

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 Notgrass, Charlene Notgrass, and Nate McCurdy

Exploring Government Guide for Parents and Answer Key
ISBN: 978-1-60999-103-6

Cover Image Credits: Man with key from Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com;
Red background by ksusha_art / Shutterstock.com

Copyright © 2016 Notgrass Company.
All rights reserved.

No part of this material may be reproduced without permission from the publisher.

Cover design by Mary Evelyn McCurdy
Interior design by Charlene Notgrass

Printed in the United States of America

Notgrass Company
1-800-211-8793
notgrass.com

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. In states where a year-long course is considered one high school credit, the government and English components count as one-half credit each. In states where a year-long course is considered two high school credits, each course is counted as one credit.

To complete both courses, the student should:

- Read the lessons in the text.
- Read the assigned documents in *We Hold These Truths*.
- Complete a project for each unit (see explanation below).
- Read the four assigned books.
- Read the literary analysis for each book in the Student Review.
- Complete the assignments found at the end of the literary analysis for each book.
- Optional: Complete daily review questions, quizzes, and exams in the *Student Review Pack*.

If you do not wish to use *Exploring Government* for English credit, you can omit half of the projects and the four assigned books, but we encourage you to include them because they greatly enhance your student's understanding of government.

Unit Projects. Our design for students earning one-semester credits in both government and English is for the student to complete one project per week as suggested in the unit introductions. The student can choose to do *either* a writing assignment or a project as the parent decides. For students completing the one-semester English credit, we recommend that the student choose the writing assignment at least six times during the semester.

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* material, 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 literary analysis of the books assigned in the curriculum (the literary analysis is also available on our website at www.notgrass.com).

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. This book is available from Notgrass Company and many other sources.

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 editions listed below are the ones that are available from Notgrass Company.

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 extra-marital 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 (page 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” (page 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 (begin page 183).
- 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).

Alternative 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 a disturbance in the Jewish section over "Chrestus" (probably the teaching of Christ) (4)*
3. How does Paul describe human rulers? *Servants of God (4)*
4. Since government authority is from God, how does Paul instruct Christians to relate to government? *Christians are to be in subjection to the governing authorities. (5)*
5. What does Paul say in Romans 13 are two important functions of government? *To preserve order and to provide physical security (5)*
6. According to 1 Peter 2:11, how do Christians live in this world? *As aliens and strangers (6)*
7. What does Daniel 2:21 teach about God's rule over the whole world? *He removes kings and establishes kings. (5)*
8. What did Mary say about rulers in Luke 1:52? *God has brought down rulers from their thrones. (5)*
9. When government issued ungodly directives, what did Peter and the apostles say they must do? *We must obey God rather than men (6)*
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)*

Lesson 2

1. What did John Adams say free government rests upon? *Public and private morality (9)*
2. What is the most important form of human government? *Personal government, governing ones own heart and mind (9)*
3. What is the basis of the immense worth of every individual? *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. The Bible says that government leaders have a responsibility to see that the government does what? *What is right and just (10)*
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 power 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)*

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 character trait is essential for society to operate well? *Truthfulness (14)*
7. How are God's people to view life? *As sacred (14)*
8. How should God's people view the property of others? *With respect, not coveting it or stealing it (14)*
9. The Law of Moses considered a person to be innocent until what? *Until proven guilty (15)*
10. What punishment common in American justice is absent in the Law of Moses? *Imprisonment (15)*

Lesson 4

1. People in positions of leadership carry great what? *Responsibility (17)*
2. What kind of men 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. Why did Moses need to appoint men with these characteristics? *So that their judgments would be just and so that the people would respect their judgments (17)*
4. Why was a king not to acquire many horses, wives, or much wealth? *They would corrupt him and turn him away from God. (18)*
5. How was a king to show his dependence on the Law? *By making 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. What does Proverbs say about the influence that a king and his advisers can have on each other? *Each can be an influence for good or evil on the other.* (20)
9. In what ways does Ezekiel say that the shepherds of Israel had failed their sheep? *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 for lack of leadership the sheep had scattered and become victims of attackers.* (21)
10. If you were a governmental leader, what Biblical principles would you use in your position? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 5

1. As best we can tell, what was the pattern of government in the ancient world? *Local kings ruling over city-states* (23)
2. What was the pattern of community leadership in Israel? *Elders* (23)
3. Whom did God want to rule over Israel? *God Himself* (24)
4. How did God plan to provide leaders for Israel? *He would raise up judges when they were needed.*(24)
5. What motivated the Israelites' desire for a king to rule over them? *To be like the nations around them* (25)
6. What revolt gave the Jews a measure of freedom and self-government? *The Maccabean Rebellion* (26)
7. Of the three branches of government (legislative, executive, and judicial), which did the Sanhedrin fulfill? *All three* (27)
8. From where did the members of the Jewish Sanhedrin come? *From prominent families* (27)
9. Why were the leading officials of Philippi deferential to Paul and Silas? *They were Roman citizens.* (28)
10. Who blamed Christians for the great fire in Rome in 64 AD and began active persecution of the church? *Nero* (29)

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 - The king was to show his dependence on the law by making his own personal copy of the Law and reading it every day (18)
8. F - The pattern of community leadership in Old Testament Judah and Israel was elders.
9. F - The ruler that God wanted to have over Israel was God Himself.
10. T

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 (33)
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 (33-34)
3. sovereignty—supreme authority (34)
4. dictatorship—a government in which one person leads and his word is final (34)
5. oligarchy—a government in which a small group of people leads (34)
6. constitutional monarchy—a government that has a monarchy but that also has a constitution or laws that are sovereign over the monarchy (34)
7. republic—a government with elected representatives and no monarch in which the voters have sovereignty (35)
8. democracy—government by all of the people (or all who can vote), all of whom take part in passing laws and carrying out other functions of government (35)
9. state religion—a religion or denomination that is the official religion of a state and has certain privileges (37)
10. limited government—government that is allowed by law or constitution only to perform specifically prescribed powers (38)

Lesson 7

1. Throughout history, who has been the most common head of government for almost every culture and ethnic group? *A king* (40)
2. List five ways in which a man became a king. *A wealthy man might be deferred to as ruler by others who lived near him; a military hero might be recognized as a king by his fellow warriors; a wealthy man might buy the services and loyalty of other lords; sometimes a person seized control by force; tribal leaders might select one of their group as king.*(40)
3. What was commonly demonstrated by the amount of land a king owned? *His power* (41)

- List four reasons a king might go to war against another land. *To get more land; to acquire additional food, natural resources, or living area; because his people saw themselves as superior to others; and because of a perceived insult from another monarch (41)*
- 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 (41)*
- With what two things did lords and barons support a king they trusted? *Financial assistance and military aid (42)*
- What individual was a major influence on kings during the Middle Ages? *The pope of the Roman Catholic Church (42)*
- What was the greatest threat the pope could use to influence a king? *Threat of excommunication (42)*
- Who was usually a king's heir? *His eldest son (43)*
- Would you want to be an absolute monarch? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 8

- What ancient Greek city-state developed the form of government we call democracy? *Athens (44)*
- What was the name of the law-making meeting of Athenian citizens? *The Assembly (44)*
- 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 (44)*
- In general, individual rights in Athens had less value than what? *The public good (45)*
- 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. (46)*
- What was the ruling body in the Roman Republic? *Senate (47)*
- Define patrician and plebeian. *Patricians were wealthy landowners in Rome and its environs; plebeians were farmers, artisans, small merchants, traders, and other working people. (47-48)*
- How did plebeians change government over time in the Roman Republic? *The plebeian class demanded and received increasing power and influence. (48)*
- The Senate's recognition of whom as emperor is seen as beginning the Roman Empire? *Octavian (Augustus) (49)*
- 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 (49)*

Lesson 9

- What was a witenagemot? *A council of nobles and church leaders (50)*
- How did English government change after William of Normandy invaded in 1066? *Norman forms of government were imposed (51)*
- What did the English barons force King John to sign in 1215? *Great Charter or Magna Carta (51)*
- What did the council meeting that was formed when Henry III repudiated this agreement come to be called? *Parliament (51)*
- Why do historians refer to the meeting called by King Edward I in 1295 as the Model Parliament? *Because it set the pattern for two groups—lords and commons—that came together to meet with, advise, and sometimes oppose the king (52)*
- Where did most government functions that affected most of the people take place in the 1630s in England? *At the county or shire level (53)*
- The theory of royal authority believed in by James I of England was called the what? *Divine right of kings (53)*
- Who abolished the monarchy after Charles I was executed in 1649? *Oliver Cromwell (55)*
- In effect, Robert Walpole began to serve in what role in 1721? *Prime minister (55)*
- What three things did English colonists in America see in the government of the United Kingdom that they did not want to repeat in America? *Instability of royalty, harmful role that religion could play in political conflicts, and how everyday people got caught in the middle of factional disputes (56)*

Lesson 10

- What philosophical movement helped to mold the thinking of the men who shaped our American system? *The Enlightenment (57)*
- What did the Enlightenment exalt as the best basis for understanding life and the world? *Human reason (57)*
- Scholars see the period of the Enlightenment beginning with the publication of what in 1687? *Isaac Newton's Mathematical Principles (57)*
- What did Enlightenment writers start questioning about kings? *Whether kings had a divine and unquestioned right to rule. (57)*
- What term did John Locke use to describe how people associate with each other? *A social contract (58)*
- What did John Locke believe was the reason people decided 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) (58)

7. What kind of government did Locke believe produced the most freedom for people? *A limited government with checks and balances on its powers (58)*
8. What did Locke say that people have a right to do if government threatens their rights? *To change their government (59)*
9. Baron de Montesquieu wrote that government should be divided into what three branches? *Executive, legislative, and judicial (59)*
10. How do you believe the Enlightenment fostered the idea of “self-evident truths”? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 2 Quiz

