Guided Reading and Review Workbook

- Learn strategies for success in reading, testing, and writing for assessment
- Create your own study guide as you read
- Review main ideas and key terms

PRENTICE HALL

MAGRUDER'S AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

PEARSON Prentice Hall
Guided Reading and Review Workbook
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Success in social studies comes from doing three things well—reading, testing, and writing. The following pages present strategies to help you read for meaning, understand test questions, and write well.

Reading for Meaning

Do you have trouble remembering what you read? Here are some tips from experts that will improve your ability to recall and understand what you read:

BEFORE YOU READ

Preview the text to identify important information.
Like watching the coming attractions at a movie theater, previewing the text helps you know what to expect. Study the questions and strategies below to learn how to preview what you read.

Ask yourself these questions:

- What is the text about?
- What do I already know about the topic?
- What is the purpose of the text?

Use these strategies to find the answers:

Read the headings, subheadings, and captions. Study the photos, maps, tables, or graphs.

Read the questions at the end of the text to see if you can answer any of them.

Turn the headings into who, what, when, where, why, or how questions. This will help you decide if the text compares things, tells a chain of events, or explains causes and effects.
Organize information in a way that helps you see meaningful connections or relationships.

Taking notes as you read will improve your understanding. Use graphic organizers like the ones below to record the information you read. Study these descriptions and examples to learn how to create each type of organizer.

---

**Sequencing**

A **flowchart** helps you see how one event led to another. It can also display the steps in a process.

**Use a flowchart if the text—**
- tells about a chain of events.
- explains a method of doing something.

**TIP** List the events or steps in order.

---

```
Farm machinery is developed.
Fewer farmworkers needed.
Urban industries need workers.
Farmworkers move to cities for work.
Cities grow and prosper.
```

---

**Comparing and Contrasting**

A **Venn diagram** displays similarities and differences.

**Use a Venn diagram if the text—**
- compares and contrasts two individuals, groups, places, things, or events.

**TIP** Label the outside section of each circle and list differences. Label the shared section and list similarities.

---

```
HUTU
- from West Africa
- servants

SHARED CULTURE
- mainly Roman Catholic

TUTSI
- from Ethiopia
- aristocrats
```
**Categorizing Information**

A chart organizes information in categories.

**Use a chart if the text—**
- lists similar facts about several places or things.
- presents characteristics of different groups.

**TIP** Write an appropriate heading for each column in the chart to identify its category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>FORM OF GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>ECONOMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>communist dictatorship</td>
<td>command economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>democracy</td>
<td>free enterprise system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identifying Main Ideas and Details**

A concept web helps you understand relationships among ideas.

**Use a concept web if the text—**
- provides examples to support a main idea.
- links several ideas to a main topic.

**TIP** Write the main idea in the largest circle. Write details in smaller circles and draw lines to show relationships.
Organizing Information

An outline provides an overview, or a kind of blueprint for reading.

Use an outline to organize ideas—
• according to their importance.
• according to the order in which they are presented.

TIP: Use Roman numerals for main ideas, capital letters for secondary ideas, and Arabic numerals for supporting details.

I. Differences Between the North and the South
A. Views on slavery
   1. Northern abolitionists
   2. Southern slave owners
B. Economies
   1. Northern manufacturing
   2. Southern agriculture

Identifying Cause and Effect

A cause-and-effect diagram shows the relationship between what happened (effect) and the reason why it happened (cause).

Use a cause-and-effect chart if the text—
• lists one or more causes for an event.
• lists one or more results of an event.

TIP: Label causes and effects. Draw arrows to indicate how ideas are related.

AFTER YOU READ

Test yourself to find out what you learned from reading the text.
Go back to the questions you asked yourself before you read the text. You should be able to give more complete answers to these questions:
• What is the text about?
• What is the purpose of the text?

You should also be able to make connections between the new information you learned from the text and what you already knew about the topic.

Study your graphic organizer. Use this information as the answers. Make up a meaningful question about each piece of information.
Taking Tests

*Do you panic at the thought of taking a standardized test? Here are some tips that most test developers recommend to help you achieve good scores.*

**MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Read each part of a multiple-choice question to make sure you understand what is being asked.

