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Exploring Government

Quiz and Exam Book

Ray Notgrass



Curriculum That Teaches the Heart, Soul, and Mind

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Exploring Government Quiz and Exam Book

Exploring Government is easy for parents and students to use. Each weekly unit has an introduction that gives a summary of the topic, a list of the daily lessons, and an activity suggestion. When the student is to read an item in the accompanying book of readings, *We Hold These Truths*, it is noted at the end of a lesson. This structure will help you plan your daily and weekly schedule.

This *Quiz and Exam Book* gives you tools to measure the student's understanding of the lessons and readings. It includes review questions over the lessons and readings, a quiz over each unit, and three exams that each cover five units of material. These activities are intended to help the student grasp the important ideas that are taught in the curriculum, but don't let them become a burden. Focus on understanding the issues; and seek to obtain a better grasp of what government is, what government does, and what government should do.

May God bless your study and your life in our great country!

Unit 1

Lesson 1—God Is the Author of Government

1. Why did Claudius order all Jews to leave Rome?
2. What ethnic conflict was common in the early church?
3. How does Paul describe human rulers?
4. What is Paul's instruction about how Christians are to relate to government?
5. What does Paul say in Romans 13 are two functions of government?
6. When did Peter not obey the government?
7. What principles does Scripture offer to those who live under a representative government?
8. According to William Penn, what is the connection between government and religion?
9. Which does Penn believe: that governments depend on men or that men depend on governments?
10. According to Penn, which are more crucial to good government: good laws or good men?

Lesson 2—The Influence of the Law of Moses

1. According to the Ten Commandments, who or what is the basis for life?
2. What does the word holy mean?
3. What relationships are to be especially honored by God's people?
4. What character trait is essential for society?
5. How are God's people to view life?
6. How should God's people view the property of others?
7. What punishment common in American justice is absent in the Law of Moses?

Lesson 3—Biblical Principles of Government

1. What is the most important form of human government?
2. What does the Bible say is the purpose of government?
3. How did Amos say that justice was to be practiced in Israel?
4. How did the kings of Israel and Judah fail in their responsibilities?
5. What Biblical principle, found in both the Old and New Testaments, influences our law and government?
6. According to Chuck Colson, what have we spent the last thirty years doing?
7. What is the result of this effort?

Lesson 4—The Bible on Leadership

1. What kind of men was Moses to appoint to hear disputes among the Israelites?
2. How was a king to show his dependence on the Law?
3. Who was the person described as the “man after God’s own heart”?
4. What does Proverbs say about the mouth of a king?
5. What does Proverbs say about the influence that a king and his advisors can have on each other?
6. In what ways does Ezekiel say that the shepherds of Israel had failed their sheep?
7. What principles of leadership can we learn from the New Testament teachings on leadership in the church?

Lesson 5—Government in the Bible

1. As best we can tell, what was the pattern of government in the ancient world?
2. What was the pattern of community leadership in Israel?
3. Whom did God want to rule over Israel?
4. How did God plan to provide leaders for Israel?
5. What motivated the Israelites’ desire for a king to rule over them?
6. What foreign powers successively ruled over Palestine during Old and New Testament times?
7. What revolt gave the Jews a measure of freedom and self-government?
8. From where did the members of the Jewish Sanhedrin come?
9. Of the three branches of government (legislative, executive, and judicial), which did the Sanhedrin fulfill?
10. What two layers of human government had more secular authority than the Sanhedrin in first century Israel?
11. What was the relationship between the early church and Jewish authorities?
12. What attitude did Roman officials take toward Paul?

Unit 1 Quiz

- _____ 1. The idea of human government originated:
- a. in a council of elders
 - b. in Mesopotamia
 - c. in Israel
 - d. with God
- _____ 2. What does Paul say in Romans 13 are two functions of government?
- a. to support Christianity and to provide social programs
 - b. to wage war and to collect taxes
 - c. to preserve order and to provide physical security for the citizens
 - d. to speak for God and to educate children
- _____ 3. The word holy means:
- a. better than others
 - b. special or set apart
 - c. heavenly
 - d. priestly
- _____ 4. According to the Law of Moses, justice was to be administered:
- a. fairly
 - b. according to social class
 - c. by the women
 - d. by experts called lawyers
- _____ 5. The most important form of human government is:
- a. a person governing himself
 - b. royalty
 - c. democracy
 - d. a king's compassion for others
- _____ 6. Isaiah said that the rulers and all people were to "Defend the _____" and "Plead for the _____."
- a. truth, gospel
 - b. country, Law
 - c. orphan, widow
 - d. weak, right
- _____ 7. God's main qualification for a leader is his:
- a. intelligence
 - b. knowledge of Scripture
 - c. wealth
 - d. character
- _____ 8. Proverbs teaches that a king:
- a. should set a positive example by his actions
 - b. is above the law
 - c. holds his throne only with the approval of the people
 - d. deserves all of the wealth he can acquire

- _____ 9. The main characteristic that Paul said an elder should have is that he should be:
- a. married
 - b. eloquent
 - c. blameless
 - d. organized
- _____ 10. The pattern of community leadership in ancient Israel was:
- a. mayors and an elected council
 - b. elders
 - c. local priests
 - d. pure democracy
- _____ 11. The ruler that God wanted to have over Israel was:
- a. a king
 - b. an elected monarch
 - c. a chief justice
 - d. God Himself
- _____ 12. The word theocracy means:
- a. government by the rich
 - b. government by God
 - c. government by a high priest
 - d. government by a king
- _____ 13. What did the Israelites want by demanding a king?
- a. stability
 - b. riches
 - c. representative government
 - d. a common language
- _____ 14. The Sanhedrin filled what role or roles in first century Israel?
- a. legislative
 - b. executive
 - c. judicial
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 15. The first Roman Emperor to order serious persecution of Christians was:
- a. Julius Caesar
 - b. Augustus
 - c. Nero
 - d. Trajan

Unit 2

Lesson 6—What Government Is and What Government Does

Define these terms:

1. state
2. government
3. sovereignty
4. constitutional monarchy
5. republic
6. democracy
7. established church
8. limited government

Lesson 7—Ancient and Medieval Monarchies

1. What are some ways in which a man became a king?
2. What influences did a monarch have to deal with?
3. What threats existed to a monarch's power?
4. What two documents in English history were attempts to limit the king's authority?
5. Who organized the first step toward the English Parliament, and why was it done?
6. What was the Model Parliament?
7. What is the meaning of the phrase "a government of laws and not of men"?

Lesson 8—Athenian Democracy and the Roman Republic

1. What was the name of the law-making meeting of Athenian citizens?
2. How many people usually attended such a meeting?
3. What leadership body put forward proposals for the general meeting to consider?
4. How was this leadership body formed?
5. What were some strengths and weaknesses of Athenian democracy?
6. What was the representative, law-making body in the Roman Republic?
7. What was the representative body of the plebeian class?
8. How did governmental power change over time in the Roman Republic?
9. The Senate's recognition of whom as emperor is seen as beginning the Roman Empire?
10. What were some weaknesses of the Roman Republic?

Lesson 9—British Backgrounds to American Government

1. James I of England believed in what theory of royal power?
2. Despite this view of royal power, why did James have conflict with Parliament?
3. What group opposed Charles I in the conflict over governmental power?
4. Who led the Puritan Commonwealth?

5. Who became king after the rule of Oliver Cromwell's son?
6. What was the issue that concerned Parliament regarding Charles II and James II?
7. Whom did Parliament invite to assume the throne of England?
8. What transition of power was involved with this invitation?

Lesson 10—Background of the Enlightenment

1. What was the Enlightenment?
2. How did Enlightenment thinking challenge assumptions about government?
3. What term did John Locke use to describe how people associate with each other?
4. What kind of government did Locke believe produced the most freedom for people?
5. What did Locke say that people have a right to do if government threatens their rights?
6. How is the term "self-evident truths" an Enlightenment concept?
7. John Locke said that, "The great and chief end, therefore, of men's uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is" what?

Unit 2 Quiz

- _____ 1. In a constitutional monarchy, sovereignty resides in the:
- a. constitution
 - b. monarch
 - c. royal family
 - d. parliament
- _____ 2. The two broad areas in which a government acts are:
- a. taxing and spending
 - b. education and military
 - c. church and state
 - d. domestic affairs and foreign affairs
- _____ 3. In a republic, laws are made by:
- a. elected representatives
 - b. all the people
 - c. the monarch
 - d. the courts
- _____ 4. A medieval monarch:
- a. had unquestioned authority
 - b. had to deal with several challenges to his power
 - c. only had to answer to the Roman Catholic Church
 - d. always was the son or daughter of a sitting monarch
- _____ 5. William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066 and established the:
- a. York dynasty
 - b. Saxon dynasty
 - c. Norman dynasty
 - d. Plantagenet dynasty
- _____ 6. The pope could influence a king by:
- a. giving or loaning the king money
 - b. encouraging other kings to support the king in need
 - c. threatening to excommunicate the king
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 7. The golden mean of Athenian democracy referred to the ideal of:
- a. everyone doing what was best for society as a whole
 - b. acquiring as much gold as possible
 - c. architecture as a reflection of the order of nature
 - d. balancing power between civilians and the military
- _____ 8. The purpose of the Roman Senate was to protect:
- a. the rights of all citizens
 - b. the interests of the patrician class
 - c. civilian control of the army
 - d. freedom of speech and religion

- _____ 9. The group whose rivalries led to the downfall of the Republic was:
a. plebeian businessmen c. army generals
b. pagan priests d. Senate committee chairmen
- _____ 10. The theory of royal authority believed in by James I of England was called the:
a. parliamentary system c. oligarchy
b. divine right of kings d. plebiscite theory
- _____ 11. The ascension of William and Mary to the throne of England was significant because:
a. England finally had its first Protestant monarch
b. they defeated the Puritan Parliamentarians
c. the monarch ruled at the pleasure of Parliament
d. they instituted the Whig political party
- _____ 12. The American colonies of England were affected by the transitions of governmental power in England because:
a. the colonists had to be careful to what ruler they pledged allegiance
b. they saw the role that religion played in political conflicts
c. they saw how everyday people were affected by political disputes
d. all of the above
- _____ 13. The Enlightenment:
a. exalted human reason c. held that man was evil
b. explained the nature of light d. advocated the monarchy
- _____ 14. Enlightenment political thought held that:
a. whoever holds governmental power is sovereign
b. political revolution is wrong
c. mankind has no right to own property
d. the people, not the state, are sovereign
- _____ 15. The thinking of John Locke influenced:
a. the Puritan Revolution of England c. James I of England
b. the American Revolution of 1776 d. the Renaissance

Unit 3

Lesson 11—Assuming a “Separate and Equal Station”

1. What were three common elements of colonial government?
2. Why was the New England Confederation formed?
3. What was the purpose of the Albany meeting in 1754?
4. What prompted the meeting of colonial representatives in New York in October 1765?
5. Why did the First Continental Congress meet in 1774?
6. What had happened by the time the Second Continental Congress met in 1775?
7. What resolution did Congress debate and pass in 1776?

