

If you are a parent or teacher who needs quick access to the answer key, this is the file for you!

However...

If you are a student using this to cheat on a quiz or exam, stop!



Cheating won't help you in the long run.

**Exploring Government
Guide for Parents
and Answer Key**

Ray and Charlene Notgrass

Exploring Government Guide for Parents and Answer Key

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Guide for Parents Using *Exploring Government*

Exploring Government is a one-semester course on American government that fulfills the high school requirement for government. It also provides a one-semester credit in English.

To complete *both* courses, the student should:

- Read the lessons in the text.
- Read the assigned documents in *We Hold These Truths*.
- Complete 15 unit projects with at least six of those being writing assignments.
- Read the four assigned books.
- Read the literary analysis for each book in the *Student Review*.
- Complete the assignments found after the literary analysis for each book.
- Optional: Complete daily review questions, quizzes, and exams in the Student Review Pack.

To complete only the government credit:

- Read the lessons in the text.
- Read the assigned documents in *We Hold These Truths*.
- Complete eight unit projects of your choice.
- Optional: Read the four assigned books. We encourage you to include reading the assigned books because they greatly enhance your student's understanding of government.
- Optional: Complete daily review questions, quizzes, and exams in the Student Review Pack.

Time Required. A student should complete each day's assignments, listed at the end of each lesson, on that day. The actual time a student spends on a given day might vary, but you should allow your student about one hour each day for government and one hour for English. If you are using the Student Review Pack, the work for the last day of each unit should include the unit quiz, which will require a few more minutes that day. Three days in the semester will include taking an exam over the previous five units, so you should allow some more time for this activity.

We Believe in You. We believe that you are in charge of your child's education and that you know how best to use this material to educate your child. We provide you with tools and instructions, but we encourage you to tailor them to fit your child's interests and abilities and your family's situation and philosophy. Being able to do this is one of the benefits of homeschooling!

Course Descriptions

You can use the following course descriptions as you develop your school records, produce a high school transcript, or report grades.

Government (or American Government). The student will study Biblical teachings about government and leadership, definitions and historical examples of different forms of government, and the background to the American constitutional system. The course provides a thorough study of the U.S. Constitution and the workings of the federal government today. The student will also study state and local government, the revenue and budgeting process, international relations, specific issues that government faces today, and ways that the individual citizen can be involved in government. The student will read a significant number of original source documents and essays about government while studying the narrative of lessons. The student will also complete a project each week, either an essay or another creative project related to the study of government.

English (American Biography and Composition). The student will read two biographies and two autobiographies/memoirs of important American political figures. The student will read literary analysis of the books and discuss them in writing. The student will also complete a project each week, either an essay or another creative project related to the study of government.

Student Review Pack

The Student Review Pack has material that you might find helpful for increasing your student's understanding of the course and for giving you a way to know and grade your student's grasp of the content. It is an optional supplement that contains the following three components.

The *Student Review* includes review questions on each lesson and questions on the readings in *We Hold These Truths*. It also has literary analysis of the books assigned in the curriculum (the literary analysis is also available on our website at notgrass.com/egov) and questions on the books.

The *Quiz and Exam Book* has a quiz to be taken at the end of each unit that is based on the lesson review questions. In addition, after every five units, it has an exam that is based on the quizzes from those five units. This makes a total of fifteen quizzes and three exams over the course of the semester. The lesson review questions can serve as a study guide for the quizzes, and the quizzes can serve as a study guide for the exams.

The questions at the end of the literary analysis for the four books provide the material needed for grading English.

The *Answer Key* contains answers for the lesson review questions, literary analysis questions, and the quizzes and exams.

Suggestions for Grading

To earn credit in both government and English, the student should complete the assignments listed on the second page of each unit introduction and at the end of each lesson (completing the *Student Review* and *Quiz and Exam Book* assignments is up to your discretion as parent/teacher). A weekly assignment checklist is available on our website.

You can give equal weight to each assignment, or you might choose to give different weight to each component. Grades are usually assigned on a percentage basis for an individual assignment and as letter grades for a semester on the basis of the cumulative assignment grades. We recommend giving

an A if the average weighted grade is 90% or above, a B for 80-89%, a C for 70-79%, and a D for 60-69%.

If your child consistently gets grades lower than 60%, you might need to evaluate his readiness to study a course with this level of difficulty. On the other hand, you might need to adjust your expectations. You might consider an additional grading element based on your perception of your child's overall grasp of the material. This is another advantage of homeschooling: you can judge how well your child understands the material and how he or she is growing from the study in ways that test and assignment scores do not reflect.

We designed this curriculum to cover our best understanding of what a high school student should learn about government. Helping a student pass a CLEP or AP test was not our primary goal. However, this course provides a good foundation for preparing for those tests, when combined with one of the test preparation books that are available.

Teaching Writing

The three most important activities to help a student write well are reading good writing, writing as frequently as possible, and having his or her writing critiqued.

You can find many aids to help you in teaching writing. The Online Writing Lab from Purdue University is an excellent source that is available on the Internet. We have found *The Elements of Style* by William Strunk Jr. and E. B. White to be concise and helpful.

Other resources that people have recommended to us include *The Elegant Essay* by Lesha Myers, *Format Writing* by Frode Jensen, *Writing Skills* by Diana Hanbury King, and *Teaching the Essay* and *Teaching the Research Paper* by Robin Finley. The Institute for Excellence in Writing offers comprehensive instructional courses, and Reconciliation Press offers writing instruction services. We offer these as suggestions which you can investigate. We do not endorse one program or publication over another.

Grading Writing Assignments

Teaching writing skills can sometimes feel more like an art than a science. We know good writing when we read it, but trying to explain why we like it is like trying to explain why we like a particular flavor of ice cream. Good writing engages the reader and makes him or her want to keep reading. It covers the subject well and uses proper mechanics (spelling, grammar, and punctuation). Good writing informs, inspires, and sometimes challenges the reader. Above all, good writing says something of significance.

Because defining good writing is difficult, giving a grade to a writing assignment can be somewhat subjective. What is the difference, for example, between an A paper and a B paper? One student might write the best that he or she can, and it still might not be as good as what another student produces with less effort. What grade should you assign to each student's work? In addition, how can the grades you give reflect a student's improvement over the course of a semester? After all, we hope that the student will be writing better at the end of the semester than at the beginning.

A grade for a writing assignment usually has two elements: one is mechanics, and the other is coverage of the subject matter. Noting errors in spelling and punctuation is relatively easy. Misused words and awkward sentences might be more difficult to detect. The most difficult part of grading is determining whether or not the paper is organized well and covers the topic adequately.

Beginning with the highest possible grade of 100, you might want to take a point off for every misspelled word, punctuation error, or grammatical error. An awkward sentence might count two or three points off. A paragraph that does not flow well or have a clear purpose might cost five to eight points. You can also consider whether the paper is well-expressed but has mechanical errors as opposed to its being poorly expressed but mechanically good.

We suggest not giving a grade on the writing assignment until the student submits the final version of the assignment. Use the rough draft as a teaching opportunity. It is fair to have higher expectations later in the course. Also, if a student has numerous mechanical or grammatical errors in a paper, covering the paper with red ink might do more harm than good. Instead, focus on what appear to be the three most serious or common mistakes and don't worry about the rest at that point. When the student has corrected these problems, move on to other problems to correct in later papers.

The website of the College Board, which administers the SAT and CLEP examinations, has an Essay Scoring Guide that its graders use. On their website, you can read this guide and also read sample essays and see why those essays received the scores they did. In addition, the National Assessment of Educational Progress program of the U.S. Department of Education has information available online about its writing assessment.

You may find it helpful to have someone outside your family read one or more of your student's essays and give constructive feedback at some point during the school year.

Notes About the Literature

We scoured many possible titles to suggest literature that is quality and upbuilding and that won't assault your faith or sense of decency. Some of the books we included have words or ideas with which you will be uncomfortable, as we are. We want to let you know about them in case you want to do some editing before your child reads the books or in case you want to substitute another book. You might want a parent to read a book aloud to the student and skip over inappropriate words. However you decide to use them, we believe that the overall impact of these books for good outweighs their use of inappropriate words. The page numbers listed below are taken from the versions of these books that are available on the Notgrass History website (notgrass.com).

These are the four books we chose for the English component of *Exploring Government*:

Mornings on Horseback

Mornings on Horseback is David McCullough's highly acclaimed account of Theodore Roosevelt's youth and early adult life. It tells the story of the fascinating and close-knit family into which he was born and the influences that helped him become the man and president he was. The book concludes as Roosevelt is poised to enter politics again in earnest. Roosevelt was a remarkable man and a pivotal character in American history. David McCullough's masterful storytelling helps the reader understand Roosevelt and his times. There are a few elements in the book that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- There is a brief description of Theodore's uncle who reportedly had many "lady friends" and had a secret second wife and family (page 22).

- Theodore Roosevelt Sr. visited an Irish regiment during the Civil War and drank with the officers “nearly until dawn” (page 61).
- [In a discussion about asthma, not related to Theodore Roosevelt] “. . . French novelist Marcel Proust (1871-1922), . . . thought his asthma, like his homosexuality, was rooted in the unconscious and was part of a price he had to pay for his creative gifts” (page 107).
- Brief mention of Senator Roscoe Conkling’s long-term extramarital affair (pages 153-154)
- Theodore’s affectionate talk to a sister in a letter would raise eyebrows in today’s world (pages 164).
- A Boston paper angrily denounces Harvard students “gazing with watery eyes upon half-clad ballet girls and burlesque actresses . . .” (page 202).
- Theodore gets “high” on wine at his initiation to a Harvard club, followed by a mention that afterward he drank sparingly if at all (pages 204-205).
- “d---ed” (page 214)
- Mild references to affection between Theodore and his first wife Alice during their engagement: “kiss her,” “hold her in my arms,” “. . . yet when we are alone, I cannot bear her to be a minute out of my arms” (pages 223-224, 230).
- References to Theodore’s brother Elliott drinking too much (page 227 and a few times following)
- Years after the fact, Theodore’s second wife described her brother-in-law Elliott: “He drank like a fish and ran after the ladies. I mean ladies not in his own rank which was much worse” (page 247).
- There is a summary of a short story written by Elliott that concludes with the main character “about to pull the trigger in front of a mirror” (page 248).
- “d---” (page 271)
- A canyon is described as “the work of millions of years” (page 321).
- “By Godfrey . . . “ (page 323)
- Referring to isolated ranchers, “A few who could not wait [for the end of a bad winter] blew their brains out” (page 345).
- “d---ed” (page 363)
- There is a brief synopsis of Elliott’s adult life following the period covered in the book. He struggled with alcoholism, was involved in a paternity suit, and when he died at 34 he was living with a mistress (pages 368-369).

The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge is one of our great American success stories. He was raised in rural Vermont and instilled with humble, sincere Christian values. He was an attorney who gradually and unassumingly climbed the political ladder from local office to the White House. Sadly, he is remembered in history almost exclusively for being “Silent Cal,” a man of few words. But there is much more to this man, who served his country with wisdom, commitment to doing the right thing, and humble honesty.

Born Again

Charles W. Colson first became famous as a top adviser to President Richard Nixon, whose presidency was beset by controversy and scandal, culminating in the Watergate investigation. As a mover and shaker in politics, Colson often tried to blur the line between right and wrong as he worked for a candidate and an agenda he believed in. But after years of pursuing power and influence, he felt an emptiness that wouldn't go away. The meaning in what he had worked for evaporated.

Into that emptiness, Christ came and changed his life. Colson became a believer and a new creation, but his past still haunted him. Following his conscience at facing up to his past, Colson pled guilty and was sentenced to serve time in prison for wrongs he committed during his tough-guy political past. Through prison, God led him to service in His kingdom. *Born Again* is Colson's memoir of that story. There are a few elements in the book that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- A handful of times, Colson refers to African Americans in a way that could be taken as demeaning. These references have no bearing on the story. We find these references offensive and unfortunate. Charles Colson genuinely embraced fellowship with other people, regardless of color. His narrative reflects a different time in American history, though that does not excuse disrespect. We hope that Americans have made progress in attitudes and understanding toward people who are different, and in using respectful, honoring language.
- Throughout the book, there are mentions of people drinking alcoholic beverages.
- The book contains many quotations of actual dialogue. Where expletives were used in these conversations, a blank has been inserted.
- While working for a campaign, a young woman threatened to expose a phony ploy, and Colson ordered another political worker, “Take this girl out tonight and get her loaded. Keep her diverted, whatever you have to do until Election Day” (page 34).
- A paragraph about the element of physical danger in prisons concludes, “Stories of homosexual rape in the D.C. jail appeared regularly in the press” (page 247).
- Colson's friend, after serving a prison term, described for him life inside a prison, including, “A guy once had his skull crushed changing a TV station in the middle of a program” and “I slept on the floor right next to the toilet and one night a dude urinated all over me” (page 265).

- An inmate points out to Colson another inmate, reputed to be a “hit man” who had killed 28 people (page 278).
- Describing the setting inside the prison, Colson mentions “tables piled high with girlie magazines” (page 290).
- Colson describes the emptiness of one prisoner’s daily routine, including, “Then he might spend an hour or two reading pornographic magazines before dozing off for the night” (page 312).

God and Ronald Reagan

Paul Kengor is a Ronald Reagan scholar who has written several books on the 40th president. This book focuses on Reagan’s faith: the influences in his youth, how he lived out his faith, and how his faith influenced his political career, especially as president. A particular emphasis is how Reagan’s faith affected his view of Communism and influenced his relations with the Soviet Union. There are a few elements in the book that we want you to know about before your child begins reading:

- Reagan believed that he heard comforting words from his deceased father at his father’s funeral (page 44).
- Harry Truman refers to Alger Hiss as an SOB (page 78).
- Reagan speaks of mankind rising or climbing “from the swamps.” This sounds like a reference to evolutionary ideas, even though Reagan had doubts about evolution (pages 94, 97).
- Chapter 13 deals with Nancy Reagan’s interest in astrology and how she tried to influence her husband’s schedule based on what she heard from a so-called psychic. No credible evidence exists that President Reagan gave any credence whatsoever to astrology (page 183 and following).
- On one occasion Reagan suggested that being an American meant being a member of the kingdom of God (page 226).
- After the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, Reagan said that he and Nancy said a “prayer for the repose of the soul of Chairman Brezhnev” (page 272).

See page viii for alternate literature titles.

Alternate Literature

If you choose not to use one or more of the books that we suggest for this curriculum, here are some other titles for you to consider:

- *Reimagining Greenville: Building the Best Downtown in America* by John Boyanoski with Knox White (The History Press, 2013). This book recounts the remaking of downtown Greenville, South Carolina, from a typical rundown inner city to a beautiful and popular setting. It is a great case study that shows how state and local officials and private citizens worked together to bring the renewal about. If you are ever anywhere near Greenville, you will enjoy a visit to experience the transformation yourself.
- *Democracy in America* by Alexis de Tocqueville (any unabridged edition) is a classic study of American government and society written by a French sociologist after his visit to America in the 1830s. He has amazing insight into American life, much of which is still applicable today. The book is fairly long, but it is a standard work that students of American government should know.
- *The Faith of Ronald Reagan* by Mary Beth Brown (Nelson Current, 2005). This book is similar to *God and Ronald Reagan*, but it has important differences. It includes more about Reagan's personal life and relations with his children as well as his movie career. The book also includes the eulogies that various people delivered at Reagan's funeral.

Presidential biographies are numerous and vary widely in quality. Many are quite long and contain bad language, while others are simplistic and general. The field is too large for us to offer specific suggestions; but if you have an interest in a particular president or a particular book, you can email ray@notgrass.com and we will be happy to share what we know.