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>d (34)</i> | 6. <i>d (47)</i> |
| 2. <i>a (34)</i> | 7. <i>a (50)</i> |
| 3. <i>c (40)</i> | 8. <i>c (51)</i> |
| 4. <i>b (42-43)</i> | 9. <i>b (53)</i> |
| 5. <i>b (45)</i> | 10. <i>d (58-59)</i> |

Unit 3

Lesson 11

1. What were three common elements of colonial government? *A governor, a small council of advisers, and an elected assembly (63)*
2. Who chose the elected assembly in a colony? *Property-owning males (63)*
3. How did George III respond after the French and Indian War? *With more taxes and a more oppressive presence in the colonies (64)*
4. Why was the New England Confederation formed in 1643? *To defend against Indian attacks (64)*
5. What was the purpose of the Albany meeting in 1754? *To encourage greater unity among the British colonies (64)*
6. When colonial representatives met in New York in October 1765, they protested what they saw as unjust taxation without what? *Representation in Parliament (65)*
7. Why did the First Continental Congress meet in 1774? *In response to the Coercive Acts (65)*
8. What had happened by the time the Second Continental Congress met in 1775? *Fighting had occurred in Lexington and Concord (65)*
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 (65)*

10. The Declaration of Independence states that government derives its power from what? *The consent of the governed (66)*

Lesson 12

1. What new institution did many states convene after they became independent? *A constitutional convention (68)*
2. What is the world’s oldest founding document still in use? *The state Constitution of Massachusetts (69)*
3. What was the main purpose of the Articles of Confederation? *To create as limited a central government as possible (69)*
4. How many votes did each state have in the Confederation Congress? *One (69)*
5. What provision did the Articles make for a national executive and a national court system? *None (69)*
6. What did 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 thirteen (70)*
7. What was the result of the Articles of Confederation requiring nine votes to pass significant laws? *Political paralysis that prevented almost all meaningful change (70)*
8. What realities caused concern about the strength of the United States in relation to foreign countries? *British outposts on the Great Lakes and in Canada and the Spanish presence in the south (70)*
9. What meeting proposed a revision of the Articles? *Annapolis Convention (71)*
10. Where did most Americans want political power to remain? *At the state and local levels (71)*

Lesson 13

1. In what year did the Constitutional Convention meet? *1787 (72)*
2. What policy did the delegates follow regarding publicity? *They agreed to keep their deliberations secret. (72)*
3. What was the compromise reached about the make-up of Congress? *The number of representatives from the House would be based upon population, but each state would have two senators (73)*
4. What did the compromise regarding the office of president involve? *Strictly enumerating and limiting his powers, allowing Congress to override his veto, and making him subject to impeachment and removal from office (74)*
5. What was the compromise reached about slavery? *Three-fifths of the number of slaves would be counted for both direct taxes and for apportioning seats in the House. In addition, the importation of slaves could*

continue for twenty years, but then it could be ended at that point. (74)

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. (75)*
7. What is the meaning of the term “delegated powers”? *The idea that a government does not have unlimited powers but only those powers that are specifically delegated to it. (77)*
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. (77)*
9. What have the newspaper articles James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote to encourage that the Constitution be adopted come to be called? *The Federalist or The Federalist Papers (78)*
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; it has flexibility and can be amended when needed. (79)*

Lesson 14

1. What did the Founding Fathers want and expect to be a vital part of American life? *Acknowledgment and worship of God (80)*
2. Freedom of religion is guaranteed in which amendment to the Constitution? *The First Amendment (81)*
3. Describe the role of religion in the founding of the United States. *America was founded on belief in God, but the founders did not want an officially established religion. (80-81)*
4. What two principles did the new nation follow in matters of religion? *Religious freedom with no established religion, and an official, stated recognition of and dependence on God (82)*
5. What did Congress call for immediately after passing the First Amendment in 1789? *A day of thanksgiving to God (82)*
6. Where does the lesson mention that both Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison attended church services? *In the chamber of the House of Representatives (82)*
7. What are some examples of the beliefs of the Founding Fathers? *Washington, Adams, and Jay were strong believers; Jefferson questioned orthodox*

doctrines; Franklin was a skeptic and was sometimes immoral. (83-84)

8. In what founding documents is God mentioned? *The Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation (82)*
9. What did most people in the new nation believe about God? *Most believed in the God of the Bible; few were Deists or atheists. (84-85)*
10. Which colony did Rogers Williams found with the purpose of having more complete religious liberty? *Rhode Island (83-84)*

Lesson 15

1. The Preamble of the Constitution states that American government begins with whom? *The people (86)*
2. How does the Preamble express the idea of a covenant? *It is a solemn commitment among the people and between the people and those who serve in government.(86)*
3. How many of the writers of the Constitution were immigrants or descendants of immigrants? *All of them (87)*
4. How did the Constitution form a more perfect union? *By creating a stronger government than existed under the Articles of Confederation (87)*
5. How did the Constitution establish justice? *It called for a national system of courts not previously provided for in the Articles of Confederation. (88)*
6. Why did the Constitution need to ensure domestic tranquility? *A civil society needs domestic order. (88)*
7. What is the meaning of the phrase "provide for the common defense"? *Defense of the homeland (88)*
8. What is the meaning of the phrase “the general welfare”? *What will help the people as a whole, not specific groups (89)*
9. What two specific applications have been made of the Preamble’s reference to “our posterity”? *To suggest that abortion affects our posterity, and to encourage wise environmental policy (89)*
10. The people of one generation have what responsibility to those who come after them? *Answers can vary, but the lesson mentions to teach, guide, and bless them. (90)*

Unit 3 Quiz

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. f (65) | 6. j (73) |
| 2. b (65) | 7. c (78) |
| 3. i (69) | 8. h (81) |
| 4. a (69) | 9. d (86) |
| 5. e (71) | 10. g (89) |

Unit 4

Lesson 16

1. Why is such a large portion of the Constitution devoted to Congress? *Because it was the closest to and most representative of the people and the most important and most powerful part of the new national government (93)*
2. 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 (94)*
3. What is the length of a congressman's term in office? *2 years (94)*
4. How is a House seat filled that is made vacant by death or resignation? *The governor calls a special election (94)*
5. The number of congressmen a state sends to the House of Representatives is based on what? *Population (95)*
6. The permanent size of the House of Representatives is how many members? *435 (95)*
7. What is apportionment and how often does reapportionment take place? *The process of determining how many congressmen each state has, based on the census results; every ten years after the U.S. census is taken (95-96)*
8. Who is responsible for drawing the district lines for a state? *The state legislature (96)*
9. 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 (97)*
10. 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 (97)*

Lesson 17

1. Why is the Senate considered the upper house of Congress? *It has fewer members; senators serve six-year terms (100)*
2. What are the constitutional qualifications for serving in the Senate? *Thirty years old, an American citizen for nine years, a resident of the state he represents (100)*
3. Why is the Senate considered to be a continuing body? *Only one-third of the Senate is up for re-election every two years. (100)*
4. How were senators chosen in the original Constitution? *By state legislatures (100)*

5. How did this change on a national basis? *With the Seventeenth Amendment, although many states had moved toward it already (101-102)*
6. How has the popular election of senators affected the power of state legislatures? *It has meant less political power for state legislatures at the national level. (102)*
7. What is the most common way for a Senate seat to be filled when it is made vacant by death or resignation? *The governor appoints someone to fill the seat until the next congressional election. (102)*
8. What is meant by the advice and consent role of the Senate? *Approving treaties and presidential appointments (103)*
9. Does the president have the right to remove an appointee without the Senate's approval? *Yes (103)*
10. What is a recess appointment? *An appointment that the president makes while Congress is in recess (103-104)*

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 (105)*
2. The meetings of Congress in a given year are called a what? *Session (105)*
3. In the original Constitution, when did Congress convene; and what are the modern dates for the convening of Congress and the president's inauguration? *Congress originally convened on the first Monday in December (105); now Congress convenes on January 3 and Inauguration Day is January 20 (106)*
4. When does a lame duck session of Congress occur? *The period between an election and when the new Congress begins (106)*
5. What happens when a senator or a representative requests a quorum call? *If a senator makes a quorum call, senators must come to the Senate chamber; if a representative makes a quorum call, representatives must come to the House chamber. (107)*
6. What publication reports the proceedings of the House and the Senate? *Congressional Record (108)*
7. What did C-SPAN begin telecasting in 1979? *Proceedings of the U.S. House of Representatives (108)*
8. Define franking privilege. *A congressman's privilege of sending mail at government expense (109)*
9. When Congress votes itself a pay raise, when can it go into effect? *After the next election (109)*
10. When is a senator or representative immune from being arrested? *While attending a session of Congress or while going to or returning from such sessions (110)*

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. (112)*
2. What is a safe seat? *A House or Senate seat in which one political party almost always wins (113)*
3. What is a freshman member of Congress? *A senator or representative who is serving his first term (113)*
4. Define term limits. *A maximum number of terms or years that an elected official can serve (113)*
5. What is the most obvious work that a senator or congressman does? *Consider and vote on legislation on the chamber floor (114)*
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 (115)*
7. What is a junket? *An international trip (115)*
8. What is a congressional delegation trip? *Several members of Congress traveling together (115)*
9. What former president sold his extensive library to Congress? *President Thomas Jefferson (116)*
10. Where must applicants for official copyright send copies of their work? *Library of Congress (116)*

Lesson 20

1. What type of faction or group did many of the Founding Fathers fear? *Political parties (117)*
2. Early representatives and senators who favored a strong central government took what name? *Federalists (117)*
3. Those who favored limiting the central government and who promoted the power of the states took what name? *Republicans (117)*
4. What two political parties that formed before the Civil War continue to be the most powerful today? *Republicans and Democrats (118)*
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 (118)*
6. How is the speaker of the House chosen? *He or she is elected at the beginning of every new Congress. (118)*
7. Who is the official president of the Senate? *The vice president of the United States (119)*
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 (119)*
9. What do House and Senate committees do? *Study bills, conduct investigations, and hear testimony. (120)*
10. Who chooses all of the committee chairmen? *The majority party (122)*