Lesson 12—America as a Confederation

1. What characterized the new state governments after independence?
2. What was the purpose of the Articles of Confederation?
3. How many votes did each state have in the Confederation Congress?
4. What provision did the Articles make for a national executive and a national court system?
5. What were three major accomplishments of the Confederation government?
6. What were some failings of the Articles?
7. What events were matters of concern about the strength of the national government?
8. What meeting proposed a revision of the Articles?
9. In his “Thoughts on Government,” what does John Adams say is the end of government?
10. Did Adams think that a legislature with one assembly or two was the better idea?
11. Did Adams approve or disapprove of “laws for liberal education of youth”?

Lesson 13—Writing and Ratifying the Constitution

1. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet?
2. Tell something about the gathering of delegates at the Convention.
3. What policy did the delegates follow regarding publicity?
4. What is the meaning of the term “delegated powers”?
5. What was the compromise reached about the make-up of Congress?
6. What was the compromise reached about slavery?
7. What was *The Federalist*?
8. What are some reasons for the success of the Constitution?
9. In *The Federalist* Number 2, what did Jay say that Providence had done for our country?
10. What did Jay indicate was the risk of not ratifying the Constitution?
11. Did Patrick Henry say the Constitution was a proposed compact of the states or of the people?
12. What did Henry fear about representation in the House?
13. Henry said that under the Constitution the President might become what?

Lesson 14—America’s Foundation of Faith

1. Describe the role of religion in the founding of the United States.
2. What were some religious activities of the new nation’s government?
3. What are some examples of the beliefs of the Founding Fathers?
4. In what founding documents is God mentioned?
5. What did most people in the new nation believe about God?
6. What did M. Stanton Evans say was the purpose of the non-establishment clause of the First Amendment?

Lesson 15—The Preamble of the Constitution

1. How does the Preamble express the idea of a covenant?
2. How did the Constitution form a more perfect union?
3. What is involved in providing for the common defense?
4. What is the meaning of the phrase “the general welfare”?
5. What two specific applications have been made of the Preamble’s reference to “our posterity”?

Unit 3 Quiz

- _____ 1. Colonial governments included
- a. a governor appointed by the king
 - b. a small council of advisors
 - c. an elected assembly
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 2. The First Continental Congress was called in response to:
- a. the fighting at Lexington and Concord
 - b. the Stamp Act
 - c. the Boston Massacre
 - d. the Coercive Acts
- _____ 3. The bulk of the Declaration of Independence was:
- a. an explanation of Enlightenment political ideas
 - b. a list of abuses by and colonial grievances against the British king
 - c. an appeal to the colonies to be united
 - d. a justification for the formation of the Continental Congress
- _____ 4. The new state governments formed after the Declaration of Independence:
- a. gave great powers to governors
 - b. had no state court systems
 - c. allowed all adults to vote
 - d. protected individual rights
- _____ 5. The Articles of Confederation:
- a. gave Congress no power to raise revenue
 - b. gave each state one vote in Congress
 - c. required thirteen votes to pass amendments
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 6. One weakness of the Articles of Confederation was:
- a. they gave too much power to the national executive
 - b. they imposed taxes on churches
 - c. they required too much dependence by Congress on state governments
 - d. they created a standing army after the Revolutionary War
- _____ 7. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet?
- a. 1776
 - b. 1780
 - c. 1787
 - d. 1790

- _____ 8. The approach to settling differences used frequently in the Constitutional Convention was:
- a. voting by states
 - b. compromise
 - c. duels
 - d. deferring to George Washington
- _____ 9. The Constitution was to go into effect when it had been ratified by how many states?
- a. seven
 - b. nine
 - c. eleven
 - d. all thirteen
- _____ 10. The United States was founded:
- a. as an officially Episcopalian nation
 - b. by people who were largely Catholic
 - c. on belief in God and His work in the world
 - d. as an officially atheist nation
- _____ 11. God is mentioned:
- a. in the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation
 - b. in the Constitution
 - c. in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution
 - d. only in the Articles of Confederation
- _____ 12. At the time the United States was founded, most people:
- a. were Deists
 - b. believed in God
 - c. had turned away from religion
 - d. were atheists
- _____ 13. The Preamble says that the Constitution is ordained by:
- a. the people
 - b. the states
 - c. Congress
 - d. the Supreme Court
- _____ 14. "The general welfare" involves:
- a. welfare benefits for all
 - b. what is best for the people as a whole
 - c. more Federal spending
 - d. more state spending
- _____ 15. To ordain means:
- a. to create or to invest officially
 - b. to name as President
 - c. to approve by vote
 - d. to replace with another

Unit 4

Lesson 16—Election to the House of Representatives

1. What are some reasons for having a bicameral legislature?
2. What are the Constitutional qualifications for serving in the House?
3. What is the apportionment process?
4. How often does reapportionment take place?
5. Who draws the district lines for a state?
6. Where does the term “Gerrymander” come from?
7. How is a House seat filled that is made vacant by death or resignation?
8. What was the issue addressed in the case *Wesberry v. Sanders*?
9. What is the principle enunciated by the Supreme Court to be used in drawing district lines?

Lesson 17—Choosing the Senate

1. Why is the Senate considered the upper house of Congress?
2. What are the Constitutional qualifications for serving in the Senate?
3. Why is the Senate considered to be a continuing body?
4. How is a vacant Senate seat filled?
5. How were Senators chosen in the original Constitution?
6. How did this change on a national basis?
7. How has the popular election of Senators affected the power of state legislatures?
8. What is meant by the advice and consent role of the Senate?
9. What is a recess appointment?

Lesson 18—The Operations of Congress

1. In the original Constitution, when did Congress convene?
2. What did this mean in practical terms about the time between when officials were elected and when they took office?
3. How did the Twentieth Amendment change this?
4. How many sessions does each Congress have?
5. What is the term used to describe a meeting of Congress after an election?
6. Who judges the fitness of House and Senate members to hold their seats?
7. What is a quorum?
8. What is the name of the journal of the proceedings of Congress?
9. What benefits do members of Congress have in addition to their salary?
10. What limits are there on when a member of Congress can be arrested?
11. What are some examples of jobs that some former members of Congress hold?

Lesson 19—Who They Are and What They Do

1. What are the average ages for members of the House and Senate?
2. What is the general pattern for incumbents who run for re-election?
3. When is a House or Senate seat more likely to change party affiliation?
4. List some of the things that a Congressman or Senator does.
5. Where did Henry Adams' father take him to meet Senators?
6. What was Adams' overall impression of the Senate?

Lesson 20—Committee and Political Party Organization

1. How did the first political parties in the U.S. develop?
2. How is the Speaker of the House chosen?
3. Who is the official presiding officer of the Senate?
4. Who usually presides at meetings of the Senate?
5. How are committee chairmen named in the House and Senate?
6. How are members assigned to committees?
7. What is the term for a meeting of members of one party?
8. Describe the work of Congressional committees.
9. How did Woodrow Wilson describe the activities of Congress?
10. Who did Wilson say were the real leaders of the House?
11. How did Wilson describe the experience of a newly-elected Congressman?

Unit 4 Quiz

- _____ 1. Members of the U.S. House of Representatives are elected:
- a. by state legislatures
 - b. by specially-chosen electors
 - c. by the voters
 - d. by state governors
- _____ 2. Legislatures generally reapportion Congressional districts:
- a. to help the majority party in the legislature
 - b. without regard for the way people are likely to vote
 - c. every five years
 - d. by drawing a grid pattern of lines across a state
- _____ 3. A district drawn with an unusual shape can be an example of:
- a. pandering
 - b. meandering
 - c. hankering
 - d. gerrymandering
- _____ 4. The minimum age to be a U.S. Senator is:
- a. twenty-five
 - b. thirty
 - c. thirty-five
 - d. forty
- _____ 5. Under the original Constitution, Senators were chosen by:
- a. state governors
 - b. state legislatures
 - c. the House of Representatives
 - d. popular vote
- _____ 6. A recess appointment is:
- a. made by the President while he is out of Washington
 - b. made by the Senate when the President is out of Washington
 - c. made by the Senate when the House is in recess
 - d. made by the President when Congress is in recess
- _____ 7. How many sessions does each Congress have?
- a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
- _____ 8. What power does the President have to call and to dismiss Congress?
- a. He can call a special session but he cannot adjourn Congress.
 - b. He can adjourn Congress but he cannot call a special session.
 - c. He can call a special session and can adjourn Congress.
 - d. He can neither call a special session nor adjourn Congress.