**For links to other resources, a unit assignment checklist,
and ideas for using this curriculum in a co-op
or other group setting, visit: notgrass.com/egov**

The number in parentheses after an answer indicates the page number on which that answer is found in the text.

Unit 1

Lesson 1

1. With whom did the idea of government originate? *With God (3)*
2. Why did Claudius order all Jews to leave Rome? *Because of disturbances in the Jewish section over "Chrestus" (probably the teaching about Christ) (4)*
3. In Romans 13:6, what did Paul say that rulers are? *Servants of God (4)*
4. Because God rules over the whole world, what is He able to do with kings according to Daniel 2:21? *He removes kings and establishes kings. (5)*
5. What did Mary say about rulers in Luke 1:52? *God has brought down rulers from their thrones. (5)*
6. What does Paul say in Romans 13:3-4 are two important functions of government? *To preserve order and to provide physical security for those living under it (5)*
7. Since government authority is from God, how does Paul instruct Christians to act in relation to government? *Christians are to be in subjection to government. (5)*
8. According to 1 Peter 2:11, how do Christians live in this world? *As aliens and strangers (6)*
9. When government issued ungodly directives, what did Peter and the other apostles say they must do? *We must obey God rather than men. (7)*
10. According to Titus 2:14, what are Christians to do; and according to Matthew 5:13-16, what are Christians to be? *Zealous for good deeds; salt and light (8)*

Questions on "Why Study Government?"

1. What did Edmund Burke say is the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil? *For good men to do nothing. (1)*
2. What did the British prime minister Margaret Thatcher say was the reason she was in politics? *The conflict between good and evil. (4)*
3. What do you plan to do to prepare for the great right and privilege of having the right to vote and the right to run for public office? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 2

1. What did John Adams say free government rests upon? *Public and private morality (9)*
2. Where does the most important form of human government take place? *Within a person's own heart and mind (9)*
3. What fact gives persons immense worth? *Being created in the image of God (10)*
4. The lesson names what principle of the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s? *Government should protect the innate value of individuals regardless of race. (10)*

5. According to the Bible, leaders have a responsibility to see that the government does what? *What is right and just (11)*
6. What did the prophet Amos tell the people of Israel to do? *"Hate evil, love good, and establish justice in the gate." (11)*
7. We learn from Amos that justice is above what? *The whims and personal preference of those in power (11)*
8. Why did Israel and Judah fall? *Sin and idolatry were rampant in their cultures. (11)*
9. What did the concept of the divine right of kings hold about the powers of a king? *That they were absolute and thus no one should challenge his decisions (11)*
10. What does Proverbs teach about the permanence of dynasties? *They are not permanent. (12)*

Questions on Preamble of the Frame of Government of Pennsylvania

1. William Penn said that God created man to rule the world. What three attributes does Penn say that God gave people to qualify for that job? *Skill, power, integrity (5)*
2. Penn says that the "divine right of government" has two ends. What are they? *To terrify evildoers; to cherish those that do well (6)*
3. Penn wrote: "Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it. But, if men be bad, let the government be ever so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn." Tell why you do or do not agree with those statements. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 3

1. What are the basic principles of the Law which God gave to Moses? *The Ten Commandments (13)*
2. According to the Ten Commandments, who or what is the basis for life? *God (13)*
3. What does the word *holy* mean? *Special or set apart (13)*
4. Why should Christians be holy in their lives? *Because God considers them holy (13)*
5. The weakening of what, either by accepted practice or by law, will weaken society and its government? *The family (14)*
6. What is essential for society to operate well? *People being able to trust one another (14)*
7. Because God is the giver of life, the lesson describes life as what? *Sacred (14)*
8. What two sins result from not respecting the property of others? *Coveting and stealing (14)*
9. The Law of Moses considered an accused person to be innocent until what? *Until proven guilty (15)*
10. What American justice system practice did the Old Testament Law not call for? *Long prison terms (15)*

Lesson 4

1. Those who hold positions of leadership carry great what? *Responsibility (17)*
2. What kind of judges was Moses to appoint to hear disputes among the Israelites? *“Able men who fear God, men of truth, those who hate dishonest gain” (17)*
3. Think about your answer to question number 2. According to the lesson, why were these characteristics essential for these judges? *So that these men would put God first, judge fairly, and not let bribes influence them (17)*
4. Why was a king not to multiply for himself horses, wives, or wealth? *This kind of greed would corrupt him and turn him away from following God. (18)*
5. What exercises would force the king to become familiar with the Law and remind him of his dependence on God? *By writing his own personal copy of the Law and reading it every day (18)*
6. Who was the person described as the “man after God’s own heart”? *David (18)*
7. What does Proverbs say about the mouth of a king? *His mouth should not err in judgment. (19)*
8. The lesson lists two results of personal weaknesses in a leader. What are these? *They can compromise his ability to lead with justice and consistency and cause people to lose respect for him. (20)*
9. The lesson teaches that in Ezekiel 34:1-6, God condemns the shepherds of Israel for failing their sheep in what three ways? *The shepherds had fed themselves instead of the flocks, they had taken the best of everything for themselves and ignored the needs of the sheep, and they had dominated the sheep in their care. (20)*
10. If you were a governmental leader, what Biblical principles would you use in your position? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “Can We Be Good Without God?”

1. What does Colson say that rejection of transcendental truth is paramount to? *National suicide (10)*
2. When criminologist James Q. Wilson searched for a root cause of America’s epidemic of violence, what single factor did he find that correlated with the decrease of crime during the Great Depression? *Religious faith (13)*
3. In *The Brothers Karamazov*, Russian novelist Dostoyevsky asked, essentially, “Can man be good without God?” Colson says that in every age, the answer has been no. Do you agree with Colson? Why or why not? *Answers will vary. (10)*

Lesson 5

1. What is the earliest kind of government we know about in the ancient world? *A king ruling over a city-state (23)*
2. A community looked to elders for what? *Wisdom and good judgment (23)*

3. Israel was different from other nations. Whom did God want to be Israel’s king? *God Himself (24)*
4. Whom did God choose to be the first two human leaders over all of Israel? *Moses and Joshua (24)*
5. Why did the Israelites want a king to rule over them? *To be like the nations around them (24)*
6. What rebellion did Jews in Palestine begin against the oppressive pagan rule of Antiochus IV Epiphanes in 168 BC? *The Maccabean Rebellion (25)*
7. Of the three branches of government (legislative, executive, and judicial), which did the Sanhedrin fill? *All three (26)*
8. From where did the members of the Jewish Sanhedrin come? *From prominent families (26)*
9. Why were the leading officials of Philippi deferential to Paul and Silas? *They were Roman citizens. (27)*
10. Who made Christians the scapegoat for the great fire in Rome in 64 AD and began active persecution of the church? *Nero (27)*

Unit 1 Quiz

1. F - The idea of human government originated with God. (3)
2. T (5)
3. T (9)
4. F - Sin and idolatry caused Israel and Judah to fall. (11)
5. T (13)
6. T (15)
7. F - An Israelite king was to show his dependence on God by making his own personal copy of the Law and reading from it every day (18)
8. F - The Israelites wanted a king so that they would be like the nations around them. (24)
9. T (26)
10. F - Officials of Philippi were deferential to Paul and Silas because they were Roman citizens. (27)

Unit 2

Lesson 6

1. state—*a sovereign country which has people living within a defined territory and which has power to make and enforce laws (31)*
2. government—*the institutions and laws, along with the people who make up the institutions and who enforce the laws, which have authority to direct and control a state (31)*
3. sovereignty—*supreme authority (31)*
4. dictatorship—*a government in which one person leads and his word is final (32)*
5. oligarchy—*a government in which a small group of people leads (32)*
6. constitutional monarchy—*a government that has a monarch, but the law or constitution has sovereignty over the monarch and the state. (32)*

7. republic—a government in which citizens who can vote have sovereignty and elected representatives govern and in which there is no monarch (32)
 8. democracy—government of all the people (or at least of all the voters), all of whom take part in passing laws and in performing other aspects of government. (32-33)
 9. state religion—a religion that is the official religion of a state and that receives certain privileges (35)
 10. limited government— a government in which a country’s law or constitution gives the national and state governments a defined and limited list of powers. (36)
10. Would you want to be an absolute monarch? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “On the Divine Right of Kings”

1. When and to whom did James I deliver this speech? *1609; to Parliament (22)*
2. What reason did James I give for his statement: “Kings are justly called gods”? *He said that they exercise a manner or resemblance of divine power upon earth. (22)*
3. To whom did James I say kings are accountable? *God only (22)*

Questions on “Thoughts on Government”

1. What does Adams say is the foundation of most governments? *Fear (16)*
2. What does Adams say have the fairest chance to support the noblest and most generous models of government? *The noblest principles and most generous affections in our nature (16)*
3. What are the “great political virtues” Adams says are taught by annual elections? *Humility, patience, and moderation (18)*

Lesson 7

1. For most of human history, who has been the most common head of government for almost every culture and ethnic group? *A king (38)*
2. List five ways in which a man became a king. *A man acquired great wealth and those around him deferred to him as their leader; after an individual inspired resistance against an invading horde, his fellow warriors recognized him as their king; a wealthy man bought the services of lesser lords who declared him to be king; a person seized control by force; leaders of several tribes met and chose one of their number to be king. (38)*
3. What was a common view about what the amount of land a king owned demonstrated? *His power (39)*
4. List three reasons a king might go to war against another king. *To get more land to acquire additional food or natural resources; because his people saw themselves as superior to other people; because the king perceived an insult from another monarch and felt a need to defend his own honor (39)*
5. Who made up the king’s council of advisers? *People whom the king considered wise or influential and whom he trusted to give him advice (39)*
6. What two things did lords and barons give a king they trusted? *Financial assistance and military aid (40)*
7. What individual was a major influence on kings during the Middle Ages? *The pope of the Roman Catholic Church (40)*
8. What was the greatest threat the pope could use to influence a king? *Threat of excommunication (40)*
9. Who was usually a king’s heir? *His eldest son (41)*

Lesson 8

1. What ancient Greek city-state developed the form of government we call democracy? *Athens (42)*
2. What was the most important part of Athenian democracy? *The Assembly (42)*
3. What was the meaning of the Greek word *idiotes* from which we get our word *idiot*? *Someone who kept to himself and did not participate in civil and political life (42)*
4. In general, individual rights in Athens had less value than what? *The public good (43)*
5. What was the result of the practice of Athenians selecting leaders by lot? *It kept the same people from holding power for a long period of time. (44)*
6. What was the ruling body in the Roman Republic? *Senate or Roman Senate (45)*
7. Define *patrician* and *plebeian*. *Patricians were wealthy landowners in Rome and its environs; plebeians were farmers, artisans, small merchants, traders, and other working people. (45)*
8. Why did the patricians give in to the plebeians’ demand for a greater share in government power? *The patricians needed the plebeians to fight their wars, raise their food, and carry on their profitable trade. (45)*
9. The Roman Empire is seen as beginning when the Roman Senate declared whom to be Augustus (“Exalted One”)? *Octavian (46)*
10. Rather than ensuring popular control of government, what was the purpose of the Roman Senate? *To protect the interests of the wealthy and to make sure that the patrician class maintained control of government (46)*

Questions on Twelve Tables of Roman Law

1. Which of these laws do you think is the most wise? *Answers may vary. (23-24)*
2. Which of these laws do you think is the most disturbing? *Answers may vary. (23-24)*
3. Which of these laws do you think is the most bizarre? *Answers may vary. (23-24)*

Lesson 9

1. What was a witenagemot? *A council of nobles and church leaders (48)*
2. How did English government change after William the Conqueror of Normandy invaded in 1066? *William the Conqueror declared himself to be the king of England and the Normans imposed their form of government on England (49)*
3. What did the English barons force King John to sign in 1215? *Great Charter or Magna Carta (49)*
4. Simon de Montfort organized a council composed of spokesmen from English towns and shires. What did this meeting come to be called? *Parliament (49)*
5. Why do historians refer to the meeting called by King Edward I in 1295 as the Model Parliament? *Because it set the pattern for an assembly with two groups—lords and commons—that came together to meet with, advise, and sometimes oppose the king (49)*
6. In the 1630s, where did most government functions that affected most of the people take place in England? *At the county or shire level (50)*
7. The concept of royal authority that James I of England believed in was called what? *Divine right of kings (50)*
8. Who abolished the monarchy and became Lord Protector of the Puritan English Commonwealth? *Oliver Cromwell (51)*
9. In effect, Robert Walpole began to serve in what role in 1721? *Prime minister (51-52)*
10. What three things did English colonists in America see in the government of Great Britain that they did not want to repeat in America? *The instability of royalty, the harmful role that misused religion could play in political conflicts, and how everyday people got caught in the middle of factional disputes (52)*

Questions on the Magna Carta

1. The Magna Carta was from King John to people in what 12 roles? *Archbishop, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciaries, foresters, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his bailiffs and liege subjects (25)*
2. According to article 45, what were the requirements for someone to be appointed a justice, constable, sheriff, or bailiff? *Know the law of the realm and mean to observe it well (28)*
3. Where and when was the Magna Carta signed? *The meadow called Runnymede on the 15th day of June, in the 17th year of King John's reign (or 1215) (29)*

Questions on the English Bill of Rights

1. When was it against the law to have a standing army within the kingdom unless with the consent of Parliament? *In time of peace (30)*

2. What did the English Bill of Rights say about bail, fines, and punishments? *Excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted (30)*
3. English kings and queens could not hold communion with what church? *Church of Rome (31)*

Lesson 10

1. What philosophical movement helped to mold the thinking of the men who shaped our American system? *The Enlightenment (53)*
2. What did the Enlightenment exalt as the best basis for understanding life and the world? *Human reason (53)*
3. Scholars see the period of the Enlightenment beginning with the publication of what in 1687? *Isaac Newton's Mathematical Principles (53)*
4. What did Enlightenment writers start questioning about kings? *Whether kings had a divine and unquestioned right to rule (53)*
5. What term did John Locke use to describe how people decide to associate with each other? *A social contract (54)*
6. What did John Locke believe was the reason people decide to associate with each other in a social contract? *To preserve their God-given rights, freedoms, and possessions (what he called life, liberty, and property) (54)*
7. What kind of government did Locke believe produced the most freedom for people? *A limited government with checks and balances on its powers (54)*
8. What did Locke say that people have a right to do if government threatens their rights and goals? *To change their government (54-55)*
9. Baron de Montesquieu wrote that the functions of government should be divided into what three branches? *Executive, legislative, and judicial (55)*
10. What does John 1:9 say enlightens every man? *The true Light, who is Jesus. (56)*

Questions on Two Treatises of Government

1. Locke says that people are willing to join in society with others for the mutual preservation of what? *Lives, liberties, and estates (32)*
2. According to Locke, why are man's passion and revenge apt to carry them too far, and with too much heat? *Their being partial to themselves (32)*
3. In Section 131, what does Locke say that men give up when they enter into society? *The equality, liberty, and executive power they had in the state of nature (34)*

Unit 2 Quiz

1. a (32)
2. d (32-33)
3. c (38)
4. b (40)
5. d (45)
6. b (45)
7. a (49)
8. c (49)
9. b (50)
10. d (54-55)