Unit 4 Quiz

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. c (95) | 6. b (106) |
| 2. b (95-96) | 7. d (109-110) |
| 3. d (97) | 8. c (113) |
| 4. a (100) | 9. a (115) |
| 5. c (103) | 10. c (119) |

Questions on *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 Theodore 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 (125)*
2. What four steps does the clerk perform when a representative puts a bill in the hopper or when a senator hands a bill to the clerk or makes a formal announcement to introduce it? *Assigns it a number, labels it with the name of the sponsor(s), sends it for printing, and lists it in the Congressional Record. (125)*
3. What are the four forms that legislation may take? *A bill, a joint resolution, a concurrent resolution, a simple resolution (126)*
4. What is the difference between an authorization bill and an appropriation bill? *An authorization bill establishes a program, while an appropriation bill assigns funding for the program. (126)*

5. Give two examples of programs Congress considers to be mandatory. *Social Security, Medicare (127)*
6. Who has the most power in deciding which bills a committee will consider? *The committee chairman (127)*
7. What happens in a markup session? *Committee members go over every aspect of a bill and mark it up with proposed changes. ((128)*
8. What does it mean for a bill to be “voted out”? *A majority of a committee has approved it and it goes to the entire House or Senate (128)*
9. Who are lobbyists and what do they do? *Lobbyists are representatives of groups. They seek to influence laws and policies. (128)*
10. If you could work as a lobbyist in Washington, what group would you want to represent? *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 (131)*
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. (133)*
3. Where does a bill go if the second chamber makes any amendments to it? *A conference committee (133)*
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 final version which must be voted on again by both houses. (133)*
5. What happens when a bill passes in the same form in both the House and the Senate? *Congress sends it to the president. (133)*
6. What is a filibuster? *An attempt by a minority of senators to delay action by holding the Senate floor and talking (133)*
7. What is cloture? *A rule that allows for a vote to end a debate (134)*
8. What is an unfunded mandate? *A law that requires states and localities to do something but does not provide funds for them to carry it out (135)*
9. How do political observers use the terms right and left when describing citizens who are conservative or liberal? *A person who is conservative and defends traditional ways is said to be on the right; a person who favors change from traditional ways is said to be on the left (135)*
10. 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 (135-136)*

Lesson 23

1. What are duties and imposts? *Taxes on items being imported into the country (137)*
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 (137-138)*
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. (139)*
4. In what realms is Congress authorized to regulate commerce? *With foreign nations, among the states, and with Indian tribes (139)*
5. What body has the power to declare war? *Congress (139)*
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 (140)*
7. What are state militias now called? *National Guard (140)*
8. What federal district does Congress govern? *The District of Columbia (141)*
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. (142)*
10. Who makes up the federal bureaucracy? *Unelected officials and employees who work in the federal government (142)*

Lesson 24

1. What did the Constitution forbid before 1808? *Congress could not ban the slave trade before 1808. (143)*
2. What is a writ of habeas corpus? *A statement by an arresting authority telling why a person is being held (144)*
3. What president suspended writs of habeas corpus in the name of maintaining order? *Abraham Lincoln (144)*
4. What is a bill of attainder? *A law that declares a person to be guilty without giving him a trial (144)*
5. What is an ex post facto law? *A law declaring an act to be a crime after it has already happened (144)*
6. What amendment changed the taxes that Congress could impose? *Sixteenth Amendment (144)*

7. What must happen before any money can be spent from the federal treasury? *Congress must enact specific appropriations (145)*
8. Why did the framers of the Constitution forbid office holders to accept gifts, titles, offices, or money from foreign rulers or states? *They saw the problems associated with these practices in Europe and they wanted those in government not to become beholden to foreign powers. (145)*
9. What limitation does the Constitution place on states in regard to money? *States may not coin money or print paper money (145)*
10. What limitation does the Constitution place on states in regard to foreign governments? *States may not make a treaty with a foreign government, or engage in war (unless invaded or threatened by a foreign power and then only until the national government can respond). (145)*

Lesson 25

1. What does the term impeachment mean? *To accuse of wrongdoing (147)*
2. The Constitution's framers were familiar with the impeachment found where? *The British Parliament (147)*
3. What is the role of the House in an impeachment case? *The House brings articles of impeachment by a simple majority vote. (148)*
4. What is the role of the Senate in an impeachment case? *The Senate sits as the jury in an impeachment trial. (148)*
5. What does the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" mean? *This is a matter of debate. Some say it means any indictable offense, while others say it means wrongdoing specifically related to the office being held. (148)*
6. What is the limit of penalty for being found guilty of impeachment charges? *Removal from office and disqualification from holding any other public office (148)*
7. What kind of officials have been impeached or investigated for impeachment? *Presidents, a senator, a Cabinet member, federal judges, an associate justice of the Supreme Court (148)*
8. 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 him. (150)*
9. What president was impeached in connection with how he handled an investigation into his immorality? *President Bill Clinton (150)*
10. What did President Richard Nixon do to avoid being impeached? *He resigned as president. (151)*

Unit 5 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. f (125) | 6. b (139) |
| 2. e (126) | 7. i (139) |
| 3. j (126) | 8. g (144) |
| 4. a (133) | 9. c (150) |
| 5. h (133) | 10. d (148) |

First Government Exam — Units 1-5

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. d (11) | 7. f (15) | 13. m (45) | 19. o (125) |
| 2. g (100) | 8. c (103) | 14. s (40) | 20. q (86) |
| 3. j (71) | 9. e (95) | 15. t (65) | 21. w (9) |
| 4. a (3) | 10. h (65) | 16. r (126) | 22. y (13) |
| 5. b (81) | 11. n (53) | 17. k (34) | 23. u (150) |
| 6. i (106) | 12. p (51) | 18. l (139) | 24. v (119) |
| | | | 25. x (133) |

Unit 6

Lesson 26

1. What are the qualifications in the Constitution for becoming president? *Thirty-five years old, a natural born citizen, and a resident in the U.S. for at least fourteen years (155)*
2. What is the difference between a primary and a caucus? *Primaries are statewide elections overseen by state election officials; caucuses are local meetings overseen by a political party. (156)*
3. Who is appointed at state conventions? *Delegates to the national party conventions (156)*
4. What two main things are decided upon at a national party convention? *A party platform and nominee for president and vice president (156-157)*
5. What is the intended purpose of the Presidential Campaign Fund? *To limit the influence of money in presidential campaigns (157)*
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 got the most votes would be president; the person with the second-highest total would become vice president. (158)*
7. How did the 1800 election show the weakness of this approach? *Jefferson and Burr got the same number of votes, even though Burr was the vice presidential candidate. The House had to decide the election. (158-159)*
8. How did the Twelfth Amendment change the system? *Electors vote separately for president and vice president. (159)*
9. What do critics say about the electoral college? *At times it has defeated the will of the majority of voters. (161)*

10. What do supporters of the electoral college say? *It maintains the importance of the states; it can provide a clear winner even if no candidate receives a majority of votes; it maintains the two-party system and usually prevents third parties from influencing the election.* (161)

Lesson 27

1. What is the average age of a president at the time of taking office? *About 54 years and 11 months* (162)
2. What fraction of presidents have served in the military? *About half* (163)
3. What phrase did George Washington add when he took the oath of office? *"So help me God"* (164)
4. What was the salary set for the president as of 2016? *\$400,000 per year* (165)
5. About how often between 1841 and 1963 did a president die in office? *About every twenty years* (166)
6. What was a big question when William Henry Harrison died and John Tyler took the office? *Was Tyler really president or only acting president?* (167)
7. Who is next in the line of succession after the vice president? *Speaker of the House* (167)
8. What prompted adoption of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment in 1967? *The death of John Kennedy and a vacancy in the vice presidency for fourteen months.* (167)
9. What provision does this amendment have for a president being disabled? *The president can notify the speaker of the House and the president pro tempore of the Senate; or the vice president and a majority of Cabinet heads can notify them. If there is any disagreement, Congress must decide the issue.* (168)
10. How often has a vice presidential vacancy been filled by a nomination by the president? *Twice* (168)

Lesson 28

1. Why is civilian oversight of the U.S. armed forces important? *So that a powerful standing army is not answerable only to itself and in a position to compete with the civil government.* (169)
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 is under the oversight of the president.* (169)
3. How many times has Congress declared war? *Five times* (169)
4. 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* (170)

5. In recent times, how has Congress authorized the president to deploy troops? *Authorizations for Use of Military Force (AUMF)* (170)
6. What law did Congress pass to limit a president's ability to deploy troops? *The War Powers Act* (170)
7. What U.N. action prompted President Truman to send American troops into Korea in 1950? *A United Nations Security Council resolution* (172)
8. What was significant about the targets of attack authorized by the passing of the AUMF in 2001? *For the first time, a congressional resolution named organizations and persons in addition to nations as legitimate targets of attack.* (173)
9. What are two types of documents that a president might sign with leaders of other countries? *Treaties and executive agreements* (174)
10. 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* (173)

Lesson 29

1. How many federal civilian employees work in the executive branch? *Over 2.66 million* (175)
2. Once Congress establishes a program is it easy or difficult to end it? *Extremely difficult* (176)
3. How is the Pendleton Civil Service Act a double-edged sword? *It protects federal employees from being fired for political reasons, but also makes it difficult to fire them for incompetence.* (176)
4. What is the size of the president's personal and official staff? *About 4000* (176)
5. Which president created the Executive Office of the President? *Franklin Roosevelt* (176)
6. What three-member panel reports, reviews, and makes recommendations about the economy? *Council of Economic Advisers* (177)
7. What body, made up of the vice president and some Cabinet officers, advises the president on foreign relations and other matters regarding safety for our country? *National Security Council* (177)
8. What tool can a president use to implement an agenda without waiting for Congress? *Executive order* (178)
9. How might a president's agenda affect the way federal laws are executed? *Federal laws that pertain to a president's agenda might take priority with increased enforcement, while enforcement of other laws might be lessened.* (179)
10. What power of the president might be considered judicial? *Presidential pardon* (180)