- _____ 9. All of the following are benefits extended to members of Congress EXCEPT:
- a. health insurance coverage
 - b. retirement benefits
 - c. office expenses
 - d. housing in Washington
- _____ 10. Incumbents who run for re-election:
- a. generally get elected
 - b. generally get defeated
 - c. are rare
 - d. cannot raise much campaign money
- _____ 11. The average age of current Congressmen and Senators:
- a. is much higher than the minimum required age
 - b. is slightly above the minimum required age
 - c. is lower than it has been in recent years
 - d. reflects the increasing use of term limits
- _____ 12. The party affiliation of a House or Senate seat is more likely to change:
- a. when an incumbent runs for re-election
 - b. if the two main political parties don't get involved
 - c. if the incumbent has been involved in controversy
 - d. in a close Presidential race
- _____ 13. The Speaker of the House is chosen by:
- a. a vote with each state's delegation having one vote
 - b. the party that has the majority in the House
 - c. the Vice President of the United States
 - d. the President and confirmed by the House
- _____ 14. The first political parties in the U.S. formed around:
- a. prominent leaders who had different ideas about the strength of the central government
 - b. geographic regions
 - c. Washington and Adams
 - d. the Speaker of the House and the President of the U.S.
- _____ 15. Committees in the House and Senate
- a. have little power over legislation
 - b. give both major parties equal representation
 - c. study proposed bills and investigate other relevant topics
 - d. are elected by popular vote

Unit 5

Lesson 21—How a Bill Becomes Law (Part 1)

1. What happens when a member of Congress introduces a piece of legislation?
2. What are the four forms that legislation may take?
3. What is the difference between an authorization bill and an appropriation bill?
4. What are three different kinds of funding laws?
5. Who has the most power in deciding which bills a committee will consider?
6. What committee holds hearings on nominations for Federal judgeships?
7. What is a markup session?
8. Who are lobbyists and what do they do?
9. Who often gets left out in the cold when Congress is considering legislation?

Lesson 22—How a Bill Becomes Law (Part 2)

1. How many bills are introduced during a Congress, and how many get voted on?
2. If a bill passes both houses of Congress, but in different forms, what happens?
3. What is a filibuster?
4. What rule allows for a vote to end debate?
5. What are pork barrel amendments?
6. How do members of Congress trade votes to get bills passed?
7. What are the three options that a President has when Congress passes a bill and sends it to him?

Lesson 23—The Powers of Congress

1. What are sources of revenue that Congress may impose?
2. What are the two most common ways that the Federal government borrows money?
3. In what realms is Congress authorized to regulate commerce?
4. What are the powers of Congress related to the military?
5. What are letters of marque and reprisal?
6. What geographic area does Congress govern?
7. What is the significance of the “Necessary and Proper” clause?

Lesson 24—Limitations on Congress and the States

1. What is a writ of habeas corpus?
2. What is a bill of attainder?
3. What is an ex post facto law?
4. What amendment changed the taxes that Congress could impose?
5. Who sold his books to get the Library of Congress started again after a fire destroyed its holdings?

6. What are some limitations on the states?
7. Why did John Marshall say that the creation of the Bank of the United States was constitutional?
8. Why did Marshall say that the Maryland tax on the bank was unconstitutional?

Lesson 25—When Powers Collide: The Process of Impeachment

1. What does the term impeachment mean?
2. What are the roles of the House and the Senate in impeachment?
3. What does the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” mean?
4. What is the limit of penalty for being found guilty of impeachment charges?
5. What kind of officials have been impeached or investigated for impeachment?
6. What three Presidents have been most directly affected by impeachment proceedings, and what was the outcome in each?

Unit 5 Quiz

- _____ 1. The most common form of legislation in Congress is a:
- a. bill
 - b. joint resolution
 - c. concurrent resolution
 - d. simple resolution
- _____ 2. Most of the legislation assigned to Congressional committees:
- a. gets voted out to be considered by the entire body
 - b. is introduced by the House Speaker and the Senate majority leader
 - c. is read by every member of the committee
 - d. dies in committee
- _____ 3. Lobbyists are:
- a. staff workers for Congressional committees
 - b. representatives of organizations who try to influence legislation
 - c. representatives of the administration
 - d. committee chairmen
- _____ 4. If a bill passes the House and Senate in different forms, the bill is referred to:
- a. the President
 - b. the sponsor
 - c. a conference committee
 - d. the Speaker and the Vice President
- _____ 5. A filibuster is:
- a. an attempt by a minority of Senators to tie up action in the Senate
 - b. an unsuccessful lobbyist
 - c. a bill that gets loaded with amendments
 - d. a vote on stopping debate
- _____ 6. A Presidential veto can be overridden by:
- a. a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress
 - b. a simple majority of both houses of Congress
 - c. a pocket veto by Congress
 - d. a filibuster in the Senate
- _____ 7. Congress may not:
- a. borrow money
 - b. go into debt
 - c. impose higher duties at some ports
 - d. collect excise taxes

- _____ 8. The most common way that the Federal government borrows money is:
- a. from Senators and Congressmen
 - b. from the states
 - c. through issuing U.S. Savings Bonds and Treasury notes
 - d. selling currency to other countries
- _____ 9. Congressional oversight of the military is an example of:
- a. Congressional usurpation of the President's powers
 - b. separation of powers between the executive and the legislative branches
 - c. how the Supreme Court has changed our understanding of the Constitution
 - d. how the states lost power with the Constitution
- _____ 10. A writ of habeas corpus:
- a. is a declaration of war
 - b. is issued by Congress
 - c. tells why a person is being held in custody
 - d. forbids the selling of slaves
- _____ 11. Congress is authorized to do which of the following?
- a. pass a bill of attainder
 - b. impose a direct tax
 - c. impose export duties
 - d. grant titles of nobility
- _____ 12. States may not do which of the following?
- a. impose their own import duties
 - b. print paper money
 - c. make a treaty with a foreign country
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 13. Impeachment means:
- a. to be accused of wrongdoing
 - b. to be found guilty of wrong
 - c. to be questioned intensely
 - d. to be removed from office
- _____ 14. An impeachment trial of a President has been held:
- a. once
 - b. twice
 - c. three times
 - d. never
- _____ 15. Which of the following is true?
- a. Only Presidents have ever been impeached and removed from office.
 - b. The House conducts Federal impeachment trials.
 - c. Richard Nixon was found guilty in an impeachment trial.
 - d. Federal judges have been found guilty in impeachment trials.

First Exam (Units 1-5)

1. How might Jewish Christians and Gentile Christians have seen the Roman government differently?
2. What is the general emphasis in Scripture regarding how a Christian should relate to the government?
3. According to the Ten Commandments, what human relationships are to be especially honored by God's people?
4. How do the Bible's teachings compare with the medieval doctrine of the absolute power of kings?
5. How has government in the United States sometimes failed to honor the God-given worth of the individual person?
6. Why is a leader's character the most important trait that he possesses?
7. How did God say that a king of Israel was to show his dependence on God's Word?
8. How did Jesus contrast His way of leadership with the world's way?
9. How did God demonstrate that He wanted to be the real ruler of Israel?
10. What was the revolt against Antiochus IV Epiphanes that gave the Jews about a century of self-government?
11. What was the most prominent governing body in first-century Israel?
12. To what did Paul appeal to defend himself from abuse while in custody?
13. What was the attitude of Roman officials toward the Way during Paul's lifetime?
14. What does the saying mean, "You can't legislate morality," and how is it not true?
15. What is the concept of limited government, and how is it changing in the United States?
16. What is the most common form of government in the world today?

17. What has been the most common form of government throughout history?
18. Medieval kings often depended on the loyalty of what group to have security and strength for their reign?
19. What is the meaning of the phrase “a government of laws and not of men”?
20. Name two strengths and two weaknesses each of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic.
21. Briefly describe the upheavals that led to the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire.
22. How were the American colonies affected by the changes in governmental power in England between 1642 and 1689?
23. What Enlightenment ideas were expressed in the Declaration of Independence?
24. What two changes in American thinking were reflected in the Declaration of Independence?
25. Define “separation of powers” and “checks and balances.”
26. What are some reasons why the Constitution has lasted so long and has worked as well as it has?
27. Briefly discuss the role of religion in the founding of the United States.
28. Describe the religious beliefs of the Founding Fathers.
29. What is the significance of the fact that the Constitution is written in the name of “We the people”?
30. What are some reasons why Congress is a bicameral legislature?
31. What tradition was broken by the *Wesberry v. Sanders* decision and other similar cases about the same time?
32. How has the choosing of Senators changed since the Constitution was first adopted, and why?

33. Describe the advice and consent role of the Senate.
34. How does the right to demand a quorum help the minority party in Congress?
35. What are the pros and cons of each chamber of Congress judging the fitness of its own members?
36. What are some of the things that a Congressman or Senator does in his job?
37. What are the pros and cons of term limits?
38. How is the power of the majority political party in Congress demonstrated?
39. Describe the work of a congressional committee.
40. What are the four forms that proposed legislation can take?
41. What is the difference between authorization and appropriation bills?
42. Describe positive and negative effects of lobbyists.
43. What are the three options that the President has when Congress passes a bill and sends it to him?
44. What is one way members of Congress help each other to get bills passed and to help their home states and districts?
45. What is the difference between a budget deficit and the national debt?
46. Discuss the significance of the "Necessary and Proper" clause.
47. What is an ex post facto law?
48. Why did James Madison say in *The Federalist* Number 44 that the amount of power granted to the Federal government in the Constitution was proper?
49. What does the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" mean?
50. Summarize the outcomes of the Johnson, Nixon, and Clinton impeachment proceedings.

Unit 6

Lesson 26—Choosing the President

1. What are the qualifications in the Constitution for becoming President?
2. What is the average age of Presidents when they take office?
3. What is the average age of Vice Presidents when they take office?
4. What two states have given us the most Presidents?
5. How many Presidents have had military service?
6. What religious group has had the most Presidents?
7. What was the original plan for how the electoral college was to work?
8. How did the 1800 election show the weakness of this approach?
9. How did the Twelfth Amendment change the system?
10. What do critics say about the electoral college?
11. What do supporters of the electoral college say?

Lesson 27—Succession, Salary, and the Oath of Office

1. About how often between 1841 and 1963 did a President die in office?
2. What was a big question when William Henry Harrison died and John Tyler took the office?
3. Who is next in the line of succession after the Vice President?
4. What prompted adoption of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment in 1967?
5. What provision does this amendment provide for a President being disabled?
6. How often has a Vice Presidential vacancy been filled by a nomination by the President?
7. What was the salary set for the President in 2001?
8. What amendment limits a person to two elected terms as President?
9. What phrase did George Washington add when he took the oath of office?