Unit 3

Lesson 11

1. In the colonies, who was the direct representative of the king? What group usually surrounded him? *A governor, a small council of advisers (59)*
2. Who chose the elected assembly in a colony? *Property-owning males (59)*
3. How did the English king respond to the French and Indian War? *With more taxes and a more oppressive presence in the colonies (60)*
4. Why was the New England Confederation formed in 1643? *To defend themselves against attacks by native nations (60)*
5. What was the purpose of the Albany meeting in 1754? *To discuss greater unity among the colonies (60)*
6. When colonial representatives met in New York in October 1765, they protested what they saw as unjust taxation since they did not have what? *Representation in Parliament (61)*
7. What group met in Philadelphia in September of 1774 in response to the Coercive Acts? *The first Continental Congress (61)*
8. What had happened by the time the Second Continental Congress met in 1775? *British troops and American colonists had clashed in Lexington and Concord. (61)*
9. In 1776 Richard Henry Lee of Virginia proposed a resolution in the Continental Congress that the colonies ought to be what? *Free and independent states (61)*
10. The Declaration of Independence states that government obtains its power from what? *The consent of the governed (62)*

Questions on the Declaration of Independence

1. What are the first two truths that the Declaration declares to be self-evident? *That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. (35)*
2. With a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, what three things did the signers mutually pledge to each other? *Their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor. (38)*
3. Do you believe that the founders of our country were right to declare independence from Britain? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 12

1. What new institution did states convene in order to develop written state constitutions? *The constitutional convention (64)*
2. What is the world's oldest founding document still in use? *The state constitution of Massachusetts (65)*
3. What was the main goal of the Articles of Confederation? *To create as limited a central government as possible (65)*
4. How many votes did each state have in the Confederation Congress? *One (65)*
5. What provision did the Articles make for a national executive and a national court system? *None (65)*
6. What did the series of laws which culminated in the Northwest Ordinance do concerning territories and new states? *Establish a pattern for organizing territories and admitting new states on an equal footing with the original 13 (66)*
7. What was the result of the Articles of Confederation requiring nine votes to pass significant laws and the agreement of all 13 states to amend the Articles? *Political paralysis that prevented almost all meaningful change (66)*
8. The presence of which two foreign countries caused concern about the strength of the United States? *Great Britain and Spain (66)*
9. What group of representatives from five states met in Maryland and went on record as favoring a revision of the Articles of Confederation? *Annapolis Convention (66-67)*
10. Where did most Americans want political power to remain? *At the state and local levels (67)*

Questions on the Articles of Confederation

1. Why did the states enter into a league of friendship with each other? *For their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare (39)*
2. How could Congress raise money for its common treasury? *Money was to be supplied by the states in proportion to the value of all land within each state. (41)*
3. According to the Articles of Confederation, who inclined the hearts of the legislatures to approve the Articles of Confederation? *The Great Governor of the World (46)*

Lesson 13

1. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet? *1787 (68)*
2. What policy did the delegates follow regarding publicity? *They agreed to keep their deliberations secret. (68)*
3. What was the compromise reached about the makeup of Congress? *The number of representatives from each state in the House would be based upon population, but each state would have two senators (69-70)*

4. What compromise did delegates agree to regarding the office of president? *Strictly enumerating and limiting his powers, allowing Congress to override his veto, and making him subject to impeachment and removal from office (70)*
5. What compromises did the convention reach about counting enslaved people and ending the importation of enslaved people? *Three-fifths of the number of the enslaved population would be counted for both representation and taxation. The importation of people to enslave could end no sooner than 1808. (70-71)*
6. What did most Americans believe about the strength of the central government? *It should be strong enough to do what it needed to do, but not so strong that it threatened the rights and freedoms of the states and of individual Americans. (71)*
7. Who retained all powers not expressly delegated to the federal government? *The states and the people (73)*
8. Explain how the Constitution separates powers in relation to the military. *The president is the commander in chief, but Congress has the power to declare war. (73)*
9. What have the newspaper articles James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote to encourage the adoption of the Constitution come to be called? *The Federalist or The Federalist Papers (74)*
10. What are the four reasons the lesson lists to explain why the Constitution has been successful? *The framers tried to create a document that would continue to work in changing circumstances; they tried to make the will of the people paramount and to limit the powers of government; they based it on ideals of fairness and equality under the law; it has flexibility and can be amended when needed. (75)*

Questions on *The Federalist* Number 2

1. What does Jay say the people must cede or give up to give the government power? *Some of their natural rights (47)*
2. Jay says that if it was the design of Providence for the people to be united to each other by the strongest ties, it should never be split into what? *A number of unsocial, jealous, and alien sovereignties. (48)*
3. Jay said that many of the men who composed the convention had become highly distinguished by what? *Their patriotism, virtue, and wisdom. (49)*

Questions on Comments at the Virginia Ratifying Convention

1. What phrase would Patrick Henry prefer to “We the people”? *We the states (51)*
2. What does Henry say is more important than how your trade may be increased and how you are to become a great and powerful people? *How your liberties can be secured (51)*

3. Which do you think is more important: the protection and provision of a powerful central government or the protection of individual rights and freedoms? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 14

1. Freedom of religion is guaranteed in which amendment to the Constitution? *The First Amendment (77)*
2. The signers of the Mayflower Compact stated that they had undertaken their voyage for what three reasons? *The glory of God, advancement of the Christian faith, honor of their king and country (77)*
3. The vision of Governor John Winthrop who was leader of the Massachusetts Bay colony was for that colony to be what? *A city on a hill (77)*
4. What colonial document stated that there should be an orderly and decent government established according to God? *The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut of 1639 (77)*
5. What did the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 list as necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind? *Religion, morality, and knowledge (78)*
6. What did Congress call for immediately after passing the First Amendment in 1789? *A day of thanksgiving to God (78)*
7. In what government building did Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison attend church services? *The House of Representatives Chamber (78)*
8. What was the religious denomination of George Washington? *Episcopalian (79)*
9. What did John Adams believe had preserved his family? *Religion (79)*
10. Which colony did Roger Williams found with the purpose of having more complete religious liberty? *Rhode Island (79)*

Questions on “The Religious Roots of Freedom”

1. What did the House of Representatives do on the day after the First Amendment passed? *Passed a resolution calling for a day of national prayer and thanksgiving. (60)*
2. What did George Washington proclaim to be the duty of all nations? *To acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor (61)*
3. In what document did Thomas Jefferson mention a “wall of separation”? In what year did he write it? How many years had it been since the First Amendment had been adopted? *A letter to the Baptists of Connecticut; 1802; 13 (62)*

Lesson 15

1. The Preamble of the Constitution states that the source of American government is who? *The people (82)*

- The people of America entered into a covenant with whom? *With each other and with those who serve in government (82)*
- How many of the writers of the Constitution were immigrants or descendants of immigrants? *All of them (83)*
- What did the framers of the Constitution mean by a more perfect union? *A union that was better, stronger, and more likely to last (83)*
- How did the Constitution establish justice? *It called for a national system of law and courts not previously provided for in the Articles of Confederation. (84)*
- Why did the Constitution need to ensure domestic tranquility? *We could not live successfully in a society characterized by frequent turmoil. (84)*
- What is the meaning of the phrase “provide for the common defense”? *Defense of the homeland (84)*
- What is the meaning of the phrase “the general welfare”? *The general well-being of the country (84)*
- To what two critical issues have modern commentators applied the Preamble’s reference to “our posterity”? *Abortion and environmental policy (85)*
- What do you believe is the responsibility of the people of one generation to those who come after them? *Answers can vary.*
- Who is responsible for drawing the boundaries for a state’s congressional districts? *The state legislature (92)*
- What is gerrymandering and what is the origin of the term? *Drawing oddly-shaped district lines for political advantage; a district created in Massachusetts while a Governor Gerry was in office (93)*
- Name at least two guidelines that Congress and the courts have established for how legislatures should pursue redistricting. *Answers may include two of these: Districts should have as even a population distribution as possible; be contiguous; have compactness; maintain community identity (93)*

Questions on *Wesberry v. Sanders*

- What does *Wesberry v. Sanders* state is too important in our free society to be stripped of judicial protection? *The right to vote (86)*
- To say that a vote is worth more in one district than in another would cast aside the principle of a House of Representatives elected how? *“By the People” (86)*
- What character traits in members of state legislatures do you think would help to resolve redistricting problems? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 3 Quiz

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. f (61) | 6. j (69-70) |
| 2. b (61) | 7. c (74) |
| 3. i (65) | 8. h (77) |
| 4. a (65) | 9. d (82) |
| 5. e (68) | 10. g (84) |

Unit 4

Lesson 16

- Why is the longest section of the Constitution devoted to Congress? *Because the framers expected it to be the closest to and most representative of the people and the most important and most powerful part of the new national government (89)*
- What are the constitutional qualifications for serving in the House? *25 years old, a citizen for seven years, a resident of the state he or she represents (90)*
- What is the length of a congressman’s term in office? *Two years (90)*
- How is a House seat filled that is made vacant by death or resignation? *The governor calls a special election (90)*
- What is apportionment? *The process of determining how many congressmen each state has (90)*
- The number of congressmen a state receives in the House of Representatives is based on what? *State population (90)*
- Today the permanent size of the House of Representatives is how many members? *435 (91)*

Lesson 17

- Why is the Senate considered the more prestigious house of Congress? *It has fewer members; senators serve six-year terms (96)*
- What are the constitutional qualifications for serving in the Senate? *30 years old, an American citizen for nine years, a resident of the state he or she represents (96)*
- How long are all Senate terms now? *Six years (96)*
- What is the result of the staggered election of senators? *One-third of the seats are elected every two years. (96)*
- Under the original Constitution, who chose U.S. senators? *State legislatures (97)*
- Which amendment to the Constitution changed the way senators are elected? What year did it take effect? *17th Amendment; 1914 (97)*
- In most states, how is a Senate seat filled when a senator has died or resigned? *The governor appoints someone to fill the seat until the next congressional election. (97-98)*
- What makes up the advice and consent role of the Senate? *Approving treaties and presidential appointments (98-99)*
- Does the president have the right to remove an appointee without the Senate’s approval? *Yes (99)*
- What is a recess appointment? *An appointment that the president makes while Congress is in recess (100)*

Questions on the Election of Hattie Caraway

- How and why did Hattie Caraway first become a senator? *The governor of Arkansas appointed her after her husband died. (88)*

2. What issue excited voters in Arkansas at that time? *Taxes (89)*
3. Hattie Caraway was the first woman to do what? *Be elected to serve in the U.S. Senate (89)*

Lesson 18

1. In what two ways is the word *Congress* used in American government? *America's two legislative bodies and a particular two-year period in which Congress meets (101)*
2. The meetings of Congress in a given year are called a what? *A session (101)*
3. Originally, when did a session of Congress convene? What is the usual modern date for the convening of Congress? *Congress originally convened on the first Monday in December (101); now Congress usually convenes on January 3 (102)*
4. When does a lame-duck session of Congress occur? *The period between an election and when the new Congress begins (102)*
5. What is the term used for compelling members to come to the chamber to conduct business? *A quorum call (103)*
6. What publication reports the proceedings of the House and the Senate? *Congressional Record (104)*
7. What did C-SPAN begin telecasting in 1979? *Proceedings of the U.S. House of Representatives (104)*
8. Define the franking privilege. *A congressman's privilege of sending mail at government expense (105)*
9. When Congress votes itself a pay raise, when can it go into effect? *After the next congressional election (105)*
10. When is a senator or representative immune from being arrested for any charge except treason, felony, or breach of the peace? *While attending a session of Congress or while going to or returning from such sessions (106)*

Lesson 19

1. Why is it unusual for a salaried or wage-earning man or woman to be elected to Congress? *They usually don't have the time or money to conduct a long campaign. (108)*
2. What is the term for a seat in which the incumbent often has no or only token opposition? *Safe seat (109)*
3. Define term limits. *A maximum number of terms or years that an elected official can serve (109)*
4. What is a freshman member of Congress? *A senator or representative who is serving his first term (110)*
5. According to the lesson, what is the most obvious work that a senator or congressman does? *Considering and voting on legislation that comes before them on the chamber floor (110)*
6. Name two things a senator or congressman might do for a constituent. *Help with a problem involving a federal agency; provide passes to the visitor gallery if the constituent is planning to visit Washington (110)*
7. What is an international trip members of Congress make to meet with foreign political leaders, visit troops, or engage in fact-finding work? *A junket (110)*

8. What is a congressional delegation trip? *Several members of Congress traveling together (111)*
9. What former president sold his extensive library to Congress? *President Thomas Jefferson (111)*
10. Where must applicants for official copyright send copies of their work? *Library of Congress (111)*

Questions on "On a Visit to the Senate When He Was Twelve"

1. How did Adams describe senators? *They were a species; they all wore an air; they were Roman. (90)*
2. How did Adams feel when he visited the Senate? *At ease (90)*
3. What would you most like to visit on a trip to the Capitol? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 20

1. The founding fathers feared the influence of factions. What do we call those factions today? *Political parties (113)*
2. Early representatives and senators who favored a strong central government took what name? *Federalists (113)*
3. Those who promoted the power of the states and favored strictly limiting the power of the central government took what name? *Republicans (113)*
4. What two political parties that formed before the Civil War continue to be the most powerful today? *Republicans and Democrats (114)*
5. Name the four political party leaders in the House and Senate. *Majority leader and minority leader and their assistants the majority whip and the minority whip (114)*
6. When is the speaker of the House elected? *At the beginning of every new Congress (114)*
7. Who is the president of the Senate? *The vice president of the United States (115)*
8. What office did the framers of the Constitution create to preside in the Senate in the absence of the vice president? *The president pro tempore (115)*
9. What do House and Senate committees do? *Study bills, conduct investigations, and hear testimony. (116)*
10. Who chooses all of the committee chairmen? *The majority party (118)*

Questions on "Party Terrorism"

1. What does the author call the "perpetual menace of free institution"? *Party-spirit, inflamed into ferocity, lost to reason and the moral sense (91)*
2. What profound and perilous mistake does the author say that many citizens make? *To support their party under all circumstances lest the party should lose ground and be defeated (92)*
3. Discuss your view on the state of political parties in the U.S. today. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 4 Quiz

1. b (90)
2. c (91)
3. d (93)
4. a (96)
5. c (98-99)
6. b (102)
7. d (105-106)
8. c (109)
9. a (110)
10. c (115)

Assignments for *Mornings on Horseback*

Answers to the first three questions should total at least one page. None of these questions involve “right or wrong” answers. Our suggested answers to questions 1 and 3 give possible themes and main points for their answers, but the student should have written at greater length than these answers.

1. What are other influences in Theodore Roosevelt’s life that we did not mention in the literary analysis? *Other influences on Theodore Roosevelt include: his Harvard years; his first wife and later her loss; his father’s role in politics; his involvement with his father’s and his own efforts on behalf of the poor; his friends in the West; other answers possible*
2. What influences in Theodore Roosevelt’s life can you relate to? How do similar influences impact your life? *Answers will vary.*
3. List five values of Roosevelt’s family that you think shaped him into a passionate leader. *Possible answers include: hard work, commitment, duty toward the less fortunate, intellectual curiosity, loyalty, willingness to initiate/take action; other answers possible*
4. Student is to write a one-half- to one-page summary and review of *Mornings on Horseback*.

