



U.S. Government

2nd Quarter Review Packet

NOTE TO PARENTS AND STUDENTS:

The Maryland High School Assessments (HSAs) are challenging tests that students in the graduating class of 2009 must pass in order to earn a Maryland High School Diploma. These tests ensure that students have mastered fundamental knowledge in Algebra, Biology, English and American Government. In order to measure student progress throughout the school year, and to ascertain that students have acquired the required skills and understanding necessary to demonstrate the knowledge in these courses, students in each of these assessed classes takes a Howard County benchmark test at the end of each academic quarter. **The Howard County American Government Quarterly Assessments are smaller versions of the High School Assessment in both content and format.** This year, the First Quarterly Assessment was administered in October. The Second Quarterly Assessment was given in January, 2007. The Third Quarter test will be given in March, and the Fourth Quarter test will be given in June.

To assure that students continue to be familiar with information that was presented earlier in the school year, students will be given review packets. Each packet will contain the **key** concepts covered in one quarter. This is one of the many tools that students should use to prepare for the HSA exam. Students should use this packet to review vocabulary and to complete the exercises. Teachers will be assigning the exercises and the students will be expected to complete them and turn them into their teacher.

Students have already received the 1st *Quarter Review Packet*. Later this year students will be receiving a review packet for the 3rd and 4th quarters. Additionally, they will receive a final packet prior to taking the American Government HSA in May.

Student/Teacher Assessment Sheet

Date	Grade	Activity	Page Numbers
		Worksheet #1 <i>Congress: Senate and House of Representatives</i>	4
		Worksheet #2 <i>Powers of Congress</i>	4
		Worksheet #3 <i>The Legislative Branch</i>	6
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		Worksheet #6 <i>The Executive Branch</i>	13
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		Worksheet #8 <i>Judicial Branch</i>	18
		Worksheet #9 <i>Supreme Court Cases</i>	20
		Selected Response Questions	21-22

Works Cited

Remy, Richard C. United State Government: Democracy in Action. 2006. Columbus, Ohio: Glencoe/McGraw Hill, 2006