Many tests are made up of multiple-choice questions. Some multiple-choice items are **direct questions**. They are complete sentences followed by possible answers, called distractors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Direct Question</strong></th>
<th>What is a narrow strip of land that has water on both sides and joins two larger bodies of land called?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                     | A a bay  
|                     | B an isthmus  
|                     | C a lake  
|                     | D an island  |

**TIP**  
Try each distractor as an answer to your question. Rule out the ones that don’t work.

You can rule out A and C because they are bodies of water, not land. You can rule out D because an island is completely surrounded by water.

Other multiple-choice questions are **incomplete sentences** that you are to finish. They are followed by possible answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The stem</strong> tells you what the question is looking for</th>
<th>A narrow strip of land that has water on both sides and joins two larger bodies of land is called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Distractors**                                        | A a bay  
|                                                       | B an isthmus  
|                                                       | C a lake  
|                                                       | D an island  |

**TIP**  
Turn the stem into a direct question, using who, what, when, where, or why.

What is a narrow strip of land that has water on both sides and joins two larger bodies of land called?
What’s Being Tested?

Identify the type of question you are being asked.

Social studies tests often ask questions that involve reading comprehension. Other questions may require you to gather or interpret information from a map, graph, or chart. The following strategies will help you answer different kinds of questions.

### Reading Comprehension Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What to do:</th>
<th>How to do it:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Determine the content and organization of the selection.</td>
<td>Read the title. Skim the selection. Look for key words that indicate time, cause-and-effect, or comparison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Analyze the questions.</td>
<td>Look for key words in the stem:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they ask you to recall facts?</td>
<td><strong>According to</strong> the selection . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they ask you to make judgments?</td>
<td>The selection <strong>states</strong> that . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Read the selection.</td>
<td>The main idea of the selection is . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Answer the questions.</td>
<td>Read quickly. Keep the questions in mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Try out each distractor and choose the best answer. Refer back to the selection if necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

**A Region of Diversity**  The Khmer empire was one of many kingdoms in Southeast Asia. Unlike the Khmer empire, however, the other kingdoms were small because Southeast Asia’s mountains kept people protected and apart. People had little contact with those who lived outside their own valley.

**What to do:**

1. Why were most kingdoms in Southeast Asia small?
   - A disease killed many people
   - B lack of food
   - C climate was too hot
   - D mountains kept people apart

**TIP**

- The key word *because* tells why the kingdoms were small.
- (The correct answer is D.)
**WHAT’S BEING TESTED?**
*(continued)*

**Map Questions**

**What to do:**
1. Determine what kind of information is presented on the map.

**How to do it:**
Read the map title. It will indicate the purpose of the map.

**What to do:**
2. Read the question. Determine which component on the map will help you find the answer.

**How to do it:**
Study the map key. It will explain the symbols used on the map.

**What to do:**
3. Look at the map and answer the question in your own words.

**How to do it:**
Look at the scale. It will help you calculate distance between places on the map.

**What to do:**
4. Choose the best answer.

**How to do it:**
Decide which distractor agrees with the answer you determined from the map.

---

**Eastern Europe: Language Groups**

In which of these countries are Thraco-Illyrian languages spoken?

A. Romania  
B. Albania  
C. Hungary  
D. Lithuania

**TIP**
Read the labels and the key to understand the map.

(The correct answer is B.)
Graph Questions

What to do:
1. Determine the purpose of the graph.
2. Determine what information on the graph will help you find the answer.
3. Choose the best answer.

How to do it:
Read the graph title. It indicates what the graph represents.

Read the labels on the graph or on the key. They tell the units of measurement used by the graph.

Decide which distractor agrees with the answer you determined from the graph.

Example

Religious Persuasion in France

A Circle graph shows the relationship of parts to the whole in terms of percentages.

After Roman Catholics, the next largest religious population in France is
A Buddhist  C Jewish
B Protestant  D Muslim

TIPTip: Compare the percentages listed in the labels.
(The correct answer is D.)

Immigration to the U.S., 1940–1990

A line graph shows a pattern or change over time by the direction of the line.

Between 1980 and 1990, immigration to the U.S. from the Americas
A decreased a little  C stayed about the same
B increased greatly  D increased a little

TIPTip: Compare the vertical distance between the two correct points on the line graph.
(The correct answer is B.)

Annual Oil Production in Southwest Asia

A bar graph compares differences in quantity by showing bars of different lengths.