Unit 5

Lesson 21

1. Where must revenue bills originate? *The House (121)*
2. What four steps does the clerk of the House of Representatives perform when a representative puts a bill in the hopper or introduces a bill using the eHopper? *Assigns it a number, labels it with the sponsor’s name, sends it to the Government Publishing Office for publication, and lists it in the Congressional Record. (122)*
3. What are the four forms that legislation may take? *A bill, a joint resolution, a concurrent resolution, a simple resolution (122)*
4. What is the difference between an authorization bill and an appropriation bill? *An authorization bill legally establishes or continues a program, agency or department, while an appropriation bill funds it. (122)*
5. Give two examples of programs Congress considers to be mandatory. *Social Security, Medicare (123)*
6. Who has a great deal of power in deciding which bills a committee will consider? *The committee chairman (123)*

7. What happens in a markup session? *Committee members go over every aspect of a bill and mark it up with proposed changes. (124)*
8. What does it mean for a bill to be voted out or reported out? *A majority of a committee has voted for it and it goes to the entire House or Senate (124)*
9. Who are lobbyists and what do they do? *Lobbyists are representatives of groups and organizations. They seek to influence laws and policies. (124)*
10. If you could work as a lobbyist in Washington, what group or organization would you want to represent? Why? *Answers may vary.*

Lesson 22

1. Name three ways that one of the houses of Congress can vote on a bill. *Voice vote, physically go to different sides of the chamber, roll call (127)*
2. When either the House or the Senate passes a bill, what happens next? *It goes to the other chamber where the entire process begins again. (129)*
3. What happens if the second chamber makes any amendments to a bill? *It goes to a conference committee. (129)*
4. What is a conference committee and what happens there? *A conference committee is made up of members of both houses. They come up with a form of the legislation that it recommends to both houses. (129)*
5. What happens when a bill passes in the same form in both the House and the Senate? *Congress sends it to the president. (129)*
6. What happens during a filibuster? What do senators hope to gain by a filibuster? *One or more senators who oppose a bill gain control of the floor and talk and talk. They want to prevent a vote. (129)*
7. What is cloture? *A rule that allows for a vote to end a debate (130)*
8. What happens when Congress passes an unfunded mandate? *Congress creates new requirements for states and localities to follow but does not provide the funding necessary to meet those requirements. (131)*
9. What are the three options that a president has when Congress passes a bill and sends it to him? (1) *To sign it, (2) to veto it and return it to Congress, (3) a pocket veto, which is to hold it for ten days without signing it (131-132)*
10. What happens after Congress passes a proposed amendment to the Constitution? *It goes to the archivist of the United States, who submits it to the states for them to consider for ratification. (132)*

Lesson 23

1. What are duties and imposts? *Taxes on items being imported into the country (133)*
2. Give three examples of items an American may have to pay an excise tax on when they purchase them. *Answers will vary but may include: tobacco, the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, jewelry, expensive boats, luxury items (134)*
3. What is the difference between the terms *annual budget deficit* and *national debt*? *When the federal government spends more than it takes in through revenues in a given year, this creates an annual budget deficit. The accumulation of deficits over the years has created the national debt. (134)*
4. With whom does Congress regulate trade or commerce? *With foreign nations, among the states, and with native nations (134)*
5. What body has the authority to declare war? *Congress (135)*
6. Why must military appropriations last no more than two years? *The framers of the Constitution did not want to fund a standing army that could be a threat to domestic or international peace (135)*
7. What are state militias now called? *National Guard (136)*
8. What federal district does Congress govern? *The District of Columbia (136)*
9. What major role has the Supreme Court played in relation to the “Necessary and Proper” clause? *Deciding whether laws Congress has passed are within the bounds of its constitutional authority. (136-137)*
10. Who makes up the federal bureaucracy? *Unelected officials and employees who work in the federal government (137)*

Lesson 24

1. What did the Constitution forbid before 1808? *Congress could not ban the importation of enslaved people before 1808. (138)*
2. What is a writ of habeas corpus? *A statement by an arresting authority explaining why it is holding a person in custody (138)*
3. What president suspended writs of habeas corpus because the Confederate states were in rebellion? *Abraham Lincoln (138)*
4. What is a bill of attainder? *A law which declares someone to be guilty without giving the person the right to a trial (138-139)*
5. What is an ex post facto law? *A law declaring an act to be a crime after someone has committed the deed (139)*
6. What amendment changed the taxes that Congress could impose? *16th Amendment (139)*
7. What must happen before any money can be spent from the federal treasury? *Congress must enact specific appropriations (139)*
8. Why did the framers of the Constitution forbid office holders from accepting gifts, titles, offices, or money from foreign rulers or states? *They saw the problems associated*

with these practices in Great Britain and other European countries and they wanted those in government not to become beholden to foreign powers. (140)

9. What limitation does the Constitution place on states in regard to foreign governments? *A state may not make a treaty with a foreign country, nor may it engage in war, except that, if a state is invaded or threatened, the governor can mobilize the militia until the national government can respond. (140)*
10. How did Jesus respond to the disciples of the Pharisees and the Herodians who asked Him a question about a tax? *“Then render to Caesar the things that are Caesar’s; and to God the things that are God’s.” (141)*

Lesson 25

1. What does “to be impeached” mean? *To be accused of wrongdoing (142)*
2. What government body used impeachment to challenge the fitness of royal officials to continue in office? *The British Parliament (142)*
3. What is the role of the House in an impeachment case? What is the role of the Senate? *The House can bring articles of impeachment by a simple majority vote. The Senate sits as the jury in an impeachment trial. (143)*
4. What does the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” mean? *This is a matter of debate. Some say it refers to any offenses for which the legal system might indict someone in a court of law. Others say it means wrongs related to the office which the accused person holds, actions which are a violation of the public trust and a misuse of the powers of the office. (143)*
5. The penalty for impeachment cannot extend further than what? *Removal from office and disqualification from holding any other office of trust in the United States government (143)*
6. What kind of officials have been impeached? *Presidents, a senator, a cabinet member, federal judges, an associate justice of the Supreme Court (143)*
7. What was the result when the Senate tried President Andrew Johnson after the House impeached him? *The Senate fell one vote short of the two-thirds majority needed to convict Johnson. (145)*
8. The House of Representatives impeached President Bill Clinton on what two charges? *Obstruction of justice and perjury (145)*
9. Who is the only president to have been impeached twice? *President Donald Trump (145)*
10. What did President Richard Nixon do to avoid being impeached? *He resigned as president. (147)*

Unit 5 Quiz

1. f (121)
2. e (122)
3. j (122)
4. a (129)
5. h (129)
6. b (134)
7. i (134)
8. g (138)
9. d (143)
10. c (145-146)

First Government Exam — Units 1-5

1. d (11)
2. g (96)
3. j (68)
4. a (3)
5. b (77)
6. i (102)
7. f (15)
8. c (98-99)
9. e (91)
10. h (61)
11. n (50)
12. p (49)
13. m (32-33)
14. s (38)
15. t (61)
16. r (122)
17. k (45)
18. l (134)
19. o (121)
20. q (82)
21. w (9)
22. y (13)
23. u (145)
24. v (115)
25. x (129)

Unit 6

Lesson 26

1. What are the qualifications in the Constitution for becoming president? *A natural born citizen, at least 35 years old, and have resided in the U.S. for at least 14 years (151)*
2. What is the difference between a primary and a caucus? *A primary is an election in which candidates from the same party run against each other and voters choose from among them. A caucus is a local meeting at which those registered as Republicans or Democrats vote on whom they support. (152)*
3. What can a superdelegate do at the Democratic Party national convention? *Vote for whomever they wish when they get to the convention (152)*
4. What is a party platform? *A series of position statements that express a party's official stand on a number of issues (152)*
5. What is the intended purpose of the Presidential Campaign Fund? *To limit the influence of money in presidential campaigns (153)*
6. What was the original plan for how the electoral college was to work? *Each elector was to vote for two people. The person who received the majority became president; the person with the second-highest total became vice president. (154)*
7. What happened as a result of the fiasco after the 1800 election? *Congress passed and the states ratified the 12th Amendment, which created the system we follow today. (154-155)*
8. How did the 12th Amendment create the system that Americans now use to elect a president? *Electors vote separately for president and vice president. (155)*
9. How is it possible for a candidate to lose the national popular vote but win the electoral vote? *By carrying just enough states to receive a majority of electoral votes (157)*

10. What does the Electoral Count Reform Act of 2022 make clear? *That the vice president merely presides over the meeting and has no authority to accept or reject the validity of electors or their votes (158)*

Questions on “Running for and Holding Public Office”

1. If you wrote a letter to a member of your state's legislature, what would be the topic? *Answers will vary.*
2. Do you think you would like to run for office someday? Give two reasons why or why not? *Answers will vary.*
3. If you did run for office, what office would it be and why? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 27

1. As of 2023, who was the youngest person to become president? *Theodore Roosevelt (159)*
2. What fraction of presidents have served in the military? *About half (160)*
3. Who was elected president the most number of times and how many times was he elected? *Franklin Roosevelt was elected four times. (161)*
4. What was the annual salary set for the president as of 2023? *\$400,000 (162)*
5. Who usually decides who will fill the vice presidential spot on his party's ticket? *A party's presidential nominee (163)*
6. What was a big question when William Henry Harrison died and John Tyler took the office? *Whether the vice president actually became president or only carried out the president's duties (163)*
7. Today who is next in the line of succession after the vice president? *Speaker of the House (164)*
8. What happened after the assassination of John Kennedy in 1963 that prompted the adoption of the 25th Amendment? *The United States had no vice president for 14 months (164)*
9. What happens if the president notifies the speaker of the House and the president pro tempore of the Senate that he is unable to carry out the duties of the office? *The vice president becomes acting president. (164)*
10. Which presidents nominated people to fill the office of vice president during the 1970s? *Nixon and Ford (165)*

Lesson 28

1. Why did the founders want civilian oversight of the U.S. armed forces? *The founders did not want a powerful standing army answerable only to itself that might compete with the civilian government for control of the country. (166)*
2. How is the war-making authority of the federal government an example of the separation of powers? *Congress has the power to declare war, but the operation of the armed forces in the field is under the oversight of the president. (166)*

3. In how many conflicts has Congress formally declared war? *Five (166)*
4. In recent years, how has Congress authorized the president to deploy troops? *Authorizations for Use of Military Force (AUMF) (167)*
5. What did the Tonkin Gulf Resolution authorize the president to do? *To use military force to support South Vietnam and other countries with whom the U.S. had treaty obligations (167)*
6. What law did Congress pass in an attempt to limit a president's ability to deploy troops? *The War Powers Act (167)*
7. A resolution by what organization prompted President Truman to send American troops into Korea in 1950? *United Nations Security Council (169)*
8. What was significant about the Authorizations for Use of Military Force (AUMF) that Congress passed in 2001? *For the first time, a congressional resolution named organizations and persons in addition to nations as legitimate targets of attack. (169)*
9. What is the term that describes the president's role in carrying on diplomatic relations with other countries? *Head of state or chief of state (169)*
10. What are two types of documents that a president might sign with leaders of other countries? *Treaties and executive agreements (170)*

Questions on the Tonkin Gulf Resolution

1. The Tonkin Gulf Resolution begins with a statement of its purpose. Its purpose was to promote what? *The maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia (99)*
2. The resolution stated that Congress approved and supported the determination of the president, as commander in chief, to do what? *To take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression (99)*
3. When was the Tonkin Gulf Resolution to expire? *When the president determined that the peace and security of the area was reasonably assured or when terminated earlier by Congress (100)*

Questions on the Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq

1. What did the United States forge in 1990 in response to Iraq's war of aggression against and illegal occupation of Kuwait? *A coalition of nations (101)*
2. What is the name of the organization whose members bore responsibility for attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001? *Al Qaida (102)*
3. How often was the president to submit to Congress a report on matters relevant to this joint resolution? *At least once every 60 days (106)*

Lesson 29

1. How many federal civilian employees worked for the United States in 2022? *About 2.8 million (172)*
2. Once Congress establishes a program is it easy or difficult to end it? *Extremely difficult (173)*
3. What 1883 act of Congress protected several thousand federal employees from political dismissal? *Pendleton Civil Service Act (173)*
4. How many persons are on the president's personal and official staff? *About 4,000 (173)*
5. Which president created the Executive Office of the President? *Franklin Roosevelt (174)*
6. What three-member panel reports, reviews, and makes recommendations about the economy? *Council of Economic Advisers (174)*
7. What body, made up of the vice president, some cabinet officers, and other selected officials, advises the president on foreign relations? *National Security Council (174)*
8. What tool can a president use to implement an agenda without waiting for Congress to pass a law? *Executive orders (175)*
9. The lesson mentions meaningful contributions that several presidents made after leaving the White House. Tell about one of these. *Answers will vary. (177)*
10. What power of the president might be considered judicial? *Pardon or reprieve (178)*

Lesson 30

1. What happens when there is no majority in the electoral college? *The House of Representatives selects the president. (179)*
2. What can Congress and the president do when Congress sends the president legislation he does not approve? *The president can veto legislation Congress passes, but Congress can override a veto with a two-thirds majority for the bill to become law. (179)*
3. What are the roles of Congress and the president concerning war? *Congress declares war, while the president is commander in chief of the military forces. (179)*
4. What is the president's annual message to Congress called? In what month does he give it? *The State of the Union; January (180-181)*
5. A State of the Union address in the 1840s contributed to what historic event? *The California gold rush (181)*
6. Why does a president's administration select one cabinet member who does not attend the State of the Union? *To maintain the line of presidential succession in case a national emergency occurs (181)*
7. What might a president do to make the case for his proposals to Congress and the American people? *Make speeches to influence public opinion, issue statements to the press, use his influence with individual members of Congress (182)*

8. What is the term for when Congress and the president become hardened in their opposition to each other? *Gridlock (182)*
9. Name a key factor in President Lyndon Johnson's decision not to run for reelection in 1968. *Opposition by Democrats in Congress to his Vietnam War policies (183)*
10. What is the idea of a presidential line-item veto? What happened after Congress passed a law giving that power to the president? *Enabling a president to veto certain sections of a bill without his having to veto the entire bill. The Supreme Court struck down the line-item veto as unconstitutional. (184)*
3. What messages other than the ones we listed do you think Coolidge wanted the reader to take away? *Belief in God and respect for the Bible. Hard work brings rewards. Greatness requires sacrifices. There is much joy in the simple life. Other answers possible.*
4. Student is to write a one-half to one page summary and review of *The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge*.

Unit 7

Lesson 31

Questions on James K. Polk's 1848 Annual Message to Congress

1. Polk expressed the gratitude of the nation to whom? *The Sovereign Arbiter of All Human Events (107)*
2. Polk mentioned a treaty of peace with what country? *Mexico (108)*
3. Polk said that citizen soldiers were drawn from all professions and pursuits before listing seven specific occupations. What were they? *Farmers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers (109)*

Unit 6 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. b (151) | 6. d (167) |
| 2. d (152) | 7. c (174) |
| 3. d (161) | 8. c (175) |
| 4. c (164) | 9. a (180-181) |
| 5. b (167) | 10. d (182) |

Assignments for *The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge*

Answers to the first three questions should total at least one page. None of these questions involve "right or wrong" answers. Our suggested answers here give possible themes and main points for their answers, but the student should have written at greater length than these answers.