Second Quarter Review

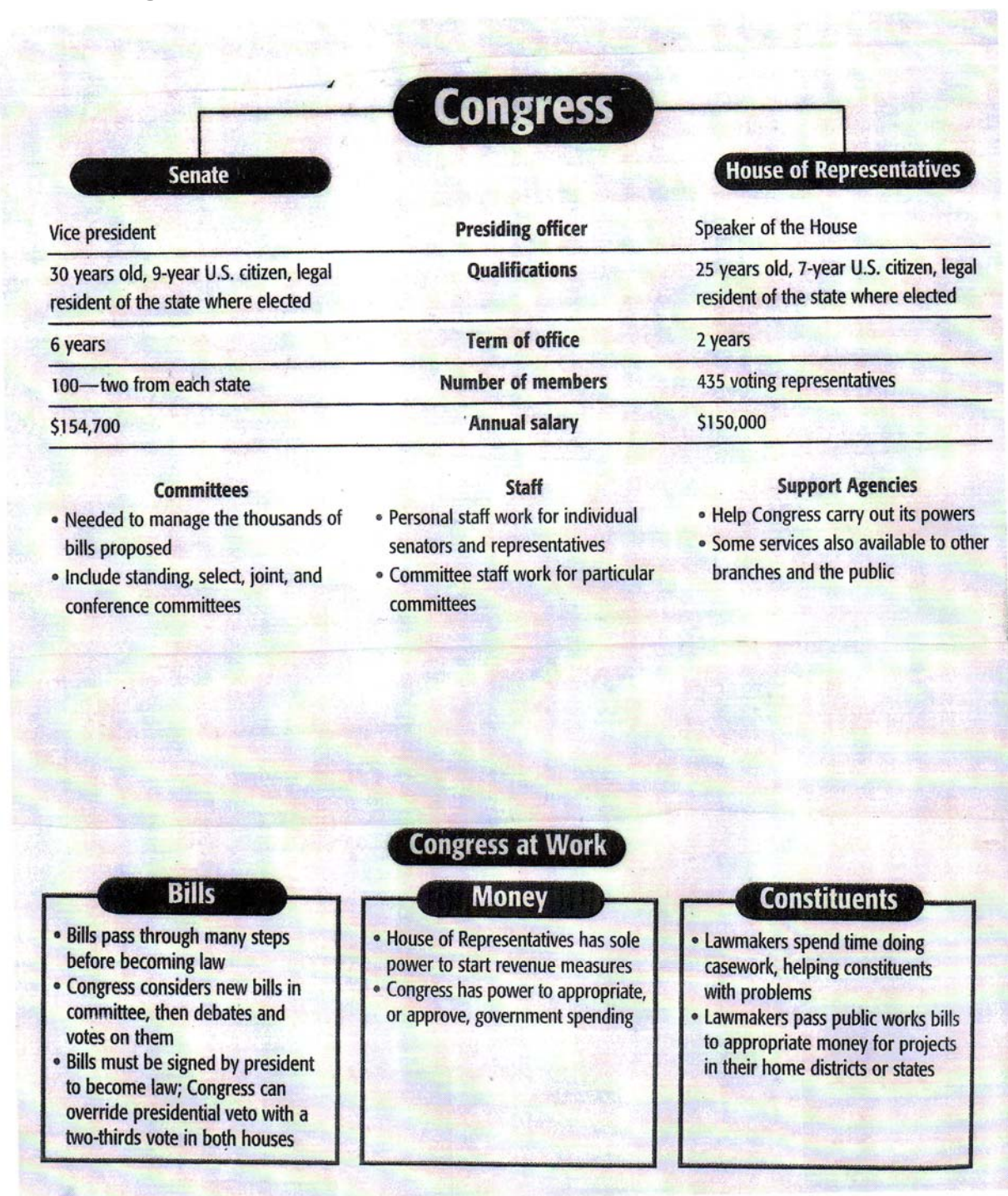
Federalism

I. Constitutional Principles

Separation of Powers	<p>The division of powers among the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive 2. Legislative 3. Judicial <p>branches of government</p>
Checks and Balances	<p>Powers that each branch of the government have to prevent the other branches from becoming too powerful</p>
Federalism	<p>A system of government in which the power is divided between the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. national and 2. state governments
Implied powers	<p>Powers that are given to Congress that are directly stated in the Constitution (i.e. power to raise taxes, power to draft people into the armed forces)</p>
Inherent powers	<p>Powers that the national government has simply because it is the government (i.e. control immigration and have diplomatic relations with other countries)</p>
Concurrent powers	<p>Powers the belong to BOTH the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. national and 2. state governments <p>For example, levy taxes, establish courts</p>



II. Legislative Branch: Makes the Laws



Remy, Richard C. United State Government: Democracy in Action. 2006. Columbus, Ohio: Glencoe/McGraw Hill, 2006, page 208



The Powers of Congress

Selected Expressed Powers

MONEY POWERS

- Lay and collect taxes to provide for the defense and general welfare of the United States (Clause 1);
- Coin, print, and regulate money (Clause 5);
- Borrow money (Clause 2);
- Punish counterfeiters of American currency (Clause 6)
- Establish bankruptcy laws (Clause 4);

COMMERCE POWERS

- Regulate foreign and interstate commerce (Clause 3)

MILITARY AND FOREIGN POLICY POWERS

- Declare war (Clause 11);
- Provide, regulate, and call into service a Militia, known as the National Guard (Clauses 15 & 16);
- Raise, support, and regulate an army and navy (Clauses 12, 13, and 14);
- Punish acts committed on international waters and against the laws of nations (Clause 10)

OTHER LEGISLATIVE POWERS

- Establish laws of naturalization (Clause 4);
- Create lower federal courts (Clause 9);
- Establish post offices and post roads (Clause 7);
- Govern Washington, D.C. (Clause 17);
- Grant copyrights and patents (Clause 8);
- Provide for laws necessary and proper for carrying out all other listed powers (Clause 18)

Selected Implied Powers

Lay and collect taxes

IMPLIES the power to support public schools, welfare programs, public housing, etc.

Borrow money

IMPLIES the power to maintain the Federal Reserve Board.

Regulate commerce

IMPLIES the power to prohibit discrimination in restaurants, hotels, and other public accommodations.

Raise and support army

IMPLIES the right to draft people into the armed services.

Establish laws of naturalization

IMPLIES the power to limit the number of immigrants to the United States.

Critical Thinking The powers, structure, and procedures of Congress are defined in detail in the Constitution, whereas the duties of the president and the Supreme Court are not. *How has Congress used the commerce clause to prevent discrimination in restaurants, hotels, and other public accommodations?*

Remy, Richard C. United State Government: Democracy in Action. 2006. Columbus, Ohio: Glencoe/McGraw Hill, 2006, page159



Unit II Worksheet #1 – Congress: Senate and House of Representatives

For each of the following, write **S** for **SENATE** or **H** for **HOUSE** of **REPRESENTATIVES**

1. The presiding officer is the Speaker _____
2. In order to be eligible for the office, one has to be 30 years old, a US citizen for nine years and a legal resident of the state where elected _____
3. The term of office is six years _____
4. There are 435 members in this house of Congress _____
5. The presiding officer is the Vice President _____

Unit II Worksheet #2 – Powers of Congress

For each of the categories, list either expressed or implied powers of Congress

Money	Commerce	Military or Foreign	Other
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.		3.	3.
4.		4.	4.