Lesson 30

1. What happens when there is no majority in the electoral college? *The House of Representatives selects the president. (181)*
2. How do the president and Congress work together to create laws? *The president recommends legislation. Congress passes laws. (181)*
3. What are the roles of Congress and the president in concerning war? *Congress declares war, while the president is commander in chief of the military forces (181)*
4. What can Congress and the president do when Congress sends the president legislation he does not approve? *The president can veto legislation passed by Congress, but Congress can override a veto by a two-thirds majority. (181)*
5. How has the initiative for legislation changed since the first years of the country? *At first the president was satisfied with simply enforcing what Congress enacted. From the time of Theodore Roosevelt, presidents have usually actively promoted their agenda. (182)*
6. What is the president's annual message to Congress? *The State of the Union address (183)*
7. What historic event in the mid-1800s resulted from a State of the Union address? *The California gold rush (183)*
8. What might a president do to help his proposals get passed in Congress? *Make speeches to influence public opinion, issue statements to the press, use his influence with individual members of Congress (184)*
9. What is the term for when Congress and the president are hardened in their opposition to each other? *Gridlock (185)*
10. What is the idea of a presidential line-item veto and what happened after Congress passed a law giving that power to the president? *It is the power of a president to veto certain portions of a law without vetoing the entire law. The Supreme Court struck it down. (186)*

Unit 6 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. b (155) | 6. d (170) |
| 2. d (156) | 7. c (178) |
| 3. c (167) | 8. c (181) |
| 4. d (164) | 9. a (183) |
| 5. b (169) | 10. a (180) |

Questions on *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.*
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

1. The Constitution mentions heads of executive departments. What term do we use for that group of people today? *The Cabinet (189)*
2. What department handles our relations with other countries? *State Department (190)*
3. Who was America's first secretary of State? *Thomas Jefferson (190)*
4. What are the two common ways that average Americans interact with the state department? *Passports and visas and travel advisories (190)*
5. What was the Marshall Plan? *A plan proposed by Secretary of State George Marshall to fund the rebuilding of Europe after World War II (191)*
6. What department oversees the economic life of the nation? *Treasury Department (191)*

7. What two entities does the Treasurer of the United States oversee? *The U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (191)*
8. What agency collects taxes within the United States? *The Internal Revenue Service (191)*
9. What was the original name of the Defense Department under George Washington? *War Department (192)*
10. The highest ranking members of the U.S. military are called what? *Joint Chiefs of Staff (193)*

Lesson 32

1. What is the title given to the head of the Justice Department? *Attorney General (194)*
 2. Who serves as the government's representatives before the U.S. Supreme Court? *Solicitor general and his assistants (194)*
 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. (195)*
 4. What are the main functions of the Interior Department? *Protecting the country's environment, developing of our natural resources, and managing national parks (196)*
 5. What is the purpose of the Bureau of Indian Affairs? *Maintain the federal government's relations with over 500 tribes (196)*
 6. What is a controversial aspect of the Interior Department's responsibilities? *Management of federal mineral reserves—whether to protect them or to allow private companies to develop them (196)*
 7. What does the Department of Agriculture do to food that U.S. farmers produce and that importers bring into the country? *Inspects and grades it (197)*
 8. What agency within the Department of Agriculture administers the 4-H program? *Cooperative Extension Service (197)*
 9. What is a controversial area regarding work of the Department of Agriculture? *Farm subsidies and price supports (197)*
 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. (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. (200)*
 4. What is the main mission of the Labor Department? *To protect the rights of American workers (200)*
 5. Why did Congress create the Department of Housing and Urban Development? *To help people have safe, affordable housing and to help cities have more attractive and functional downtowns (201)*
 6. What is the belief behind HUD's mission of encouraging home ownership? *That people who own their homes will maintain their property and have a major investment that will help them financially. (202)*
 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 (202)*
 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. (202)*
 9. What is an infrastructure? *The basis or foundation upon which a system operates (203)*
 10. What percentage of highway construction costs does the federal government pay? *Up to 90%. (204)*

Lesson 34

Lesson 33

1. What does the Commerce Department gather and publish? *Census data (200)*
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. (200)*
3. What federal department accounts for about one-fourth of federal spending? *Department of Health and Human Services (205)*
4. What are Medicare and Medicaid? *Medicare funds health care for elderly Americans; Medicaid helps states pay for health care for low-income families (205)*
5. Who is the surgeon general? *The head of the Public Health Service (206)*
6. What situation in the 1970s preceded the creation of the Energy Department? *The Arab oil embargo and the resulting energy crisis (206)*
7. What special interest group did politicians try to please by the creating the Department of Education? *National Education Association (NEA) (206)*
8. How has the Department of Education changed the oversight of the field of education? *The federal government is involved in an area where states had sovereignty for many decades. (206-207)*
9. What are some examples of benefits provided to military veterans? *Health care, mortgage loans, education benefits, pensions (207-208)*
8. What disaster prompted a rearranging of the federal government in 2001? *The September 11 terrorist attacks. (208)*

Unit 8

Lesson 36

9. What are some agencies now in the Department of Homeland Security that had once been in other departments? *Secret Service, Coast Guard, Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization, and FEMA (208-209)*
10. What agency leads the federal government's response to natural disasters? *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (209)*

Lesson 35

1. What independent agencies are under the oversight of Congress? *Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, Government Accountability Office (210)*
2. What was the first independent agency created by Congress? *Interstate Commerce Commission (210)*
3. What is America's central bank? *The Federal Reserve System (211)*
4. What independent agency insures the deposits that people have in banks? *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (211)*
5. What independent agency provides start-up loans for new businesses? *Small Business Administration (211)*
6. What three kinds of benefits does Social Security provide? *Retirement, disability, and survivor benefits (213)*
7. What independent agency oversees America's national space exploration program? *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (213)*
8. What is the function of the Central Intelligence Agency? *Finding out information that the government needs to maintain our security. (213)*
9. What independent agency maintains America's historic documents? *The National Archives and Records Administration (213)*
10. Give four examples of semi-private government corporations mentioned in Lesson 35. *Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), United States Postal Service (USPS), National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak), Conrail (215-216)*

Unit 7 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. e (189) | 6. g (202) |
| 2. i (190) | 7. d (205) |
| 3. h (194) | 8. f (208) |
| 4. b (196) | 9. c (211) |
| 5. j (200) | 10. a (215) |

Define each term:

1. Magistrate—*Official who has limited judicial authority to issue search warrants, set bonds, and hear initial pleadings from suspects (220)*
2. Bond money (bail money)—*Money to guarantee a suspect will not run away if released and will appear at future court proceedings (220)*
3. Grand jury—*A specially-called group of private citizens who decides if there is enough evidence to justify holding a trial (221)*
4. Indict—*To formally charge with a crime (221)*
5. Plea bargain—*To plead guilty or to give testimony or some other concession in exchange for a lesser sentence (221)*
6. Acquittal—*Being found not guilty (221)*
7. Pre-trial discovery—*Period before the trial when lawyers gather evidence and interview witnesses and other people who might testify (222)*
8. Peremptory challenge—*An attorney's rejection of a potential juror without giving a reason (223)*
9. Parole—*When authorities release a convicted person from jail, but continue to monitor his activities to make sure he does not continue illegal activity (223)*
10. Appeals court—*A court which decides if there was a problem with the trial in the lower court and if the verdict should be upheld or if the case should go back to the lower court (223)*

Lesson 37

1. What country's legal system was the primary basis for the American system? *England (225)*
2. What court did the Constitution establish? *Supreme Court (226)*
3. What other federal courts has Congress created? *District courts, circuit courts of appeal, and specialty courts (226)*
4. How are federal judges placed on the bench? *Nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate (226)*
5. How long may federal judges serve? *For life, with good behavior (226)*
6. In 2016 what was the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? *\$260,700 (227)*
7. What is the difference between criminal law and civil law? *Criminal law involves crimes against the people in general; civil law involves disputes between two individuals or parties (227)*

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.* (228)
9. How is treason defined? *Making war against the United States or giving aid and comfort to the enemy* (229)
10. How many treason trials have taken place in the United States? *About 30* (230)

Lesson 38

1. What is the lowest court of the federal legal process? *District courts* (231)
2. What Senate committee holds hearings when a president nominates a federal judge? *The Senate Judiciary Committee* (231)
3. How has politics affected Senate confirmation of judges? *When the Senate majority is of a different party from the president, the Senate sometimes stalls the president's nomination and the office is left vacant for a long time* (231)
4. What are four kinds of specialty federal courts? *Court of International Trade, federal bankruptcy courts, Court of Federal Claims, U.S. Tax Court* (232)
5. The losing party in a federal district court case can appeal the verdict where? *A federal circuit court of appeals* (233)
6. Who heard appeals of cases in federal courts before Congress established the federal appeals court system? *Supreme Court justices* (233)
7. How many justices usually hear a case in a federal circuit court of appeals? *Three* (234)
8. What courts hear appeals cases involving the military and veterans? *Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Court of Appeals for Veterans' Claims* (234)
9. What is a senior federal judge? *A semi-retired judge* (235)
10. Where can parties who have lost their appeals in the federal circuit courts of appeal file a further appeal? *With the Supreme Court* (235)

Lesson 39

1. Why can it be said that the members of the U.S. Supreme Court are the most powerful persons in the federal government? *Their decisions cannot be reversed except by a constitutional amendment or a later Supreme Court ruling; a decision can wipe long-established laws off the books; our entire society can be changed by the decision of five persons; a justice can never be forced to retire.* (236)
2. How many persons sit on the Supreme Court? *Nine* (236)