1. Why do you think the perception of Coolidge is so different from how he reveals himself in this book? *He was not flashy, so people tend to ignore him. People are quick to make assumptions. People do not give a lot of attention to what he actually thought or said. He is overshadowed by more dramatic presidents and administrations. People who don't say much are often misjudged. Other answers possible.*
2. What contrasts do you see between Coolidge and the popular mindset of the 1920s? *Coolidge was conservative, content with a simple life, trying to do his duty, interested in serving others. The 1920s are known for excess, the accumulation of wealth, the pursuit of the flashy, sophisticated, and fast-paced life. Other answers possible.*

1. The Constitution mentions heads of executive departments. What term do we use for that group of people today? *The cabinet (187)*
2. What department oversees U.S. relations with other countries? *The State Department (188)*
3. Who was America's first secretary of state? *Thomas Jefferson (188)*
4. Name two common ways that average Americans interact with the state department. *Answers may include passports, visas, travel advisories. (188)*
5. What was the Marshall Plan? *An effort proposed by George Marshall to encourage American public and private investment to help rebuild Europe after World War II (189)*
6. What department oversees the economic life of the nation? *The Treasury Department (189)*
7. What two entities produce coins and paper currency? *The U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (189)*
8. What agency collects taxes within the United States? *The Internal Revenue Service (189)*
9. What was the original name of the Department of Defense under George Washington? *Department of War (190)*
10. The highest ranking members of the U.S. military are called what? *Joint Chiefs of Staff (190)*

Questions on the Letter from an Anonymous Veteran

1. To whom did the veteran send his letter? *The Secretary of the Treasury (111)*
2. What bothered the soldier's conscience? *That he took two loaves of bread when he was only supposed to take one. (111)*
3. How long after the incident did he send the money? *36 years (111)*

Lesson 32

1. What is the title given to the head of the Department of Justice? *Attorney general (192)*
2. Which officials represent the federal government in cases before the U.S. Supreme Court? *Solicitor general and his assistants (192)*

3. What do the letters FBI stand for and what is the responsibility of this agency within the Department of Justice? *Federal Bureau of Investigation. It investigates threats of terrorism and foreign intrigue against the country and alleged violations of federal law. (193)*
4. What department is responsible for protecting the natural environment, developing natural resources, and managing national parks? *Department of the Interior (194)*
5. What is the purpose of the Bureau of Indian Affairs? *To maintain the federal government's relations with native nations, tribes, and communities (194)*
6. What is one area of controversy in the Interior Department's responsibilities? *Management of the oil, natural gas, and mineral reserves on federal lands (194)*
7. What does the Department of Agriculture do to foods that U.S. farmers produce and that importers bring into the country? *Inspects and grades it (195)*
8. What agency within the Department of Agriculture administers the 4-H program? *Cooperative Extension Service (195)*
9. What is a controversial area regarding work of the Department of Agriculture? *Farm subsidies and price supports (195)*
10. Define parity. *Parity is the minimum price farmers receive which is based on the price farmers received in a good previous year, adjusted for inflation. (196)*

Lesson 33

1. What is one major function of the Commerce Department that happens every ten years? *Conducting the census (198)*
2. What is the purpose of the National Institute of Standards and Technology? *To establish accurate weights and measures and make sure businesses follow these standards. (198)*
3. What are the purposes of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration? *Issue weather forecasts, disseminate weather data, and conduct research in the seas and skies. (198)*
4. What is the purpose of the Labor Department? *To protect the rights of American workers (199)*
5. Why did Congress create the Department of Housing and Urban Development? *To provide the means for people to have safe, affordable housing and for cities to have more attractive and functional downtown areas (199)*
6. What is the belief behind HUD's mission of encouraging homeownership? *That people who own their homes will maintain their property and have a major investment that will help them financially. (199)*
7. List the nicknames of the three federally-chartered investment corporations involved in helping more money be available for home mortgages. *Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae (200)*
8. How is HUD involved in making rental property more available to the poor? *It provides rent subsidies to apartment owners who rent to low income families. (200)*

9. What is an infrastructure? *The basis or foundation upon which a system operates (201)*
10. What percentage of highway construction costs does the federal government pay? *Up to 90 percent. (202)*

Questions on the Panel Discussion with Southern California's Faith-Based Leaders

1. What does Carson say has been the bulwark of America since her inception? *Faith (112)*
2. Why does Carson say that churches are in a unique position to tackle homelessness? *Because they can develop real, personal relationships with suffering brothers and sisters (113)*
3. What new HUD rule did Carson announce? *Equal participation of faith-based organizations in HUD programs and activities (114)*

Lesson 34

1. What federal department accounts for about one-fourth of federal spending? *Department of Health and Human Services (203)*
2. What are Medicare and Medicaid? *Medicare funds health care for elderly Americans; Medicaid helps states pay for health care for low-income families (203)*
3. Who is the head of the Public Health Service? *The surgeon general (204)*
4. When was the Department of Energy created? *1977 (205)*
5. What special interest group did politicians try to please by creating the Department of Education? *National Education Association (NEA) (205)*
6. How has the Department of Education changed the oversight of the field of education? *It has significantly extended the reach of the federal government into a field over which the states had sovereignty for many decades. (205)*
7. What are some examples of benefits provided to military veterans? *Health care, mortgage loans, education benefits, pensions (206)*
8. What event in 2001 prompted a major rearranging of the federal government? *The September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. (206)*
9. What are some agencies now in the Department of Homeland Security that had once been in other departments? *Answers may include the Secret Service, the Customs Service, the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). (206)*
10. What agency leads the federal government's response to natural disasters? *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (207)*

Lesson 35

1. What independent agencies are under the oversight of Congress? *Library of Congress, Government Publishing Office, Government Accountability Office (208)*
2. What was the first independent agency created by Congress? *Interstate Commerce Commission (208)*
3. What is America's central bank? *The Federal Reserve System (209)*
4. What independent agency insures the deposits that people have in banks? *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (209)*
5. What agency provides assistance, information, and loans for businesses? *Small Business Administration (209)*
6. What three kinds of benefits does Social Security provide? *Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits (211)*
7. What independent agency oversees America's national space exploration program? *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (211)*
8. What is the function of the Central Intelligence Agency? *Finding out information that the government needs in order to maintain our security. (211)*
9. What independent agency maintains America's historic documents? *The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) (212)*
10. Give four examples, mentioned in Lesson 35, that have some characteristics of a private business and some aspects of a government agency. *Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), United States Postal Service (USPS), National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak), Conrail (213-214)*

Unit 7 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. e (187) | 6. g (200) |
| 2. i (188) | 7. d (203) |
| 3. h (192) | 8. f (206) |
| 4. b (194) | 9. c (209) |
| 5. j (198) | 10. a (213) |

Unit 8

Lesson 36

Define each term:

1. Magistrate—*Official who has limited judicial authority to issue search warrants, set bonds, and hear initial pleadings from suspects (218)*
2. Bond money (bail money)—*Money that an accused person guarantees to the court. It is a promise that the suspect will not run away if released and will appear at future court proceedings (218)*
3. Grand jury—*A specially called group of private citizens who decide if there is enough evidence to justify holding a trial (219)*
4. Indict—*To charge someone formally with a crime (219)*

5. Plea bargain—*An agreement between a prosecutor and a defendant in which the defendant pleads guilty in exchange for a lesser sentence (219)*
6. Acquittal—*Being found not guilty (219)*
7. Pretrial discovery—*The period before the trial when lawyers gather evidence, interview people they might call to testify, and exchange witness lists and the evidence they obtained (219)*
8. Deposition—*A pretrial interview given under oath that an attorney can introduce in court (219)*
9. Peremptory challenge—*An attorney's decision to reject a potential juror without having to state a reason (220)*
10. Appeals court—*A court that reviews the transcripts of cases brought to it but does not retry cases (221)*

Lesson 37

1. America's legal system developed largely from that of which country? *England (223)*
2. What court did the Constitution create? *The Supreme Court (224)*
3. What other federal courts has Congress created? *District courts, circuit courts of appeal, and specialty courts (224)*
4. How do people become federal judges? *The president nominates them and the Senate confirms them (224)*
5. How long may federal judges serve? *For life provided that he or she maintains good behavior (224)*
6. In 2023 what was the salary of the chief justice of the Supreme Court? *\$298,500 (225)*
7. What is the difference between criminal law and civil law? *Criminal law involves the investigation and prosecution of acts that the government has declared to be crimes. Civil law involves a dispute between two individuals or parties. (225)*
8. Why do federal courts hear cases involving ambassadors, ministers, and consuls? *The framers did not want the representatives of foreign governments harassed by state courts. (226)*
9. How is treason defined? *Making war against the United States or supporting an enemy of the United States by giving the enemy aid and comfort (227)*
10. How many treason trials have taken place in the United States? *Fewer than 30 (228)*

Lesson 38

1. What is the lowest level of the federal legal process? *District courts (229)*
2. What Senate committee holds hearings when a president nominates a federal judge? *The Senate Judiciary Committee (229)*
3. How has politics affected Senate confirmation of judges? *When a president from one party nominates a judge and the other party controls the Senate, the Senate may stall the nomination. This leaves the federal judgeship vacant for a time. (229-230)*

4. What are four kinds of specialty federal courts? *Court of International Trade, federal bankruptcy courts, Court of Federal Claims, U.S. Tax Court (230-231)*
5. The losing party in a federal district court case can appeal the verdict where? *A U.S. circuit court of appeals (231)*
6. Who heard appeals of cases in federal courts before Congress established the federal appeals court system? *Supreme Court justices (231)*
7. What courts hear appeals cases involving the military and veterans? *Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims (232)*
8. What is a senior federal judge? *A semiretired judge (232)*
9. How many judges usually hear a case in a federal circuit court of appeals? *Three (233)*
10. Where can parties who have lost their appeals in the federal circuit courts of appeal file a further appeal? *With the Supreme Court (233)*

Questions on the Grand Jury Indictment of McVeigh and Nichols

1. What was the name of the building that was destroyed? How many people died in the attack? *Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building; 168 (115)*
2. In which district court was this grand jury indictment issued? *Western District of Oklahoma (115)*
3. According to the indictment, what was the object of McVeigh's and Nichols' conspiracy? *To kill and injure innocent persons and to damage property of the United States. (116)*

Lesson 39

1. What are the only ways for a Supreme Court decision to be reversed? *By a later Supreme Court reversing an earlier decision, Congress passing a law, or the difficult process of amending the Constitution (234)*
2. How many persons sit on the Supreme Court? *Nine (234)*
3. What was the average age of Supreme Court justices as of 2023? *62 (234)*
4. What are the two main perspectives on how to interpret the Constitution? *Originalism and living constitution (235-236)*
5. What has come to be the primary task of the Supreme Court? *To determine whether federal and state laws are within the scope of the Constitution (236)*
6. About how many appeals of cases does the Supreme Court receive each year? *Over 7,000 (237)*
7. About how many of those cases does the court accept? *100 (237)*
8. When does the court's term begin? *The first Monday in October (238)*
9. What is the conference handshake? *Each justice shakes hands with every other justice, indicating that they all share the same purpose despite their differences. (238)*

10. What important principle does the Supreme Court use related to the precedent of previous Supreme Court decisions? *Stare decisis, which is Latin for "Let the decision stand" (239)*

Questions on "The U.S. Supreme Court"

1. Who was Alexis de Tocqueville? When did he visit the United States? *A French attorney; 1831 (119)*
2. What does de Tocqueville say are vested in the hands of the seven federal judges? *The peace, the prosperity, and the very existence of the Union (120)*
3. What does de Tocqueville suggest might happen if the Supreme Court was ever composed of imprudent or bad men? *The Union may be plunged into anarchy or civil war. (120)*

Lesson 40

1. What did Franklin Roosevelt propose doing after the Supreme Court struck down several laws? *To increase the number of justices on the Court to a maximum of 15 (241-242)*
2. On what basis did the Supreme Court uphold the Social Security law in *Helvering v. Davis*? *They found the Social Security law to be constitutional under the "general welfare" clause of the preamble. (242)*
3. How did Supreme Court decisions during the Great Depression affect congressional legislation? *Congress greatly expanded the areas in which it passed laws. (242)*
4. What phrase came out of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that upheld racial segregation? *"Separate but equal" (242)*
5. In the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, what constitutional principle did the Supreme Court declare that segregated public schools violated? *The 14th amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law (243)*
6. What acts did Congress pass in the mid-1960s that gave legal support to greater racial integration in American society? *The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (243)*
7. In what 1966 decision did the court say that certain procedures and safeguards for accused persons had to be in place? *Miranda v. Arizona (243)*
8. Why did the court rule in favor of Hobby Lobby in *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc*? *The requirements of the ACA created an undue religious burden on the owners and the Hobby Lobby company. (245)*
9. What did the four dissenting justices say in response to the same-sex marriage case of *Obergefell v. Hodges*? *That the majority, by ruling on the issue, engaged in judicial lawmaking (245)*
10. How do you think Christians should respond to Supreme Court decisions that challenge and demean the Christian faith? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on *McCulloch v. Maryland*

1. The *McCulloch v. Maryland* decision states that the U.S. government is acknowledged by all to be one of what kind of powers? *Enumerated powers* (121)
2. Who argued more than 200 cases before the Supreme Court, including the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*? *Daniel Webster* (125)
3. What was the Supreme Court's unanimous opinion about the law passed by the legislature of Maryland that imposed a tax on the Bank of the United States? *That it was unconstitutional and void* (127)

Unit 8 Quiz

1. T (218)
2. T (219)
3. F - *The American legal system developed largely from that of England.* (223)
4. T (224)
5. F - *The president nominates federal judges.* (224)
6. F - *The losing party in a federal district court may appeal the verdict to a U.S. circuit court of appeals.* (231)
7. F - *The number of persons on the Supreme Court is nine.* (234)
8. T (239)
9. T (243)
10. F - *The 1966 Supreme Court ruling that set forth proper procedures for law enforcement to use with accused persons was Miranda v. Arizona.* (243)

Unit 9

Lesson 41

1. What does it mean for a state to extend "full faith and credit" to the other states? *That each state must recognize and accept as valid legal actions taken in other states* (249)
2. What does the guarantee of privileges and immunities mean? *Scholars have generally interpreted it to mean that a state cannot discriminate against citizens of other states in terms of the legal rights and protection afforded to them.* (250)
3. What restrictions did the Constitution place on territories concerning their becoming states? *No new state could be formed within an existing state and no new state could be formed by joining two or more states or portions of states, unless Congress and the state legislatures involved agreed to it.* (250-251)
4. What document set the pattern for territories becoming states? *Northwest Ordinance* (251)
5. What area of the country became a state in a way that stretched the constitutional provisions? *The counties in northwest Virginia that became West Virginia* (251)
6. How did the U.S. Virgin Islands become a U.S. territory? *The U.S. purchased the territory from Denmark.* (252)

7. What form of government is guaranteed to the states? *A republican form* (252)
8. What majority of both houses of Congress must approve an amendment before Congress submits it to the states? *Two-thirds* (253)
9. What portion of the states must ratify an amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution? *Three-fourths* (253)
10. Why is an oath of office important? *There must not be any question regarding the loyalty of those who fill government positions at any level.* (255)

Questions on "Declaration of Conscience"

1. Senator Smith's speech was a criticism of the tactics of what senator? *Senator Joseph McCarthy* (128)
2. Senator Smith said that she spoke as a _____, _____, _____, and _____. *Republican, woman, United States senator, American* (128)
3. Senator Smith listed four basic principles of Americanism. What were they? *The right to criticize, the right to hold unpopular beliefs, the right to protest, the right of independent thought* (129)

Lesson 42

1. What member of the first Congress proposed 12 constitutional amendments for consideration? *James Madison* (257)
2. What does the Bill of Rights limit? *The power and intrusiveness of the federal government* (257)
3. Which president used the phrase "wall of separation between Church and State" in a letter? What did he mean by it? *President Thomas Jefferson; he used the phrase to describe his thinking that the wall was to protect the church from interference by the state.* (258)
4. In the 1960s, what practices in New York and Pennsylvania public schools did the Supreme Court declare to be unconstitutional? *A prayer required to be recited each day in New York and a required reading of at least ten verses from the Bible in Pennsylvania* (259)
5. What did Chief Justice William Rehnquist write regarding whether the phrase "one nation under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance is patriotic or religious? *Reciting the Pledge, or listening to others recite it, is a patriotic exercise, not a religious one; participants promise fidelity to our flag and our Nation, not to any particular God, faith, or church.* (260)
6. In what 2023 case did the Supreme Court rule unanimously that the U.S. Postal Service should have accommodated an employee who believed that he should not work on Sundays? *Groff v. DeJoy* (261-262)
7. In 1983 the Supreme Court ruled that which university was not entitled to tax-exempt status because its admission policies discriminated on the basis of race? *Bob Jones University* (262)

