

# The Land of FAIR PLAY

by Geoffrey Parsons

*We the People*

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, promote the common Defense, protect the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

*Which*

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch in that State.

Representatives and original Electors shall be chosen every second Year; but the Electors in some States shall have them chosen by the People, and in some State by the Legislature thereof; and in some States the Electors may have them chosen by the People of the Counties in which they shall reside.

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Third Edition

## ANSWER KEY

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# TEXT KEY

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## Chapter 1 The Spirit of America

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### Questions on the Text (Page 3)

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1. The spirit of America is the spirit of fair play for everyone.
  2. The object of our government is to give every American an equal chance.
  3. There is no nobility in America because every American is as good as his brains, character, and manners, and no better.
  4. The five reasons why the United States has become successful are a belief in God, limited civil government, individual freedom, incentive, and competition.
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## Chapter 2 The Captain, the Umpire, and the Rules

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### Questions on the Text (Page 6)

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1. The President is the leader of the country.
2. Judges are the umpires of life and business. They listen to both sides of a dispute and decide fairly who has broken the law.
3. We have laws to make fair play possible.
4. Americans are not free to do whatever they wish, but must play fair as defined by God's law and the United States Constitution.
5. Our laws are made by our lawmakers or legislators. The Congress is our nation's legislature or our law making body, which is made up of representatives elected by the people.
6. The three branches of American government are as follows:
  - a. the President (executive branch),
  - b. the judges (judicial branch), and
  - c. the Congress (legislative branch).
7. We have a government to secure freedom and fair play through the rule of law. It is the organization we use to do things that we can best do together.

## Chapter 3 The Team

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### Questions on the Text (Page 9)

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1. A democracy is government by the people, where they choose their leader and determine their laws.
  2. Despotism is rule by one person, who is usually called a dictator because he governs without the consent of the people.
  3. Anarchy is an attempt to run a country without a government; in other words, each person does as he pleases.
  4. An oligarchy is the name of a government by a small group of people, who put their ideas over the rest. They are usually the rich and powerful.
  5. A limited monarchy is the name of a governmental system where the king does not have absolute power. The power of such a monarch is limited by the power of others.
  6. The government of England has a limited monarchy. It is a democracy in fact, not in name.
  7. Germany has a democratic socialistic type of government, which is similar to an aristocracy. A large and powerful central government rules the German people through bureaucratic and arbitrary regulation.
  8. The rulers in America are the people.
  9. In a "pure democracy," the people run the government directly. A republic is a government where the people through their elected representatives determine their government's laws and policies.
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## Chapter 4 Majority Rule

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### Questions on the Text (Page 11)

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1. Majority rule is a system where matters are decided by the votes of all the participants. Those who have the most votes make the decisions.
2. We should do what the majority wishes, as long as the majority is not promoting evil. If

we do that we can run a successful government.

3. People only have a right to revolt when a vital question of right and justice is involved and there is no possibility of getting relief through peaceful protest. Revolt is always to be a last resort.
4. The dangers of revolution are disturbance and bloodshed, which can lead to the tyranny of despots or of a certain class of people.

## Chapter 5 The Laws of Freedom and Fair Play

### Questions on the Text (Page 16)

1. The chief rights of each American are
  - a. personal safety and freedom,
  - b. religious freedom,
  - c. free speech,
  - d. safety of property, and
  - e. trial by jury.
2. *Personal Safety and Freedom*—We do not live in fear of our government. Our government is here to serve us and to establish rules to protect us from wrongdoers.  
*Religious Freedom*—We may worship as we wish and are not forced to believe in any particular manner.  
*Free Speech*—We are able to speak as we wish, as long as we tell the truth. Newspapers, radio, and television are free to also tell the truth.  
*Safety of Property*—What we own is ours, and we can use it as we wish. Taxation is to be reasonable, and the state cannot confiscate property without just compensation.  
*Trial by Jury*—We have the right to a public trial, with our guilt or innocence determined by a group of our peers.
3. Free speech is essential in a Constitutional Republic because it enables the people to learn what is happening around them. This knowledge then helps them to decide how they will vote. Control of speech and media is one of the primary characteristics of dictatorships.
4. Property is anything you own. Safety of property is important because unless we can keep what we earn, and buy what we need, we will not be able to succeed in the world.
5. American justice protects accused persons by requiring public trials, not compelling prisoners to testify against themselves, and using trial by jury.
6. The sources of American liberty came from five centuries of struggle in England against tyranny. The two great documents in this struggle are the Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights.
7. The Magna Carta was signed by King John in 1215. The rights it established were a prompt and fair trial, trial by jury, the right of local self-government, and no taxation without representation.
8. The first Bill of Rights was drawn up in 1689, when William III was made king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It established the right of free speech and the right to bear arms, as well as a number of other important rights.
9. Complete religious liberty was gained only after a long struggle, only as each colony stopped persecuting those who did not follow the established churches.
10. Civil rights are rights that are common to all members of a nation. Political rights are rights that some members of a nation have to participate in the government and political system. All Americans have the right of free speech, but only those Americans who are 18 or older have the right to vote.

## Chapter 6 The Constitution

### Questions on the Text (Page 18)

1. A constitution is a contract that clarifies the relationship between a people and their government.
2. The Constitution contains the general plan of government and the rights of the people, as well as special safeguards that prevent foolish, hasty changes.
3. The Constitution may be amended in two ways. Two thirds of both Houses of Congress may propose amendments, which then must be ratified by three fourths of the states.

