C) How would I feel if my family knew what I was doing?
- D) Can I get away with it without anyone knowing?

447. (U6C8L2:Q1) You were taking an aptitude test when you accidentally saw the test proctor's answer sheet for the section that you are working on. You want to get an honest assessment of your skills, but you are also having difficulty with that section of the test.

How could you best resolve this ethical dilemma?

- A) Tell the proctor that you were cheating.
- B) Don't say anything because it's an aptitude test, not a course exam.
- C) Tell the proctor that you accidentally saw the answer sheet.
- D) Don't say anything because you weren't trying to cheat.

448. (U6C8L2:Q2) Read carefully the paragraph and select the correct option (A-D).

When we say something is moral, ethical, immoral, and unethical, we essentially mean good, right, bad, and wrong. Amoral means out of the realm of morality as in inanimate objects like cars or guns, and nonmoral means having no moral sense, or being indifferent to right and

wrong.

- A) Switch "Amoral" and "nonmoral"
- B) Switch "immoral" and "unethical"
- C) Switch "moral" and "ethical"
- D) Replace "good, right, bad, and wrong" with "good, bad, right, and wrong"

449. (U6C8L2:V1) Choose the term that best describes the scenario below.

Roger did not study for his history test. His friend who sits right next to him offered to let Roger cheat. Roger knows that if he gets caught cheating, he could lose the chance to play in the big playoff baseball game. What kind of dilemma is Roger facing?

- A) social dilemma
- B) ethical dilemma
- C) immoral dilemma
- D) academic dilemma

450. (U6C8L3:F1) One way to describe a global citizen is one who is aware of the world and has a sense of their own role in it.

- A) True
- B) False

451. (U6C8L3:F2) Which is not a goal of U.S. foreign policy?

- A) Encourage all countries to respect all human rights
- B) Have all countries work together to prevent war
- C) Decrease the amount of foreign trade in the U.S.
- D) Work for peace and democracy in other nations

452. (U6C8L3:F3) When a crippled U.S. plane was forced to land on Chinese soil, how did BG Sealock and his team engage in global citizenship?

- A) By respecting China and its culture
- B) By understanding China's different political system

- C) By being aware of the role the U.S. has in the world
- D) All of the above

453. (U6C8L3:Q1) Match the paragraphs Y and Z to the best description (A-D) below.

Y. The United States belongs to the Organization of American States (OAS), which consists of member nations from North, Central, and South America. The members of OAS work together to settle disputes peacefully, to report on human rights abuses, and to keep elections fair and honest.

Z. The United States Army Engineers are sent to many countries to provide assistance. They perform service projects like building roads and schools, digging wells for clean water, and providing energy generation.

A) Y = alliances
Z = foreign aid

B) Y = trade measures
Z = deterrence/defense

C) Y = diplomacy
Z = intelligence

D) Y = sanctions
Z = trade measures

454. (U6C8L3:Q2) Match the paragraphs Y and Z to the best description (A-D) below.

Y. The ambassador and the president's envoy negotiated a settlement to solve the dispute. The agreement spells each country's rights and responsibilities. Their prime minister and our president will sign a treaty when the prime minister visits Washington, D.C. in the spring.

Z. It was interesting to watch the actions of our negotiator. It seemed like she knew everything that her opponent was going to say, because she always had an immediate response. Her opponent was caught off-guard a number of times.

A) Y = alliances
Z = foreign aid
B) Y = trade measures

Z = deterrence/defense
C) Y = diplomacy
Z = intelligence
D) Y = sanctions
Z = trade measures

455. (U6C8L3:Q3) Match the paragraphs Y and Z to the best description (A-D) below.

Y. The United States decided to halt all trade with that country because of their human rights abuses, aggression against their neighboring countries, and because of reported nuclear tests.

Z. The United States increased the quota and lowered the tariff on goods coming from that country because of their progress in becoming a democratic nation that respects the rights of their citizens.

A) Y = alliances
Z = foreign aid

B) Y = intelligence
Z = deterrence/defense

C) Y = diplomacy
Z = intelligence

D) Y = sanctions
Z = trade measures

456. (U6C8L3:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A government's _____
is a plan that outlines the
goals it hopes to meet in its
relations with other
countries.

- A) aggression
- B) deterrence
- C) foreign policy

D) summit meeting

457. (U6C8L3:V10) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is a sense of national consciousness that exalts one nation above all others.

- A) Aggression
- B) Deterrence
- C) Nationalism
- D) Terrorism

458. (U6C8L3:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Information about another country and what its government plans to do is called _____.

- A) intelligence
- B) sanctions
- C) standard of living
- D) nationalism

459. (U6C8L3:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A key part of United States foreign policy has been _____, or keeping a strong defense to discourage aggression by other nations.

- A) aggression
- B) deterrence
- C) foreign policy
- D) summit meeting

460. (U6C8L3:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

American armed forces, with modern weapons, aircraft, and ships, are the means by which we defend ourselves against _____.