8. What kinds of expression does the First Amendment not protect? *Libel, slander, and speech that presents a clear and present danger to national security or public safety* (262)
9. In 1989 the Supreme Court ruled that what action was protected as a form of political expression? *Burning the American flag* (263)
10. Do you think the Supreme Court erred in any of the rulings mentioned in this lesson? If so, name one and tell why. *Answers will vary.*

Questions on the Exchange of Letters Between the Danbury Baptist Association and President Jefferson

1. The Danbury Baptist Association said that at all times and places religion is a matter between whom? *God and individuals* (133)
2. Since the American legislature should “make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,” Jefferson argued that this built what? *A wall of separation between church and state* (135)
3. When Jefferson said that he reciprocated their kind prayers, with what two phrases did he refer to God? *“The common father and creator of man”* (135)

Lesson 43

1. What did Thomas Jefferson say about the right to own and use guns? *“No free men shall ever be debarred the use of arms.”* (265)
2. What historical context did Noah Webster give in support of the right to bear arms? *European kingdoms routinely took guns away from the populace, which gave the government the upper hand.* (265)
3. What was the militia in the early United States? *A force of average citizens whom militia leaders organized into companies and who engaged in military exercises* (266)
4. Did the Second Amendment codify an existing right or create a new right? *It codified an existing, understood right that was not to be infringed.* (266)
5. What 2008 Supreme Court decision struck down a Washington, D.C., law? *District of Columbia v. Heller* (267)
6. What 2022 Supreme Court decision struck down a New York law? *New York State Rifle and Pistol Association Inc. v. Bruen* (268)
7. What can “red flag” laws do? *Attempt to identify those persons who are a significant danger to others or themselves* (268)
8. What gun rights organization was founded in 1871? *National Rifle Association* (269)
9. What gun-related legislation did Congress pass in 2022? *Bipartisan Safer Communities Act* (270)
10. What ideas for preventing gun-related deaths do you have after reading this lesson? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “A Time of Shame and Sorrow”

1. Whom did Kennedy quote when he said “there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet”? *Abraham Lincoln* (137)
2. What did Kennedy say we must admit the vanity of? *False distinctions among men* (137)
3. What did Kennedy say can neither ennoble nor enrich our lives? *Hatred or revenge* (138)

Lesson 44

1. What is the historical context for the Third Amendment? *The British practice of requiring colonists to house British troops* (272)
2. What does a judge or magistrate need in order to issue a warrant? *Probable cause which means the likelihood that investigators will find evidence which will lead to an arrest* (272)
3. Amendments Five through Eight protect the rights of whom? *People accused of a crime* (273)
4. Why is it important for every citizen, even those with criminal records, to be considered innocent of a crime until proven guilty? *Because a person might face a false accusation, the police or the justice system might feel pressure to obtain a conviction, or officials might bring the weight of the system to bear on an individual unfairly* (273)
5. What is double jeopardy? *Being tried for the same offense after being acquitted* (273)
6. What is due process? *Essential fairness, providing all persons the same legal process, including all procedures and safeguards* (273)
7. What 1972 Supreme Court decision dealt with the death penalty? *Furman v. Georgia* (275)
8. Do you believe that the death penalty is “cruel and unusual punishment”? *Answers will vary.*
9. What did Alexander Hamilton fear about the Bill of Rights? *He was afraid that the government might assume that if the Bill of Rights did not specifically list a particular right, the people did not have that right.* (275)
10. What does the Tenth Amendment say? *That powers not specifically delegated to the federal government by the Constitution nor specifically denied to the states by the Constitution remain with the states or the people* (276)

Lesson 45

1. What did the 13th Amendment do? Which states did Congress require to ratify it? *It abolished slavery and involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime. Ratification of the amendment was a condition that Congress placed on the former Confederate states for readmission to the Union.* (277)

2. What are the main provisions of the 14th Amendment? *It defines citizenship on both the state and national levels and forbids states from denying anyone life, liberty, or property without due process of law. (278)*
3. What did the 14th Amendment forbid former federal and state officeholders who had participated in the rebellion of the Confederacy from doing? *Holding office on either the federal or state level (278)*
4. List two examples of ways states hindered African Americans from voting even after the 15th Amendment became part of the Constitution. *Literacy tests and poll taxes (279)*
5. What political movement promoted the income tax as a way to generate government revenue and equalize the distribution of wealth? *Progressive Movement (279)*
6. The only amendment ever to be repealed concerned the prohibition of what? *The production, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages (280)*
7. What is your opinion about Prohibition? *Answers will vary.*
8. Would you have supported or opposed the 19th Amendment? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*
9. What discriminatory practice did the 24th Amendment outlaw? *Poll tax (281)*
10. Which amendment passed more quickly than any other and what did it do? *The 26th Amendment lowered the voting age to 18. (281)*
2. When Congress required the 11 former Confederate states to write new constitutions as a condition for readmission into the Union, what did they have to remove? What did they have to promise? *All sections defending slavery; their allegiance to the Union (286)*
3. All state constitutions establish what three branches of government? *Executive, legislative, and judicial (286)*
4. What are two major differences between state constitutions and the U.S. Constitution? *State constitutions are generally longer and more detailed. They have been rewritten and amended more often. (286)*
5. Whom does every state constitution mention? *God (286)*
6. What state has the shortest constitution with about 8,500 words? What state has the longest constitution at over 300,000 words? *Vermont (286); Alabama (287)*
7. About how many states wrote new constitutions after World War II? *One-fourth (286)*
8. In almost all states, the legislature may place amendments before whom? *The voters (287)*
9. Are voters more likely to vote on amendments to their state constitutions or to vote to elect officials? *To elect officials (287)*
10. What state, mentioned in the lesson, has one of the most difficult amendment processes? *Tennessee (288)*

Lesson 47

Questions on “Women Rejoice at Glad Tidings”

1. What organization was founded in 1920 to promote political education of women? *The League of Women Voters (139)*
2. To which historical figure did the article refer in describing the rapid spread of the news that the women’s suffrage amendment had ratified? *Paul Revere (139)*
3. What kind of school did the article say would be held in Keokuk, Iowa? *Citizenship school (140)*

Unit 9 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. h (251) | 6. a (265) |
| 2. e (252) | 7. d (273) |
| 3. j (253) | 8. c (276) |
| 4. b (257) | 9. f (280) |
| 5. i (257) | 10. g (281) |

Unit 10

Lesson 46

1. Where did the earliest state constitutions vest most governmental power? *In the hands of the legislatures (285)*
1. Where do state constitutions vest the lawmaking power of state governments? *In the legislature (289)*
2. What is every upper house in the state legislatures called? *State senate (289)*
3. State senators generally serve a term of how many years? *Four (289)*
4. State representatives generally serve a term of how many years? *Two (289)*
5. What is the most representative legislative body in the world based on population? *New Hampshire House of Representatives (289)*
6. What is unusual about the Nebraska state legislature? *It has one house instead of two (or is unicameral) and the elections are nonpartisan. (289-290)*
7. What does a referendum provision allow? *For a proposal to become law by a vote of the people (291)*
8. List three tasks that legislators do in addition to meeting in official sessions? *Attend committee meetings, investigate bills, handle requests by their constituents (291)*
9. What issue did the Supreme Court cases *Baker v. Carr* and *Reynolds v. Sims* address? *Apportionment of state legislative districts (293-294)*
10. What do you think are the pros and cons of low pay for legislators versus high pay? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on Joe Wright's Prayer

1. Where did Joe Wright deliver this prayer? *Kansas House of Representatives (141)*
2. What did Joe Wright quote from God's Word in the first paragraph? *"Woe to those who call evil good" (141)*
3. What did Joe Wright say that we have lost and inverted? *Our spiritual equilibrium and our values (141)*

Lesson 48

1. Who is the chief executive of a state? *Governor (296)*
2. A governor serves as the head of what military organization? *National Guard (297)*
3. In most states, what official holds the number two position in the executive branch? *Lieutenant governor (297)*
4. What does the absence of term limits give the governor? *More political power (298)*
5. What roles do governors fill that prepare them well for serving as president? *Overseeing a large government bureaucracy, dealing with a legislative body, and trying to put forth a vision (299)*
6. How many terms had Jimmy Carter served as governor of Georgia before he became president of the United States? *One (299)*
7. What future president was elected twice as governor of California? *Ronald Reagan (299)*
8. In what state office in Arkansas did Bill Clinton serve before being elected governor? *Attorney general (300)*
9. Who was the first governor of Texas to win election to consecutive four-year terms? *George W. Bush (300)*
10. Do you think governors should have the ability to exercise a line-item veto? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 49

1. What is meant by the term *red tape*? *Complicated channels of procedure (301)*
2. List three responsibilities of the secretary of state of South Dakota. *Maintain official records, oversee elections, handle applications for business licenses (301)*
3. What South Dakota official examines how state government spends funds in order to assure the process is accurate and efficient? *State auditor (302)*
4. What South Dakota official oversees public lands and administers revenue from them? *School and public lands commissioner (302)*
5. How does someone become a department secretary in South Dakota government? *The governor nominates them and the legislature confirms them (302)*
6. What is the role of the South Dakota Department of Corrections? *Manages state prison and parole systems, seeks to guide juvenile offenders on the right path, and provides opportunities to rehabilitate offenders (302)*

7. List four areas of responsibility of the South Dakota Department of Public Safety. *Highway safety, driver licensing, homeland security, state fire marshal (303)*
8. The Texas state supreme court has final appellate jurisdiction in what two types of cases? *Civil and juvenile (306)*
9. What Texas court holds final appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases? *The court of criminal appeals (307)*
10. How do people become judges in Texas? *All judges are elected in partisan elections except municipal judges. (307)*

Lesson 50

1. Why do state governments try to encourage economic growth? *In order to generate more revenue for the state and create more and better-paying jobs for its citizens (309)*
2. What kind of tax incentives do states sometimes offer a business? *No business or property taxes for a few years (309)*
3. What are three types of infrastructure that state governments provide to help businesses be successful? *Roads, bridges, utilities (309)*
4. States encourage strong connections between industry and the research facilities at the state's _____. *Universities (310)*
5. What tourist attraction in Arizona is funded through a mix of private and public contributions? *Biosphere 2 (310)*
6. Name two reasons that governors and state officials make official trips to foreign countries. *To recruit potential businesses and to open up new markets for products that companies in the state produce (310)*
7. How do hundreds of thousands of tourists arrive at Skagway, Alaska, each year? *By cruise ship (311)*
8. What do states print to promote tourism? *Road maps, vacation guides, brochures (311)*
9. What is the term used for the growing industry in which tourists visit farms and ranches? *Agritourism (311)*
10. What business would you like to start to benefit your state? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 10 Quiz

1. *executive, legislative, and judicial (286)*
2. *voters (287)*
3. *senate (289)*
4. *Nebraska (289-290)*
5. *lieutenant governor (297)*
6. *president (299)*
7. *auditor (302)*
8. *prisons (302)*
9. *infrastructure (309)*
10. *markets (310)*

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. f (164) | 9. d (203) | 17. p (206) |
| 2. j (286) | 10. e (234) | 18. n (280) |
| 3. b (188) | 11. o (152) | 19. m (187) |
| 4. h (209) | 12. r (175) | 20. q (309) |
| 5. i (289-290) | 13. t (219) | 21. w (257) |
| 6. c (167) | 14. l (239) | 22. u (251) |
| 7. a (218) | 15. k (180-181) | 23. x (243) |
| 8. g (297) | 16. s (253) | 24. y (167-168) |
| | | 25. v (276) |

Unit 11

Lesson 51

- When English settlers came to America, what did they divide the colonies into? What did they call the county law enforcement officer? *Counties; sheriff (315)*
- List four state-mandated functions that county officials carry out. *Answers should include four of these: administering state laws, issuing marriage licenses, selling hunting and fishing licenses, conducting elections, and (in many places) operating schools (315)*
- The county courthouse and county government offices are located in what city? *The county seat (316)*
- What is the most common form of county government in the U.S.? *Elected commission or board of supervisors (317)*
- What are the two other most common forms of county governments? *Commission-administrator and commission-executive/mayor (317)*
- What is a township? *A level of government for an area larger than a town or city but smaller than a county (318)*
- How many states have townships? *20 (318)*
- What level of government do people form to meet a specific need? *A special district (319)*
- What body usually oversees a special district? *An elected board (319)*
- If you were going to serve in your local government, in what way would you like to serve? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “From Homeschool to County Commission”

- Where and in what circumstances did Jordan Iwanyszyn’s grandfather grow up? *In Ukraine while it was under the control of the Soviet Union (144)*
- How did his grandfather’s experience affect Jordan? *It influenced Jordan’s understanding of freedom and motivated him to want to help preserve that freedom. (144)*
- What goals did Iwanyszyn work for while serving on the county commission? *Economic development and fiscal responsibility (145)*

- America has become more urban than it once was. List three advantages to living in an urban area and three advantages to living in a rural area. *Answers will vary.*
- What government entity incorporates villages, towns, and cities? *State legislatures (320)*
- A city charter is similar to what? *A constitution (321)*
- What was the first form of city government in America? *A democratic town meeting (321)*
- What was the first U.S. city to implement the commission plan for city government? *Galveston, Texas (321)*
- What is the most common form of city government today? *Council-manager plan (322)*
- What might a stadium authority do? *Plan, finance, construct, and operate a major sports facility (323)*
- Give an example of a type of business that might receive a franchise from a city. *Cable television company (323)*
- Give two examples of a consolidated government. *Answers may include: Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky; Denver-Denver County, Colorado; Jacksonville-Duval County, Florida (324)*
- What do supporters of consolidated government see as its benefits? *It eliminates duplication of services, provides better coordination of services, and enables more effective planning for growth. (324)*

Questions on the State of the City Address

- What did Mayor Reed say is the world’s busiest passenger airport? *Hartsfield Jackson Airport (147)*
- What company did Mayor Reed say moved hundreds of tech jobs back to North Avenue and to Peachtree Street in Atlanta? *Coca-Cola (147)*
- What four steps did Mayor Reed say that Atlanta needed to take to create a more inclusive and broader city and economy? *Ensure that Atlanta prospers in the economy of the future, open access to higher education, keep neighborhoods affordable and vibrant, support the city’s families (148)*

Lesson 53

- What profession helps communities, counties, states, and regions anticipate what growth a region can expect and what is the best way to plan for and handle that growth? *Urban planning (or urban planner) (325)*
- Who made the orderly plan of streets for Philadelphia? *William Penn (326)*
- Who made the plan for Washington, D.C.? *Pierre L’Enfant (326)*
- What planning movement culminated in the World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago? *City Beautiful movement (326)*

5. What is a planning commission and what does it recommend? *A board whose members are citizens appointed by the city council or county commission; a course of growth (327)*
6. What is zoning? *The process by which a city or a county regulates how people use various areas of land (327)*
7. Who oversees the zoning process? *A zoning commission (327)*
8. What are the three typical types of zones? *Commercial, residential, and industrial areas (327)*
9. What happens when a city annexes land? *It expands the city limits to include a new geographic area. (328)*
10. What is eminent domain? *The power of government to use or take private property for public purposes without the owner's permission (329)*
8. How did the oil boom change train transportation in Williston? *Amtrak passenger trains started coming through Williston twice daily. Trains carrying hundreds of oil tanker cars left Williston every day. (335)*
9. What services do you believe the government should provide to displaced persons in a place like Williston? *Answers will vary.*
10. What services do you believe churches should provide to displaced persons in a place like Williston? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 55

