

LET 2_2nd SEMESTER STUDY GUIDE

Cadet Name: _____

Date: _____

Preamble

1. (U6C1L1:Q1) While you were teaching a class on the Constitution, one of your students asked, "What did the Founders mean when they said, 'in order to form a more perfect union?'"

What should you tell her?

- A) "The Founders thought that government under the Articles of Confederation was a good start, but there were problems and they clearly had to make some changes."
 - B) "The Founders meant that the Articles of Confederation were a complete failure and they could do a lot better."
 - C) "The Founders meant that a federal government would be more perfect if it didn't have so much power, and that the states power was stronger."
 - D) "The Founders meant that they wanted to create a perfect system of government."
2. (U6C1L1:Q2) While discussing the Preamble to the Constitution, a friend asks you what "Promote the general welfare" means.

What should you tell him?

- A) "It means to provide food, shelter and other assistance to the poor."
 - B) "It means that citizens could look forward to being free instead of looking out for the interests of a monarch."
 - C) "It means that all states and all citizens should benefit from what the government can provide."
 - D) "It means that the government should not have laws that make justice or trade unfair."
3. (U6C1L1:Q3) While giving a presentation about the Preamble to some elementary school students, one of them asks if the Rights in the Constitution will apply to them when they are older.

Which section of the Preamble will you tell him guarantees it?

- A) Do establish justice
 - B) We the people of the United States
 - C) Promote the general welfare
 - D) And secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity
4. (U6C1L1:Q4) Which of the following is not considered to be true about the Preamble?
- A) It was primarily written by Gouverneur Morris.
 - B) It contains the hopes and dreams of the delegates to the Constitutional convention.
 - C) It replaced the Articles of Confederation.
 - D) It holds the people, as citizens of the U. S., responsible for attaining the goals of the Constitution.

5. (U6C1L1:G1) What is a Preamble?

- A) A summary at the end of a paragraph or article
- B) An index at the end of a text
- C) Another name for a Table of Contents
- D) An introductory statement that explains the purpose or intention of a document

6. (U6C1L1:G2) An introductory statement that explains the purpose or intention of a document is a _____.

- A) Prologue
- B) Afterwards
- C) Appendices
- D) Preamble

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7. (U6C1L1:F1) The Preamble establishes the _____ of the Constitution.

- A) authors
- B) purpose**
- C) conclusion
- D) audience

8. (U6C1L1:V1) Beneficiaries

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

1. beneficiaries	A. what one strives to achieve and attain
2. goals	B. those who benefit
3. Preamble	C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met
4. responsible parties	D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A) A
- B) B**
- C) C
- D) D

9. (U6C1L1:V2) Goals

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. beneficiaries	A. what one strives to achieve and attain
2. goals	B. those who benefit
3. Preamble	C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met
4. responsible parties	D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A) A**
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

10. (U6C1L1:V3) Preamble

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. beneficiaries	A. what one strives to achieve and attain
2. goals	B. those who benefit
3. Preamble	C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met
4. responsible parties	D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D**

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11. (U6C1L1:V4) Responsible Parties

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. beneficiaries	A. what one strives to achieve and attain
2. goals	B. those who benefit
3. Preamble	C. those who take responsibility to ensure goals are met
4. responsible parties	D. the basic mission statement for the United States Constitution

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Citizenship Skills

12. (U6C1L2:Q1) Study the information and indicate the citizenship skill that reflects the passage (and explanation) from the Preamble.

Citizenship Skill: Passage from the Preamble
(with explanations)

- W. "insure domestic tranquility" (accept fellow citizens, solve problems as a group)
- X. "We the people" (not as individuals, but as a group)
- Y. "provide for the common defense" (stand up for what is right, denounce what is wrong, admit your mistakes)
- Z. "promote the general welfare" (develop self- knowledge, skills and abilities)

A) W = Respect

X = Cooperation

Y = Strength

Z = Self-improvement

B) W = Patience

X = Fairness

Y = Cooperation

Z = Balance

C) W = Cooperation

X = Strength

Y = Balance

Z = Self-improvement

D) W = Respect

X = Self-improvement

Y = Fairness

Z = Strength

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13. (U6C1L2:Q2) In the Preamble, "establishing justice" means balancing individual desires with the needs of the common good. The Supreme Court was created to maintain this balance. Though we are encouraged to grow and develop as individuals, we must also promote equality so that all people have an equal opportunity to grow as well.

The above passage illustrates a particular citizenship skill. Which is it?

- A) cooperation
- B) fairness
- C) respect
- D) self-improvement

14. (U6C1L2:Q3) You and another Cadet were teamed up to talk to potential JROTC students about the Cadet Citizenship Training Program. While you worked on creating a list of citizenship skills, your teammate made a list of the goals of the program. When you exchanged lists, you noticed one item that you didn't think was an appropriate goal.

Which item would you recommend be left out?

- A) Help Cadets better understand the development of the U. S. system of government
- B) Help Cadets learn the mechanics of how government works, in the U. S., through hands-on exercises and experiences
- C) Help Cadets identify and correct other citizen's ideas about government
- D) Help Cadets develop interpersonal skills that will assist them throughout their personal and professional lives

15. (U6C1L2:G1) Cooperation, patience, fairness, respect, strength, self-improvement, and balance are the seven _____.

- A) citizenship skills
- B) We the People skills
- C) Chief Justice skills
- D) listening skills

16. (U6C1L2:G2) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves the art of working together in a group toward a common goal.

- A) Patience
- B) Balance
- C) Cooperation
- D) Fairness

17. (U6C1L2:G3) Accepting the difference in others and respecting those differences is the citizenship skill of _____.

- A) culture
- B) cooperation
- C) balance
- D) respect

18. (U6C1L2:G4) Name the seven citizenship skills.

- A) Patriotism, Dedication, Selflessness, Self-Respect, Humor, Endurance, and Goal-Setting
- B) Cooperation, Patience, Fairness, Respect, Strength, Self Improvement, and Balance
- C) Courage, Perseverance, Initiative, Harmony, Compromise, Allegiance, and Morality
- D) Representation, Democracy, Belief, Freedom, Dominance, Welfare, and Patriotism

19. (U6C1L2:G5) Define "cooperation."