Lesson 28—Commander in Chief

1. U.S. military forces are under the ultimate oversight of _____.
2. How many times has Congress declared war?
3. How many times has a President ordered troops into action?
4. Why is Congress reluctant to declare war?
5. In recent times, what has been the more common action Congress has taken to authorize the use of troops?
6. What law did Congress pass to limit a President's ability to deploy troops?
7. How have United Nations resolutions affected the deployment of U.S. troops?
8. What are two types of documents that a President might sign with leaders of other countries?
9. What is the term that describes the President's role in carrying on diplomatic relations with other countries?

Lesson 29—Chief Executive

1. As of mid-2005, what was the total Federal payroll, including the military?
2. What are some factors that have caused the growth of the Federal bureaucracy?
3. What is the size of the President's personal and office staff?
4. What are some examples of White House councils and offices?
5. What is an executive order?
6. How does a President's agenda affect how he carries out laws?

Lesson 30—The President's Relations with Congress

1. What are some of the elements of the President's relationship with Congress?
2. Who takes the primary initiative for suggesting new laws to Congress?
3. How has this changed since the first years of the country?
4. What is the President's annual message to Congress?
5. What might a President do to help his proposals get passed in Congress?
6. What is the term for when Congress and the President are hardened in their opposition to each other?
7. What is the line-item veto and what has happened with it?
8. What is the President's pardoning power?
9. What was the first topic of major consideration in Bush's 2004 State of the Union address?

Unit 6 Quiz

- _____ 1. What is the minimum age for a person to be elected President?
- a. thirty
 - b. thirty-five
 - c. forty
 - d. forty-five
- _____ 2. The religious group that has had the most Presidents is:
- a. Catholic
 - b. Baptist
 - c. Episcopalian
 - d. Methodist
- _____ 3. The electoral college system:
- a. was amended as a result of the 1800 election
 - b. was amended as a result of the 2000 election
 - c. has always chosen the person who received the most popular votes
 - d. has encouraged many third party candidates to run for President
- _____ 4. Who is next in line of succession after the Vice President?
- a. the Secretary of State
 - b. the President Pro Tem
 - c. the Speaker of the House
 - d. the Senate majority leader
- _____ 5. Under the Twenty-Fifth amendment, what happens when the office of Vice President becomes vacant?
- a. A special election is held to fill the position.
 - b. The President nominates someone who must receive a majority vote in both houses of Congress.
 - c. The Secretary of State becomes Vice President.
 - d. The Speaker of the House becomes Vice President.
- _____ 6. What phrase did Washington add when he took the oath of office?
- a. "I solemnly swear"
 - b. "To the best of my ability"
 - c. "Preserve, protect, and defend"
 - d. "So help me God"
- _____ 7. The U.S. military force is ultimately under the oversight of:
- a. civilians
 - b. the Joint Chiefs of Staff
 - c. the highest ranking general
 - d. the Secretary of State
- _____ 8. Troops have been deployed by a Congressional declaration of war:
- a. every five years
 - b. rarely
 - c. every time they have been deployed
 - d. only during World War II

- _____ 9. Congress' attempt to limit the President's ability to deploy troops was:
- a. the Oath of Office Act
 - b. the Tonkin Gulf Resolution
 - c. the UN Resolution Act
 - d. the War Powers Act
- _____ 10. As of mid-2005, the total Federal payroll was about:
- a. 150,000 persons
 - b. one million persons
 - c. four million persons
 - d. ten million persons
- _____ 11. Rules and regulations written by the Federal bureaucracy:
- a. are rare
 - b. have the force of law
 - c. are always easy to understand
 - d. are often overruled by Congress
- _____ 12. An executive order issued by the President:
- a. is only binding on Federal employees
 - b. often influences what society as a whole does
 - c. allows the President to act without waiting for Congress
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 13. The primary initiative for suggesting new laws lies with the:
- a. American people
 - b. Speaker of the House
 - c. President
 - d. Cabinet
- _____ 14. The President's annual message to Congress is also called the:
- a. State of the Union address
 - b. Executive Summary
 - c. budget message
 - d. inauguration address
- _____ 15. A President issuing pardons just before he leaves office:
- a. is legal under his powers described in the Constitution
 - b. is a violation of the Constitution
 - c. must have the pardons ratified by Congress
 - d. has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court

Unit 7

Lesson 31—Departments of State, Treasury, and Defense

1. What is the collective term for the heads of executive departments?
2. What department handles our relations with other countries?
3. What was the Marshall Plan?
4. What are some of the activities of the Treasury Department?
5. Where are our national gold reserves stored?
6. What is the IRS?
7. What was the former name of the Defense Department?
8. How has the Defense budget changed as a proportion of the total Federal budget?
9. About how many personnel are on active military duty?
10. What is the military draft?

Lesson 32—Departments of Justice, Interior, and Agriculture

1. What is the title given to the head of the Justice Department?
2. What does the Solicitor General do?
3. What are some offices and bureaus within the Justice Department?
4. What are the main functions of the Interior Department?
5. What are some other agencies in the Interior Department?
6. What is a controversial aspect of the Interior Department's responsibilities?
7. What are some responsibilities of the Agriculture Department?
8. How is inspecting and labeling food a balancing act?
9. What are farm subsidies and price supports?
10. What is Stephen Moore's main contention about Federal spending?
11. What does Moore say were two key turning points in the twentieth century that increased Federal programs?
12. What does Moore say has been the main casualty of the increased activity of the Federal government?

Lesson 33—Departments of Commerce, Labor, HUD, and Transportation

1. What has been the trend in recent years with regard to the speed with which more executive departments have been formed?
2. What does the Commerce Department do?
3. What are some bureaus and agencies within the Commerce Department?
4. What is the main mission of the Labor Department?
5. The interests of what other Cabinet department can sometimes be in conflict with those of the Labor Department?
6. How does HUD help people obtain mortgages?

7. How is HUD involved in making rental property more available?
8. What is an example of urban development?
9. What are some examples of transportation that are overseen by the Transportation Department?

Lesson 34—Departments of HHS, Energy, Education, Veterans' Affairs, and Homeland Security

1. What are some programs within the Department of Health and Human Services?
2. What situation in the 1970s preceded the creation of the Energy Department?
3. How has the Department of Education changed the oversight of the field of education?
4. What are some examples of benefits provided to military veterans?
5. What are some agencies now in the Department of Homeland Security that had been in other departments?

Lesson 35—Independent Agencies

1. What independent agencies are under the oversight of Congress?
2. What was the first independent agency created by Congress?
3. What happened to this agency?
4. What agency oversees the nation's money supply?
5. What agency oversees broadcast and telephone communication?
6. What three kinds of benefits does Social Security provide?
7. What are examples of semi-private government corporations?
8. What examples does John Stossel give of how regulations are costly?
9. What does Stossel say the role of media has been?

Unit 7 Quiz

- _____ 1. The heads of the executive departments are collectively known as the:
- a. Executive Council
 - b. White House staff
 - c. Cabinet
 - d. Presidential advisors
- _____ 2. The executive department that oversees our relations with other countries is the:
- a. Interior Department
 - b. Exterior Department
 - c. State Department
 - d. Commerce Department
- _____ 3. The Internal Revenue Service is part of the:
- a. Commerce Department
 - b. Department of Agriculture
 - c. Department of Justice
 - d. Treasury Department
- _____ 4. The Department of Justice:
- a. inspects and labels foods
 - b. enforces U.S. law
 - c. oversees state prisons
 - d. runs our national parks
- _____ 5. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Geological Survey are in the:
- a. Commerce Department
 - b. State Department
 - c. Agriculture Department
 - d. Interior Department
- _____ 6. Farm subsidies and price supports:
- a. help keep farm prices low
 - b. help regulate farm production and prices that farmers get
 - c. are not paid by the government
 - d. have lessened government involvement in agriculture
- _____ 7. The Census Bureau is part of the:
- a. Labor Department
 - b. State Department
 - c. Interior Department
 - d. Commerce Department
- _____ 8. The Labor Department:
- a. finds jobs for every American
 - b. only oversees Federal workers
 - c. protects the rights of workers
 - d. oversees the Patent Office
- _____ 9. Home ownership and urban renewal are encouraged by:
- a. HUD
 - b. FEMA
 - c. DOJ
 - d. DOT

- _____ 10. The Surgeon General works within the Department of:
- a. Health and Human Services
 - b. Commerce
 - c. Homeland Security
 - d. Labor
- _____ 11. Military veterans have benefited from:
- a. Federal health care services
 - b. educational assistance
 - c. mortgage loan programs
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 12. The Department of Homeland Security
- a. pulled together many agencies from various other departments
 - b. created fifty new agencies and offices
 - c. gave oversight of the Coast Guard to the Department of Defense
 - d. issues passports and travel visas
- _____ 13. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:
- a. prints U.S. currency
 - b. insures deposits in banks
 - c. makes loans to small businesses
 - d. oversees the stock market
- _____ 14. The Federal Communication Commission:
- a. took over state regulation of the airwaves
 - b. regulates cable and satellite operations
 - c. began before telephones were invented
 - d. has outlawed telegraph services
- _____ 15. An example of a semi-private corporation begun by the government is:
- a. the U.S. Postal Service
 - b. the National Archives
 - c. the Social Security Administration
 - d. the Central Intelligence Agency

Unit 8

Lesson 36—A Federal Case

1. What is the crime that has been committed in the fictional case described in the lesson?
2. From what official was a search warrant obtained?
3. What is bond or bail money?
4. What is a grand jury?
5. What is pre-trial discovery?
6. What are peremptory challenges?
7. What does an appeals court do?

Lesson 37—The Provisions of Article III

1. What country's legal system was largely the basis for the American system?
2. What court is established by the Constitution?
3. What other Federal courts has Congress created?
4. How are Federal judges placed on the bench?
5. How long may Federal judges serve?
6. What is the difference between civil law and criminal law?
7. How is treason defined?
8. What is the threat from lawyers that Walter Olson describes?