Questions on *Kelo v. New London*

1. In writing the majority opinion, Justice Stevens stated that the city's plan for the property satisfied the public use requirement of what amendment to the Constitution? *Fifth (153)*
2. What words written by James Madison did Justice O'Connor quote in her dissenting opinion? *"[T]hat alone is a just government which impartially secures to every man, whatever is his own." (155)*
3. When discussing "urban renewal" programs, Justice Thomas said that no compensation was possible for what two things? *The subjective value of these lands to the individuals displaced and the indignity inflicted by uprooting them from their homes (157)*

Lesson 54

1. Before the oil boom, the economy of Williston, North Dakota, was based on what? *Agriculture and tourism (333)*
2. What two national tourist sites are near Williston? *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site and Theodore Roosevelt National Park (333)*
3. What is another term for fracking? What does fracking involve? *Hydraulic fracturing; injecting water and chemicals at high pressure into underground rock formations (333)*
4. What does North Dakota award oil companies through competitive bidding? *Leases to mineral rights (334)*
5. What type of tax does North Dakota charge oil companies? *A severance tax (334)*
6. The oil boom caused a crisis in government in what service areas? *Roads, water, sewer, electricity, schools, and health care (335)*
7. Why did Williston take on debt? *To expand services quickly before it had the tax revenues to pay for everything it needed (335)*

1. All government officials in the United States, whether federal, state, or local are bound by what? *Oath or affirmation to support the Constitution (338)*
2. What legislation did Thomas Jefferson encourage Congress to pass that had a negative effect on American port cities? *Embargo Act (339)*
3. What is RFD and when was it created? *Rural free delivery; 1896 (339)*
4. What federal government program helped the mail order industry? *Parcel post service (339-340)*
5. What was the name of the first federal highway? *Cumberland Road or National Road (340)*
6. Because of the rapidly growing number of automobiles on the road, what did Congress create in 1926? *U.S. Highway System (340)*
7. What is the system of roads begun in 1956? *Interstate Highway System (340)*
8. What do federal officials use to allocate funding each year to state, local, and tribal governments? *Census data (340)*
9. Because state and local governments cannot levy property taxes on federal lands, what does the federal government do for states and communities where large federal facilities are located? *Makes payments in lieu of taxes (341)*
10. How did many states respond to the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*? *They responded with a policy of "massive resistance" and refused to comply with the decision. (341)*

Unit 11 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. e (315) | 6. c (329) |
| 2. j (318) | 7. d (333) |
| 3. a (320) | 8. f (335) |
| 4. b (321) | 9. i (339-340) |
| 5. h (327) | 10. g (340) |

Assignments for *Born Again*

Answers to the first three questions should total at least one page. None of these questions involve “right or wrong” answers. Our suggested answers for question 3 give possible themes and main points for their answers, but the student should have written at greater length than these answers.

1. What did you learn about the political realm in *Born Again* that surprised you? *Answers will vary.*
2. After reading about Colson’s prison experiences, what do you think about the prison system? Do you think prison is effective as a consequence for crime? *Answers will vary.*
3. What do you think Colson wanted the reader to come away with after reading his story? *Christ is Savior. God can do miracles. Fellowship in Christ brings unlikely friendships. God brings good out of bad situations. Other answers possible.*
4. Student is to write a one-half to one page summary and review of *Born Again*.

Unit 12

Lesson 56

1. What is a budget? *A plan of income and expenses, usually for a year (345)*
2. What do you believe should be the most essential spending priority for the federal budget? *Answers will vary.*
3. What do you believe should be the most essential spending priority for your city or county’s local budget? *Answers will vary.*
4. What office holder proposes the federal budget to Congress? *President (348)*
5. What debates do conservatives and liberals usually bring forth concerning budgets? *Conservatives almost always say that we need more money for defense and point out the waste and fraud that occur in social programs. On the other hand, liberals almost always say that we need to spend more on social programs and point out the waste and fraud that occur in defense spending. (349)*
6. What is a sunset law? *A law that states that the authorization for a program will end at a stated point in the future (350)*
7. Why do government agencies try to spend all of the money in their budgets? *To keep from losing some of their appropriation in the next year’s budget (350)*
8. What spending restriction do most states have that the federal government does not? *A requirement to have a balanced budget (350)*
9. Give examples of capital projects. *Road construction, building schools or other large buildings (351)*
10. What can result from a government printing money to make up a budget shortfall? *Inflation (351)*

Lesson 57

1. What is the greatest single source of revenue for the federal government? *Income tax (352)*
2. Most Americans pay their income tax through what process? *Withholding (352)*
3. What is the term used for an income tax for which the tax rate is greater on higher incomes? *Progressive income tax (354)*
4. The top one percent of Americans pay what percentage of the total income tax that the IRS collects? *About 38 percent (354)*
5. How much income tax do the 40 percent of Americans with the lowest income pay? *None (354)*
6. Name six items on which the federal government collects excise taxes. *Alcohol, tobacco, gasoline, furs, jewelry, and guns (355)*
7. What does the government collect on some items that importers bring into the country? *Customs or tariff duties (355)*
8. When did federal spending first pass \$1 trillion? *1987 (356)*
9. What does the government do when Social Security revenue exceeds benefits paid out in one year? *The government purchases U.S. Treasury bonds in the amount of the difference. (356-357)*
10. According to Proverbs 22:7, what is the relationship between a borrower and a lender? *The borrower becomes the lender’s slave. (358)*

Lesson 58

1. Do states or the federal government have lower income tax rates? *States (359)*
2. What is a sales tax? *A tax governments charge when a person makes a routine purchase (359)*
3. In the 1930s, states began issuing sales tax tokens that merchants could give to customers as change for fractions of a cent. Name three materials used to make these tokens. *Fiber, plastic, metal (360)*
4. What are two common items that some states exempt from sales tax or tax at a lower rate? *Food and prescriptions (360)*
5. What organizations are sometimes exempt from paying sales tax on purchases they make? *Churches and other charitable organizations (360)*
6. On what is the *ad valorem* tax based when registering a vehicle? *The current fair market value of the vehicle (361)*
7. What taxes do state and local governments find attractive because tourists and business travelers pay a significant portion of them? *Taxes on tickets to amusement parks and other entertainment destinations, restaurant meals, and stays in hotel rooms (361)*

8. What is a federal categorical grant? *A grant with specific guidelines about how a state or local government can spend the money (361)*
9. What is the largest major spending category in Idaho's state budget? *Health and human services (362)*
10. The state of Alaska pays dividends to residents on income from taxes and fees related to the sale of what? *Oil sent through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline (364)*

Lesson 59

1. The major portion of a county's revenue comes from what? *Property taxes (365)*
2. Who determines the appraised value of property for property taxes purposes? *County tax assessor (365)*
3. When are property taxes collected? *In arrears, which means at the end of the tax period (365)*
4. Why is commercial property taxed at a higher rate than residential property? *Because commercial property generates income for the owner (365)*
5. What three sources of city revenue does the lesson list? *Property taxes, business taxes, license fees (366)*
6. What is a business tax? *A small percentage of the total sales a business has during the year (366)*
7. What fee does Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky, impose that is similar to an income tax? *Occupational license fee (366)*
8. List in order the top three categories in the Fairfax County, Virginia, budget. *Schools, public safety, health and welfare (366)*
9. What percentage of the budget does an average city allocate for transportation? *14 percent (367)*
10. What is Tax Freedom Day? *The date when the average American has worked enough to pay all the taxes he owes that year. (368)*

Lesson 60

1. What is the first and generally unargued purpose of tax policy? *To raise the revenue that government needs to carry out its proper functions (369)*
2. What is an example of a tax used to influence behavior? *Student may choose one of these taxes: A tax on the sale of cigarettes, taxes on gasoline, tariffs on imports (369-370)*
3. Some people support a tax policy that redistributes what? *Wealth (370)*
4. What do you think about government taxation to influence behavior and redistribute wealth? *Answers will vary.*
5. Describe two situations the lesson mentions that might justify a government borrowing money. *To provide funds to fight an enemy who has attacked or to stimulate the economy during a recession or depression (372)*
6. What is the shortfall between a government's revenue and its expenses for one year called? *Annual budget deficit (372)*
7. What is the cumulative total of these deficits called? *National debt (372)*

8. What is the amount beyond which the federal debt cannot go? *Federal debt ceiling (373)*
9. What did Seymour Durst install in New York City in 1989? *National Debt Clock (373)*
10. How do you think the federal government should handle deficit spending and the national debt? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 12 Quiz

1. T (345)
2. F - *A sunset law states that the authorization for a program will end at a stated point in the future. (350)*
3. F - *When government prints money to make up a budget shortfall, it can cause inflation. (351)*
4. F - *The greatest source of revenue for the federal government is the income tax. (352)*
5. T (356-357)
6. T (359)
7. T (360)
8. T (365)
9. T (368)
10. F - *The shortfall between a government's revenue and its expenses for one year is called the annual budget deficit. (372)*

Unit 13

Lesson 61

1. What does the word diplomacy mean? *The conduct of relations among nations (377)*
2. In the United States, what person fulfills the role of head of state? *The president (377)*
3. What is the role of an ambassador? *The highest-ranking official from one country working in another country (378)*
4. What is the role of a consul? *A consul is a representative of a government who works in another country and assists individuals and businesses who are from the consul's home country. (378)*
5. What term describes a government in one country believing that the government of another country is legitimate? *Diplomatic recognition (380)*
6. The United States was the first nation to extend diplomatic recognition to what country after its founding in 1948? *Israel (380)*
7. Why does the United States encourage freedom and democracy in other countries? *Because of an American belief that freedom and democracy are basic rights of every human being and because democracies generally do not go to war with each other (381)*
8. For what political reason did the United States send aid to smaller countries during the Cold War? *To win their support or to keep those countries from officially aligning with the enemy (381-382)*

9. What happened at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, Iran, in the late 1970s? *Iranian militants took it over and held American diplomats hostage for over a year. (382)*
10. If you could serve in an American embassy abroad, in what country would you like to serve and why? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “A Career in Foreign Service”

1. What two types of exams did Danny Toma take to enter the Foreign Service? *Written test and oral examination (159)*
2. Why was Toma drawn to consular work? *It seemed to him where the service part of Foreign Service was really apparent (160)*
3. List five services that consular officers provide for their American countrymen in need. *Assist with those who are destitute, help them get home, visit them in prison, take care of family members when tragedy or illness strikes, arrange for the shipment of the body of a deceased loved one from abroad, call folks back home to let them know that a family member has died (160)*

Lesson 62

1. George Washington said that if a nation indulges in habitual hatred or habitual fondness for another nation, it is in some degree a what? *Slave (383)*
2. What did Washington believe was “one of the most baneful foes of republican government”? *Foreign influence (383)*
3. What international organization did President Woodrow Wilson promote after World War I? *League of Nations (384)*
4. What international body did the United States help to create after World War II? *United Nations (384)*
5. What five countries are permanent members of the UN Security Council? *United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France, and China (384)*
6. The lesson mentions five of the UN’s many agencies. What are they? *United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); World Health Organization (WHO); World Trade Organization (WTO); United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and International Court of Justice (384)*
7. What military defense organization did the U.S. and 11 other countries form after World War II? *North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (385)*
8. When and where did NATO military forces first enter combat? *In 1994 on the Balkan peninsula (385)*
9. List the member countries of the Group of Seven (G7). *United States, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada; Student may also list the European Union which takes part as a non-enumerated member. (386)*
10. Do you favor U.S. isolationism or major involvement in the affairs of other nations in the world? Why? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 63

1. What does the U.S. State Department call countries that provide aid and protection to terrorist organizations? *State sponsors of terrorism (389)*
2. What type of trafficking, mentioned in the text, is believed to fund terrorist organizations? *Drug trafficking (389)*
3. What country did Russia invade in 2022? *Ukraine (390)*
4. What five countries voted against a UN resolution condemning Russia’s invasion of Ukraine? *North Korea, Belarus, Nicaragua, Syria, and Russia (391)*
5. What are the formal names for China and Taiwan? *People’s Republic of China and Republic of China (391)*
6. When did the United Nations rescind Republic of China membership and give the seat for China to the People’s Republic of China? *1971 (393)*
7. When did the United States establish full diplomatic relations with the PRC? *1979 (393)*
8. What organization carries out many diplomatic and consular responsibilities for the U.S. in Taiwan? *The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) (394)*
9. What U.S. official visited Taiwan in 2022? *Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (395)*
10. What is the real answer to hatred and conflict? *Hearts changed by the gospel of Jesus (374)*

Lesson 64

1. What are the two components of international trade? *Exports (goods and services sent out of the country) and imports (goods and services brought into the country) (396)*
2. What was the major source of federal revenue before the personal income tax began in 1913? *Tariffs (399)*
3. Where did Allied representatives meet in 1944 to formulate a plan for postwar recovery and trade? *Breton Woods, New Hampshire (399)*
4. What are GATT and the WTO? *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the World Trade Organization (399)*
5. What is a country guaranteed if it has Normal Trade Relations status with the U.S.? *Trade considerations that are the best that the U.S. gives to any country (399)*
6. What is a sanction in relation to international trade? *A decision not to trade with another country or with countries that continue to trade with it (400)*
7. What is an embargo? *A restriction on a specific item being sold to another country (400)*
8. How much did the U.S. import from China in 1985? How much did the U.S. import from China in 2022? *\$4 billion; \$537 billion (401)*
9. What are some arguments for and against trade with China? *Answers will vary.*
10. What are two ways in which governments interfere with free trade? *Tariffs and government subsidies (401)*

Lesson 65

1. What are examples of human rights listed in the lesson? *The right to life, freedom of religion and expression, freedom from slavery and torture, access to food and shelter, access to health care, freedom to travel and to relocate, and the right of political self-determination (being able to vote for the government under which one lives)* (403)
2. Which U.S. president does the lesson mention as one who publicized human rights abuses and withheld financial assistance to countries that had a poor record of protecting human rights? *Jimmy Carter* (404)
3. Which presidents does the lesson mention as ones who negotiated from a position of American strength and were willing to point out the failings of the Soviet Union? *Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush* (405-406)
4. What term is used for the former government policy of racial segregation in South Africa? *Apartheid* (406)
5. When did America begin to restore diplomatic relations with Cuba? Who was president at the time? *2014; Barack Obama* (406)
6. What people group in western China, most of whom are Muslim, are victims of a systematic program intended to eradicate their culture, language, and religion? *Uyghurs* (407)
7. What do you think should be the response of a Christian who learns that an American company is purchasing products from factories where people work in terrible conditions? *Answers will vary.*
8. What was the term once used to describe what is now called human trafficking? *Slavery* (407)
9. What are some Biblical principles that apply to the discussion of human rights? *Answers will vary.*
10. If you were appointed to work on the federal level in a position that involved human rights, what would be your first priority? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on “Morality and Foreign Policy: Reagan and Thatcher”

1. What did Ronald Reagan say that the march of freedom and democracy would leave on the ash heap of history? *Marxism-Leninism* (163)
2. In what three areas did Margaret Thatcher say that she and Ronald Reagan felt and thought alike? *Policies, a philosophy of government, and a view of human nature* (166)
3. With what Soviet leader did both Thatcher and Reagan meet? *Mikhail Gorbachev* (166)

Unit 13 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. f (377) | 6. d (399) |
| 2. c (378) | 7. b (385) |
| 3. h (399) | 8. e (384) |
| 4. a (400) | 9. g (406) |
| 5. j (389) | 10. i (407) |