- A) One of the seven citizenship skills that involves the art of self-revelation
- B) One of the seven citizenship skills that involves the art of working together in a group toward a common goal
- C) A citizenship skill that includes an open body position and direct eye contact
- D) Playing well with others

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20. (U6C1L2:G6) _____ is the citizenship skill in which one learns the proper timing for acting on an idea or decision.
- A) Action
 - B) Virtue
 - C) Fairness
 - D) Patience
21. (U6C1L2:G7) The citizenship skill of knowing when to act and when to wait is called _____.
- A) virtue
 - B) patience
 - C) honesty
 - D) discipline
22. (U6C1L2:G8) _____ is the citizenship skill that is designed to help people temper their individual desires with the needs of society as a whole.
- A) Selflessness
 - B) Honesty
 - C) Fairness
 - D) Centeredness
23. (U6C1L2:G9) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves accepting the difference in others and respecting those differences.
- A) Respect
 - B) Self-respect
 - C) Non-discrimination
 - D) Integrity
24. (U6C1L2:G10) _____ means having acceptance of others and not necessarily love for each other.
- A) Fairness
 - B) Open-heartedness
 - C) Respect
 - D) Loyalty
25. (U6C1L2:G12) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves the willingness of citizens to stand up for what they believe in, to denounce what is wrong, and to accept responsibility for mistakes.
- A) Integrity
 - B) Loyalty
 - C) Strength
 - D) Respect
26. (U6C1L2:G13) _____ is the citizenship skill that involves the desire to continually learn new skills and improve on others.
- A) Respect
 - B) Loyalty
 - C) Self-Improvement
 - D) Duty
27. (U6C1L2:G14) Define the citizenship skill "balance."
- A) A skill that involves understanding there is more than one side to every issue and having the ability to come to agreement and resolve differences by either compromising or harmonizing solutions
 - B) Compromising to please everyone but yourself
 - C) Loyalty to one's country, government, ruler, group, or cause
 - D) The strength to stand up for one's beliefs

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28. (U6C1L2:G15) The skill of practicing balance involves using either _____ or _____ to achieve an agreement that works.
- A) antagonism or coercion
 - B) peer pressure or positional authority
 - C) a weight or a scale
 - D) compromise or harmony
29. (U6C1L2:G16) Define "perseverance."
- A) Sticking closely to one's peers in times of difficulty
 - B) Having acceptance of others
 - C) Adhering to a value of self-improvement
 - D) Adhering to a course of action, a belief, or a purpose; steadfastness
30. (U6C1L2:G17) _____ is defined as give and take in a relationship so that both sides can be satisfied.
- A) Compromise
 - B) Balance
 - C) Cooperation
 - D) Decision making
31. (U6C1L2:G18) Define "harmony" as it is used in the citizenship skill of balance.
- A) Loyalty to a government, a concept, or a cause
 - B) Creating a win/win environment
 - C) Seeing what needs to be done and doing it for the good of the whole
 - D) Combining the best qualities of all sides to develop a better solution
32. (U6C1L2:G19) A solution to a problem that solves or meets all sides' needs is called a _____ situation.
- A) compromise
 - B) win/win
 - C) arbitrary
 - D) simple
33. (U6C1L2:V1) Choose the antonym for the word below.
- cooperation
- A) balance
 - B) collaborate
 - C) hindrance
 - D) respect
34. (U6C1L2:V2) Choose the antonym for the word below.
- self-improvement
- A) self-deprecation
 - B) betterment
 - C) self-awareness
 - D) balance
35. (U6C1L2:V3) Choose the antonym for the word below.
- respect
- A) fairness
 - B) obey
 - C) admire
 - D) disregard

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36. (U6C1L2:V4) Choose the antonym for the word below.

strength

- A) power
- B) weakness
- C) balance
- D) might

37. (U6C1L2:V5) Choose the antonym for the word below.

balance

- A) instability
- B) respect
- C) fairness
- D) patience

38. (U6C1L2:V6) Choose the antonym for the word below.

fairness

- A) unbiased
- B) honesty
- C) strength
- D) inequity

39. (U6C1L2:V7) Choose the antonym for the word below.

patience

- A) capacity
- B) intolerance
- C) endure
- D) respect

Small Group Meetings

40. (U6C1L3:Q1) Nine Cadets held a small group meeting to decide if the JROTC class would provide ushers for the spring graduation ceremony. Four Cadets voted "Yes," four Cadets voted "No," and the last Cadet suggested they just ask for volunteers. The small group leader said, "Since there are more votes for "Yes" and "No," then we will drop the volunteer suggestion and re-vote."

Who can "veto" the leader's decision to delay the vote and continue the discussion? Select the choice that is most correct.

- A) The group leader because he is responsible for the decision of the group
- B) The Cadet who suggested, "ask for volunteers"
- C) Any member of the group that loses the simple majority after the re-vote
- D) Any member of the small group

41. (U6C1L3:Q2) Read the following paragraph and select the most correct option (A-D).

"Small group meetings are meant to help people work together to solve problems and disagreements, and to help them make decisions. Group members follow the seven citizenship skills to make small group meetings respectful, fair, and effective. Groups have leaders to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate, and that the group works together."

- A) Replace "seven citizenship skills" with "agenda"
- B) Replace "leaders" with "ground rules"
- C) Replace "work together" with "debate information"
- D) Replace "make decisions" with "enforce decisions"

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42. (U6C1L3:Q3) "We will begin by reading the minutes from our last meeting, and then we'll pick the next group leader who will then take over the meeting. After that, we will review our citizenship skills, discuss old and new issues and assignments, and then we'll close the meeting."

The above passage illustrates a part of the small group meeting process. Which is it?

- A) Agenda
 - B) Ground Rules
 - C) Process for reaching a consensus
 - D) Group leader responsibilities
43. (U6C1L3:Q4) A small group was regularly having trouble solving problems and making decisions, so they asked you if you would review their ground rules. They said that they have good discussions, but they are never able to finalize a decision.

Of the following ground rules, which one would you recommend they change?

- A) Each group meeting will start and end on time, and group members need to be punctual.
 - B) The person who vetoes a decision will state their reasons to the other members of the group. The issue will then be discussed in the citizenship skill portion of the following meeting.
 - C) Options may be discussed until every member of the group agrees with the decision of the majority.
 - D) At the end of each meeting, each individual will evaluate his or her own performance as well as the performance of the group.
44. (U6C1L3:G1) T or F: The process of making a decision is often as important as the decision itself.

- A) True
- B) False

45. (U6C1L3:G2) Define a "simple majority."

- A) More than half of the votes are in favor of a certain option
- B) When $\frac{3}{4}$ of the votes are in favor of a certain option
- C) A majority of people who vote in spite of their lack of knowledge on a topic
- D) The same thing as a consensus

46. (U6C1L3:G3) What is a consensus?

- A) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision. It is not necessary for everyone to agree with the decision to reach consensus, but that everyone accepts the decision and/or the manner in which it was made and thus will not undermine or oppose the result
- B) When every person in a group disagrees on a discussion and refuses to act on it
- C) When a decision has been reached with disregard for the seven citizenship skills
- D) A member of a citizen action group

47. (U6C1L3:G4) T or F: The key to consensus is "consent" and it can be passive rather than active.

- A) True
- B) False

48. (U6C1L3:G5) T or F: Consensus is often more of a feeling than an action.

- A) True
- B) False

49. (U6C1L3:G6) When should a "veto" be used in a Citizen Action Group process?