Lesson 38—District Courts, Specialty Courts, and Courts of Appeal

1. Into how many Federal court districts is the U.S. and its territories divided?
2. What are four kinds of specialty Federal courts?
3. How many Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal are there?
4. When was the Federal Appeals Court system begun?
5. How many justices usually hear a case in a Federal Circuit Court of Appeal?
6. What courts hear cases involving the military and veterans?

Lesson 39—The Supreme Court

1. Why can it be said that the members of the U.S. Supreme Court are the most powerful persons in the Federal government?
2. How many persons sit on the Supreme Court?
3. What is the average age of justices (as of this writing)?
4. Why are Supreme Court nominations so pivotal and so hotly debated?
5. What has come to be the primary function of the Supreme Court?
6. When does the Court's term begin?
7. What is the most important principle that guides the Court's deliberations?
8. What did de Tocqueville warn might happen if bad men ever got onto the Supreme Court?

Lesson 40—How the Supreme Court Has Addressed Slavery and Race

1. What did the Court say about citizenship in the *Dred Scott* decision?
2. To what class of actions did the Court say that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 applied?
3. What phrase came out of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that upheld racial segregation?
4. How did the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision reverse *Plessy*?
5. What policy did the *Bakke* decision and the University of Michigan decisions address?

Unit 8 Quiz

- _____ 1. The *Miranda* ruling by the Supreme Court guaranteed rights to:
- a. law enforcement officials
 - b. Federal judges
 - c. arrested persons
 - d. victims of crime
- _____ 2. A plea bargain:
- a. cannot be used in Federal court
 - b. is offered by a judge to shorten a trial
 - c. is part of a judge's charge to a jury
 - d. enables a guilty plea to a lesser charge
- _____ 3. A trial jury must have:
- a. a unanimous verdict to convict
 - b. a majority of jurors to convict
 - c. at least a 10-2 vote to convict
 - d. six men and six women
- _____ 4. Federal judges are:
- a. nominated by the President
 - b. confirmed by the Senate
 - c. appointed for life with good behavior
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 5. Criminal law involves:
- a. crimes against the state
 - b. disputes between two parties
 - c. only Federal violations
 - d. only state violations
- _____ 6. Treason involves:
- a. anti-government speech
 - b. anti-government publications
 - c. thinking treasonous thoughts
 - d. overt anti-government acts
- _____ 7. Usually a Federal district court case is heard by:
- a. one judge
 - b. three judges
 - c. five judges
 - d. nine judges
- _____ 8. Bankruptcy laws involve what government level?
- a. Federal
 - b. state
 - c. county
 - d. all three
- _____ 9. Most cases in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal are heard by:
- a. one judge
 - b. three judges
 - c. five judges
 - d. nine judges

- _____ 10. The primary work of the U.S. Supreme Court has become:
- a. cases involving ambassadors
 - b. admiralty cases
 - c. considering whether state and Federal laws are within the scope of the Constitution
 - d. associate justices jockeying to see who will be the next Chief Justice
- _____ 11. Majority opinions of the Court are written by:
- a. the Chief Justice
 - b. whomever the Chief Justice assigns
 - c. clerks
 - d. the justice with least seniority
- _____ 12. The principle of *stare decisis* shows the importance of:
- a. standing before the Supreme Court
 - b. the precedent of previous opinions
 - c. being decisive before the Court
 - d. having political influence
- _____ 13. In the years before the Civil War, the Supreme Court
- a. upheld the rights of slaves
 - b. struck down state slavery laws
 - c. said slaves were not citizens
 - d. gave blacks the right to vote
- _____ 14. The 1875 Civil Rights Act was held to apply:
- a. only to state government actions
 - b. to official and private actions
 - c. only to the Ku Klux Klan
 - d. only to Federal actions
- _____ 15. Before the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, the Court ruled on:
- a. segregated kindergartens
 - b. segregated restrooms
 - c. segregated law schools
 - d. segregated churches

Unit 9

Lesson 41— Article IV: States and Territories

1. What does it mean for a state to extend “full faith and credit” to the other states?
2. What are some limitations to the “full faith and credit” clause?
3. What does the guarantee of privileges and immunities mean?
4. What are two examples of conditions put on territories before they were admitted as states?
5. What form of government is guaranteed to the states?

Lesson 42— Articles V, VI, and VII

1. What majorities in Congress and of the states are required to pass a Constitutional amendment?
2. What are some proposed amendments that were not ratified?
3. What is the significance of the responsibility for previous debts being accepted?
4. Why is an oath of office important?
5. How many states had to ratify the Constitution for it to take effect?

Lesson 43— The First Amendment

1. What was the purpose of the Bill of Rights?
2. How has the First Amendment freedom of speech been applied to issues other than political speech?
3. What was the FCC’s Fairness Doctrine and why was it dropped?
4. What issues are raised when the Ku Klux Klan applies for a permit to hold a rally?
5. What are some examples that Thomas West gives to show that speech is not as free as it used to be?
6. Why do liberals want to limit free speech?

Lesson 44— Amendments 2-10

1. What issues are involved in the debate over gun control?
2. What must a search warrant include?
3. What rights does an accused person have?
4. What is the debate regarding the nature of “cruel and unusual punishment”?
5. What does the Tenth Amendment say?

Lesson 45— Amendments 11-27

1. What did the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments provide for?
2. What did the Eighteenth and Twenty-First Amendments address?
3. When was the Nineteenth Amendment ratified?
4. What amendment gave electoral votes to the District of Columbia?

5. What amendment was passed in response to the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s?
6. What does Stephen Markman say is the purpose of the Constitution?
7. What is the proper role of a judge in interpreting the Constitution?
8. What is the debate over the Constitution being a living or dead document?

Unit 9 Quiz

- _____ 1. The “Full Faith and Credit” clause means:
- a. states are generally to recognize the laws of other states
 - b. states can have credit with the Federal government to borrow money
 - c. states must follow whatever are the most restrictive or the most permissive laws of any state
 - d. states must not establish a religion
- _____ 2. The United States:
- a. has no foreign territories
 - b. is acquiring more foreign territories
 - c. cannot create any more states
 - d. owns some overseas territories
- _____ 3. The guarantee that states shall have a republican form of government:
- a. is intended to prevent democracy
 - b. is intended to prevent a dictatorship
 - c. makes the Democrats angry
 - d. no longer applies
- _____ 4. An amendment to the Constitution requires:
- a. a two-thirds majority of the states
 - b. a two-thirds majority in Congress and three-fourths of the states
 - c. a two-thirds majority of Congress and the President’s signature
 - d. review by the Supreme Court
- _____ 5. A national convention to amend the Constitution:
- a. must be called by unanimous consent of the states
 - b. is actively supported by big business and big labor
 - c. has never been tried
 - d. is the only way amendments can be proposed
- _____ 6. The Equal Rights Amendment:
- a. has been harmful since it was adopted
 - b. has been helpful since it was adopted
 - c. never was approved by Congress
 - d. never was ratified by enough states
- _____ 7. The First Amendment freedom of speech:
- a. helps to maintain a healthy society and government
 - b. forbids criticism of the government
 - c. has only been interpreted to cover political speech
 - d. protects people from being charged with libel and slander

- _____ 8. Of the following, the Federal government has imposed more regulations on:
- a. newspapers
 - b. radio and TV broadcasting
 - c. magazines
 - d. homeschool textbooks
- _____ 9. To “petition the Government for a redress of grievances” means:
- a. to conduct an uncontrolled riot in the streets
 - b. to request that the Government correct what are seen as wrongs
 - c. to sign a petition for or against something
 - d. to reclothe grievances in other terms
- _____ 10. Debates over the Second Amendment include:
- a. whether guns should be registered
 - b. background checks at the point of sale
 - c. whether gun ownership increases or decreases the crime rate
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 11. “Due process” means:
- a. the fair application of legal procedures to all people
 - b. the processing fee that is due when one goes on trial
 - c. requiring that an accused person testify against himself
 - d. the right never to have one’s home searched
- _____ 12. The Tenth Amendment reserves powers:
- a. to the Federal government
 - b. to Congress
 - c. to the states and to the people
 - d. to all legal voters
- _____ 13. The Sixteenth Amendment gave Congress the right to impose:
- a. a national sales tax
 - b. higher import taxes
 - c. an income tax
 - d. a poll tax
- _____ 14. The Eighteenth and Twenty-First Amendments dealt with:
- a. Prohibition
 - b. women’s voting rights
 - c. the President’s war powers
 - d. voting in the District of Columbia
- _____ 15. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment lowered the voting age to:
- a. twenty-one
 - b. twenty
 - c. nineteen
 - d. eighteen

Unit 10

Lesson 46—State Constitutions

1. What are two times in American history when states had to write new constitutions?
2. What are the major differences between state constitutions and the U.S. Constitution?
3. What are some reasons why state constitutions are longer and have been amended relatively frequently?
4. What are good and bad points about state constitutions?

Lesson 47—State Legislatures

1. What is the most common length of terms for state legislators?
2. What is unusual about the Nebraska state legislature?
3. What is the most obvious difference between sessions of state legislatures and sessions of Congress?
4. Do most state legislators consider their work full-time or part-time?
5. What issue did the Supreme Court cases *Baker v. Carr* and *Reynolds v. Sims* address?

Lesson 48—Controversial Legislative Prayers

1. What church-and-state issue was involved in a lawsuit that was filed regarding the Nebraska legislature?
2. In what state did Joe Wright lead a controversial prayer in the legislature?
3. Why was a lawsuit filed over prayers in the Indiana House of Representatives?
4. What limitations did a Federal court place on prayers that could be said in the Indiana House of Representatives?

Lesson 49—State Governors

1. Who is the chief executive of a state?
2. What are some of the responsibilities of a state governor?
3. What is the most common length of a governor's term?
4. What is the most common title for the second-highest official in a state?
5. How is this official chosen in most states?
6. What are some factors that determine the power of a state's governor?
7. Who are some recent examples of governors that have gone on to be President?