3. What was the average age of justices when *Exploring Government* was published? *Seventy* (236)
4. Why are Supreme Court nominations so pivotal and so hotly debated? *The justices serve for long tenures, they play a pivotal role in the law, and both political parties want to control the Court.* (237)
5. What has come to be the primary function of the Supreme Court? *To determine whether federal and state laws are within the scope of the Constitution* (238)
6. About how many appeals of cases does the Supreme Court receive each year? *7000* (238)
7. About how many of those cases does the Court accept? *100* (238)
8. When does the Court's term begin? *The first Monday in October* (239)
9. What is the "conference handshake"? *Before appearing for a public session and when they begin their Friday conferences, each justice shakes the hand of every other justice to indicate they all share the same purpose.* (239)
10. What is the most important principle that guides the Court's deliberations? *Stare decisis—letting a precedent stand* (240)

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 fifteen* (243)
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.* (243)
3. How did Supreme Court decisions during the Great Depression expand the areas in which Congress passed laws? *The Court upheld many New Deal laws.* (243)
4. What phrase came out of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision that upheld racial segregation? *"Separate but equal"* (243)
5. Why did the Court rule in favor of Brown in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education*? *Segregated public schools violated the fourteenth amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law.* (243)
6. How did the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision reverse *Plessy*? *It held that separate schools for African Americans and whites were inherently unequal.* (243)
7. In what case did the Court say that certain procedures and safeguards for accused persons had to be in place? *Miranda v. Arizona* (244)
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*? *The majority engaged in judicial law-making by ruling on an issue the Constitution does not address and that marriage is a matter that should be left to the states* (245)
10. How do you think Christians should respond to Supreme Court decisions that challenge and demean the Christian faith? *Answers will vary.*
6. What condition did Congress place on Utah Territory before it could become a state? *Utah had to outlaw polygamy.* (252)
7. What provision in its state Constitution did Arizona Territory have to remove before it could become a state? *Arizona had to rescind its provision calling for the popular recall of judges.* (252)
8. What area of the country became a state in spite of the restrictions the Constitution placed on territories before they became states? *The counties in northwest Virginia that became West Virginia* (252)

Unit 8 Quiz

1. F - Bail (or bond) money is money paid to guarantee a suspect will not run away and will appear at future court proceedings. (220)
2. T (221)
3. F - The American legal system is largely based on that of England. (225)
4. T (226)
5. F - The president nominates federal judges. (231)
6. F - The loser in a federal district court can appeal the verdict to a U.S. circuit court of appeals. (233)
7. T (236)
8. T (240)
9. T (243)
10. F - The Supreme Court ruling that set forth proper procedures for law enforcement to use with accused persons was *Miranda v. Arizona*. (244)
9. List the five U.S. territories named in the lesson. *Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands.* (252)
10. What form of government is guaranteed to the states? *Republican* (253)

Lesson 42

1. The power to amend the Constitution rests where? *With the states* (254)
2. What majority of both houses of Congress must approve an amendment before Congress submits it to the states? *Two-thirds of both houses of Congress* (254)
3. What portion of the states must ratify an amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution? *Three-fourths* (254)
4. What are the two most recent proposed amendments that did not receive enough state approval to become part of the Constitution? *The Equal Rights Amendment; an amendment proposing the rights of statehood for the District of Columbia* (255-256)
5. Would you have supported the Equal Rights Amendment? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*
6. What is the purpose of the supremacy clause? *The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, superceding both state laws and treaties* (256)
7. Why is an oath of office important? *There must not be any question regarding the loyalty of those who fill government positions.* (256-257)
8. Most people taking an oath for a federal position add what phrase to the oath of office? *So help me God.* (257)
9. Office holders in what three levels of government must take an oath or affirmation that they will uphold the Constitution? *Federal, state, local* (256)
10. How many states had to ratify the Constitution for it to take effect? *Nine* (257)

Unit 9

Lesson 41

1. What does it mean for a state to extend “full faith and credit” to the other states? *To recognize and not disallow the laws, records, and court actions of the other states* (249)
2. What are some limitations to the “full faith and credit” clause? *States do not have to follow the laws of other states; states can have their own standards of professional licensure.* (250)
3. What does the guarantee of privileges and immunities mean? *A state cannot discriminate against citizens of other states in terms of the legal rights and protection afforded to them.* (250)
4. 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.* (251)
5. What document set the pattern for territories becoming states? *Northwest Ordinance* (251)

Lesson 43

1. What congressman edited proposals state conventions made and put them forward as twelve amendments for Congress to consider? *James Madison (258-259)*
2. What does the Bill of Rights limit? *The power and intrusiveness of the federal government. (259)*
3. 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 (259)*
4. What agency did the federal government create to regulate broadcasting? *Federal Communications Commission (260)*
5. Do you believe that the federal government should regulate radio and television broadcasts? Explain your answer. *Answers will vary.*
6. What was the FCC's Fairness Doctrine? *Broadcast stations had to devote some time to a discussion of public issues and had to make a reasonable attempt to present varying viewpoints. (260)*
7. Why was the Fairness Doctrine dropped? *The FCC decided that the increasing number of cable and satellite broadcast outlets made the Fairness Doctrine obsolete. (261)*
8. In 1989 the Supreme Court declared an action to be protected as a First Amendment right. What was that action? *Burning an American flag (261)*
9. What is your opinion of that Supreme Court decision? *Answers will vary.*
10. What issues are raised when the Ku Klux Klan applies for a permit to hold a rally? *Officials usually approve the permit in the name of freedom of speech, but local governments can limit the place, time, and activities involved. Officials can schedule a public hearing if legitimate safety and security concerns are present. (261-262)*

Lesson 44

1. What did Thomas Jefferson say about the importance of the right to own and use guns? *"No free men shall ever be debarred the use of arms." (263)*
2. What is the historical context for the second amendment? *European kingdoms routinely took guns away from the populace, which gave the government the upper hand. (263)*
3. Describe a twentieth century example of a government taking guns away from private citizens. *Adolph Hitler confiscated guns, including hunting rifles. (263)*
4. What is your personal position concerning gun control and the right to bear arms? *Answers will vary.*

5. What is the historical context for the Third Amendment? *The British practice of requiring colonists to house British troops. (265)*
6. Why is it important for every citizen, even those with criminal records, to be considered innocent of a crime until proven guilty? *Because someone could be accused falsely, 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 (265)*
7. Amendments Five through Eight protect the rights of whom? *People accused of a crime. (265)*
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 government in the future might assume that if the Bill of Rights did not specifically list a particular right, the people did not have that right. (267-268)*
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 remained with the states or the people (268)*

Lesson 45

1. What did the Thirteenth Amendment do and which states did Congress require to ratify it? *It abolished slavery; the former Confederate states which wanted to be readmitted to the Union (269)*
2. What are the main provisions of the Fourteenth 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. (270)*
3. What did the Fourteenth Amendment forbid former federal and state office holders who had participated in the rebellion of the Confederacy from doing? *Holding office on either the federal or state level. (270)*
4. List two examples of ways states hindered African Americans from voting even after the Fifteenth Amendment became part of the Constitution. *Literacy tests and poll taxes (271)*
5. What political movement promoted the income tax as a way to generate government revenue and distribute wealth equally? *Progressive Movement (271-272)*
6. The only amendment ever to be repealed concerned the prohibition of what? *The production, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages (272)*
7. What is your opinion about Prohibition? *Answers will vary.*

8. Would you have supported or opposed the Nineteenth Amendment? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*
9. What discriminatory practice did the Twenty-Fourth Amendment outlaw? *Poll tax (273)*
10. Which amendment passed more quickly than any other and what did it do? *Twenty-Sixth Amendment; lowered voting age to eighteen (273)*

Unit 9 Quiz

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. h (251) | 6. i (259) |
| 2. e (252) | 7. d (265) |
| 3. j (254) | 8. c (268) |
| 4. a (256) | 9. f (272) |
| 5. b (258-259) | 10. g (273) |

Unit 10

Lesson 46

1. Which level of government has the most authority about education issues? *State governments (277)*
2. In early state constitutions, why was most of the power vested in legislatures? *In reaction to negative experience with colonial governors appointed by the king (277)*
3. Which was the only original state to elect a constitutional convention? *Massachusetts (278)*
4. All state constitutions establish what three branches of government? *Executive, legislative, and judicial (278)*
5. Whom does every state constitution mention? *God (278)*
6. What are two times in American history when states had to write new constitutions? *After independence from Britain and after the Civil War (278)*
7. What are the major differences between state constitutions and the U.S. Constitution? *State constitutions are generally longer and have been amended or rewritten more frequently. (278)*
8. What state has the longest constitution at over 376,000 words? *Alabama (278)*
9. In almost all states, the legislature may place amendments before whom? *The voters (279)*
10. Are voters more likely to vote on amendments to their state constitutions or to vote to elect officials? *To elect officials (279)*

Lesson 47

1. Where do state constitutions vest the law-making power of state governments? *In the legislature (281)*
2. What is every upper house in the state legislatures called? *State senate (281)*
3. State senators generally serve a term of how many years? *Four (281)*
4. State representatives generally serve a term of how many years? *Two (281)*
5. What is the most representative body in the world based on population? *New Hampshire House of Representatives (281)*
6. What is unusual about the Nebraska state legislature? *It has one house instead of two (and the elections are non-partisan). (282)*
7. How can citizens of some states bypass the typical legislative procedure to enact laws? *By mounting a petition drive to get a proposal on the ballot and then voting on that proposal in a referendum (283)*
8. What is the most obvious difference between sessions of state legislatures and sessions of Congress? *State legislature sessions are typically shorter and in a few cases less frequent (283)*
9. What issue did the Supreme Court cases *Baker v. Carr* and *Reynolds v. Sims* address? *Apportionment of state legislative districts (285-286)*
10. What do you think are the pros and cons of low pay for legislators versus high pay? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 48