- A) Only when a decision is reached with obvious and blatant disregard for the seven citizenship skills
- B) Whenever one person disagrees with the consensus of the group
- C) When a 2/3 vote is not reached by the group
- D) When the matter voted upon is a serious nature

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50. (U6C1L3:G7) T or F: Every member of a Citizen Action Group can use a veto.
- A) True
 - B) False
51. (U6C1L3:G8) What is Ground Rule #1 in the You the People educational series?
- A) Each meeting will start with the Pledge of Allegiance.
 - B) Each meeting will start with a discussion of the seven citizenship skills.
 - C) Each meeting will start and stop on time and group members will be punctual.
 - D) Each meeting will start with the unfinished business left over from the previous meeting.
52. (U6C1L3:G9) In Ground Rule #2 of You the People, who conducts a group meeting?
- A) Whoever arrives first to the meeting
 - B) The group leader, which is a rotating position
 - C) The Cadet Executive Officer, or XO
 - D) The Senior Army Instructor, or SAI
53. (U6C1L3:G10) T or F: Evaluation of the group process and of individual performance in a group is an intrinsic part of effective group participation.
- A) True
 - B) False
54. (U6C1L3:G11) What is the appropriate action for a group to take if a member becomes angry or emotional?
- A) The group takes a 10-minute break for a cooling off period.
 - B) Ask that he or she leave the group for a cooling off period of 5 to 15 minutes and then return to the group to participate.
 - C) The member is asked to resign from the group.
 - D) The group adjourns the meeting until a person in a position of authority, such as a teacher or principal, can attend.
55. (U6C1L3:G12) T or F: Each group member must be allowed to speak or publicly choose not to speak according to the You the People ground rules.
- A) True
 - B) False
56. (U6C1L3:G13) How many times may an issue be discussed in meetings unless the group agrees to extend the discussion?
- A) Two meetings
 - B) Four meetings
 - C) Six meetings
 - D) None of the above
57. (U6C1L3:G14) Any change in group process must be approved by _____ percent of a group.
- A) 75
 - B) 51
 - C) 20
 - D) 90
58. (U6C1L3:G15) T or F: In the You the People ground rules, discussions within a group are confidential unless the group votes to approve the sharing of topics.
- A) True
 - B) False

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59. (U6C1L3:G16) How many types of Citizen Action Group meetings are there?
- A) Three. Three types are needed to cover all types of problems and decisions
 - B) Five. Five types are needed to cover all types of problems and decisions
 - C) One. Any one meeting is just like another
 - D) Two. Small group meetings and representative group sessions
60. (U6C1L3:G17) Name the two types of Citizen Action Group meetings.
- A) Large and small
 - B) Small group meetings and representative group sessions
 - C) Representative and Congressional
 - D) Planned and spontaneous
61. (U6C1L3:G18) T or F: Both types of Citizen Action Group meetings use the seven citizenship skills.
- A) True
 - B) False
62. (U6C1L3:G19) What is the purpose of a small group meeting?
- A) To teach effective citizenship
 - B) To cover an agenda
 - C) To solve the problems of a group
 - D) To teach leadership skills
63. (U6C1L3:G20) What are the responsibilities of a small group leader?
- A) Prepare in advance; start the meeting on time
 - B) Pass out group and decision-making worksheets
 - C) Keep the group focused on the agenda; pass out action assignments
 - D) All of the above
64. (U6C1L3:G21) Identify the steps of a small group meeting agenda.
- A) Administrative business; citizenship skills discussion
 - B) Old issues; new issues
 - C) Evaluation; action assignments; close-out details
 - D) All of the above
65. (U6C1L3:V1) What is the definition of the term "ground rules"?
- A) The process through which a decision is made
 - B) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together
 - C) An individual who keeps track of the time at a small group meeting
 - D) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions
66. (U6C1L3:V2) What is the definition of the term "small group meeting"?
- A) The process through which a decision is made
 - B) Show of hands in the voting process
 - C) A list of tasks of a schedule to be followed
 - D) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions
67. (U6C1L3:V3) What is the definition of the term "decision-making"?
- A) The process through which a decision is made
 - B) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions
 - C) An individual who keeps track of the time at a small group meeting
 - D) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision

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68. (U6C1L3:V4) What is the definition of the word "timekeeper"?
- A) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
 - B) Leads a small group meeting
 - C) An individual who keeps track of the time at a small group meeting
 - D) One of two types of Citizen Action groups of five to nine people that meet periodically to discuss and decide on various issues and actions
69. (U6C1L3:V5) What is the definition of the term "small group leader"?
- A) Leads a small group meeting
 - B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
 - C) Show of hands in the voting process
 - D) A list of tasks or a schedule to be followed
70. (U6C1L3:V6) What is the definition of the word "agenda"?
- A) Leads a small group meeting
 - B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
 - C) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together
 - D) A list of tasks or a schedule to be followed
71. (U6C1L3:V7) What is the definition of the word "consensus"?
- A) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together
 - B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
 - C) Show of hands in the voting process
 - D) The process through which a decision is made
72. (U6C1L3:V8) What is the definition of the term "simple majority"?
- A) A list of tasks or a schedule to be followed
 - B) A process by which everyone in a group accepts a decision
 - C) Show of hands in the voting process
 - D) Rules to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to participate fully and the group works together

Our Natural Rights

73. (U6C2L1:F1) The doctrine that assumes that human beings had rights in a "state of nature" and create government in order to protect those rights is known as what?
- A) civil rights
 - B) political rights
 - C) natural rights
 - D) right of revolution
74. (U6C2L1:F2) Who exerted the most influence on the thinking of the Founders during the time of the Revolution?
- A) John Locke
 - B) Thomas Jefferson
 - C) George Washington
 - D) Ben Franklin
75. (U6C2L1:F3) Which one of Locke's ideas about government was included in the Declaration of Independence?
- A) The government should control all aspects of life.
 - B) There should be no government.
 - C) A monarchy is the best government.
 - D) Government gets its right to govern from the consent of the people.

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76. (U6C2L1:F4) According to Locke and the Founders who is to judge if the government has failed?
- A) The president
 - B) The people
 - C) A board of officials
 - D) The king
77. (U6C2L1:F5) "The Respublicae" is Latin for what?
- A) "Thing of the people"
 - B) "Thing of the government"
 - C) "Large government"
 - D) "No government"
78. (U6C2L1:F6) A classmate is confused about the difference between limited government and unlimited government. What would be the best explanation of the difference?
- A) Limited government protects natural rights and unlimited government uses power as they choose.
 - B) There is no difference.
 - C) Limited government has no restrictions and unlimited government protects natural rights.
 - D) Limited government has no use in a civil society, while unlimited government does.
79. (U6C2L1:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.
- The idea that human beings had rights in a "state of nature" and created government in order to protect those rights is known as _____.
- A) legitimate
 - B) consent
 - C) natural rights
 - D) state of nature
80. (U6C2L1:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.
- A _____ government cannot exist until the people have given their consent to be ruled by it.
- A) legitimate
 - B) republic
 - C) social contract
 - D) democracy
81. (U6C2L1:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.
- The hypothetical condition of people living together in a society that is the basis of natural rights' philosophy is known as _____.
- A) democracy
 - B) human nature
 - C) natural rights
 - D) state of nature
82. (U6C2L1:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.
- When you agree to something, you give your _____.
- A) canton
 - B) consent
 - C) limited government
 - D) state of nature

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83. (U6C2L1:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

When you agree to something, you give your _____.

- A) canton
- B) consent**
- C) limited government
- D) state of nature

84. (U6C2L1:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The most obvious alternative to monarchy is a _____, a model of government with which the Founders were familiar through their knowledge of ancient history.

- A) civil rights
- B) human nature
- C) social contract
- D) republic**

85. (U6C2L1:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A person also possesses certain _____, like the right to vote or run for office.