Lesson 50—State Bureaucracies and State Courts

1. What are the three constitutional offices chosen by the legislature in Tennessee?
2. How many departments are in the executive branch in Tennessee?
3. How many levels of courts are in the Tennessee judicial system and what are they?
4. Who is the highest legal officer in Tennessee?
5. Who prosecutes cases for the state in Tennessee?

Unit 10 Quiz

- _____ 1. Compared to the U.S. Constitution, state constitutions:
- are longer and have been amended more often
 - do not include a bill of rights
 - have not been amended since the Civil War
 - provided for powerful chief executives
- _____ 2. One reason for amendments to state constitutions is:
- the influence of lobbyists in state government
 - state politicians are not as intelligent as national politicians
 - the framers of state constitutions did a better job
 - the relative ease with which the public can be involved in the process
- _____ 3. In voting for amendments to state constitutions:
- more people vote on these than vote in contested races
 - fewer people vote on these than vote in contested races
 - only people who own property in a state may vote
 - voters have to read and understand the proposals before they can vote
- _____ 4. In state legislatures, generally speaking:
- all members serve four-year terms
 - all members serve six-year terms
 - members serve two years in the lower house and six years in the upper house
 - members serve two years in the lower house and four years in the upper house
- _____ 5. The only state with a unicameral legislature is:
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. Tennessee | c. Nebraska |
| b. California | d. Georgia |
- _____ 6. Compared to Congress, state legislature sessions are generally:
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. about the same length | c. much longer |
| b. shorter | d. occur only in the fall |
- _____ 7. State senate districts:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. are the same as counties | c. are apportioned by population |
| b. are based on time zones | d. elect two senators each |

- _____ 8. Joe Wright's controversial prayer was given in what state?
a. Kansas
b. Nebraska
c. Indiana
d. Tennessee
- _____ 9. A lawsuit was filed in Indiana because:
a. a preacher was House Speaker
b. too many prayers were in Jesus' name
c. prayers cost too much
d. Muslims could pray
- _____ 10. A state governor is:
a. chief executive of the state
b. an *ex officio* member of many boards
c. head of the National Guard
d. all of the above
- _____ 11. Most governors serve:
a. a two-year term
b. a four-year term
c. a six-year term
d. as long as they want to
- _____ 12. The Number Two executive office in most states is called the:
a. Lieutenant Governor
b. Vice Governor
c. Sergeant Governor
d. Deputy Governor
- _____ 13. A factor that determines the power of a state's governor is:
a. the vote needed to override a veto
b. other statewide elected offices
c. whether he faces a term limit
d. all of the above
- _____ 14. In Tennessee, the executive branch has:
a. more departments than the Federal Cabinet
b. fewer departments than the Federal Cabinet
c. the same number of departments as the Federal Cabinet
d. no individual departments
- _____ 15. Some state court judges are elected:
a. once for life
b. on a yes-or-no vote
c. by women only
d. by lawyers only

Second Exam (Units 6-10)

1. What role has military service played in the background of Presidents?
2. Discuss the pros and cons of the electoral college system.
3. Who was the first Vice President to assume the office of President upon the death of the President?
4. What provision does the Twenty-Fifth Amendment provide in case the President becomes disabled?
5. What is the most common way that U.S. troops have been sent into action?
6. What role have UN Resolutions played in the deployment of U.S. troops?
7. What are some factors that have helped to expand the Federal bureaucracy?
8. How can a President's agenda influence how he carries out laws?
9. How has the role of the President with regard to initiating legislative proposals changed over the years?
10. What has generally been the position of Congress regarding foreign affairs?
11. What are some examples of works carried out by the Treasury Department?
12. What department handles American relations with other countries?
13. What are the basic areas of responsibility of the Justice and Interior Departments?
14. What are some examples of works carried on by the Agriculture Department?
15. What has been the trend regarding the formation of new Cabinet departments: more frequently or less frequently in recent years?
16. What two general areas are overseen by HUD?
17. What are some benefits that the Federal government has provided veterans?

18. What brought about the formation of the Homeland Security Department?
19. What was the first independent agency created by Congress and why was it started?
20. What is Amtrak?
21. What does a grand jury do?
22. How is a jury selected?
23. What are the three basic levels of Federal courts?
24. What is the difference between criminal law and civil law?
25. In what courts are most trials involving Federal law conducted?
26. What does a Court of Appeal do?
27. What has become the primary task of the Supreme Court?
28. What are three principles followed by the Supreme Court?
29. In 1883 the Supreme Court said that the Civil Rights Act applied to what kind of actions?
30. How did the Court's verdict in *Brown v. Board of Education* reverse an earlier decision?
31. What are some limits on the "Full Faith and Credit" clause regarding states?
32. Explain how Congress oversees the transition from territory to statehood.
33. What process has been followed with all Constitutional amendments?
34. What was the significance of the new government under the Constitution accepting the previous debts of the nation?
35. What was the purpose of the Bill of Rights?
36. What is the value of the First Amendment right of freedom of speech?
37. What are the arguments for and against stricter gun control?

38. What are some of the rights guaranteed to a person accused of a crime?
39. What did the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments do?
40. What issue was addressed by the Eighteenth and Twenty-First Amendments?
41. What are two times in American history when states had to write new constitutions?
42. How do state constitutions generally compare with the U.S. Constitution?
43. What is distinctive about the Nebraska legislature?
44. What issue did the Supreme Court cases *Baker v. Carr* and *Reynolds v. Sims* address?
45. What church-and-state issue was involved in a lawsuit that was filed regarding the Nebraska legislature?
46. What limitations did a Federal court place on prayers that could be said in the Indiana House of Representatives?
47. In the new United States, what was the general attitude about the power that should be given to state governors?
48. Generally speaking, for which position are term limits more common: a state legislator or a state governor?
49. What are some factors that determine the power of a state's governor?
50. What is the title of a state's highest legal official?

Unit 11

Lesson 51—Counties, Townships, and Special Districts

1. What is the background of American county government?
2. How many counties exist in America today?
3. What is the relationship between counties and the state government?
4. What is the most common form of county government in the U.S.?
5. What are the two other most common forms of county governments?
6. What is the county seat?
7. How many states have township governments?
8. What is a township?
9. What is the governing body of a township?
10. What is a special district?
11. Why are special districts formed?

Lesson 52—Municipal Government

1. How are villages, towns, and cities incorporated?
2. What is the most common form of city government today?
3. What are other forms of city government used in the U.S. today?
4. What factors are involved in determining the strength of a mayor's position?
5. What is consolidated or metro government?
6. What is franchising?

Lesson 53—Government in Action: Spring Hill, Tennessee

1. What was the first development that caused quick growth in Spring Hill?
2. What was the second factor that led to growth in Spring Hill?
3. What is urban planning?
4. What issues are addressed by planners?
5. What is annexation?
6. What are some trade-offs involved in annexation?
7. What is zoning?
8. What are some typical zoning categories?
9. What issues confront a community that is decreasing in population?

Lesson 54—Government Inaction: The Response to Hurricane Katrina

1. When did Katrina hit New Orleans and the Gulf Coast?
2. Who responded heroically and sacrificially?
3. What preparations had been made for such a disaster?
4. What engineering problems complicated matters for New Orleans?

5. Where did evacuees go and where were they taken?
6. What Federal agency is responsible for responding to disasters?
7. What were some of the causes of the problems in the response to Katrina?
8. What questions about the future remain to be addressed?

Lesson 55—Government Action: The Issue of Eminent Domain

1. What is eminent domain?
2. What does the Constitution say about it?
3. What is the meaning of the term “public use”?
4. What was the issue that brought the *Kelo* case before the U.S. Supreme Court?
5. How did the five-person majority of the Court rule?
6. What fears and disapproval did O’Connor’s dissenting opinion express?

Unit 11 Quiz

- _____ 1. The number of counties in the United States is:
a. about 150
b. about 1,000
c. just over 2,000
d. just over 3,000
- _____ 2. The pattern for county government used in America came from:
a. England
b. France
c. Canada
d. Native American practice
- _____ 3. The most common form of county government in the U.S. is:
a. commission or board of supervisors
b. commission-administrator
c. commission-mayor
d. county elders
- _____ 4. Municipalities are chartered by:
a. the county government
b. the state government
c. the Federal government
d. a national chartering board
- _____ 5. The most common form of city government today is the:
a. mayor-council plan
b. commission plan
c. council-manager plan
d. special district plan
- _____ 6. Consolidated or metro governments combine the governments of the:
a. state and county
b. county and city
c. cities in adjacent counties
d. counties across state lines
- _____ 7. The growth of Spring Hill, Tennessee has been influenced by:
a. a car manufacturing plant
b. suburban growth near Nashville
c. economic growth of Nashville
d. all of the above
- _____ 8. Annexation is the process by which:
a. more power is given to a city mayor
b. tax rates are increased on city property
c. the placement of roads and sidewalks is planned
d. a city brings new areas within its limits

- _____ 9. The process of zoning:
- a. keeps the same kind of land use together
 - b. helps property maintain its value
 - c. has been used longer in cities than in counties
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 10. One failing by the city of New Orleans with reference to Hurricane Katrina was:
- a. an evacuation was ordered but no means was provided for many residents to leave
 - b. the city was never in contact with state or Federal officials
 - c. not providing any shelter for victims
 - d. resistance to any help from outside of the city
- _____ 11. Many evacuees were first taken by bus from Louisiana to:
- a. Florida
 - b. Texas
 - c. New York
 - d. Tennessee
- _____ 12. Communication was a problem just before and after Katrina because:
- a. routine channels failed
 - b. the Internet was down
 - c. the President was out of the country
 - d. the Red Cross used cell phones
- _____ 13. Eminent domain is:
- a. the area ruled by an eminent monarch
 - b. the power of government to take private property for public use
 - c. illegal in most states
 - d. dependent on the property owner's approval
- _____ 14. The case of *Kelo, et al. v. City of New London* was based in:
- a. London, England
 - b. London, Ontario
 - c. New London, Connecticut
 - d. New London, Tennessee
- _____ 15. In her dissent, Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor expressed concern that:
- a. people would not be paid enough for condemned property
 - b. local governments might not have enough rights
 - c. no property would be safe from an eminent domain taking
 - d. holding a referendum on eminent domain would be dangerous

Unit 12

Lesson 56—Government Budgets

1. What is a budget?
2. What pressures and demands must a government balance?
3. Summarize the budget process that a government follows.
4. What are sunshine laws?
5. What are the common liberal-conservative budget debates?