Saudi Arabia produces about how many more billion of barrels of oil a year than Iran?
A 5 million  C 15 million
B 10 million  D 20 million

TIPTip: Compare the heights of the bars to find the difference.
(The correct answer is B.)
Writing for Social Studies

When you face a writing assignment, do you think, “How will I ever get through this?” Here are some tips to guide you through any writing project from start to finish.

THE WRITING PROCESS

Follow each step of the writing process to communicate effectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1. Prewrite</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Establish the purpose.</td>
<td>• Determine the audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Define the topic.</td>
<td>• Gather details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2. Draft</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Organize information logically in an outline or graphic organizer.</td>
<td>• State main ideas clearly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Write an introduction, body, and conclusion.</td>
<td>• Include relevant details to support your ideas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3. Revise</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Edit for clarity of ideas and elaboration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 4. Proofread</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Correct any errors in spelling, grammar, and punctuation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 5. Publish and Present</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Copy text neatly by hand, or use a typewriter or word processor.</td>
<td>• Illustrate as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Illustrate as needed.</td>
<td>• Create a cover, if appropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Types of Writing for Social Studies

## Identify the purpose for your writing.

Each type of writing assignment has a specific purpose, and each purpose needs a different plan for development. The following descriptions and examples will help you identify the three purposes for social studies writing. The lists of steps will help you plan your writing.

### Writing to Inform

**Purpose:** to present facts or ideas  

**Example**  
During the 1960s, research indicated the dangers of the insecticide DDT. It killed insects but also had long-term effects. When birds and fish ate poisoned insects, DDT built up in their fatty tissue. The poison also showed up in human beings who ate birds and fish contaminated by DDT.

**TIP**  
Look for these **key terms** in the assignment:
- explain
- describe
- report
- narrate

**How to get started:**  
- Determine the topic you will write about.
- Write a topic sentence that tells the main idea.
- List all the ideas you can think of that are related to the topic.
- Arrange the ideas in logical order.

### Writing to Persuade

**Purpose:** to influence someone  

**Example**  
Teaching computer skills in the classroom uses time that could be spent teaching students how to think for themselves or how to interact with others. Students who can reason well, express themselves clearly, and get along with other people will be better prepared for life than those who can use a computer.

**TIP**  
Look for these **key terms** in the assignment:
- convince
- argue
- request

**How to get started:**  
- Make sure you understand the problem or issue clearly.
- Determine your position.
- List evidence to support your arguments.
- Predict opposing views.
- List evidence you can use to overcome the opposing arguments.

### Writing to Provide Historical Interpretations

**Purpose:** to present the perspective of someone in a different era  

**Example**  
The crossing took a week, but the steamship voyage was hard. We were cramped in steerage with hundreds of others. At last we saw the huge statue of the lady with the torch. In the reception center, my mother held my hand while the doctor examined me. Then, my father showed our papers to the official, and we collected our bags. I was scared as we headed off to find a home in our new country.

**TIP**  
Look for these **key terms** in the assignment:
- go back in time
- create
- suppose that
- if you were

**How to get started:**  
- Study the events or issues of the time period you will write about.
- Consider how these events or issues might have affected different people at the time.
- Choose a person whose views you would like to present.
- Identify the thoughts and feelings this person might have experienced.
Follow each step of the writing process to communicate effectively.

After you have identified the purpose for your writing, you may need to do research. The following steps will help you plan, gather, organize, and present information.

### Step 1. Ask Questions
Ask yourself questions to help guide your research.
- What do I already know about the topic?
- What do I want to find out about the topic?

### Step 2. Acquire Information
Locate and use appropriate sources of information about the topic.
- Library
- Internet search
- Interviews
Take notes.
Follow accepted format for listing sources.

### Step 3. Analyze Information
Evaluate the information you find.
- Is it relevant to the topic?
- Is it up-to-date?
- Is it accurate?
- Is the writer an authority on the topic?
- Is there any bias?

### Step 4. Use Information
Answer your research questions with the information you have found. (You may find that you need to do more research.)
Organize your information into the main points you want to make. Identify supporting details.
- Do I have all the information I need?
- Arrange ideas in outline form or in a graphic organizer.