II. Congressional Committees and Impeachment Process

Unicameral	One house legislature (example – the Government under the <i>Articles of Confederation</i>)
Bicameral	Two House Legislature Example – the US Congress. The 2 houses are the 1. House of Representatives, and 2. the Senate. Another example would be the Maryland General Assembly)
President Pro tempore	The Senate member, elected by Senators, who stands in as President of the Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President
Congressional Committee	Committees that are set up to hold hearings on proposed bills
Ad Hoc Committee	A congressional committee set up to deal with a specific issue (i.e. to investigate ... Senate Select Watergate Committee, or the Iran-Contra scandal)
Conference Committee	A temporary joint committee set up when the House and Senate have passed different versions of the same bill
Rules Committee	Known as the “ traffic officer ” in the House; it helps direct the flow of legislation.
Standing Committee	A permanent committee (such as Judiciary, Foreign Relations) in Congress that oversees the bills that deal with certain kinds of issues
Impeachment Process	<p>The Constitution includes a procedure for charging some federal officials with crimes and removing them from office</p> <p>Impeachment ONLY means CHARGING a person with a crime – it DOES not mean they have been proven guilty</p> <p>The impeachment process begins in the House of Representatives (The House of Representatives acts like a grand jury and impeaches or indicts (charges a person with a crime).</p> <p>If the official is “impeached” by the House of Representatives, the trial takes place in the Senate</p> <p>The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court serves as the Judge in the case</p> <p>The Senate serves as a jury and listens to the evidence.</p> <p>By a 2/3 vote, the Senate can vote to remove a person from office.</p> <p>Presidents and judges have gone through this process. More judges have been impeached than presidents</p> <p>Although Presidents Andrew Johnson and Bill Clinton were impeached, they were not found guilty and so remained in the office of the presidency.</p> <p>Richard Nixon knew that there was enough evidence to be found guilty by the Senate, so he resigned from office PRIOR to the House of Representatives impeaching him</p>



Unit II Worksheet #3 – The Legislative Branch: _____ the laws

A. Match the definition in the right hand column with the name of the committee in the left hand column

Congressional Committees	
1. _____ Ad Hoc Committee	A. A permanent committee in Congress that oversees the bills that
2. _____ Conference Committee	B. Committees that are set up to review bills and hold hearings.
3. _____ Rules Committee	C. A Congressional Committee set up to deal with a specific issue
4. _____ Standing Committee	D. A temporary joint committee set up when the House and Senate have different versions of the same bill
5. _____ Congressional Committees	E. Known as the “traffic officer” in the House; it helps direct the flow of traffic

B. Impeachment Process

Using the following terms, fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph on the impeachment process.

House of
Representatives

Indicts
Senate

2/3 Vote
Chief Justice

The Constitution includes a procedure for removing a president or federal judges from office. The process begins in the _____ where by a majority vote, Congressman can vote to impeach or _____. If impeached, then the trial moves to the _____, where the _____ serves as _____. By a vote of _____ the person can be removed from office.