1. Who is the chief executive of a state? *The governor (288)*
2. A governor serves as the head of what military organization? *National Guard (289)*
3. What official holds the number two position in most states? *Lieutenant Governor (290)*
4. How do length of term and the presence or absence of term limits affect the power of a governor? *Governors who can serve longer are able to exert more influence. (290)*
5. How does the length and frequency of legislative sessions affect the power of a governor? *The governor has more power when the legislatures meet less frequently and for shorter sessions. (290)*
6. What roles do governors fill that prepare them well for serving as president? *Overseeing a large bureaucracy, dealing with a legislative body, and trying to put forth a vision for what is best for the people. (291)*
7. Who are four recent governors who have gone on to become president? *Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush (291-292)*

8. How many terms had Jimmy Carter served as governor of Georgia before he became president of the United States? *One (291)*
9. Who was the first governor of Texas to win election to consecutive four-year terms? *George W. Bush (292)*
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 (293)*
2. What is the job of the secretary of state of South Dakota? *Maintain official records, oversee elections, handle applications for business licenses (293)*
3. Who chooses department secretaries in South Dakota government? *The governor nominates them and the legislature confirms them (295)*
4. What South Dakota official examines how state government spends funds in order to assure the process is accurate and efficient? *State auditor (294)*
5. What is the role of the South Dakota Department of Corrections? *Manage state prisons and parole systems, guide juvenile offenders, and provide rehabilitation for offenders (295)*
6. What is the purpose of the South Dakota Department of Public Safety? *Oversee highway safety, driver licensing, homeland security, the state fire marshal, and other similar matters (295)*
7. What is the purpose of the South Dakota Department of Tribal Relations? *To provide services for the nine Native American tribes that live in the state and encourage positive relations between the tribes and other South Dakota residents. (296)*
8. The Texas state supreme court has final appellate jurisdiction in what two types of cases? *Civil and juvenile. (299)*
9. What Texas court holds final appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases? *The court of criminal appeals (299)*
10. How do people become judges in Texas? *All judges are elected except municipal judges. (299)*

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 (301)*
2. Most job growth within a state comes from what types of businesses? *Small companies with fewer than twenty employees and new businesses (301)*

3. What kind of tax incentives do states sometimes offer a business? *No business or property tax for a few years (302)*
4. What types of infrastructure can state governments provide in order to help businesses be successful? *Roads, bridges, utilities, and other services (302)*
5. What is the most important asset for any company? *Its people (302)*
6. In what two ways do governors and other state officials help state economies by making official trips to foreign countries? *By recruiting businesses and by opening new markets for products produced in their states (302)*
7. How many dollars are estimated to be spent by tourists in the United States each year? *1.5 trillion (303)*
8. How do states promote tourism? *Internet marketing; print marketing such as road maps, vacation guides, brochures, and advertisements in magazines; billboards and other signs; etc. (303)*
9. What growing tourist industry is mentioned in the lesson? *Agritourism (303)*
10. What business would you like to start to benefit your state? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 10 Quiz

1. executive, legislative, and judicial (278)
2. voters (279)
3. senate (281)
4. Nebraska (281-282)
5. lieutenant governor (290)
6. president (291)
7. auditor (294)
8. prisons (295)
9. infrastructure (302)
10. trillion (303)

Second Government Exam — Units 6-10

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. f (167) | 9. d (205) | 17. p (208) |
| 2. j (278) | 10. e (236) | 18. n (256) |
| 3. b (190) | 11. o (156-157) | 19. m (189) |
| 4. h (211) | 12. r (178) | 20. q (303) |
| 5. i (281-282) | 13. t (221) | 21. w (259) |
| 6. c (169) | 14. l (240) | 22. u (251) |
| 7. a (220) | 15. k (183) | 23. x (244) |
| 8. g (290) | 16. s (254) | 24. y (170) |
| | | 25. v (268) |

Unit 11

Lesson 51

1. What is the historic background of American county government? *English county government (307)*
2. Why do counties exist today? *To serve the purposes of state government (307)*
3. County courthouses and county government offices are located in what city? *The county seat (308)*
4. What is the most common form of county government in the U.S.? *Commission or board of supervisors (308)*
5. What are the two other most common forms of county governments? *Commission-administrator and commission-executive/mayor (309)*
6. What is a township? *A level of government for an area larger than a town or city but smaller than a county (310)*
7. How many states have townships? *Twenty (310)*
8. What kind of government do people form to provide a specific function? *A special district (311)*
9. What body usually oversees a special district? *An elected board (311)*
10. Would you like to be part of your local government some day? If so, in what way would you like to serve? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 52

1. America has become more urban than it once was. List five advantages to living in an urban area and five advantages to living in a rural area. *Answers will vary.*
2. What government entity incorporates villages, towns, and cities? *State legislatures (313)*
3. A city charter compares to what? *A constitution (313)*
4. What was the first form of city government in America? *A town meeting. (313)*
5. What is the most common form of city government today? *Council-manager (314)*
6. When candidates run on their own merits rather than as the candidates of a political party, they run on what basis? *Non-partisan (314)*
7. What might a stadium authority do? *Plan, finance, construct, and operate a major sports facility (314)*
8. Give an example of a type of business that might receive a franchise from a city. *Cable television company (315)*
9. What are some advantages of a consolidated government? *It eliminates duplication of services,*

provides better coordination of services, and enables more effective planning for growth. (316)

10. What are some disadvantages of a consolidated government? *Consolidation does away with smaller communities and their cherished identities; city dwellers and the rural population likely will not share the same needs and expectations of government; the demands of the city may drown out the needs of the country. (316)*

Lesson 53

1. What do urban planning professionals do? *Help 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. (317)*
2. Who made the orderly plan for Philadelphia? *William Penn (318)*
3. Who made the plan for Washington, D.C.? *Pierre L'Enfant (318)*
4. What planning movement culminated in the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago? *City Beautiful Movement (318)*
5. What is a planning commission? *A board whose members are citizens appointed by the city council or county commission and who recommend a course of growth (319)*
6. What is zoning? *The process by which a city or a county regulates how people use various areas of land (319)*
7. Who oversees the zoning process? *A zoning commission (319)*
8. What does zoning separate? *Business, industrial, and residential areas (319)*
9. What happens when a city annexes property? *It takes areas adjacent to the city. (320)*
10. What is eminent domain? *The power of government to use or take private property for public purposes without the owner's permission (321)*

Lesson 54

1. The economy of Williston, North Dakota, was once based on what? *Agriculture (323)*
2. What two national tourist sites are near Williston? *Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site and Theodore Roosevelt National Park (324)*
3. What is another term for fracking? *hydraulic fracturing; injecting water and chemicals at high pressure into underground rock formations (324)*
4. What type of tax does North Dakota charge oil companies? *A severance tax (325)*
5. What does North Dakota award oil companies through competitive bidding? *Leases to mineral rights. (325)*

- The oil boom caused a crisis in government in what service areas? *Roads, water, sewer, electricity, schools, and health care* (325)
- Why did Williston take on debt? *To expand services quickly before it had the tax revenues to pay for everything it needed.* (325)
- How did mass transportation change in Williston? *Air and rail transportation increased dramatically.* (325-326)
- What services do you believe the government should provide to displaced persons in a place like Williston? *Answers will vary.*
- What services do you believe churches should provide to displaced persons in a place like Williston? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 55

- What binds the country together on all levels of government? *The Constitution* (328)
- What legislation did Thomas Jefferson encourage Congress to pass that had a negative effect on American port cities? *Embargo Act* (329)
- What is RFD? *Rural free delivery* (329)
- What federal government program helped the mail order industry? *Parcel post service* (329)
- What was the name of the first federal highway? *Cumberland Road or National Road* (329)
- What is the system of numbered federal highways begun in 1926? *U.S. Highway System* (330)
- What is the system of roads begun in 1956? *Interstate system* (330)
- What do federal officials use to allocate funding each year to state, local, and tribal governments? *Census data* (330)
- How does illegal immigration affect state and local governments? *They must provide education, health care, law enforcement, and other services for illegal immigrants.* (331)
- 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.* (331)

Unit 11 Quiz

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. e (307) | 6. c (321) |
| 2. j (310) | 7. d (324) |
| 3. a (313) | 8. f (325) |
| 4. b (313) | 9. i (329) |
| 5. h (319) | 10. g (330) |

Questions on *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.

- What did you learn about the political realm in *Born Again* that surprised you? *Answers will vary.*
- 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.*
- 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.*
- Student is to write a one-half to one page summary and review of *Born Again*.