- A) unlimited government
- B) political rights**
- C) natural rights
- D) unalienable (inalienable)

86. (U6C2L1:V7) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A small territorial district, such as one of the twenty-two independent states which form the Swiss federal republic, is known as a _____.

- A) canton**
- B) political rights
- C) consent
- D) law of nature

87. (U6C2L1:V8) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

An agreement among the people in a society to give up part of their freedom to a government in return for the protection of their natural rights is known as a(n) _____.

- A) constitutional government
- B) equal protection
- C) social contract**
- D) republic

88. (U6C2L1:V9) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ had traditionally meant a form of government in which ultimate authority was based on the will of the majority.

- A) Democracy**
- B) Unlimited government
- C) Right of revolution
- D) State of nature

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89. (U6C2L1:V10) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is a government in which those who govern are free to use their power as they choose.

- A) Democracy
- B) Unlimited government
- C) Limited government
- D) Constitutional government

90. (U6C2L1:V11) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Under the U.S. Constitution, one possesses _____, securing such things as freedom of conscience and privacy, and protecting one from unfair discrimination by government or others.

- A) consent
- B) legitimate
- C) natural rights
- D) civil rights

91. (U6C2L1:V12) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A government restricted to protecting natural rights that do not interfere with other aspects of life is known as _____.

- A) social contract
- B) constitutional government
- C) limited government
- D) unlimited government

92. (U6C2L1:V13) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is a requirement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which says that states may not arbitrarily discriminate against any person.

- A) Equal protection
- B) Human nature
- C) Private domain
- D) Constitutional government

93. (U6C2L1:V14) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ are areas of human affairs placed off limits to unreasonable government interference.

- A) Legitimate
- B) Civil rights
- C) Private domain
- D) State of nature

94. (U6C2L1:V15) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Personality and character traits that all human beings have in common are known as _____.

- A) equal protection
- B) human nature
- C) social contract
- D) natural rights

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95. (U6C2L1:V16) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A government that is limited in practice by a written or unwritten constitution which they must obey is known as a(n) _____.

- A) equal protection
- B) limited government
- C) democracy
- D) constitutional government

96. (U6C2L1:V17) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The Founders all agreed that if the government fails to protect the people's right, the people have a _____ that guarantees that the people can take matters into their own hands.

- A) higher (fundamental) law
- B) state of nature
- C) law of nature
- D) right of revolution

97. (U6C2L1:V18) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ rights are fundamental rights of the people that may not be taken away.

- A) Higher (fundamental) law
- B) Unalienable (inalienable)
- C) Law of nature
- D) Right of revolution

98. (U6C2L1:V19) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

In natural rights philosophy, the _____ would prevail in the absence of man-made laws.

- A) natural rights
- B) unalienable (inalienable)
- C) law of nature
- D) canton

99. (U6C2L1:V20) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

According to the Founders, a constitution or _____ should have several characteristics, including establishing the responsibility of the government to protect the people's rights.

- A) higher (fundamental) law
- B) consent
- C) equal protection
- D) civil rights

Development of Republican Government

100. (U6C2L2:F1) Many of the buildings in Washington, D.C. are in the "classical" style, symbolizing our nation's indebtedness to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome.

- A) True
- B) False

101. (U6C2L2:F2) Which society had the greatest influence on the Founders' ideas about government?

- A) Ancient Greece
- B) China
- C) The Roman Republic
- D) England

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102. (U6C2L2:F3) Which philosophy stresses the rights of life, liberty, and property to the individual?
- A) natural rights philosophy
 - B) classical republicanism
 - C) classical rights
 - D) all of the above
103. (U6C2L2:F4) When something is organized or classified to rank, capacity, or authority, what is it called?
- A) secular
 - B) democracy
 - C) morality
 - D) hierarchical
104. (U6C2L2:F5) The American Founders did not belong to the Age of Enlightenment.
- A) True
 - B) False
105. (U6C2L2:F6) You are very active in your community and your local government by volunteering and attending council meetings. What are you practicing?
- A) classical republicanism
 - B) common good
 - C) civic virtue
 - D) capitalism
106. (U6C2L2:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.
- "The Christian world, or Christians in general, considered as a single society"
- A) Middle Ages
 - B) Christendom
 - C) Judeo-Christian
 - D) Renaissance
107. (U6C2L2:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.
- "A group that seeks to promote its own special interests at the expense of the common good"
- A) representative democracy
 - B) mixed government
 - C) nation-state
 - D) factions
108. (U6C2L2:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.
- "The dedication of citizens to the common good, even at the cost of their individual interests"
- A) secular governments
 - B) established religion
 - C) civic virtue
 - D) capitalism

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109. (U6C2L2:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Organized or classified according to rank, capacity, or authority"

- A) hierarchical
- B) papacy
- C) mixed government
- D) providence

110. (U6C2L2:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The good of the community as a whole"

- A) classical republicanism
- B) representative democracy
- C) common good
- D) public and private morality

111. (U6C2L2:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An intellectual movement of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that celebrated human reason and sought to realize its potential in all areas of human endeavor"

- A) Middle Ages
- B) Renaissance
- C) Reformation
- D) Age of Enlightenment

112. (U6C2L2:V7) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An economic system in which the means of producing and distributing goods privately owned and operated for profit in a competitive market"

- A) nation-state
- B) capitalism
- C) providence
- D) secular governments

113. (U6C2L2:V8) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The care, guardianship, and control exercised by a deity"

- A) representative democracy
- B) established religion
- C) providence
- D) capitalism

114. (U6C2L2:V9) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A government composed of some of the powers of a monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical government"

- A) nation-state
- B) papacy
- C) hierarchical
- D) mixed government

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115. (U6C2L2:V10) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An official, state-sponsored religion"

- A) papacy
- B) established religion
- C) representative democracy
- D) civic virtue

116. (U6C2L2:V11) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A period lasting from the fifth century to the fourteenth century, during which the political, economic, and military structure was characterized by feudalism"

- A) Middle Ages
- B) Christendom
- C) Reformation
- D) Judeo-Christian

117. (U6C2L2:V12) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A theory that holds the best kind of government is one that promotes the common welfare instead of the interests of one class of citizens"

- A) nation-state
- B) papacy
- C) providence
- D) classical republicanism

118. (U6C2L2:V13) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The principles of civic virtues as expressed in Judeo-Christian teachings, as well as fundamental ideas about right and wrong that come from religion, ethics, and individual conscience"

- A) secular governments
- B) public and private morality
- C) capitalism
- D) common good

119. (U6C2L2:V14) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A system of political power not exercised by ecclesiastical bodies or the clergy"

- A) providence
- B) established religion
- C) factions
- D) secular governments

120. (U6C2L2:V15) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Beliefs and practices which have their historical roots in Judaism and Christianity"

- A) Renaissance
- B) Judeo-Christian
- C) Middle Ages
- D) Age of Enlightenment

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121. (U6C2L2:V16) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The office or authority of the Pope, the spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic church"

- A) capitalism
- B) nation-state
- C) papacy
- D) common good

122. (U6C2L2:V17) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The system of government in which power is held by the people and exercised indirectly through elected representatives"

- A) representative democracy
- B) capitalism
- C) public and private morality
- D) nation-state

123. (U6C2L2:V18) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Sixteenth-century religious movement aimed at reforming the Roman Catholic church and resulting in the establishment of Protestant churches"

- A) Reformation
- B) Christendom
- C) Renaissance
- D) Age of Enlightenment

124. (U6C2L2:V19) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The modern nation as the representative unit of political organization"

- A) mixed government
- B) civic virtue
- C) nation-state
- D) secular governments

125. (U6C2L2:V20) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The great revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, based on classical sources"

- A) Middle Ages
- B) Christendom
- C) Judeo-Christian
- D) Renaissance

British Origins of American Constitutionalism

126. (U6C2L3:F1) Feudal government depends on what?