### Step 5. Communicate What You’ve Learned
Review the purpose for your writing and choose an appropriate way to present the information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Presentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inform</td>
<td>formal paper, documentary, multimedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persuade</td>
<td>essay, letter to the editor, speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpret</td>
<td>journal, newspaper account, drama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draft and revise your writing, and then evaluate it.
Use a rubric for self-evaluation.
EVALUATING YOUR WRITING

Use the following rubric to help you evaluate your writing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Unacceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieves purpose—to inform, persuade, or provide historical interpretation—very well</td>
<td>Informs, persuades, or provides historical interpretation reasonably well</td>
<td>Reader cannot easily tell if the purpose is to inform, persuade, or provide historical interpretation</td>
<td>Lacks purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Develops ideas in a very clear and logical way</td>
<td>Presents ideas in a reasonably well-organized way</td>
<td>Reader has difficulty following the organization</td>
<td>Lacks organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaboration</td>
<td>Explains all ideas with facts and details</td>
<td>Explains most ideas with facts and details</td>
<td>Includes some supporting facts and details</td>
<td>Lacks supporting details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Language</td>
<td>Uses excellent vocabulary and sentence structure with no errors in spelling, grammar, or punctuation</td>
<td>Uses good vocabulary and sentence structure with very few errors in spelling, grammar, or punctuation</td>
<td>Includes some errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling</td>
<td>Includes many errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, fill in the answers to the following questions.

1. What are the four characteristics of a state?
   a. ________________________________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________________________________
   c. ________________________________________________________________
   d. ________________________________________________________________

2. What are the four theories of the origins of a state?
   a. ________________________________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________________________________
   c. ________________________________________________________________
   d. ________________________________________________________________

3. What are six purposes of the American system of government?
   a. ________________________________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________________________________
   c. ________________________________________________________________
   d. ________________________________________________________________
   e. ________________________________________________________________
   f. ________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

4. government
5. public policy
6. legislative power
7. executive power
8. judicial power
9. constitution
10. dictatorship
11. democracy
12. state
13. sovereign
A. As You Read

Use the chart below to compare the democratic form of government to the dictatorship form of government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Democracy</th>
<th>Dictatorship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sovereign power is held by:</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who rule are responsible to:</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power is gained by:</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

7. a government in which a single person holds unlimited power
8. a government in which the executive and legislative branches are separate and coequal
9. a government in which power is divided between a central government and other local governments
10. a government in which a small, usually self-appointed, group has the power to rule
11. a government in which all power belongs to a central agency
12. an alliance of independent states
13. structuring a government so that power is shared by a central and several local governments
14. a government in which members of the executive branch are also members of the legislative branch and are subject to the legislature’s direct control

Column II

a. unitary government
b. federal government
c. confederation
d. presidential government
e. parliamentary government
f. division of powers
g. oligarchy
h. autocracy
Section 3: Guided Reading and Review

Basic Concepts of Democracy

A. As You Read

On the chart below, write the five basic concepts of democracy and write a sentence describing each.

1. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________
4. ______________________________
5. ______________________________

The Basic Concepts of Democracy

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

6. Explain the significance of the term *compromise* as it relates to problem-solving in a democratic society.

7. What are the four factors underlying the free enterprise system?

8. How does the law of supply and demand operate?

9. What is a mixed economy?
A. As You Read
As you read the section, answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

Basic Concepts of Government
1. What is ordered government?
2. What is limited government?
3. What is representative government?

Landmark English Documents
4. How did the Magna Carta affect English government?
5. How did the Petition of Right affect English government?
6. How did the English Bill of Rights affect English government?

Government in the Colonies
7. How were royal colonies governed?
8. How were proprietary colonies governed?
9. How were charter colonies governed?

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

10. written grant of authority from the king to establish a colony
11. government that is not all-powerful
12. consisting of two houses, as in a legislature
13. government that serves the will of the people
14. document written in 1215 limiting the power of the English monarchy

Column II
a. limited government
b. representative government
c. Magna Carta
d. charter
e. bicameral
f. unicameral
A. As You Read

The dates on the chart below indicate important developments and events related to American independence. As you read Section 2, fill in the chart by writing a brief description of the significance of each date listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/Date</th>
<th>Description of Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1643</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 1696</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 1754</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 1765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 1770, March 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 1772</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 1773, December 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 1774, Spring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 1774, September 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. 1775, April 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 1775, May 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 1776, June 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. 1776, July 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. 1776, July 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. 1781, March 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key terms.