Unit 14

Lesson 66

1. What is election integrity? *Everyone who is qualified to vote is able to vote and the votes that are cast are tallied accurately and fairly.* (411)
2. What is vote fraud? *Voting illegally or counting votes in a purposefully inaccurate manner* (411)
3. Give two examples of ploys Southern states used to prevent formerly enslaved men from voting? *Literacy tests and poll taxes* (411-412)
4. What was the grandfather clause? *If your grandfather could vote in a given year in the past, you could vote.* (412)
5. Smaller geographical units within counties and cities that are used for voting are called what? *Precincts* (412)
6. What did the 1993 National Voter Registration Act establish? *The right of people 18 and older to register to vote when they apply for a driver’s license.* (413)
7. What is the term for official or unofficial steps to keep people from voting? *Voter suppression* (414)
8. Who printed ballots in the early 1800s in the United States? *Political parties* (414)
9. What voting practice did Australia adopt in the mid-1800s that gradually gained acceptance in the United States? *Secret ballots* (415)
10. What voting method caused problems in Florida in the 2000 election? *Punch card ballots* (416-417)

Lesson 67

1. On what day of the year are federal elections held? *The first Tuesday that follows a Monday in November* (418)
2. Who oversees the registration forms for voters who come to vote and takes part in counting the votes after the precinct closes? *A poll worker* (418)
3. Who are representatives of political parties who remain at a precinct throughout Election Day to observe what goes on and make sure that poll workers follow correct procedures? *Poll watchers* (418)
4. List three ways of voting besides going to a voting place on Election Day? *Early voting, absentee voting, and voting by mail* (418-419)
5. What state was the first to hold elections using mailed ballots exclusively? *Oregon* (419)
6. What percentage of registered voters participated in the 2020 presidential election? *About 66 percent* (420)

7. What happens when the polls close on election night and everyone who was in line at closing time has had the opportunity to vote? *The results are collected at the various precincts and taken to a central counting location. (421)*
8. What state official certifies the election results for his or her state? *Secretary of state (421)*
9. What is the alternative method of voting where a voter indicates his top choice and then his second, third or possibly more choices? *Ranked choice voting (422-423)*
10. What methods of voting do you think are most fair and effective? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 68

1. Where did the author's mother immigrate from to the United States? *Bristol, England (425)*
2. What was the first law Congress passed regarding immigrants in the new nation? *The Naturalization Act of 1790 (426)*
3. What are four stated goals of U.S. immigration policy? *The reunification of families; admitting immigrants who have skills needed in the U.S.; protecting refugees; the admission of immigrants from countries underrepresented among immigrants to the U.S. in recent years (428)*
4. What are four types of visas issued by the U.S. government? *Tourist (or short-term), student, work, permanent (428)*
5. What color is associated with the card issued to immigrants with the status of Lawful Permanent Resident? *Green (428)*
6. What kinds of tests must an immigrant pass to become a U.S. citizen? *English, American history, and civics (429)*
7. What agency enforces immigration laws at and near the U.S. border? What agency enforces immigration laws near the border and in the interior of the country? Both of these agencies are part of what department? *U.S. Customs and Border Protection; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; Homeland Security (429)*
8. What is the name of the program the Obama administration announced in 2012 to help certain undocumented youths not be deported? *Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) (432)*
9. What do you know about when, how, and why your ancestors came to America or to the place you live now? *Answers will vary.*
10. What solutions do you think would help improve U.S. immigration policy and action? *Answers will vary.*

Questions on A Far Journey

1. Where was Abraham Rihbany born? What was the religion of his parents? *Ottoman Syria (modern Lebanon); Greek Orthodox (168)*
2. What were the differences between American and Syrian manners involving hats and shoes? *In America you took off your hat and kept on your shoes; in Syria you kept on your hat and took off your shoes. (169)*

3. What did Rihbany see in Mount Vernon, Ohio, that he said taught him his first memory lesson in patriotism? *The inscription on its soldiers' monument (170-171)*

Lesson 69

1. What two federal government programs related to health care did Congress enact in 1965 during the presidency of Lyndon Johnson? *Medicare and Medicaid (434)*
2. What is the government health insurance program for people over 65? *Medicare (435)*
3. What is the government health insurance program for low income Americans and others who cannot otherwise obtain health insurance? *Medicaid (435)*
4. President Barack Obama proposed and Congress passed what health care legislation in 2010? By what nickname is this program often called? *The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Obamacare (436)*
5. Have health insurance premiums decreased or increased since Congress passed the Affordable Care Act? *Increased (436)*
6. What began in Wuhan, China, in late 2019 and caused the U.S. and the world to experience a crisis in health care? *The COVID-19 pandemic (438)*
7. What is the name of the 1,000-bed hospital ship that can be deployed to provide disaster relief and humanitarian assistance worldwide? *USNS Mercy (438)*
8. List the two countries the lesson mentions as having single-payer health care systems? *Canada and the United Kingdom (440)*
9. What kind of plan allows participants to set aside a portion of their income for paying medical expenses and not count their contributions to the plan as taxable income? *Health savings accounts (441)*
10. What health care changes do you think would benefit American society? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 70

1. President Ronald Reagan said that abortion is advocated by whom? *Persons who have themselves been born (442)*
2. What 1973 Supreme Court decision declared that a woman had the right to obtain an abortion? *Roe v. Wade (442)*
3. Jane Roe was eventually identified publicly as whom? What did she do after becoming a Christian? *Norma McCorvey; worked with pro-life organizations (443)*
4. What did the Pennsylvania law involved in the case of *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* require that a woman be told? She had to agree to the procedure in a process called what? *What would happen during an abortion; informed consent (443)*
5. In 2007 the Supreme Court upheld what ban enacted by Congress in 2003? *The ban on partial birth abortions (443)*

- The *Dobbs* decision overruled *Roe* and *Casey* by denying that abortion is what? *A fundamental right under the Constitution* (444)
- What are laws limiting abortion after six weeks gestation often called? *Heartbeat laws* (444)
- The Hyde Amendment forbids what? *Federal funding of abortions except in cases of rape, incest, or when the life of the mother is at risk* (445)
- According to science, what is one thing that distinguishes a fetus from the woman's body? *A distinct DNA* (447)
- What did John the Baptist do while in his mother's womb? What emotion did he have? *Leaped; joy* (447)
- What is the name of the U.S. passenger rail service that the American government operates as a business? *Amtrak* (454)
- Name two industries, mentioned in the lesson, that the British government has run for many years. *Mining and health care* (454)
- What happened to small, private electric companies when the government established the Tennessee Valley Authority? Why did that happen? *They went out of business; they could not compete with TVA's lower, government-subsidized rates.* (454)
- What country is officially a command economy, but in recent decades has permitted a few individuals to begin capitalist enterprises? *Communist China* (454)
- What are the reasons that capitalist nations generally have growing economies? *People are motivated to work hard, are able to save and make their own decisions, and can utilize their abilities to improve their economic conditions.* (456)

Questions on "Healing in Public"

- Abby Johnson worked for what organization before she became an advocate for the rights of the unborn? *Planned Parenthood* (172)
- What organization did she found to help workers leave the abortion industry? *And Then There Were None* (173)
- What would you say to a person who has had an abortion or who has worked in the abortion industry about God's forgiveness? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 14 Quiz

- vote fraud* (411)
- Precincts* (412)
- November* (418)
- Election Day* (418-419)
- families* (428)
- Homeland Security* (429)
- Medicare* (435)
- Affordable* (436)
- Roe v. Wade* (442)
- Constitution* (444)

Unit 15

Lesson 71

- What is an economy? *The way people produce, distribute, and use goods and services.* (451)
- What do private individuals and corporations own in a free market? *The means of production* (452)
- Who owns the means of production in a command economy? *The government* (452)
- What is a black market? *One in which goods that people want but the government does not supply adequately are made available, often at high prices* (453)
- What are economies often called when they are capitalist but businesses must follow government rules and regulations? *Regulated free market economies* (453)

Lesson 72

- Do you think that the federal government should mandate the kind of light bulbs that Americans make and buy? *Answers will vary.*
- Name three renewable sources of energy, mentioned in the lesson, that are used in the United States. *Wind, solar, hydroelectric* (457)
- Where did a nuclear incident occur in Pennsylvania in 1979? *Three Mile Island* (458)
- What do companies have to submit before drilling for oil and gas? *Environmental impact statements* (458)
- What must the federal government balance before approving drilling in national wildlife reserves? *Environmental concerns and energy needs* (459)
- In an effort to lessen our dependence on petroleum-based gasoline, the federal government has provided subsidies for the production of what? *Ethanol* (459)
- What is the name of the emergency supply of oil that the federal government has maintained since 1975? *Strategic Petroleum Reserve* (459)
- Since 1970 what government agency has been requiring carmakers to reduce steadily the amount of emissions vehicles generate? *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)* (459)
- What federal agency oversees the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standard that the government sets? *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration* (459)
- What has the federal government offered to early buyers of electric vehicles who meet certain criteria? *Tax credit* (459-460)

Lesson 73

1. What early educational leader in Massachusetts urged the exclusion of religious teaching from public schools? *Horace Mann (463)*
2. What state enacted the country's first compulsory school attendance law in 1852? *Massachusetts (463)*
3. Today the standard school year across the United States is about how many days? *180 (463)*
4. In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that what was unconstitutional in schools? *Racial segregation (463)*
5. Congress appropriated funds to improve the teaching of what two subjects after the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik* in 1957? *Math and science (463)*
6. About how much money do the federal, state, and local governments combined spend on education per student per year? *\$16,000 (464)*
7. What group sued the State of Oregon over its compulsory attendance law? *The Society of Sisters, a Roman Catholic charitable organization (464)*
8. What law passed in 2002 gave the federal government greater control over local schools? *The No Child Left Behind Act (467)*
9. After passage of this act, what did the federal government develop which almost all states adopted? *Common Core State Standards (467)*
10. Homeschooling is legal in how many states? *Fifty (468)*

Questions on "Public Policy and Some Personal Reminiscences"

1. Where did Thomas Sowell grow up in the 1940s? *Harlem (178)*
2. Where does Sowell say that undermining of parents and parental values is pervasive and systematic? *Public schools (180)*
3. Who did Sowell say was his great mentor at the University of Chicago? *George Stigler (181)*

Lesson 74

1. Our military carries out the first duty of government which is what? *Defend our people and our borders (470)*
2. What are three things the lesson mentions that help us to keep members of the military in our minds and hearts? *Cemeteries, monuments, days of remembrance (470)*
3. List the four categories of first responders mentioned in the lesson. *Law enforcement officers, firefighters, paramedics, emergency medical technicians (470)*
4. For whom did a first responder say we should pray when we hear a siren? *The people in trouble and the first responders who are rushing to the scene (471)*
5. A Mississippi judge said that the American justice system gets it right what percentage of the time? *99 (471)*

6. What was the subtitle for the series of documentaries Ken Burns made about our national parks? *America's Best Idea (471)*
7. If you could visit a national park that you have never seen, which one would you choose? *Answers will vary.*
8. Think about zoning and list four land uses that you would not want to be beside your house. *Answers will vary.*
9. What is the name of the government agency that forecasts weather? *National Weather Service (473)*
10. List the things Philippians 4:8 tells us to dwell on. *Whatever is true, honorable, right, pure, lovely, of good repute, excellence, things worthy of praise (473)*

Questions on "Rights and Responsibilities"

1. Jesus told us to let our light shine before men in such a way that what will happen? *They can see our good works and glorify our Father who is in heaven. (186)*
2. What did Jeremiah tell the Jewish exiles to do in Babylon? *Seek the welfare of the city (186)*
3. Christians live as aliens and strangers in the world. Where is a Christian's citizenship? *In heaven (186)*

Lesson 75

1. Cyntoia Brown was a victim of what? *Human trafficking (474)*
2. What was Bill Haslam's office in Tennessee state government? *Governor (474)*
3. If someone sincerely has a conscientious conviction that they should not participate in government, what can they still do? *Pray for those in authority (475)*
4. Who was the man of God who served as second in command to Pharaoh in the book of Genesis? *Joseph (475)*
5. Who were the Jews, mentioned in the lesson, who served in appointed capacities in the story of Esther? *Esther and Mordecai (475)*
6. Who were the two tax collectors, named in the lesson, who had encounters with Jesus? *Matthew and Zacchaeus (476)*
7. What government position did Erastus hold? *City treasurer (476)*
8. Deciding that Christians should not participate in the public arena leaves the arena to whom? *Non-Christians (477)*
9. What did Bill Haslam announce in his last month in office about Cyntoia Brown? *She would be freed from prison. (477)*
10. What is your opinion about whether a Christian should serve in government? Give reasons for your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Unit 15 Quiz

1. d (452)
2. h (452)
3. i (458)
4. j (459)
5. a (464)
6. e (467)
7. f (470)
8. c (474)
9. g (475)
10. b (476)

Third Government Exam — Units 11-15

1. f (329)
2. h (385)
3. a (378)
4. e (470)
5. i (452)
6. b (464)
7. g (327)
8. j (452)
9. c (377)
10. d (335)
11. m (384)
12. q (459)
13. p (458)
14. r (418-419)
15. s (436)
16. n (474-477)
17. l (475)
18. k (429)
19. t (442)
20. o (476)
21. Medicare (435)
22. census (340)
23. trafficking (407)
24. income (399)
25. Tuesday (418)

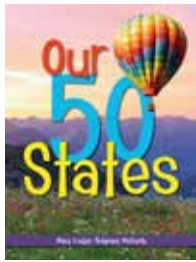
Assignments for God and Ronald Reagan

Answers to the first three questions should total at least one page. None of these questions involve “right or wrong” answers. Our suggested answers here give possible themes and main points for their answers, but the student should have written at greater length than these answers.

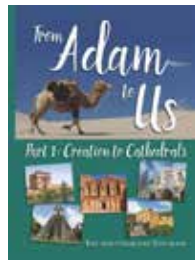
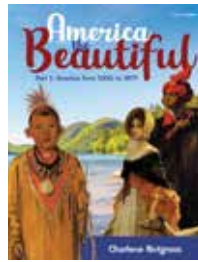
1. How would you describe Reagan’s faith? *Heartfelt, practical, the result of conviction, firm but loving, dependent on prayer, confident that God has a plan, wanting to do God’s will; other answers possible.*
2. Describe the ways you think Ronald Reagan is a positive example for those in public office. *He wanted to make a difference in the big issues and not just keep house. He stayed true to his convictions regardless of criticism. He made a clear distinction between good and evil. He had a genuine concern for everyday people and their hurts. He was eloquent in leading the charge for important basic principles. He was willing to stand for freedom. Other answers possible.*
3. Reagan saw the Cold War primarily as a spiritual conflict, not a political, economic, or military conflict. Do you think this applies to issues in our world (such as the war on Islamic terrorism, the decline of marriage, and the acceptance of same-sex relationships) in the same way--as at root spiritual issues that require spiritual answers? *Answers may vary. Reagan was correct about the conflict with Communism being primarily a spiritual issue. The Islamic terrorists see their conflict with Israel and the West as a spiritual issue; so should we. The other issues mentioned above are at root spiritual issues, with people rejecting God’s standards. Probably our struggle with these issues comes from not seeing them as primarily spiritual issues.*
4. Student is to write a one-half to one page summary and review of *God and Ronald Reagan*.

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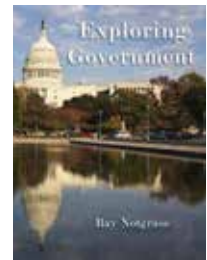
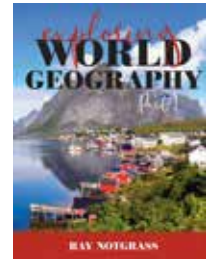
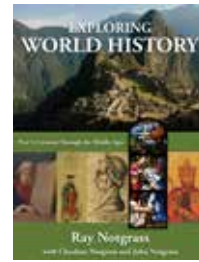
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