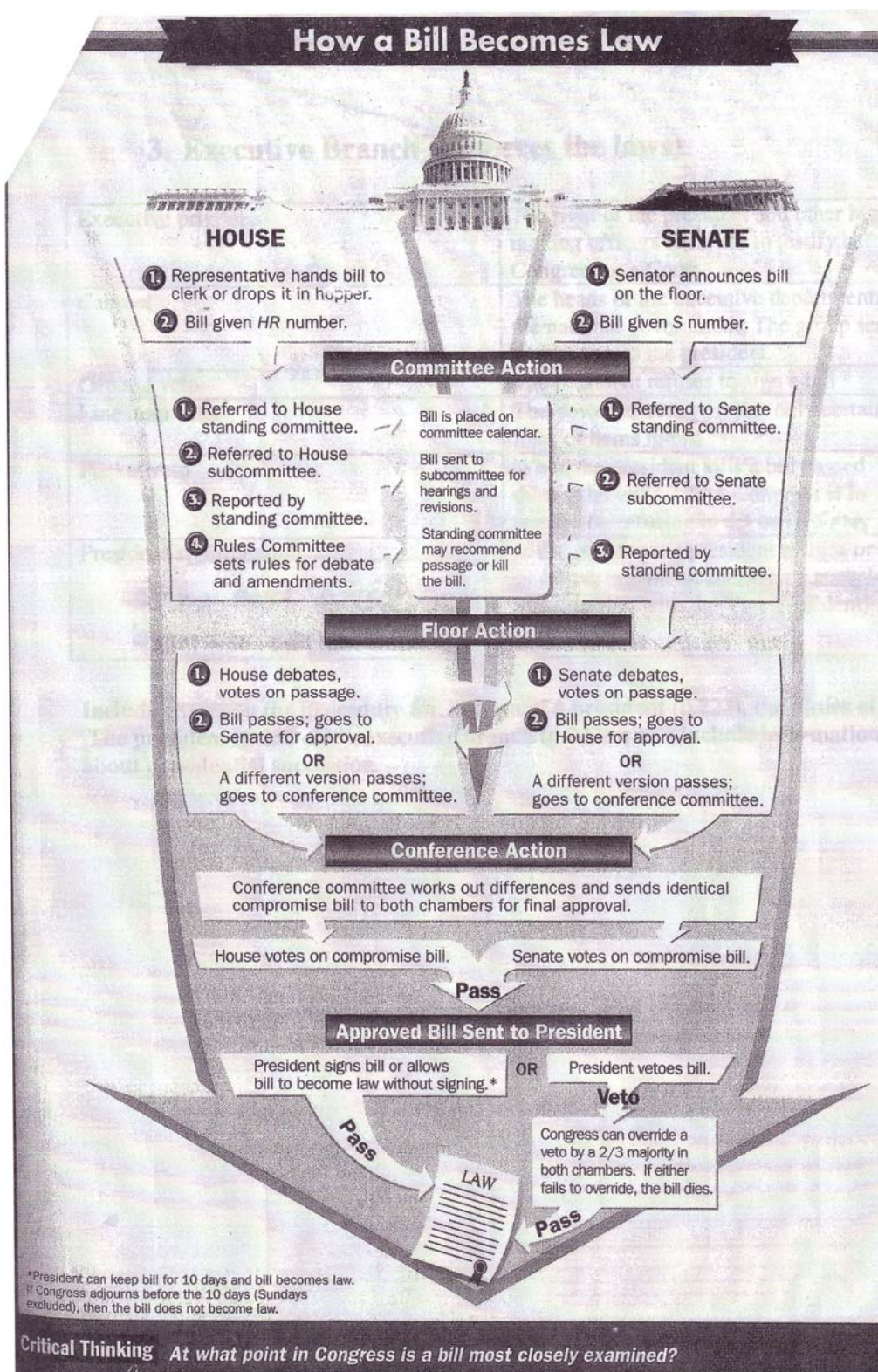
Influencing Congressional Members

Lobbyist	<p>Representatives of interest groups who meet with lawmakers to encourage them to support or oppose legislation.</p> <p>An example would be an environmental group hiring a lobbyist to try and convince legislators to decrease air pollution.</p>
Interest Group	<p>A group of people with common goals who organize to influence government</p> <p>Some examples of interest groups include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The US Chamber of Commerce ○ The AFL-CIO (workers in labor unions rights) ○ Greenpeace and the Sierra Club (environmental concerns) ○ AARP (senior citizens)
PACs (Political Action Committees)	<p>Organization formed to collect money and provide financial support for political candidates</p> <p>PACs are formed by interest groups, as PACs are allowed to collect more money for candidates that corporations/associations...</p> <p>For example, an environmental PAC can raise large amounts of money to support environmental issues.</p>

Unit II Worksheet #4 – Influencing Members of Congress

1. _____ Interest Groups	A. Organization set up to collect money and provide financial support for political candidates
2. _____ PACs	B. A group of people with common goals who organize to influence government
3. _____ Lobbyist	C. Representatives of interest groups who meet with lawmakers to encourage them to support or oppose legislation





Remy, Richard C. United State Government: Democracy in Action. 2006. Columbus, Ohio: Glencoe/McGraw Hill, 2006, page 185



Unit II Worksheet #5 – Steps in How a Bill Becomes a Law

House of Representatives	U.S. Senate
Starts	Starts
1.	1.
2.	2.
Committee	Committee
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	Floor
Floor	6.
7.	7.
8.	

Conference Committee

Approved Bill Sent to the President

President's Options:

_____ or _____

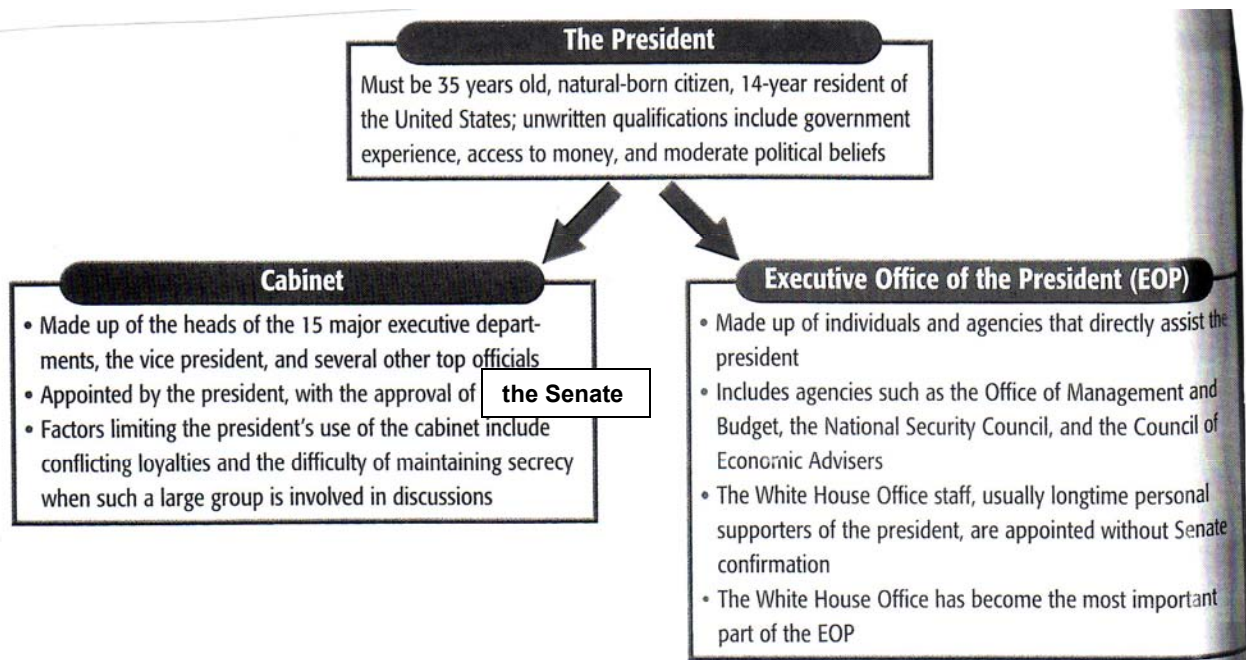
Then what?

_____ or _____

LAW



III. Executive Branch: Enforces the Laws



Remy, Richard C. United State Government: Democracy in Action. 2006. Columbus, Ohio: Glencoe/McGraw Hill, 2006, page 242



Executive Branch

Executive privilege	The right of the president and other high ranking officers to refuse to testify before Congress or a Court
Cabinet	The heads of the executive departments of the national government; The group serves as advisors to the president. Examples include The Department of Education, Department of the Treasury, Department of Homeland Security
General veto	The president refuses to sign a bill
Line item veto	The power to veto or reject only certain lines or items in bill. At this time it is unconstitutional It is used to “cancel” specific provisions of a bill, usually budget appropriations, without vetoing the entire legislative package. The line-item vetoes are usually subject to the possibility of legislative override as are traditional vetoes. (www.wikipedia.com)
Pocket veto	When the president kills a bill passed during the last 10 days that Congress is in session by refusing to act on it
Presidential Succession	In the event that a president resigns or dies in office, the line of succession to replace him (starting with the Vice President, then Speaker of the House, President Pro Temp of the Senate, members of the Cabinet)



The Electoral College System

Presidential Election Year

Tuesday after first Monday in November

- Voters cast ballots for a slate of electors pledged to a particular presidential candidate.

Monday after second Wednesday in December

- Winning electors in each state meet in their state capitals to cast their votes for president and vice president.
- Statement of the vote is sent to Washington, D.C.

January 6

- Congress counts electoral votes. A majority of electoral votes is needed to win (270 out of 538).

January 20

- Candidate receiving majority of electoral votes is sworn in as president of the United States.



Presidents Elected Who Lost the Popular Vote

President	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Opponent	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
John Q. Adams*	84	113,122	Andrew Jackson	99	151,271
Rutherford B. Hayes**	185	4,034,311	Samuel J. Tilden	184	4,288,546
Benjamin Harrison	233	5,443,892	Grover Cleveland	168	5,534,488
George W. Bush	271	50,456,002	Albert Gore	266	50,999,897

* Clay and Crawford also received electoral votes. The election was determined in the House of Representatives.

Source: Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections: <http://uselectionatlas.org>.

** Hayes was awarded the disputed electoral votes of three states by a special commission.

Critical Thinking The writers of the Constitution chose the electoral college system as a compromise between selection by Congress and election by popular vote. How many weeks pass between a presidential election and inauguration? Is this much time necessary? Why?