16. delegates ____________________________________________

17. confederation _________________________________________

18. repeal ______________________________________________
A. As You Read
As you read Section 3, answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper or in the space provided.

The Articles of Confederation
1. Describe the structure of the government set up by the Articles of Confederation.

Fill in the chart below with the 10 powers granted to Congress under the Articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congressional Powers Under the Articles of Confederation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ____________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. What obligations did States have to one another?
13. What obligations did States have to citizens?
14. What powers did Congress not have?

The Critical Period, the 1780s
15. What government action took place in response to Shays’ Rebellion?

A Need for Stronger Government
16. What was the goal of the Constitutional Convention?

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Define the following key terms.

17. ratification ______________________________________________________________________

18. presiding officer ___________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

The chart below outlines the initial plans for a constitution and the “bundle of compromises” that resulted from the various plans. As you read Section 4, complete the chart by filling in the boxes provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan or Compromise</th>
<th>Provisions</th>
<th>Type of States That Benefited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Plan</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Plan</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Compromise</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Fifths Compromise</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Name a group whose interests seem to have been ignored, or even harmed, by the compromises that created the Constitution. ________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, use the key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

12. Framers
A. As You Read

As you read the section, fill in the following outline by writing supporting details in the form of answers to questions 1–5.

The Fight for Ratification

1. What were the positions of each side toward ratification?
   a. Federalists: __________________________________________
   b. Anti-Federalists: ______________________________________

2. What were the five issues involved in the ratification debate?
   a. ____________________________________
   b. ____________________________________
   c. ____________________________________
   d. ____________________________________
   e. ____________________________________

3. On what two States did the success or failure of ratification depend?
   ____________________ and ______________________

Inaugurating the Government

4. Where was the first national capital located? __________________________

5. Who became the new nation’s first President and Vice President?
   a. President: ____________________________________________
   b. Vice President: _______________________________________ 

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Identify the following people as either a Federalist or an Anti-Federalist. On the spaces provided, write an A for Anti-Federalist or an F for Federalist.

6. James Madison _____
7. Patrick Henry  _____
8. Alexander Hamilton _____
A. As You Read
As you read Section 1, fill in a description of each of the six basic principles of the Constitution, shown in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Popular Sovereignty</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Government</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation of Powers</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checks and Balances</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Review</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federalism</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

7. The idea that government and its officers are always subject to—never above—the law is described as the ________________________________.

8. The principle of ________________________________ expresses the concept that government must be conducted according to constitutional principles.

9. Judicial review is the power to declare a government action that violates some provision of the Constitution to be ________________________________.

10. The ________________ is the brief introduction that begins the Constitution.
A. As You Read
As you read Section 2, answer the following questions.

Formal Amendment Process

1. What are the two steps involved in the first method of amending the Constitution?
   a. ____________________________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________________________

2. What are the two steps involved in the second method of amending the Constitution?
   a. ____________________________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________________________

3. What are the two steps involved in the third method of amending the Constitution?
   a. ____________________________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________________________

4. What are the two steps involved in the fourth method of amending the Constitution?
   a. ____________________________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________________________

The 27 Amendments

5. What is the Bill of Rights? ______________________________________

6. Which amendments were results of the Civil War? ____________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Use each key term below in a sentence that reflects the meaning of the term.

7. amendment ______________________________________________________

8. formal amendment _________________________________________________
As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the chart below by writing a brief definition of each method of constitutional change shown, and by giving an example of each.

**Basic Legislation**
1. Definition: __________________________
   __________________________
2. Example: __________________________
   __________________________

**Executive Action**
3. Definition: __________________________
   __________________________
4. Example: __________________________
   __________________________

**Court Decisions**
5. Definition: __________________________
   __________________________
6. Example: __________________________
   __________________________

**Party Practices**
9. Definition: __________________________
   __________________________
10. Example: __________________________
   __________________________

**Custom**
7. Definition: __________________________
   __________________________
8. Example: __________________________
   __________________________

**Constitutional Change**

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key terms.

