

**Topics Covered w/ Textbook location:** Citizenship – CH3 Types of Government – CH3 Foundations of American Govt. – CH4  
The Constitution – CH5 The Bill of Rights & Other Amendments – CH6 Political Parties - CH10 Elections/Voting - CH11  
Public Opinion/Interest Groups/Media CH12

**Answer these questions in complete sentences on SEPERATE LINED PAPER. Complete each section when assigned, so we can review correct answers in class. If you have notebook pages left, you may use those. \*IMPORTANT\* Use your notebook/textbook/workbook pages to help answer the questions. Write the notebook page and/or textbook/workbook page and source (EX: NB p.10 or WB pg.15) that has the answer on it.**

### Part I: Citizenship

1. What are the two ways to be a legal U.S. citizen?
2. What is a naturalized citizen?
3. What are the steps to become a naturalized citizen?
4. What are some of the responsibilities and duties of citizens? Name three of each.
5. What is the term for a non-citizen that is legally residing in the country?
6. Discuss the difference in rights between a citizen and a non-citizen. What rights do non-citizens have? What are rights reserved only for citizens?
7. What is citizenship? Which amendment defines U.S. Citizenship? What does it say?

### Part II: Types of Government

1. What are the most popular forms of government?
2. Which forms are similar? Which are different?
3. Which forms are authoritarian? What does it mean to be authoritarian?
4. Which forms are democratic? What does it mean to be democratic?
5. What does autocratic mean? Which are forms of government are autocratic?
6. Which form of government has an inherited ruler?
7. Which form of government do we have in the U.S.?
8. Who holds the power in our form of government? Which principle is this?
9. What system of government do we have in the U.S? Describe this system and one other system of government we discussed.

### Part III: Foundations of American Government

1. The Mayflower Compact was signed by the Pilgrims upon their arrival. What was its purpose?
2. What ideas came from the Mayflower Compact?
3. What ideas came from the Magna Carta?
4. What ideas came from the English Bill of Rights?
5. What ideas came from Thomas Paine's Common Sense?
6. What ideas from John Locke are evident in the Declaration of Independence?
7. What ideas from Montesquieu are evident in the U.S. Constitution?
8. How do you know the colonists were upset with British rule? What are some things from history that show you that?
9. What was the document in which colonists declared they were free from British control?
10. What was America's first Constitution called?
11. Why did our first Constitution not work? Give two specific examples.
12. Who were the Federalists? Anti-Federalists? What was the difference in thinking between the two groups?
13. What was the Great Compromise?

### Part IV: The Constitution

1. What are the purposes of government? Hint: look at the Preamble.
2. The 1<sup>st</sup> three articles of the Constitution describe the three branches of government and their powers. What are the three branches of government? What does each do? Who is in each?
3. What is the Supremacy Clause? What does it say?
4. What are the 5 principles our government is based upon? Explain what each means.
5. We have three branches of government. Which principle says that the government power should be separated? Who gave the Framers this idea?
6. Can the Constitution be changed? Why? If so, is the process easy?
7. What are the two steps to the Amendment Process?
8. How much support does an amendment need to be ratified?
9. Who has the final authority for interpreting the Constitution?

**Continued on the back...**

## **Part V: The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments**

1. The first ten amendments are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The first amendment has five parts, name them. Give an example of each in action.
3. What are the rights of the accused? Describe each part – what protections does an accused person have?
4. Give an example of cruel and unusual punishment. Is this allowed in our country?
5. Amendment 9 says people have more rights. Can you explain this?
6. Amendment 10 says any powers not given to the federal government in the Constitution go to \_\_\_\_? Give some examples.
7. Who was the president at the time of the Civil War and the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment? What is the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment?
8. What did the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment guarantee? What did it define?
9. Which amendments are about voting rights? Explain who benefited from each one.
10. Which amendments affected women the most?
11. Which amendments were only for men?

## **Supreme Court Cases: For each case, write the precedent/outcome/what the case established:**

Tinker v. Des Moines

Miranda v. Arizona

Gideon v. Wainwright

Plessy v. Ferguson

Brown v. Board of Education

## **Part VI: Political Parties and Elections**

1. What types of political party system do we have in the U.S?
2. Name our two main political parties.
3. Which party is the more conservative party? Explain.
4. Which party is the more liberal party? Explain.
5. Name some other political parties. What are these referred to as?
6. What are the symbols for the two main political parties?
7. Describe the process for electing the president. Name each step.
8. What are a primary and caucus and what are their roles in the election process?
9. When do we elect the President, and how often?
10. Describe what the popular vote is in a presidential election.
11. Describe what the electoral college is and how they help elect the president.
12. Describe how each state determines the number of electoral votes for that state.

## **Part VII: Public Opinion/Interest groups and Media**

1. What is the media and how does it influence and effect the government?
2. Name two types of media and give examples of each.
3. Why might government officials keep some information private or “secret”?
4. What is an interest group?
5. What is an interest group’s role in our government?
6. Name some examples of interest groups and what they support.
7. Explain the role of a lobbyist in an Interest group.
8. Describe what propaganda is and how it affects people’s opinions about candidates.
9. Describe some examples of propaganda techniques.