

Unit 3

Lesson 11 – Assuming a “Separate and Equal Station”

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

Lesson 12 – America as a Confederation

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

Lesson 13 – Writing and Ratifying the Constitution

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

Lesson 14 – America’s Foundation of Faith

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

Lesson 15 – The Preamble of the Constitution

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

Unit 4

Lesson 16 – Election to the House of Representatives

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

Lesson 17 – Choosing the Senate

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

Unit 8 Quiz

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

Unit Quizzes

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

Third Exam (Units 11-15)

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

Exams

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

Exams

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