Remy, Richard C. *United State Government: Democracy in Action*. 2006. Columbus, Ohio: Glencoe/McGraw Hill, 2006, page 222



Unit II Worksheet #6 – Executive Branch _____ the laws

Qualifications for a president _____ years old, citizen of the U.S. _____

A. For each of the categories, list the *constitutional* and *unwritten* qualifications for president.

Qualifications of the President	
Constitutional	Unwritten
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

B. For each of categories, list *the major characteristics* of the *Cabinet* and *EOP*.
See the chart on page 10

Helping the President	
Cabinet	EOP
2.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

C. Complete the election calendar: Write down what happens on each of these dates

Tuesday after first Monday in November: _____

Monday after second Wednesday in December: _____

January 6: _____

January 20: _____

D. To be elected president, a candidate needs to have a majority of the _____ votes; this would be _____ out of 538.



Executive Agencies

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Federal government agency that regulates air travel in the US
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Federal government agency that ensures that the food and drug supplies in the US are safe and effective
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	Federal government agency that works to control the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, AIDS, and the flu
Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)	Federal government agency that is responsible for protecting consumers against unreasonable risk of injury from hazardous products (i.e. toys, appliances)
Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Federal government agency that is set up to protect consumers from misleading and fake advertising

Unit II Worksheet #7 – Executive Agencies

Match the description of the executive agency with the name of the agency.

1. ____ FAA	A. Federal agency that works to control the spread of infectious diseases
2. ____ FDA	B. Federal agency that regulates air travel in the United States
3. ____ CDC	C. Federal government agency that is responsible for protecting consumers against unreasonable risk of injury
4. ____ CPSC	D. Federal agency that ensures that the food and drug supplies in the U.S. are safe and effective
5. ____ FTC	E. Federal government agency that is responsible for protecting consumers against the risk of injury from hazardous products



IV. Judicial Branch: Interprets the laws

Supreme Court	The Highest Court in the federal government; most cases come to it on appeal from lower courts.
Federal Courts	These are courts in the federal system - DCSPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ District ○ Circuit ○ Supreme
Bill of Rights	The first ten Amendments of the US Constitution (includes the fundamental freedoms, the rights of persons accused of crimes, etc)
Due Process	Principle in the Fifth (and 14 th) Amendment stating that the government must follow certain constitutional procedures in trials and other actions it takes against individuals. Due Process applies to ALL citizens, even presidents (think Watergate!)
Writ of Habeas Corpus	A court order that a prisoner be brought before the court (in a short period of time) and that the arresting officer show cause (explain with good reason) why the prisoner should not be released Designed to prevent illegal arrests and unlawful imprisonment.

Constitutional Courts	A court set up by Congress under the Constitution (for example, the federal district, federal circuit and US Supreme Court)
Legislative Courts	A court created to help Congress exercise its powers (for example, US tax court, US Court of Federal Claims, Territorial Courts)



Federal Court System Structure

This section is only referring to **FEDERAL** courts. Remember – there are differences between state/local and FEDERAL courts. For example, many state and local judges are **elected**. **ALL federal judges are APPOINTED.**

Appointment process for Judges	Judges get their positions to the Court through the appointment process. The president appoints the judges After they are appointed, the US SENATE has to approve the appointment by means of a vote – Advise and Consent
District Courts	The lowest federal courts - there are 94 If you violate a federal law, then this is where you will have a trial.
US Court of Appeals	This is the next highest level in the federal court system; if you are found guilty and think that there was some error in your trial (one of your constitutional rights was violated), then you can appeal it to this court.
US Supreme Court	This is the highest court in the US There are nine justices (judges) on the US Supreme Court The majority of the cases come to this Court on appeal from the US Circuit Courts or State Appeals Courts. The US Supreme Court does not hear all cases that are appealed to the Court. Typically, the Courts hears <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only cases where their decision will make a difference 2. The Plaintiff (person bringing case) has suffered real harm
Appellate jurisdiction	This is when a person loses a case in a trial court and then appeals it to a court with appellate jurisdiction; This is how most cases come to the US Supreme Court
Original jurisdiction	A court in which a case is originally tried; a trial court has original jurisdiction.
Judicial Review	The power of the US Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of the local, state and national government unconstitutional; This power came about through the US Supreme Court's decision in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>
Limits on the power of the Supreme Court	There are limits on the power of the US Supreme Court; the biggest limit on the Supreme Courts power is its lack of enforcement power; it does not have the power to enforce its rulings. Example: The court ruled on Brown v. Board of Education in 1954. Have you seen the movie "Remember the Titans"? The schools in Virginia were still segregated in 1972! Why?



Supreme Court Procedures

There are **NINE** justices on the *Supreme Court*. They are **appointed** for **LIFE**!

Case Brief (to prepare for a trial)	This is prepared by lawyers to present to the judges who are reviewing their case It usually includes a summary of the facts, issues, and relevant court cases that are related to the case Generally this is presented to judges on appeals courts.
Majority Decision	This is the view of a majority (most) of the justices in a case.
Concurring Opinion	When one or more of the Justices agree with the majority of the justices' conclusions, but for different reasons, the justice may write a concurring (agree) opinion.
Dissenting Opinion	This is the opinion of the justices on the losing side of the case
Swing Vote	This is the decisive vote in a court's decision. On the US Supreme Court, in a 5-4 vote, the fifth vote is the swing vote.