Lesson 57—Sample Government Budgets

1. What is the trend in government spending?
2. What was the 2007 Federal budget?
3. What are the top three categories of Federal spending?
4. What are the largest expenditures of state governments?
5. What is a major source of funds spent by the states?
6. What are the largest areas of spending by city governments?

Lesson 58—Sources of Federal Revenue

1. What percentage of Federal revenue comes from the personal income tax?
2. How is the Federal personal income tax paid?
3. What are the rates for Social Security and Medicare taxes?
4. What are other sources of Federal revenue?
5. What does Steve Forbes say are some moral issues raised by taxes?

Lesson 59—State and Local Taxes

1. How many states have some form of an income tax?
2. What is another major source of tax revenue for states?
3. What is a potential source for additional sales tax revenue for states?
4. What are other significant sources of state revenues?
5. What is the major source of tax revenue for counties?
6. How is property tax computed?

Lesson 60—Tax Policy Issues

1. What are some historical events and perspectives concerning what government should do?
2. What is the significance of deciding what is a taxable event?
3. Does raising or lowering taxes help the economy more?
4. What should be the goal of tax policies?
5. What are some of the issues surrounding the tax-exemption of churches?
6. What are some effects of government deficits?

Unit 12 Quiz

- _____ 1. A budget is:
- a. a plan of income and expenses
 - b. a way for government to meet everyone's requests
 - c. not necessary for government work
 - d. a way to raise taxes
- _____ 2. Government agencies generally:
- a. try to save money
 - b. try to spend all the money appropriated to them
 - c. don't need to plan individual budgets
 - d. create more wealth than they spend
- _____ 3. The Federal fiscal year begins:
- a. January 1
 - b. July 1
 - c. August 1
 - d. October 1
- _____ 4. Government spending
- a. remains about the same every year
 - b. often decreases from year to year
 - c. usually increases from year to year
 - d. is not affected by entitlement programs
- _____ 5. The largest single category in the Federal budget is:
- a. defense spending
 - b. interest on the national debt
 - c. education
 - d. Social Security
- _____ 6. A large part of a state's expenditures comes from:
- a. funds sent by counties
 - b. private donations
 - c. Federal funding
 - d. taxes paid by policemen
- _____ 7. Tax Freedom Day is:
- a. the day of the year when the average American has earned enough to pay all of his taxes
 - b. the day when no income taxes are collected on wages
 - c. the day in the future when all taxes will end
 - d. the day in Tennessee when taxes are cut in half

- _____ 8. The Federal government receives about 60% of its revenue from:
- a. excise taxes
 - b. import duties
 - c. gasoline taxes
 - d. personal income taxes
- _____ 9. Social Security and Medicare taxes:
- a. total less than 1% of income
 - b. have never covered the expenses of these programs
 - c. are earmarked separately when workers pay their taxes
 - d. are collected by state revenue officials
- _____ 10. Most states:
- a. do not impose a state income tax
 - b. impose a state income tax
 - c. do not impose a gasoline tax
 - d. return revenue to citizens
- _____ 11. A realistic potential source of additional revenue for states is:
- a. Internet sales
 - b. sales to libraries
 - c. taxing homeschoolers
 - d. taxing counties
- _____ 12. Property taxes:
- a. are based on the value of the property
 - b. are usually returned to the property owner
 - c. do not apply to business property
 - d. are generally higher in rural areas
- _____ 13. It has been shown several times that:
- a. raising taxes helps the economy
 - b. lowering taxes helps the economy
 - c. Federal deficits are a good thing
 - d. governments never collect enough taxes
- _____ 14. High import tariffs:
- a. keep foreign goods out
 - b. provide revenue
 - c. protect domestic industries
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 15. The basic purpose of government taxing and spending policies should be:
- a. to generate revenue to pay for necessary services
 - b. to hamper wealthy people
 - c. to encourage inflation
 - d. to encourage deficits

Unit 13

Lesson 61—Diplomacy

1. What does the word diplomacy mean?
2. Who are ambassadors and consuls?
3. What is the meaning of diplomatic recognition?
4. What are some examples of how diplomatic recognition can be used to accomplish policy goals?
5. Give examples of how diplomacy can be intricate and difficult.
6. Edwin Meese says that Ronald Reagan defended the moral superiority of what?
7. What prime minister of Great Britain, the daughter of a grocer, worked with and supported Reagan in his opposition to the Soviet Union?

Lesson 62—Trade

1. What was the major approach in U.S. trade policy before World War II?
2. In what two post-war trade arrangements did the U.S. participate?
3. What is the basis of U.S. trade policy today?
4. What is MFN and what does it mean?
5. What is NAFTA?
6. What is the trend of U.S. trade with China?
7. What are some of the issues regarding U.S. trade with China?
8. What are some ways in which governments work against free trade?

Lesson 63—Terrorism

1. What are four essential steps in the war on terror?
2. How does the U.S. work to oppose terrorism?
3. What is the real key to ending terrorism?
4. How does Charles Krauthammer say the 9/11 attacks unleashed or revealed American strengths?
5. Krauthammer says that the choice between unilateralism and multilateralism is a choice between what?

Lesson 64—The United Nations

1. What did George Washington warn against?
2. When was the United Nations formed?
3. What are some examples of UN operations?
4. What is NATO?
5. What was SEATO and what is the Rio Treaty?
6. What does Mark Steyn point out about the UN?
7. Who has made a better response to crises—the U.S. or the UN?

Lesson 65—Human Rights

1. What are human rights and what are some examples?
2. What policies has the U.S. followed toward countries that have not protected human rights?
3. What Biblical principles can inform our thinking about a national policy regarding human rights abuses in other countries?
4. What are some questions regarding American influence on human rights policies in China?
5. What policy did Ronald Reagan follow toward the Soviet Union?

Unit 13 Quiz

- _____ 1. Diplomacy is:
- the awarding of diplomas
 - the conducting of formal relations between countries
 - providing financial assistance to other countries
 - carrying out elections
- _____ 2. Diplomatic recognition is:
- two heads of state recognizing each other at a meeting
 - two ambassadors making speeches at a meeting
 - the establishment of a consulate office
 - a statement by one country that the government of another country is legitimate
- _____ 3. Diplomatic relations can include:
- helping a country that is an enemy of one of your enemies
 - giving foreign aid to countries to win or keep their friendship
 - efforts to prevent war
 - all of the above
- _____ 4. Most Favored Nation status means:
- receiving better trade terms than the U.S. gives to any other country
 - that the MFN country can ship to the U.S. anything it wants to
 - trade terms that are as good as what the U.S. gives any country
 - the only trading partner that the U.S. recognizes
- _____ 5. NAFTA is:
- the North American Free Trade Agreement
 - the Nuclear Anti-Force Treaty Association
 - the Near Asian Financial Trade Assistance
 - the North African Freedom Trail Agency
- _____ 6. American trade with Communist China:
- has enabled millions of Americans to work in China
 - has led to China becoming a democracy
 - is increasing rapidly
 - is causing China to become less capitalistic

- _____ 7. Which statement is true?
a. No Muslims are terrorists. c. All Muslims are terrorists.
b. Some Muslims are terrorists. d. Terrorists have always been Muslims.
- _____ 8. The war on terrorism involves government taking action with regard to:
a. intelligence c. diplomacy
b. immigration d. all of the above
- _____ 9. The real answer to terrorism is:
a. changing hearts with the gospel c. giving in to terrorists' demands
b. deporting all Muslims from the U.S. d. more speeches by the President
- _____ 10. George Washington warned against:
a. permanent alliances with or against other nations
b. trading with other nations
c. fulfilling our previous agreements with other nations
d. allowing anyone from other nations to come to the U.S.
- _____ 11. The United Nations was formed:
a. at the end of World War I c. at the end of the Korean War
b. at the end of World War II d. at the end of the Vietnam War
- _____ 12. NATO was formed:
a. as a mutual defense system c. to bring peace to Southeast Asia
b. as a trading system d. to unify North and South America
- _____ 13. The goal of U.S. foreign policy is:
a. to ignore human rights abuses c. to cause human rights abuses
b. to eliminate human rights abuses d. to adopt human rights abuses
- _____ 14. The United States has:
a. always refused to deal with countries guilty of human rights abuses
b. found that trade embargoes end human rights abuses quickly
c. been inconsistent in dealing with human rights abuses
d. found that diplomatic recognition ends human rights abuses quickly
- _____ 15. The Bible helps us see that we should:
a. ignore human rights abuses c. be judgmental toward abusers
b. address human rights abuses d. complain to each other about abuse

Unit 14

Lesson 66—Government and the Economy

1. What are characteristics of a strong economy?
2. What are some factors that can affect an economy?
3. Identify and define the two main kinds of economic systems.
4. What is a regulated private economy?
5. Describe the economy of Great Britain.
6. What is Communism?
7. What are some of the failings of a planned economy?
8. Describe how government policies might influence the economy.

Lesson 67—Immigration

1. How important has immigration been in American history?
2. Why is illegal immigration an important issue?
3. What must many foreign nationals obtain before visiting the U.S.?
4. What is the official U.S. policy on immigration?
5. What problems arise due to illegal immigration?
6. What are some positive steps to developing a better immigration policy?
7. What is the “broken windows” illustration that Michelle Malkin uses in her essay?
8. Describe the moral struggle faced by young Mexicans who want to work but can’t support their families in Mexico, as described by Victor Davis Hanson.