- A) Contracts between lords and vassals
- B) Keeping slaves under control
- C) Keeping the vassals' salaries high
- D) None of the above

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127. (U6C2L3:F2) All of the following are important documents to the development of the British government, except for what?
- A) Magna Carta
 - B) Petition of Rights
 - C) U.S. Constitution
 - D) English Bill of Rights
128. (U6C2L3:F3) What were some of the tenets of the Magna Carta?
- A) Certain rights may not be denied by the government
 - B) The government is based on no laws or rules
 - C) Government should be based on a contract between the ruler and citizens
 - D) Both A and C are correct
129. (U6C2L3:F4) In what year was the Habeas Corpus Act created?
- A) 1678
 - B) 1679
 - C) 1670
 - D) 1671
130. (U6C2L3:F5) What ideas from the English Bill of Rights were used in the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights?
- A) Both government and governed must obey the law
 - B) Government is based on a contract between the ruled and the rulers
 - C) Both A and B are correct
 - D) None of the above
131. (U6C2L3:F6) Protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property is known as what?
- A) rights of Englishmen
 - B) due process of law
 - C) tenets
 - D) manorialism
132. (U6C2L3:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.
- Feudal government depended on a series of agreements or _____ between lords and vassals.
- A) monarch
 - B) contracts
 - C) vassal
 - D) rule of law
133. (U6C2L3:V2) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.
- Wealthy merchants and craftsmen who represented the cities and towns of England were known as _____.
- A) tenets
 - B) parliamentary government
 - C) manorialism
 - D) burgesses
134. (U6C2L3:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.
- The basic rights that all subjects of the English monarch were understood to have is known as the _____.
- A) rights of Englishmen
 - B) common law
 - C) due process of law
 - D) Magna Carta

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135. (U6C2L3:V4) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A man who received land from the lord was known as a _____ as he served his lord and was entitled to be protected by him.

- A) realm
- B) manorialism
- C) vassal
- D) common law

136. (U6C2L3:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A kingdom is also known as a _____.

- A) realm
- B) charters
- C) due process of law
- D) tenets

137. (U6C2L3:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ consists of the accumulated legal opinions of judges explaining their decisions in specific court cases.

- A) monarch
- B) rule of law
- C) parliamentary government
- D) common law

138. (U6C2L3:V7) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Opinions or principles that are held as being true by a person or especially by an organization are known as _____.

- A) rule of law
- B) tenets
- C) manorialism
- D) Magna Carta

139. (U6C2L3:V8) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

A government in which power is distributed and limited by a system of laws that must be obeyed by the rulers is known as _____.

- A) vassal
- B) monarch
- C) American Constitutionalism
- D) common law

140. (U6C2L3:V9) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is the protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property.

- A) Due process of law
- B) Realm
- C) Monarch
- D) Rule of law

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141. (U6C2L3:V10) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ is a way of dividing legislative power to better represent the people.

- A) Manorialism
- B) Rights of Englishmen
- C) Parliamentary government
- D) American Constitutionalism

142. (U6C2L3:V11) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ implies that the government authority may only be exercised in accordance with written laws.

- A) Vassal
- B) Rule of law
- C) Magna Carta
- D) Realm

143. (U6C2L3:V12) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Written documents from a government or ruler which grants certain rights to an individual, group, organization, or the people in general are known as _____.

- A) burgesses
- B) vassal
- C) due process of law
- D) charters

144. (U6C2L3:V13) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The Great Charter of freedom granted in 1215 by King John of England is known as the _____.

- A) monarch
- B) parliamentary government
- C) Magna Carta
- D) rule of law

145. (U6C2L3:V14) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

Parliament was originally a council of nobles created to advise the _____, or the king.

- A) monarch
- B) realm
- C) vassal
- D) rule of law

146. (U6C2L3:V15) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ was a form of economic life of the Middle Ages in which most of the people were involved in agriculture and land was divided up into self-contained farms.

- A) Realm
- B) Rule of law
- C) Contracts
- D) Manorialism

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Colonial Government-Constitutional Government

147. (U6C2L4:F1) What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
- A) To establish a civil authority to make laws
 - B) To establish a civil authority to appoint officers
 - C) To divide up the new land
 - D) Both A and B are correct
148. (U6C2L4:F2) In early colonial government, the governors had checks and balances placed on them. What could they not do?
- A) appoint judges
 - B) collect taxes without legislators' permission
 - C) remove a judge's decision
 - D) enforce a judge's decision
149. (U6C2L4:F3) The American colonists agreed with the English on the idea that the security of life and liberty depended on the security of property.
- A) True
 - B) False
150. (U6C2L4:F4) Who does sovereignty rest with in the United States?
- A) the president
 - B) the people
 - C) Congress
 - D) the Supreme Court
151. (U6C2L4:F5) In early colonial America, women kept their legal identity after marriage.
- A) True
 - B) False
152. (U6C2L4:F6) What ideas that were abused by the British government convinced the colonists to seek independence?
- A) trial by jury
 - B) freedom of speech
 - C) protection from military rule
 - D) all of the above
153. (U6C2L4:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.
- "An agreement signed in 1620 by all adult males aboard the ship Mayflower, before landing in Plymouth, to form a body of politic governed by majority rule"
- A) constituents
 - B) governor
 - C) Tea Act
 - D) Mayflower Compact
154. (U6C2L4:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.
- "Formed to publicize colonial opposition and coordinate resistance throughout the colonies"
- A) Minutemen
 - B) Committees of Correspondence
 - C) suffrage
 - D) legislatures

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155. (U6C2L4:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A binding agreement made by two or more persons or parties"

- A) sovereignty
- B) magistrate
- C) covenant
- D) indentured servant

156. (U6C2L4:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A document giving a governmental authority the power to search and seize property without restrictions"

- A) writ of assistance
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) constituents

157. (U6C2L4:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"In an act of rebellion against British authority, and in particular to protest British taxes on tea imported to the colonies, a band of colonists boarded ships in Boston Harbor and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of tea by throwing it overboard"

- A) The Laws and Liberties
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) Boston Tea Party
- D) Intolerable Acts

158. (U6C2L4:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The manager or administrative head of an organization, business, or institution"

- A) legislatures
- B) governor
- C) primogeniture
- D) sovereignty

159. (U6C2L4:V7) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Civilian armies of the American Revolution, so called because of their readiness for battle"