General Court Information

Civil Law	Relates to disputes between two or more individuals or organizations (examples: you sue someone who you paid to paint your house, but they didn't do it and you want your money back; a store takes you to court because you did not pay your bill). In civil court, people/companies can be awarded monetary damages, but NOT jail times
Criminal Law	One that defines crimes and provides for punishments, such as jail time, fines, or both Example: The government might fine a company for failing to follow mandated pollution controls.
Indictment	Formal charge by a grand jury
Plea Bargaining	The process in which a defendant pleads guilty to a lesser crime than one with which the defendant was originally charged
Exclusionary Rule	A law stating that any illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in federal court
Plaintiff	A person who brings charges in court
Prosecutor	A person who represents the state in a criminal case



Unit II Worksheet #8 – Judicial Branch: _____ the laws

A. Federal Court System

Fill in the blanks with one of the following terms

Supreme Court
President
Circuit

District
Judicial Review
Senate

Nine

Federal judges get their position through appointment by the _____ and approval by the _____. In the federal court system, there are _____ courts that are set up under the Constitution. If you violate a federal law, then you will have trial in one of the 94 _____ courts. If the jury finds you guilty and you believe there was a Constitutional error, you can appeal it to one of the _____ courts. If your appeal is denied, you can try to appeal it the _____, where there are _____ justices who serve for life; this court has the power of _____, which gives it the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

B. Court Proceedings

Fill in the blanks with one of the following terms

Dissenting Opinion
Brief

Concurring Decision
Majority Decision

When a case comes before the US Supreme Court, lawyers prepare a _____, which is a summary of the facts, issues and relevant cases. After reading this and listening to the arguments of the lawyers, the Justices (including the Chief Justice) discuss the case and take a vote. Those who are in the majority will write the court's decision; this is called the _____; if there is a Justice who agrees with the decision but for different reasons, that Justice writes a _____. Those who disagree completely with the Court's decision write a _____.



Landmark US Supreme Court Cases

Marbury v. Madison	1803	Established the principle of Judicial review
McCulloch v. Maryland	1819	Established the principle that the Elastic Clause (what's another name for the Elastic Clause?) gave Congress the right to make laws necessary to carry out its other powers
Plessy v. Ferguson	1896	Supreme Court ruled that" states can have separate facilities for blacks and whites as long as they are equal
Brown v. Board of Education	1954	Reversed the Plessy decision (separate but equal is okay); the Court ruled that separate is inherently unequal
Gideon v. Wainright	1963	Stated that poor defendants have the right to have a lawyer.
Escobedo v. Illinois	1964	Person accused of a crime must be read his rights – including the right to remain silent
Miranda v. Arizona	1966	Person accused of a crime must be told that he has the right to remain silent and that he has the right to an attorney and that if he cannot afford an attorney one will be appointed
Tinker v. Des Moines	1969	Ruled that teachers and students do not give up the "right of free speech at the schoolhouse door." School could not suspend students who wore black armbands to protest the Vietnam War
New Jersey v. TLO	1985	Ruled that school officials can search a student's property (i.e. purse) for evidence of wrongdoing (violating a school's no-smoking policy). The school officials do not need to get a search warrant in order to do this



Unit II Worksheet #9 – Supreme Court Cases

Match the decision in column B with the name of the case in column A

A	B
1. _____ Tinker v. Des Moines	A. Established the principle of judicial review
2. _____ Brown v. Board of Education	B. Ruled that teachers and students do not give up their right of free speech at the schoolhouse door
3. _____ Gideon v. Wainright	C. Person accused of a crime must be told that he has the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney
4. _____ Marbury v. Madison	D. Reversed Plessy; the Court ruled that Separate is inherently unequal
5. _____ Gideon v. Wainright	E. Established the principle that the Elastic Clause gives Congress the right to make laws necessary to carry out its other powers
6. _____ Plessy v. Ferguson	F. Court ruled that a person accused of a crime must be read his rights – including the right to remain silent
7. _____ New Jersey v. TLO	G. Ruled that school officials can search a student's property for evidence of wrongdoing
8. _____ McCulloch v. Maryland	H. Court ruled that states can have "separate, but equal" facilities.
9. _____ Miranda v. Arizona	I. Stated that poor defendants have a right to a lawyer