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**NOTE:** This is the only method that has been used, to date, to amend the Constitution. The Constitution may also be amended by convention. When two thirds of the legislatures of the states apply to the Congress for a convention, the Congress will convene a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution. Once amendments are proposed, they must be ratified by three fourths of the states (see Art. V of the Constitution, p. 138).

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- The Constitution is binding on all residents of the United States, including the members of Congress.
- Safeguards have been thrown around the Constitution because, (1) it contains the best thought of some of our wisest founding fathers, which should not be tampered with lightly; and (2) being the oldest republic on this scale, it protects against the tyranny of an evil majority.
- A law is unconstitutional when it violates the Constitution.
- When a law is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, it does not have any force; the law is wiped out.

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## Chapter 7 The Duties of an American

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### Questions on the Text (Page 22)

- The six chief duties of every American are to: (1) vote, (2) pay legitimate taxes, (3) do jury duty, (4) fight, (5) obey the laws, and (6) pray.
- Voting also requires a person to register to vote, and then to learn about the issues and candidates so that the vote can be cast intelligently.
- Taxes are needed to pay the salaries of government officials, to protect the United States through the armed forces, and to provide essential services.
- No, if the tax goes against God's Word, the taxpayer should question such a tax, try to repeal it, and not pay it if all else fails.
- Every American should serve as a juror when called because this supports our great liberty of trial by jury. If no one serves as a juror, our system of fair and humane trials will suffer.

- Heroic fighting has secured our liberties in the Revolution, preserved our nation during the War of 1812, and made the world a safer place for democracy during the First and Second World Wars. It is the duty of every American to fight for his country to defend those liberties that are more precious than life itself.
- We should obey the law because it is our duty to respect others and live peaceably.
- If no one obeyed the laws, we would have anarchy. Life would not be worth living if there was no order in society and everyone broke the laws of the land.
- Americans make their laws through their legislators.

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## Chapter 8 Home Rule

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### Questions on the Text (Page 26)

- The postage stamp lettering says "U.S.," but the policeman's badge shows only the name of a city or village.
- The postman is an officer of the national government because he deals with interstate matters, which no one state or municipality can or should handle. The policeman only deals with matters of local concern.
- The principle of home rule allows each community to govern its own affairs.
- This principle is applied to the family by allowing children to learn to govern themselves, through allowing them to choose and decide for themselves whenever possible. Each child should learn to value money by using and saving it, to run his or her games fairly, and to take responsibility early.
- A centralized government is one where the national government makes all governmental decisions, whether they deal with purely local concerns or national concerns. France is an example of a country with a centralized government.
- Americans believe in home rule because it produces self-reliant citizens who are able to vote wisely.
- The units of our government before the Revolution were called colonies.
- There were thirteen colonies that became the original thirteen states. There are now fifty states.

9. The states are very important to the life of the nation because all powers not specifically given to the national government belong to the states.
  10. "Federal" refers to a system in which several governments are united in one government.
  11. The problem that the men of the Constitutional Convention faced was how to give home rule to each of the states and yet firmly unite them into a single nation.
  12. Examples of the powers of the national government:
    - a. coining of money,
    - b. declare war,
    - c. control the armed forces,
    - d. raise money through taxation,
    - e. control of interstate commerce, and
    - f. control of the postal system.
  13. Examples of the powers of the states:
    - a. powers of local government,
    - b. police power which concerns local and state matters, and
    - c. laws about marriage and divorce.
  14. The principle of home rule is carried out within each state, and the powers are passed on to its counties, towns or townships, cities, and villages.
  15. In America the voters of the community determine whether that community is governed well or poorly.
3. The President's term is four years.
  4. The President can be reelected for one additional term.
  5. The President must rule in accordance with the Constitution (see the diagram on page 30).
  6. The Constitution provides for a unified command of the armed forces by making the President the commander in chief.
  7. Only the Congress can declare war.
  8. The President cannot raise money by taxation. Only Congress has that right.
  9. The reason for the division of powers between the branches of government is to prevent any one branch from becoming tyrannical by accumulating too much power. An example is the appointment of high government officials. The President appoints his Cabinet officials, but the Senate must approve the appointments.
  10. There are 15 members of the Cabinet, one for each of the 15 departments.
  11. Cabinet meetings are confidential, held at frequent intervals, and presided over by the President.
  12. There are 15 departments.
    - a. Department of State
    - b. Department of the Treasury
    - c. Department of Defense
    - d. Department of Justice
    - e. Department of Education
    - f. Department of Energy
    - g. Department of the Interior
    - h. Department of Agriculture
    - i. Department of Commerce
    - j. Department of Labor
    - k. Dept. of Health & Human Services
    - l. Department of Transportation
    - m. Dept. of Housing and Urban Affairs
    - n. Department of Veterans Affairs
    - o. Department of Homeland Security
  13. Three of the existing departments (Justice, Treasury, and State) were founded in 1789. The Departments of War and Navy were also founded in 1789, but were combined into the Department of Defense in 1947.
  14. The Secretary of State runs the foreign affairs of the country for the President.

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## Chapter 9 The President

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### Questions on the Text (Pages 39–41)

1. The only constitutional qualifications for President are that a President must be at least thirty-five years old and a natural born citizen who has resided in the United States no less than fourteen years.
2. The three branches of government are as follows:
  - a. executive,
  - b. legislative, and
  - c. judicial.



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