- A) suffrage
- B) magistrate
- C) established religion
- D) Minutemen

160. (U6C2L4:V8) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A meeting in New York in 1765, of twenty-seven delegates from nine colonies, the congress was the first example of united colonial action in the developing struggle against Great Britain"

- A) Stamp Act Congress
- B) Massachusetts Body of Liberties
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) First Continental Congress

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161. (U6C2L4:V9) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The people represented by an elected official"

- A) indentured servant
- B) sovereignty
- C) constituents
- D) legislatures

162. (U6C2L4:V10) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"On March 5, 1770, a mob of colonists harassed British soldiers guarding the tax collector's office in Boston; soldiers killed five Bostonians"

- A) Tea Act
- B) Boston Massacre
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) Boston Tea Party

163. (U6C2L4:V11) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The declaration of the Congress of the Thirteen United States of America, on the 4th of July, 1776, by which they formally declared that these colonies were free and independent States, not subject to the government of Great Britain"

- A) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- B) First Continental Congress
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) Declaration of Independence

164. (U6C2L4:V12) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An official, state-sponsored religion"

- A) suffrage
- B) established religion
- C) writ of assistance
- D) constituents

165. (U6C2L4:V13) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Also known as the Mutiny Act, the law passed by Parliament that authorized colonial governors to requisition certain buildings for the use, or "quartering" of British troops"

- A) Seven Years War
- B) Sons of Liberty
- C) Quartering Act
- D) The Laws and Liberties

166. (U6C2L4:V14) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The right to vote"

- A) governor
- B) covenant
- C) constituents
- D) suffrage

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167. (U6C2L4:V15) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The ultimate, supreme power in a state; in the United States, it rests with the people"

- A) magistrate
- B) sovereignty
- C) indentured servant
- D) constituents

168. (U6C2L4:V16) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A series of dynastic and colonial wars between England and France; the American phase, fought between 1754 and 1764, is known as the French and Indian War"

- A) Seven Years War
- B) Sons of Liberty
- C) First Continental Congress
- D) Intolerable Acts

169. (U6C2L4:V17) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A document that described the rights of citizens and the authority of public officials"

- A) Boston Massacre
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) Massachusetts Body of Liberties
- D) The Laws and Liberties

170. (U6C2L4:V18) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The condition of being the first-born child; in law, it refers to the right of the eldest son to inherit all of his parent's estates"

- A) writ of assistance
- B) legislatures
- C) indentured servant
- D) primogeniture

171. (U6C2L4:V19) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The body of delegates representing the colonies that first met to protest British rule and that eventually became the government of the United States"

- A) Fundamental Orders to Connecticut
- B) First Continental Congress
- C) Tea Act
- D) The Laws and Liberties

172. (U6C2L4:V20) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Adopted in 1639, this series of laws is the first written constitution in North America"

- A) Declaration of Independence
- B) Tea Act
- C) Seven Years War
- D) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

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173. (U6C2L4:V21) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The act by Parliament that conferred upon the East India Company, a monopoly importation of tea into the mainland colonies, thus eliminating the profits of the colonial importer and shopkeeper"

- A) Stamp Act Congress
- B) Tea Act
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) The Laws and Liberties

174. (U6C2L4:V22) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Voluntary servants who sold their labor for a period of four to seven years in exchange for passage to America"

- A) suffrage
- B) magistrate
- C) indentured servant
- D) legislatures

175. (U6C2L4:V23) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A lower-level judicial officer, usually elected in urban areas, who handles traffic violations, minor criminal offenses, and civil suits involving small amounts of money"

- A) magistrate
- B) minutemen
- C) sovereignty
- D) writ of assistance

176. (U6C2L4:V24) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Code that abolished the laws of primogeniture and provided a more humane treatment of criminals"

- A) Massachusetts Body of Liberties
- B) Stamp Act Congress
- C) The Laws and Liberties
- D) Intolerable Acts

177. (U6C2L4:V25) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An officially elected or otherwise selected body of people vested with the responsibility and power to make laws for a political unit, such as a state or nation"

- A) legislatures
- B) constituents
- C) suffrage
- D) covenant

178. (U6C2L4:V26) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Parliament replied to the Boston Tea Party with the five Coercive Acts of 1774: the colonist dubbed them the "Intolerable Acts" and were important factors contributing to the American Revolution."

- A) Stamp Act Congress
- B) Tea Act
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) The Laws and Liberties

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179. (U6C2L4:V27) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An organization of radicals created in 1765 in the American colonies to express colonial opposition to the Stamp Act"

- A) Tea Act
- B) Sons of Liberty
- C) Intolerable Acts
- D) Boston Tea Party

State Constitutions

180. (U6C2L5:F1) What was an idea included in the early state constitutions?

- A) free reign of the government
- B) right to vote
- C) no checks or balances
- D) one supreme ruler

181. (U6C2L5:F2) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power is known as what?

- A) legislative supremacy
- B) popular sovereignty
- C) representation
- D) higher law

182. (U6C2L5:F3) What provisions were in the Massachusetts constitution to keep the governor independent from the legislature?

- A) governor's salary changes each year
- B) could not appoint judges
- C) power to veto laws
- D) both A and C are correct

183. (U6C2L5:F4) What differences are there between the U.S. Bill of Rights and the state declarations?

- A) popular sovereignty
- B) freedom of religious practice
- C) abolishing quartering of troops in civilian homes
- D) all of the above

184. (U6C2L5:F5) The declaration that the colonists to be governed by the new state constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away was known as what?

- A) political guarantees
- B) state declaration of rights
- C) procedural guarantees of due process
- D) natural rights

185. (U6C2L5:F6) What document was the first attempt by the colonists to establish a government?

- A) U.S. Constitution
- B) Bill of Rights
- C) Virginia Constitution
- D) Articles of Confederation

186. (U6C2L5:V1) What is the definition of the word "representation"?

- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
- B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
- C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
- D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson

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187. (U6C2L5:V2) What is the definition of the term "Virginia Declaration of Rights"?
- A) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no government could take away
 - B) The first state declaration of rights, which serve as a model for other states declarations of rights and the Bill of Rights
 - C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
 - D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson
188. (U6C2L5:V3) What is the definition of the term "absolute veto"?
- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
 - B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
 - C) To declare null and void; set aside
 - D) The first state declaration of rights, which serve as a model for other states declarations of rights and the Bill of Rights
189. (U6C2L5:V4) What is the definition of the term "higher law"?
- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
 - B) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures
 - C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
 - D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson
190. (U6C2L5:V5) What is the definition of the term "legislative supremacy"?
- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
 - B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
 - C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
 - D) The state or condition of serving as an official delegate, agent, or spokesperson
191. (U6C2L5:V6) What is the definition of the word "override"?
- A) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
 - B) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power
 - C) As used in describing a legal system, refers to the superiority of one set of laws over another
 - D) To declare null and void; set aside
192. (U6C2L5:V7) What is the definition of the term "popular sovereignty"?
- A) The natural rights concept that ultimate political authority rests with the people
 - B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
 - C) Guarantee of varied rights
 - D) To declare null and void; set aside
193. (U6C2L5:V8) What is the definition of the term "social contract"?
- A) The agreement among all the people in a society to give up part of their freedom to a government in return for the protection of their natural rights by that government
 - B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
 - C) The inviolable power to cancel or nullify a legislative act
 - D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures

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194. (U6C2L5:V9) What is the definition of the word "veto"?
- A) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away
 - B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
 - C) Guarantee of varied rights
 - D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures
195. (U6C2L5:V10) What is the definition of the term "political guarantees"?
- A) The natural rights concept that ultimate political authority rests with the people
 - B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
 - C) Guarantee of varied rights
 - D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures
196. (U6C2L5:V11) What is the definition of the term "state declarations of rights"?
- A) The natural rights concept that ultimate political authority rests with the people
 - B) The constitutional power of the President to refuse to sign a bill passed by Congress, thereby preventing it from becoming law
 - C) Guarantee of varied rights
 - D) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away
197. (U6C2L5:V12) What is the definition of the term "procedural guarantees of due process"?
- A) The citizens to be governed by these new constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away
 - B) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures
 - C) Guarantee of varied rights
 - D) Refers to those clauses in the U.S. Constitution that protect individuals from unreasonable and unfair governmental procedures

Articles of Confederation 1781

198. (U6C3L1:F1) What year did the newly independent states each create their own government?
- A) 1774
 - B) 1775
 - C) 1776
 - D) 1777
199. (U6C3L1:F2) All of the following are reasons that Americans considered creating a national government, except for what?
- A) To control the citizens of the states
 - B) To manage relationships among the states
 - C) To unite America in relations with the rest of the world
 - D) To help manage conflict among the states
200. (U6C3L1:F3) The Founders originally wanted a strong national government.
- A) True
 - B) False

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201. (U6C3L1:F4) What was the last state to ratify the Articles of Confederation?

- A) New York
- B) Delaware
- C) Maine
- D) Maryland

202. (U6C3L1:F5) What event convinced the people to strengthen the national government?

- A) Shays' Rebellion
- B) The Revolutionary War
- C) The Battle of Monmouth
- D) The creation of factions

203. (U6C3L1:F6) The Revolutionary War was considered an accomplishment under the government created by the Articles of Confederation. What is the best reason for this?

- A) A large army was created
- B) European governments recognized America's independence
- C) Slavery was abolished
- D) Taxes were abolished

204. (U6C3L1:V1) Factions

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

1. factions	A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world
2. loyalists	B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution
3. majority rule	C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good
4. national government	D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

205. (U6C3L1:V2) Loyalists

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. factions	A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world
2. loyalists	B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution
3. majority rule	C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good
4. national government	D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

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206. (U6C3L1:V3) Majority Rule

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. factions	A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world
2. loyalists	B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution
3. majority rule	C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good
4. national government	D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

207. (U6C3L1:V4) National Government

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. factions	A. manages relationships among the states and unites them with the rest of the world
2. loyalists	B. colonists who remained loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution
3. majority rule	C. groups that seek to promote their own special interests at the expense of the common good
4. national government	D. a principle of democracy which asserts that the greater number of citizens in any political unit should select officials and determine policies

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Creating our Constitution

208. (U6C3L2:F1) What year was the second U.S. Constitution written?

- A) 1787
- B) 1788
- C) 1789
- D) 1776

209. (U6C3L2:F2) Fifty-five delegates attended the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention.

What do we call these men who attended today?

- A) Delegates of the states
- B) Representatives of the thirteen colonies
- C) Framers of the Constitution
- D) Congressmen

210. (U6C3L2:F3) What plan was used as the basis for the Constitution?

- A) The Massachusetts Plan
- B) The Virginia Plan
- C) The New Jersey Plan
- D) The Delaware Plan

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211. (U6C3L2:F4) All of the following were parts of the New Jersey Plan, except for what?

- A) Laws passed by Congress could be rejected by the states
- B) The national government could collect taxes from the states
- C) Congress could regulate trade between states and other nations
- D) Laws created by Congress could not be rejected by the states

212. (U6C3L2:F5) The New Jersey plan continued the system of government that was established by the Articles of Confederation.

- A) True
- B) False

213. (U6C3L2:F6) What was one of the issues not resolved by the Philadelphia Convention?

- A) How to select a state governor
- B) Which branch would have the most power
- C) How to select Supreme Court judges
- D) What powers the national government should have

214. (U6C3L2:V1) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

When there is equal voting power for each state, it is known as _____.

- A) legislative
- B) Senate
- C) Framers
- D) equal representation

215. (U6C3L2:V2) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ branch of government has the power to decide over cases involving treaties, trade among the states, or with other nations, and the collection of taxes.

- A) Senate
- B) judicial
- C) legislative
- D) executive

216. (U6C3L2:V3) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The existence of two governments, national and state, each given a certain amount of authority, is what we now call a _____.

- A) legislative
- B) Senate
- C) federal system
- D) ratification

217. (U6C3L2:V5) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The meeting in which the Constitution of the United States was drafted is known as the _____.

- A) Virginia Plan
- B) House of Representatives
- C) Philadelphia Convention
- D) proportional representation

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218. (U6C3L2:V6) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

_____ was the formal approval of the U.S. Constitution by the states.

- A) Ratification
- B) Senate
- C) Legislative
- D) Federal system

219. (U6C3L2:V7) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ branch of government was given the power of taxes, trade, and control over the states.

- A) judicial
- B) Senate
- C) executive
- D) legislative

220. (U6C3L2:V8) Choose the word that best completes the sentence below.

The group of men who attended the Philadelphia Convention are known as the _____ of the Constitution.

- A) Senate
- B) Framers
- C) ratification
- D) delegates

221. (U6C3L2:V10) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ is the upper house of the U.S. Congress to which two members are elected from each state by popular vote.

- A) judicial
- B) House of Representatives
- C) legislative
- D) Senate

222. (U6C3L2:V11) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The system of _____ means that states with larger populations would have more representatives in the legislature than states with smaller populations.

- A) delegates
- B) proportional representation
- C) House of Representatives
- D) Senate

223. (U6C3L2:V12) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ branch of government has the power to administer national laws, appoint other executive officials, and direct all military operations.

- A) executive
- B) judicial
- C) legislative
- D) federal system

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224. (U6C3L2:V13) Choose the term that best completes the sentence below.

The _____ are elected directly by the people of each state.

- A) ratification
- B) Framers
- C) proportional representation
- D) House of Representatives

First Amendment Right (Freedom of Religion)

225. (U6C6L1:Q1) President George W. Bush believed in supporting "faith-based initiatives" with tax dollars. During his presidency, a lot of money was used to support these types of initiatives in several different religions. Based on this action, what is the best way to describe how President Bush interpreted the Constitution?

- A) broad interpretation
- B) narrow interpretation
- C) literal interpretation

226. (U6C6L1:Q2) Even though the First Amendment prohibits Congress from establishing an official religion, some states used to require the passing of a religion test in order to run for office. Which part of the 14th Amendment protects you from having to pass a religious test to run for office?

- A) Establishment clause
- B) Free exercise clause
- C) Great Awakening
- D) Separation of church and state

227. (U6C6L1:Q3) Although for different reasons, the Founders agreed with the concept of separation of church and state. Of the following, which was NOT one of the reasons behind opposing a religious establishment?