Unit 12

Lesson 56

- What is a budget? *A plan of income and expenses, usually for a year* (335)
- What do you believe should be the most essential spending priority for the federal budget? *Answers will vary.*
- What do you believe should be the most essential spending priority for your city or county's local budget? *Answers will vary.*
- What office holder proposes the federal budget to Congress? *President* (336)
- What conflicts do conservatives and liberals often have concerning budgets? *Each side points to waste in the programs they don't like and defends the excesses in the ones they support. Conservatives tend to support spending on defense and liberals support spending on social programs.* (337)
- What is a sunset law? *A law that states that the funding for a project will end at a certain date* (337)
- Why do government agencies try to spend all of the money in their budgets? *In order to prevent their budget from being cut the next year* (337)
- What are capital projects? *Large projects like roads, schools, etc.* (338)
- What spending restriction do most states have that the federal government does not? *A requirement to have a balanced budget* (337)

10. What can result from a government printing money to make up a budget shortfall? *Inflation* (338)

Lesson 57

1. The total debt of the federal government is approaching how many dollars? *Twenty trillion* (339)
2. What is the greatest source of revenue for the federal government? *Income tax* (339)
3. Most Americans pay their income tax through what process? *Withholding* (339)
4. What is a progressive tax? *A tax for which the tax rate is greater on higher incomes* (341)
5. The top one percent of Americans pay what percentage of the total income tax that the IRS collects? *38%* (341)
6. What are some items on which the federal government collects excise taxes? *Alcohol, tobacco, gasoline, jewelry, furs, and guns* (342)
7. 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.* (343)
8. What is a government bond? *A loan that the government promises to pay back at a specific time in the future with interest* (344)
9. What is the relationship between a borrower and a lender? *The borrower is the lender's slave.* (344)
10. Do you think something needs to be done about the national debt? If so, what? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 58

1. Do states or the federal government have lower income tax rates? *States* (345)
2. What is a sales tax? *A tax governments charge when a person makes a routine purchase.* (345)
3. What are items that are exempt from sales tax, or taxed at a lower rate, in certain states? *Food and prescriptions* (346)
4. What groups generally don't have to pay sales tax on purchases they make? *Churches and charitable organizations* (346)
5. On what is the *ad valorem* tax based when registering a vehicle? *The current fair market value of the vehicle* (347)
6. What two taxes have become popular with state and local governments in recent years? *Amusement tax and hotel/motel tax* (347)
7. Why have governments found these taxes attractive? *Because tourists from out of state and business persons on expense accounts pay most of them* (347)

8. What is a federal categorical grant? *A grant with specific guidelines about how a state or local government can spend the money* (347)
9. What is a biennial budget? *A two-year budget* (348)
10. In 2015 each adult resident of Alaska who had lived there at least one year received a dividend of \$2,072 from the sale of what? *Oil transported through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline* (350)

Lesson 59

1. The major portion of a county's revenue comes from what? *Property taxes* (351)
2. Who determines the appraised value for this? *County tax assessor* (351)
3. When are property taxes collected? *In arrears, or at the end of the period in question* (351)
4. Do businesses or individuals generally pay higher property tax? *Businesses* (351-352)
5. What fee does Lexington, Kentucky, impose that is similar to an income tax? *Occupational license fee* (352)
6. What three sources of city revenue does the lesson list? *Property taxes, business taxes, license fees* (352)
7. List in order the top three budgeted expenditures for Fairfax County, Virginia, in 2016. *Schools, public safety, health and welfare* (352)
8. What does Fairfax County's public safety budget item include? *Fire and police departments, the sheriff's office, juvenile and domestic relations, district court, emergency management, and other programs* (352)
9. What must people involved in collecting and spending public money be careful to do? *Use this powerful position only for good and ensure faithfulness in handling other people's money* (354)
10. What is Tax Freedom Day? *The date when the average American has worked enough to pay all the taxes he owes that year.* (354)

Lesson 60

1. Why was chartering a national bank controversial? *Because the Constitution did not authorize it* (355)
2. When the government under the Constitution first began, citizens assumed that the federal government would exercise only what? *Specific, delegated powers* (355)
3. Though President Grover Cleveland believed that the people should support the government, what did he say that the government should not do? *Support the people* (356)
4. What happened when President Cleveland vetoed a congressional appropriation of \$10,000 to help farmers in Texas? *The farmers received ten times as much from private sources.* (356)

5. What is the proper purpose of tax policy? *To raise the revenue that government needs to carry out its proper functions (356)*
6. Some people believe that governments should use taxes to influence what? *Behavior (356)*
7. Some people believe that governments should use taxes to redistribute what? *Income (357)*
8. Which generally helps the economy more, raising taxes or lowering taxes? *Lowering taxes (357)*
9. 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 (358)*
10. What do think about government taxation to redistribute income? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 12 Quiz

1. T (335)
2. F - When government prints money to make up a budget shortfall, it can cause inflation. (338)
3. F - The total debt of the federal government is approaching twenty trillion dollars. (339)
4. F - The greatest source of revenue for the federal government is the income tax. (339)
5. T (345)
6. F - Federal categorical grants have specific guidelines for state and local governments. (337)
7. T (351)
8. T (354)
9. T (356)
10. T (356)

Unit 13

Lesson 61

1. What does the word diplomacy mean? *The conduct of relations among nations (361)*
2. The Constitution assigns the role of head of state to what person? *The president (362)*
3. What is the role of an ambassador? *An ambassador serves as the highest-ranking representative of one nation in another nation. (362)*
4. What is the role of a consul? *A consul is a government representative who works in another country and assists individuals and businesses from his or her home country. (362)*
5. What term describes a government in one country believing that the government of another country is legitimate? *Diplomatic recognition (362)*
6. 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. (364)

7. What happened at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, Iran, in the late 1970s? *Iranian militants took it over and held Americans hostage for over a year. (364)*
8. How and why did U.S. relations change with Iran after the crisis at the U.S. embassy in Tehran? *The U.S. supported Iraq and Saddam Hussein in its war against Iran until Iraq drew closer to other enemies of America in the Middle East. (364-365)*
9. 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 (365)*
10. If you could serve in an American embassy abroad, in what country would you like to serve and why? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 62

1. What does America's participation in international trade involve? *Private American companies providing goods and services to other countries and American companies receiving goods and services from companies in other countries (367)*
2. What was the major U.S. trade policy before World War II? *Setting tariff rates for imported goods (367)*
3. What are GATT and the WTO? *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the World Trade Organization (367)*
4. 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 (368)*
5. What are NAFTA and CAFTA? *North American Free Trade Agreement and Central American Free Trade Agreement (368-369)*
6. What has happened to the economies of the U.S., Mexico, and Canada since the passage of NAFTA? *All have grown. (368)*
7. What are some negative consequences of NAFTA? *Some American workers have lost their jobs. Mexican farmers and farm workers have been hurt. (368)*
8. What changed in American trade with China between 1985 and 2015? *U.S. exports and Chinese imports were about the same in 1985, but in 2015 the U.S. exported about one-fourth as many goods to China than it imported from China. (369)*
9. What do opponents of trade with China fear about this trend? *That it puts the U.S. at an economic disadvantage which might develop into a political and military disadvantage (369)*
10. What are two ways in which governments work against free trade? *Tariffs and government subsidies to an industries (370)*

Lesson 63

1. One terrorist attack triggered a war on terrorism in Afghanistan and Iraq. When did it take place? *September 11, 2001 (371)*
2. That event triggered a war on the forces of terrorism in what two countries? *Afghanistan and Iraq (371)*
3. Define state sponsors of terrorism. *Governments that aid and protect terrorists (372)*
4. What illegal activity does the lesson suggest might fund terrorism? *Drug-trafficking (372)*
5. Why does the U.S. government engage in diplomacy to fight terrorism? *To encourage the governments of other nations to join with us in working against terrorism (372)*
6. What does the lesson mention as purposes of secret operations? *Finding out where underground cells are located and who the specific individuals are that are involved (373)*
7. What international organization gathers information about terrorists? *INTERPOL (373)*
8. How might the U.S. government invade the privacy of American citizens to obtain information about possible terrorists? *Intercepting mail, phone calls, emails and other data (373)*
9. Federal officials working against terrorism must investigate the transfer of what? *Money and weapons (373)*
10. What is the real answer to terrorism and hatred? *Hearts changed by the gospel of Jesus (374)*

Lesson 64

1. What did George Washington believe was a “baneful foe of republican government”? *Foreign influence (375)*
2. Washington said that if a nation has habitual hatred or habitual fondness for another nation, it is in some degree a what? *Slave (375)*
3. What international organization did President Woodrow Wilson promote after World War I? *League of Nations (376)*
4. What international body did the United States help to create after World War II? *United Nations (376)*
5. What five countries are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council? *United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France, and China (376)*
6. The lesson mentions three of the U.N.'s many agencies. What are they? *United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization, International Court of Justice (377)*
7. Name two times when the United Nations has helped the United States with an international problem. *Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 and conflicts with Saddam Hussein in 1990-1991 and 2003 (377)*

8. What key alliance did the U.S. and eleven other countries form after World War II? *North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ((377)*
9. When and where did NATO military forces first enter combat? *In 1994 on the Balkan peninsula (378)*
10. Do you favor U.S. isolationism or major involvement in the affairs of other nations in the world? Why? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 65

1. How are human rights defined in the lesson? *Rights and freedoms that most countries recognize as being what every person deserves, including life, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of religion and expression, adequate standard of living, freedom of movement, and the right of political self-determination (381)*
2. What are three negative consequences of boycotting countries which violate human rights? *The oppressive leader may portray himself as a victim; the offending government can find other countries with which to trade; the people might suffer while the leadership elite do not. (381)*
3. What did Presidents Reagan and Bush do as they carried on talks and engaged in relations with the Soviet Union? *They negotiated from a position of American strength, and they were willing to point out the failings of the Communist system. (382)*
4. What term is often used for racial segregation in South Africa? *Apartheid (382)*
5. When did America restore diplomatic relations with Cuba? *2015 (382)*
6. The lesson mentions three types of human rights violations in China. What are they? *Suppression of political opposition; imprisonment and torture of Chinese Christians; a lack of freedom of expression (382)*
7. What 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. (383)*
9. How does Christianity differ from religions that teach people to hate their enemies? *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.*

Unit 13 Quiz

1. f (361)
2. c (362)
3. h (367)
4. a (368)
5. j (372)
6. d (373)
7. b (377)
8. e (376)
9. g (382)
10. i (383)

Unit 14

Lesson 66

1. What is an economy? *The way people produce, distribute, and use goods and services. (387)*
2. Define a free market economy. *Private individuals and companies own the means of production (387)*
3. Define a command economy. *The state owns the means of production. (387-388)*
4. A free market economy is sometimes called what? *Capitalism (387)*
5. Describe a regulated free market economy. *The private sector owns the means of production, but the government taxes and regulates those businesses. (388)*
6. Why do capitalists need regulation? *Because people are sinful and selfish. Regulations limit pollution, protect workers, and protect consumers. (389)*
7. Who operates the Amtrak passenger rail service? *The U.S. government (389)*
8. What two large industries does the British government control? *Mining and health care (389)*
9. What are three failings of a command economy? *They are given to inefficiency, offer no incentive to do better, and encourage the development of a black market (389)*
10. What has history demonstrated time and again about economic freedom? *Economic freedom produces a stronger economy while too much government causes problems. (392)*