Lesson 68—Health Care

1. What changed the health care field in the 1960s?
2. What fraction of health care bills are paid by the government?
3. What factors contribute to the high cost of health care?
4. What are some possible answers to the health care issue?
5. What health care law did Massachusetts enact in 2006?

Lesson 69—Education

1. What were the earliest organized schools in the U.S., and how were they funded?
2. Who promoted public education in Massachusetts before the Civil War?
3. What two factors decreased parental influence in children’s education?
4. How much does government currently spend on education in the U.S.?
5. What has been the trend in Federal court decisions regarding the rights of parents to influence their children’s education in public schools?
6. What law gave the Federal government more control over public education?
7. What dilemma do Christian parents face concerning educating their children?

Lesson 70—Abortion

1. What Supreme Court decision made abortion legal in all states?
2. What later Supreme Court decision upheld the right to an abortion, although it also approved of some restrictions?
3. What are some basic questions that applied to the debate over slavery and that also apply to the abortion debate?
4. What law did South Dakota enact in 2006 regarding abortion?
5. What is involved with taking the moral high ground regarding abortion?

Unit 14 Quiz

- _____ 1. In capitalism, the means of production are owned by:
a. non-profit corporations c. private individuals
b. the government d. bankers
- _____ 2. Communism is:
a. a socialist economy under a democratic government
b. a capitalist economy under a democratic government
c. a socialist economy under a totalitarian government
d. a mercantilist economy under a monarchy
- _____ 3. The activities of government primarily:
a. create wealth c. reduce taxes
b. redistribute wealth d. prevent imports into an economy
- _____ 4. The United States is:
a. a nation of Native Americans c. a nation richly blessed by immigrants
b. a nation with few immigrants d. a nation that forbids immigrants
- _____ 5. Current immigration policy is in crisis because:
a. many illegal immigrants have entered the country
b. taxes paid by citizens pay for services provided to illegal immigrants
c. illegal immigration has an impact on the U.S. economy
d. all of the above
- _____ 6. The U.S. response to the immigration crisis could include:
a. stricter patrolling of our borders
b. protection against terrorists entering the country illegally
c. compassion for families of illegal workers
d. all of the above
- _____ 7. The field of health care changed considerably when:
a. the Federal government began paying medical bills through Medicare
b. physicians began to be licensed by states
c. drug companies began to make a profit
d. a shortage of nurses developed

- _____ 8. The fraction of medical bills paid by government is:
a. one-fourth c. one-tenth
b. one-half d. one-twentieth
- _____ 9. Socialized medicine means:
a. medical care only for those who have been socialized
b. local communities decide what prescriptions should be available
c. having doctors' offices that are sociable and friendly
d. a health care system run by the government
- _____ 10. State and Federal funding for education:
a. began with George Washington c. came before local funding
b. began relatively recently d. is only for colleges
- _____ 11. One factor that significantly decreased parental influence in their children's education was:
a. compulsory attendance laws c. the GI Bill
b. free school lunches d. charter schools
- _____ 12. The trend of recent court decisions about education is toward:
a. greater recognition of parental rights
b. greater acceptance of teaching the Bible in the public schools
c. greater restriction of parental rights
d. greater support for teaching old-fashioned values
- _____ 13. The *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision:
a. legalized abortion in every state c. followed the *Casey* decision
b. had little impact on abortion d. uses flawless logic
- _____ 14. In the comparison of the slavery and abortion issues:
a. pro-lifers are like slaveowners c. doctors are like Senators
b. pro-lifers are like abolitionists d. women are like slavetraders
- _____ 15. The moral high ground on the abortion issue includes:
a. a willingness by pro-life people to adopt children
b. involvement in defending children from all kinds of abuse
c. treating with respect those who support abortion
d. all of the above

Unit 15

Lesson 71—Avoiding the Establishment of Religion

1. What evidence is there that government can have religious expression without establishing a religion?
2. Where does the phrase “wall of separation” come from?
3. What principles has the Supreme Court established regarding government association with religion?
4. What practices in New York and Pennsylvania public schools were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?
5. What has the Supreme Court said regarding the phrase “one nation under God” in the Pledge of Allegiance?
6. What has the Supreme Court said regarding displays of the Ten Commandments and nativity scenes on public property?
7. Why does Michael Novak believe that the monument in Alabama erected by Roy Moore was not unconstitutional?

Lesson 72—Freedom of Religious Expression

1. What was the issue in the 1940 Supreme Court case involving Jehovah’s Witness children in West Virginia schools?
2. What did the Supreme Court decide regarding Old Order Amish children attending high school?
3. What factors make up the *Yoder* test?
4. What has the Supreme Court ruled regarding the use of public facilities by religious groups?
5. What has the Court ruled regarding activities that are otherwise illegal being justified on the basis of religious beliefs?
6. Where should Christians look for their hope and strength in living for God in a secular society?

Lesson 73—Reforming Government

1. How did Republicans fail to follow through on their rhetoric when they regained the majority in Congress in the 1990s?
2. What truths need to be recognized and acted upon in order to accomplish real reform in government?
3. When a reform government was elected in New Zealand in 1984, what three problems did it identify?
4. According to Maurice McTigue, what happened to New Zealand workers who lost their jobs due to government downsizing?
5. What reforms were implemented in New Zealand education?

Lesson 74—Running for and Holding Public Office

1. What is a simple way to become more involved in government?
2. What appointed or paid staff positions can a person have?
3. What elements are involved in running for local office?
4. What should a candidate do about signs for his campaign after the election?
5. How much was spent on Presidential and Congressional campaigns in 2004?
6. What does PAC stand for?
7. What did the McCain-Feingold finance reform act ban?
8. What did James Rogan learn to put before incumbency?

Lesson 75—A Citizen's Rights and Responsibilities

1. What is our greatest right and responsibility as a citizen?
2. What are some of the other rights and responsibilities we have?
3. What cost comes with taking exception to laws and policies?
4. What did Jeremiah tell the exiles in Babylon regarding the city in which they lived?
5. What does Mark Helprin see as the difference between a statesman and a politician?
6. Where is a Christian's most important citizenship?

- _____ 8. A step toward real reform in government would be:
- a. making freedom from government more attractive than dependence on government
 - b. genuine accountability from government
 - c. a simpler government with fewer regulations
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 9. A good way to reform government spending meaningfully would be to:
- a. cut small programs a little
 - b. cut big programs a little
 - c. cut big programs significantly
 - d. increase all programs by 10%
- _____ 10. Getting involved in government:
- a. has to mean being elected
 - b. can take several forms
 - c. always costs a lot of money
 - d. is not worth the effort
- _____ 11. Fundraising for a political campaign
- a. must meet strict guidelines
 - b. is easy to do
 - c. has to be done secretly
 - d. only matters in a Federal campaign
- _____ 12. Soft money donations are contributions to:
- a. political candidates
 - b. incumbents
 - c. issue groups and the like
 - d. labor unions
- _____ 13. Our greatest right and responsibility is:
- a. to pray for our leaders
 - b. to vote against incumbents
 - c. to pay our taxes
 - d. to serve on juries
- _____ 14. American citizens:
- a. have many rights but no responsibilities
 - b. enjoy many rights but also carry many responsibilities
 - c. can be careless and lax without ever losing any of their rights
 - d. know that voting doesn't make any difference
- _____ 15. A Christian's most important citizenship is in:
- a. his city
 - b. his state
 - c. his country
 - d. heaven

Third Exam (Units 11-15)

1. What are the three most common forms of county government in the U.S.?
2. What is a special district?
3. What is the most common form of city government today?
4. What factors make for a weak or strong mayor?
5. What factors influenced the growth of Spring Hill, Tennessee?
6. What is the process of zoning?
7. What were some of the problems that contributed to the failure of government in responding to Hurricane Katrina?
8. What are some long-term questions to be resolved in the aftermath of Katrina?
9. What is eminent domain?
10. Why is the Supreme Court's decision in *Kelo, et al. v. City of New London* a matter of concern?
11. Summarize the budget process followed by a government.
12. What are sunset laws?
13. What are some major expense categories for states?
14. What are some major expense categories for cities?
15. How is Federal income tax collected?
16. What is the capital gains tax?
17. What are the two largest sources of revenue for state governments?
18. What is the largest source of revenue for counties?
19. Does lowering or raising taxes help the economy more?

20. How do states and localities sometimes try to attract new businesses?
21. What does formal diplomatic recognition mean?
22. How is diplomacy sometimes intricate and difficult?
23. What is Most Favored Nation status?
24. What issues are involved in U.S. trade with China?
25. What are four essential steps in the war on terrorism?
26. What is the real and ultimate answer to stopping terrorism?
27. What attempt to create an international organization was made after World War I?
28. What do (or did) the NATO, SEATO, and Rio treaties create?
29. What are some examples and results of U.S. policies regarding human rights abuses?
30. What model of foreign policy did Ronald Reagan follow?
31. What are the two main kind of economic systems and how do they differ?
32. What is a regulated private economy?
33. How important is immigration in American history?
34. In what ways is illegal immigration a serious issue in the U.S.?
35. What dramatically changed the field of health care in the 1960s?
36. Why is socialized medicine not a good solution to the health care issue?
37. What two changes significantly decreased the influence of parents in their children's education?
38. What has been the recent trend in Federal court decisions regarding parental rights with regard to their children's education in public schools?

39. What was the Supreme Court's comment in *Roe v. Wade* regarding when life begins?
40. What is involved in taking the moral high ground regarding abortion?
41. Where does the phrase "wall of separation" come from?
42. What two religious practices in New York and Pennsylvania public schools were struck down as unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court?
43. What did the Supreme Court decide about Old Order Amish children attending high school?
44. What has the Supreme Court said regarding practices that are otherwise illegal being done in the name of religious exercises?
45. How can real government reform be accomplished?
46. In what way did Republicans in Congress not follow through after they gained the majority in the 1990s?
47. What are some ways to get involved in government without running for office?
48. How much money was spent on the residential and Congressional campaigns in 2004?
49. What is a Christian's greatest right and greatest responsibility when it comes to government?
50. Where is a Christian's most important citizenship?

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