- A) foreign policy
- B) deterrence
- C) sanctions
- D) aggression

461. (U6C8L3:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Social conditions established by authority as a fixed rule or model are known as _____.

- A) sanctions
- B) standard of living
- C) foreign policy
- D) diplomacy

462. (U6C8L3:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A(n) _____ is a meeting between heads of state.

- A) summit meeting
- B) intelligence
- C) foreign policy
- D) nationalism

463. (U6C8L3:V7) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is the relations and communications carried out between countries.

- A) Nationalism
- B) Intelligence
- C) Diplomacy
- D) Terrorism

464. (U6C8L3:V8) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

Measures to stop or limit trade with another nation in order to change its behavior are known as _____.

- A) sanctions
- B) deterrence
- C) intelligence
- D) aggression

465. (U6C8L3:V9) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The use of threat of violence to spread fear, usually for the purpose of reaching political goals is known as _____.

- A) terrorism
- B) deterrence
- C) intelligence
- D) nationalism

466. (U6C8L4:F1) How do you feel about the statement:
"History is more than memorization of dates, events, and people."

- A) Agree
- B) Disagree
- C) Not Sure

467. (U6C8L4:F2) The events on a timeline are listed in order of importance.

- A) True
- B) False

468. (U6C8L4:F3) By understanding how a timeline unfolds, you can have a better idea of the history of a situation and be able to answer questions, such as "How did these historic actions and decisions influence citizens today?"

- A) True
- B) False

469. (U6C8L4:Q1) In history class, a classmate said, "I wish the teacher wouldn't use timelines. I just don't understand how they help people make decisions."

What could you tell him to help him best understand the purpose of timelines?

- A) Teachers use them because they are organized like a table and are easy to use.
- B) Timelines show the timing of events so that you can see how one incident or event has an effect on another. If we study them, they can help predict what will happen in other similar situations.
- C) Timelines are like directions or procedures, and can be applied to any situation.
- D) Teachers use timelines because they are chronological, easy to prepare, and easier to understand than regular text.

470. (U6C8L4:Q2) Most of the timelines we study in history and other classes are about momentous occasions. Timelines show that one thing leads to another, like the events leading up to the Civil War, the Holocaust, and the dropping of nuclear bombs in Japan. If a classmate said, "Too bad we can't use them to help predict what could happen locally," what should you say?

- A) "I know. It would be nice to be able to have some information to predict local events."
- B) "You're right. Timelines are good for major historical events."
- C) "You can use them locally. The reason just has to have major historical implications."
- D) "You can use them locally. You just have to find and apply the right kind of timelines with the right kind of events."

471. (U6C8L4:Q3) Read carefully the following paragraph and select the most correct option (A-D).

In 1945, President Truman ordered our military to drop two atomic bombs on Japan. The result of this historic event was the end of World War II. If we study timelines, we would learn that we should use atomic weapons to end all of our military conflicts.

- A) True: The timeline shows that the war ended after we dropped the atomic bombs.
- B) True: The timeline shows that all conflicts would end after dropping atomic bombs.
- C) False: The timeline shows the events that led up to dropping atomic bombs, so we can learn from them and try to not be in the same situation.
- D) False: The war would have ended anyway because the allies were winning. The atomic bombs gave the Japanese a reason to surrender earlier.

472. (U6C8L4:V1) What is the definition of the word "chronological"?

- A) A linear representation of important events in the order in which they occurred; a schedule; timetable
- B) A list or arrangement of events in random order
- C) A non-linear representation of important events in the order in which they occurred; a schedule; timetable
- D) A list or arrangement of events in the order they took place

473. (U6C8L4:V2) What is the definition of the word "timeline"?

- A) A linear representation of important events in the order in which they occurred; a schedule; timetable
- B) A list or arrangement of events in random order
- C) A non-linear representation of important events in the order in which they occurred; a schedule; timetable
- D) A list or arrangement of events in the order they took place

[Answer Key]

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. A
- 5. C
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. B
- 9. A
- 10. D
- 11. C
- 12. A
- 13. C
- 14. C
- 15. C
- 16. A

17. D
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. B
22. C
23. D
24. B
25. B
26. D
27. B
28. C
29. A
30. A
31. B
32. C
33. C
34. A
35. D
36. B
37. A
38. D
39. B
40. -
41. A
42. A
43. B
44. A
45. B
46. A
47. A
48. D
49. B
50. A
51. A
52. A
53. D
54. D
55. A
56. A
57. A
58. A
59. A
60. C

61. B
62. D
63. B
64. A
65. C
66. B
67. D
68. A
69. C
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73. C
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75. D
76. C
77. D
78. A
79. C
80. C
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83. D
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89. A
90. C
91. -
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457. C
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466. -
467. B
468. A
469. B
470. D
471. C
472. D
473. A