Lesson 67

1. The lesson states that illegal immigration is a crisis in what four areas? *Security, economy, law, and justice (393)*
2. List three types of visa. *Tourist, student, work (394)*
3. What must an immigrant apply for if he or she wishes to live in the United States? *Permanent Resident Card, often called a Green Card (394)*
4. The 675,000 legal immigrants allowed to come to the United States each year are in what three categories? *Family-sponsored, employment-based, and diversity admissions (394)*
5. What is the country of origin for most legal permanent resident applicants? *Mexico (395)*

6. Underground networks apparently exist to recruit whom? *Undocumented workers (395)*
7. What are some reasons refugees leave their homes and seek asylum in another country? *War, political oppression, religious persecution, famine, or other natural disasters.(396)*
8. What is political asylum? *An official status that a person can request from a receiving country if he or she is being persecuted or fears persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular group, or political opinion (396)*
9. List the countries from which your ancestors immigrated to America. *Answers will vary.*
10. Do you think a better wall on the U.S./Mexico border is a worthwhile investment? Why or why not? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 68

1. What two federal government programs started paying for health care costs for some Americans in the 1960s? *Medicare and Medicaid (400)*
2. Federal, state, and local governments pay for what portion of all health care costs in America? *One-half (399)*
3. What is Medicare? *A government health insurance program for people over 65 (400)*
4. What is Medicaid? *A government health insurance program for those with low income or who can not otherwise obtain health insurance (400)*
5. What has happened to health care costs since the federal government began to pay a large percentage of those costs? *They have skyrocketed.(400)*
6. President Obama proposed and Congress passed what health care legislation in 2010? *The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (400)*
7. How have health insurance premiums changed since Congress passed this legislation? *They have increased. (401)*
8. What is a single-payer health care system? *Socialized medicine, where the government pays the medical bills (401)*
9. How do government limits on medical costs affect availability of health care? *If suppliers can not make a profit, they will stop making those services available. (402)*
10. What health care changes do you think would benefit American society? *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 69

1. In *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a child is not a mere creature of what? *The state (404)*

2. What were the earliest organized schools in the U.S., and how were they funded? *Local community schools, funded by local taxes or fees (404)*
3. What early educational leader in Massachusetts encouraged removing religious instruction from public schools? *Horace Mann (404)*
4. What did Mann and others see as the purpose for education? *To create citizens who fit in with social expectations and were trained to work in the growing number of factories (405)*
5. What two factors decreased parental influence in children's education? *Compulsory attendance laws and state funding of education (405)*
6. What event in 1957 prompted the federal government to assume greater control of education? *The Soviet Union launching Sputnik (405)*
7. How much does government currently spend on education in the U.S.? *Over \$600 billion per year (405)*
8. What has been the trend in federal court decisions regarding the rights of parents to influence their children's education in public schools? *The trend has been toward diminishing the rights of parents whose children attend public schools. (407-408)*
9. What law passed in 2002 gave the federal government more control over public education? *The No Child Left Behind Act (409)*
10. Homeschooling is legal in how many states? *Fifty (409)*
8. In 2007 the Supreme Court upheld what ban enacted by Congress in 2003? *The ban on partial birth abortion (413)*
9. How are abortion laws an example of legislating morality? *By allowing abortion, the message is that abortion is morally acceptable. (414)*
10. How can you help influence the moral perceptions of others? *Answers will vary.*

Unit 14 Quiz

1. free market or capitalist (both answers are acceptable) (387)
2. command (387-388)
3. green (394)
4. asylum (396)
5. Medicare (400)
6. one-half (399)
7. attendance (405)
8. legal (409)
9. legal (412)
10. funding (413)

Unit 15

Lesson 71

- ### Lesson 70
1. President Ronald Reagan said that abortion is supported by whom? *Persons who have themselves been born (411)*
 2. How many babies have been aborted in the United States since 1973? *Over 58 million (411)*
 3. A 2015 video revealed Planned Parenthood officials talking flippantly about what? *The sale of body parts from unborn babies (411)*
 4. How is abortion a spiritual issue? *It involves the worth, value, and identity of an unborn child whom God created in His image. (412)*
 5. What 1973 Supreme Court decision declared that a woman had the right to obtain an abortion? *Roe v. Wade (412)*
 6. What later Supreme Court decision, while upholding the right to an abortion, upheld all of the Pennsylvania restrictions except the requirement that a married woman had to notify her husband? *Planned Parenthood v. Casey (412-413)*
 7. The Hyde Amendment prevents the federal government from doing what? *Funding abortions (413)*
 1. What is the origin of the phrase "wall of separation"? *A letter by president Thomas Jefferson in reply to the Danbury (Connecticut) Baptist Association (417)*
 2. What was Jefferson's thinking about that "wall of separation"? *The wall was to protect the church from the state. The state was not to interfere with the activities of a church. (417)*
 3. What characteristics of the American people have the Supreme Court recognized? *Their essential religious nature and religious needs (418)*
 4. What is the policy called release time instruction? *A school policy allowing students to go off-campus to receive religious instruction during school hours (418)*
 5. The Supreme Court has made a distinction between what two ways that the state could give assistance that relates to religion and schools? *The state can help students who go to a religious school but it cannot help the school directly. (418-419)*
 6. What practices in New York and Pennsylvania public schools did the Supreme Court declare to be unconstitutional? *Required prayer and required Bible reading (419-420)*
 7. What did Chief Justice William Rehnquist write regarding whether the phrase "one nation under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance is patriotic or

religious? *That it is a patriotic exercise, not a religious one (420-421)*

- Judge Roy Moore has twice served as chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court and has twice been suspended. What were the two religious freedom issues involved? *A display of the Ten Commandments and his refusal to enforce the U.S. Supreme Court's decision allowing same-sex marriage (421)*
- The Supreme Court ruled that Bob Jones University was not entitled to tax-exempt status because of what policy? *Not admitting students in an interracial marriage or who supported interracial dating and marriage (423)*
- 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.*

Lesson 72

- Make a list of five ways you would work to reform government if you were elected as a senator or Congressman. *Answers will vary.*
- List five things you would like to hear a presidential candidate propose in relation to reforming government. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 73

- Choose one topic that is important to you and write a draft of an email you would like to send to your congressman or to one of your senators. If your parents approve, send it. *Answers will vary.*
- If the president appointed you to be in his Cabinet, in which department would you like to serve? *Answers will vary.*
- If you could serve as an employee in government, what job would you like to have? *Answers will vary.*
- Write a slogan you could use in a campaign to be elected as mayor. *Answers will vary.*
- If you run for public office, people have to learn about you. Make a list of five things you stand for that you could use in campaign advertising. *Answers will vary.*
- If you decided to join a political party today, which party would you choose to be in and why? *Answers will vary.*
- If you would rather not join a political party, explain why you would rather be an Independent. *Answers will vary.*
- If you were working behind the scenes in a political campaign, what job would you be most comfortable doing? *Answers will vary.*
- List three ways someone could destroy his or her reputation. *Answers will vary.*

- Write two sentences explaining why it is important for someone who works with people to have wisdom. *Answers will vary.*

Lesson 74

- The lesson lists four things America's founders believed in. List them. *God, personal freedom, the rights and worth of humans, and the rule of law (433)*
- Because our country is not perfect, what is the responsibility of each generation? *To make our nation more of what it can and should be (433)*
- Americans have the freedom to educate children as they think best. Tell one reason you are thankful that your parents have chosen the method they have for your education. *Answers will vary.*
- What is one way you could have a better influence on others for good? *Answers will vary.*
- What is one way you could do a better job of not allowing the world to influence you for evil? *Answers will vary.*
- What is one way you could improve on the way you show respect to leaders? *Answers will vary.*
- Why did Henry David Thoreau refuse to pay taxes? *He was protesting against the Mexican War. (435)*
- What did Jeremiah tell the exiles in Babylon to do in the city in which they lived? *Seek its welfare and pray to the Lord on its behalf. (436)*
- In Matthew 5, Jesus tells us to let our light shine before men for what reason? *So that men may see our good works and glorify our Father who is in heaven (436)*
- Where is a Christian's most important citizenship? *In heaven (436)*

Lesson 75

- Why did Margaret Thatcher say she was in politics? (2 points) Because of the conflict between good and evil (437)
- Answer this question the lesson poses: If people cannot be trusted, why should you trust bureaucrats who get paid the same regardless of what happens to you? (4 points) *Answers will vary.*
- Which do you prefer: security or freedom? Why? (4 points) *Answers will vary.*

Unit 15 Quiz

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. d (417) | 6. e (433) |
| 2. h (418) | 7. f (435) |
| 3. i (418) | 8. c (436) |
| 4. j (419-420) | 9. g (436) |
| 5. a (420-421) | 10. b (437) |

Third Government Exam — Units 11-15

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. f (310) | 9. c (437) | 17. l (396) |
| 2. h (413) | 10. d (345) | 18. k (339) |
| 3. a (330) | 11. m (313) | 19. t (433) |
| 4. e (420-421) | 12. q (417) | 20. o (362) |
| 5. i (387) | 13. p (356) | 21. w (361) |
| 6. b (319) | 14. r (339) | 22. u (367) |
| 7. g (394) | 15. s (376) | 23. y (376) |
| 8. j (321) | 16. n (351) | 24. v (400) |
| | | 25. x (436) |

Questions on *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*.

**For more great homeschool curriculum and resources,
visit notgrass.com or call 1-800-211-8793.**