- A) Freedom of religion strengthened both church and state
- B) To help develop the character needed to maintain a free society
- C) To protect good government from corruption caused by religious conflict
- D) To protect religion from being corrupted by the state

228. (U6C6L1:Q4) One school system's students are required to spend 180 days a year in school. One year, religious holidays were going to keep a large number of students from the 180 day requirement, so the school system extended the school year by two days. What type of interpretation of the Constitution's establishment clause makes this legal?

- A) broad interpretation
- B) literal interpretation
- C) narrow interpretation

229. (U6C6L1:F1) True or False. "In the early sixteenth century, almost every nation in Europe had a government-sponsored church sometimes called an established church. People who did not belong to the established church were denied certain rights."

- A) True
- B) False

230. (U6C6L1:F2) Which statement below is NOT one of the reasons why early Americans argued for the separation of church and state?

- A) To protect religion from being corrupted by the state
- B) To give religious leaders the right to vote
- C) To protect government from corruption caused by religious conflict

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231. (U6C6L1:V1) Established Church

Vocabulary Matching - Question 1

1. established church	A. a religious revival of the mid 18th century
2. establishment clause	B. protects our religious liberties and government from corruption
3. free exercise clause	C. a church that is recognized by law as the official church of a nation
4. Great Awakening	D. part of the 14th Amendment respecting the establishment of religion
5. separation of church and state	E. clause of the 1st Amendment protecting the rights of people to practice or abstain from a religion of their choice

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D
- E) E

232. (U6C6L1:V2) Establishment Clause

Vocabulary Matching - Question 2

1. established church	A. a religious revival of the mid 18th century
2. establishment clause	B. protects our religious liberties and government from corruption
3. free exercise clause	C. a church that is recognized by law as the official church of a nation
4. Great Awakening	D. part of the 14th Amendment respecting the establishment of religion
5. separation of church and state	E. clause of the 1st Amendment protecting the rights of people to practice or abstain from a religion of their choice

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D
- E) E

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233. (U6C6L1:V3) Free Exercise Clause

Vocabulary Matching - Question 3

1. established church	A. a religious revival of the mid 18th century
2. establishment clause	B. protects our religious liberties and government from corruption
3. free exercise clause	C. a church that is recognized by law as the official church of a nation
4. Great Awakening	D. part of the 14th Amendment respecting the establishment of religion
5. separation of church and state	E. clause of the 1st Amendment protecting the rights of people to practice or abstain from a religion of their choice

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D
- E) E

234. (U6C6L1:V4) Great Awakening

Vocabulary Matching - Question 4

1. established church	A. a religious revival of the mid 18th century
2. establishment clause	B. protects our religious liberties and government from corruption
3. free exercise clause	C. a church that is recognized by law as the official church of a nation
4. Great Awakening	D. part of the 14th Amendment respecting the establishment of religion
5. separation of church and state	E. clause of the 1st Amendment protecting the rights of people to practice or abstain from a religion of their choice

- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D
- E) E

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235. (U6C6L1:V5) Separation of Church and State

Vocabulary Matching - Question 5

1. established church	A. a religious revival of the mid 18th century
2. establishment clause	B. protects our religious liberties and government from corruption
3. free exercise clause	C. a church that is recognized by law as the official church of a nation
4. Great Awakening	D. part of the 14th Amendment respecting the establishment of religion
5. separation of church and state	E. clause of the 1st Amendment protecting the rights of people to practice or abstain from a religion of their choice

- A) A
- B) B**
- C) C
- D) D
- E) E

First Amendment Right (Freedom of Expression)

236. (U6C6L2:Q1) A group for a change in the law got a permit to march during lunchtime outside of the state legislature so that lawmakers would see them. A group against the change applied for a permit, but the Sheriff would only grant them a permit during the early evening hours after the legislature closed for the day. Does this violate the First Amendment's protections under freedom of expression? Why?

- A) No. They were still allowed to march outside of the legislature.
- B) No. The Sheriff was enforcing time-place-and manner restrictions.
- C) Yes. It violated the spirit of fairness of time-place-and manner restrictions.**
- D) Yes. It was denying their right to petition their elected lawmakers.

237. (U6C6L2:Q2) A hate group was granted a permit to demonstrate in front of the State Capitol. It was allowed to use signs and a megaphone to tell who it hated and why, but the police stopped the demonstration when one speaker started talking about harming people of a particular ethnic group. Was it legal to stop the demonstration? Why or why not?

- A) No. They were granted a permit and should have been allowed to continue, no matter how obnoxious their message.
- B) No. The Sedition Act of 1798 only prohibits speech that is injurious to the federal government.
- C) Yes. Inciting violence against another group is considered libel, and is against the law.
- D) Yes. Inciting violence or harm against another group presented a clear and present danger to others in our society.**

238. (U6C6L2:Q3) A religious group holds peaceful demonstrations at funerals for Soldiers who were killed in war. Their message was that the Soldiers died because they protect a society that tolerates the existence of a certain group of people. Should their right to spread their message be allowed? Why or why not?

- A) No. Their message is obnoxious and hurtful.
- B) No. Their message causes a clear and present danger to others in our society.
- C) Yes. No matter how obnoxious and hurtful, they still have the right to express their opinions.**
- D) Yes. However, it is protected under freedoms of religion, but not freedom of speech.

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239. (U6C6L2:F1) Freedom of speech only protects the spoken word not the written word.

- A) True
- B) False

240. (U6C6L2:F2) What actions in the 1950s raised serious questions about the right of free speech and led to a number of Supreme Court cases?

- A) World War I
- B) Prosecuting suspected communists
- C) Civil rights movement
- D) Sedition Act of 1798

241. (U6C6L2:F3) Would someone who ran into a movie theater and shouted "Fire!" when there was no real fire in the building be protected under the first amendment?

- A) Yes
- B) No

242. (U6C6L2:V1) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The constitutional ability of the government to restrict First Amendment rights to prevent immediate and severe danger to government interests"

- A) time-place-and manner restrictions
- B) clear and present danger
- C) seditious libel
- D) Sedition Act of 1798

243. (U6C6L2:V2) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States"

- A) libel
- B) neutrality
- C) seditious libel
- D) Sedition Act of 1798

244. (U6C6L2:V3) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"The condition of being unengaged in contests between others; state of taking no part on either side; indifference"

- A) neutrality
- B) clear and present danger
- C) libel
- D) Sedition Act of 1798

245. (U6C6L2:V4) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A statute of government action that restricts time, place, and manner of speech"

- A) libel
- B) clear and present danger
- C) time-place-and manner restrictions
- D) neutrality

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246. (U6C6L2:V5) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"Of or pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of, or lending to excite, sedition; as, seditious behavior; seditious strife; seditious words"

- A) seditious libel
- B) clear and present danger
- C) time-place-and manner restrictions
- D) neutrality

247. (U6C6L2:V6) Choose the term that best matches the definition below.

"A malicious defamation expressed either in printing or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, with intent to provoke the living; or the reputation of one who is alive and to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule"

- A) libel
- B) clear and present danger
- C) seditious libel
- D) Sedition Act of 1798