2nd Quarter Review – Selected Responses

1. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), a federal government agency, regulates consumer products by developing and enforcing safety standards, and educating consumers. Based on the information, which of these would MOST LIKELY, be a responsibility of the CPSC?
 - a) to provide money to help business improve their products
 - b) to ensure that people are paying a fair price for a product
 - c) to help business identify products that will met their needs
 - d) to order a recall of a product that may cause harm to people
2. Which of these cases guaranteed an individual's right to legal counsel?
 - a) Plessy v. Ferguson
 - b) Gideon v. Wainright
 - c) McCulloch v. Maryland
 - d) Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
3. Which of these is a power of the United States Supreme Court?
 - a) to interpret the laws
 - b) to veto the laws
 - c) to pass the laws
 - d) to enforce the laws
4. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
 - a) regulate labor
 - b) enforce tax laws
 - c) protect consumers
 - d) oversee transportation
5. According to the Supreme Court's decision in New Jersey v. T.L.O., a school administrator can legally
 - a) search a locker of a student who brags about stealing a wallet
 - b) prevent a student from peacefully expressing an opinion
 - c) suspend a student without an explanation of the offense
 - d) prevent a student from performing in a controversial, privately sponsored play
6. Which is an example of plea bargaining?
 - a) A defense lawyer asks the judge to consider special circumstances
 - b) A defendant admits guilt to a lesser charge to avoid a harsher sentence
 - c) A judge instructs the jury to consider a wide range of sentencing options
 - d) A grand jury fails to find enough evidence to support a charge
7. Which of these is an example of lobbying by a special interest group?
 - a) A hotel association develops a plan to attract more tourists
 - b) An animal rights organization presents its views to a legislator
 - c) A group of citizens asks city officials for a schedule of public hearings
 - d) A neighborhood association backs a group of candidates for an election
8. Which of these is a function of the Federal Aviation Administration?
 - a) to issue airline tickets
 - b) to finance new airlines
 - c) to hire airlines pilots
 - d) to regulate airline traffic
9. Which of these is mostly likely a reason Presidents issue executive orders?
 - a) to remove legislators from Congress
 - b) to create laws that contradict existing federal law
 - c) to force the Supreme Court to reverse legal decisions
 - d) to make policy without congressional approval
10. If the President and Congress disagree over a tax bill, the President can veto the bill. Which of these applies to a presidential veto?
 - a) checks and balances
 - b) judicial review
 - c) representative democracy
 - d) federalism



11. Which of these is a violation of federal law
 - a) taking a souvenir shirt without paying for it
 - b) driving through a red light on a highway
 - c) breaking a legal contract
 - d) refusing to report to jury duty
12. Which of these BEST explains why candidates for public office often spend more money on advertising during the last week of a campaign?
 - a) Advertising costs are lower at the end of a campaign
 - b) Advertising may persuade undecided voters to make a choice
 - c) Campaign laws require that all money by candidates be spent
 - d) Campaign laws require that advertising be restricted to the end of a campaign
13. Which of these is a responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)?
 - a) to manage the use of public funds
 - b) to evaluate the contents of medications
 - c) to review the safety of household appliances
 - d) to investigate the practices of financial terms
14. Which of these incidents led to the Supreme Court case *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District*?
 - a) A school principal censored articles from the school newspaper
 - b) A School district used public transportation to segregate student by race
 - c) School authorities searched a student's handbag without a search warrant
 - d) School authorities suspended students for wearing black armbands as a protest
15. The purpose of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is to promote health and safety by preventing and controlling disease, injury and disability. Which of these is MOST LIKELY a responsibility of this government agency?
 - a) to help healthcare workers find jobs
 - b) to fund and operate medical schools
 - c) to establish immunization programs for children
 - d) to enforce laws that protect people from discrimination
16. Which of these statements BEST describes a responsibility of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)?
 - a) Flight attendants at a major airline receive pay raises
 - b) Major airlines announce price reductions on flights
 - c) Pilots are given new regulations regarding rest periods
 - d) The government reviews airline television advertisements
17. Which of these an example of plea-bargaining?
 - a) A jury determines the sentence for a person convicted of a crime
 - b) A police officer collects evidence to obtain a search warrant
 - c) A judge reviews evidence to determine whether a police officer violated a citizen's rights
 - d) A defendant admits guilt to a less serious charge instead of being tried for a more serious one
18. Which of these Supreme Court cases established the supremacy of the federal government over the states?
 - a) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - b) *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*
 - c) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - d) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
19. An interest group is MOST LIKELY to
 - a) nominate party candidates
 - b) veto proposed legislation
 - c) set government policy
 - d) lobby elected officials
20. Which of these BEST describes the result of the Supreme Court's ruling in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985)?
 - a) Students have fewer privacy rights in schools than in other public settings
 - b) School officials must have search warrants in order to search student Property
 - c) School officials may plan religious assemblies for students
 - d) Restrictions placed on student speech in schools are justified