11. treaty __________________________________________
12. executive agreement __________________________________________
13. senatorial courtesy __________________________________________
A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, write N in the first box provided if the power given belongs ONLY to the National Government, S if it belongs ONLY to the States, or B if it belongs to both. In the second box, write whether any power belonging to the National Government is an example of an expressed, implied, or inherent power.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power</th>
<th>National (N), State (S), or Both (B)</th>
<th>Expressed, Implied, or Inherent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. collect taxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. build an interstate highway system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. regulate immigration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. license doctors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. make treaties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. maintain armed forces</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. declare war</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. deport alien</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. prohibit racial discrimination in access to restaurants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. set up public school systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. punish crimes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. coin money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. regulate the sale of liquor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. regulate interstate commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

15. A system of government in which powers are divided between a central government and several regional governments is called ________________________________.

16. The ________________________________ powers are those set aside for the States.

17. The ________________________________ between the National Government and the States was spelled out in the Bill of Rights.
Section 2: Guided Reading and Review

The National Government and the 50 States

A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, answer the following questions on the lines provided.

The Nation’s Obligations to the States

1. A republican form of government is ______________________________.

2. Three obligations the Constitution places on the National Government for the benefit of the States are:
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________
   c. ______________________________

Admitting New States

3. A congressional act directing a territory that wants to become a State to frame a proposed State constitution is called ________________________________________.

4. A congressional law that agrees to grant statehood is ________________________________
   ________________________________________

Cooperative Federalism

5. The general term for federal money or resources granted to States or local governments is ________________________________.

6. An example of a way that States aid the National Government is ________________________________
   ________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. federal money granted to a State for a specific purpose</td>
<td>a. revenue sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. federal money given to States or other local governments with fewer-than-usual strings attached</td>
<td>b. categorical grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. federal aid program in place from 1972–1987 in which Congress gave a share of federal tax revenue to the States</td>
<td>c. project grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. federal money given to private agencies, States, or local governments that apply for it</td>
<td>d. block grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. As You Read

The chart below will help you organize information on interstate relations. As you read Section 3, write the answer for each question in the spaces provided.

### Interstate Relations

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Interstate Compacts</td>
<td>Why might States feel the need to form compacts with other States?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Full Faith and Credit</td>
<td>What are three areas in which States give full faith and credit to citizens of other States?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Extradition</td>
<td>What is extradition?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Privileges and Immunities</td>
<td>What is an example of a reasonable discrimination a State may exercise against a citizen of another State?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms in the space provided.

5. interstate compact ____________________________________________________________

6. Full Faith and Credit Clause ________________________________________________

7. Privileges and Immunities Clause ____________________________________________
A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, write the correct answers in the blanks provided on the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions of Political Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Function</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informing and activating supporters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonding agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ____________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

11. All ____________ can be defined as groups of persons who join together because they want to gain control of the government through winning elections.

12. Allegiance to a political party is known as ____________.

13. In the United States, the major ____________ are the Democrats and the Republicans.

14. The party that controls the executive branch is known as the ____________.
A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below explaining how each factor contributes to the stability of the two-party system in the United States.

1. Historical Basis: ____________________________________________________________

2. Tradition: ________________________________________________________________

3. Electoral System: __________________________________________________________

4. Ideological Consensus: _____________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

5. minor party ________________________________________________________________

6. two-party system ___________________________________________________________

7. single-member district ______________________________________________________

8. plurality _________________________________________________________________

9. pluralistic society ___________________________________________________________

10. consensus _______________________________________________________________

11. multiparty ________________________________________________________________

12. one-party system ___________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

On a separate sheet of paper, draw a chart like the one shown. Fill in the chart as you read Section 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Dominance (if any)</th>
<th>Supporters</th>
<th>Leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federalists</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeffersonian Republicans</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonian Democrats</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whigs</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Civil War Democrats</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Deal Democrats</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On a separate sheet of paper, describe the major issues for each of the following periods.
22. Era of the Democrats, 1800–1860
23. Era of the Republicans, 1860–1932

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper define the following terms.
25. incumbent
26. faction
27. electorate
28. sectionalism
A. As You Read
As you read Section 4, define and give examples of the four types of minor parties on the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ideological Parties</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-Issue Parties</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Protest Parties</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinter Parties</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

9. What tends to happen to single-issue parties?
10. Which type of minor party has been most successful in winning votes?
11. Which type of minor party has been the longest lived?
12. What useful functions have minor parties performed in American history?

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Decide whether each of the following theoretical parties is an example of an ideological party, a single-issue party, an economic protest party, or a splinter party. Write the correct term in the blank provided.

13. The “Free Choice” party is formed by people intent on legalizing the use of marijuana for medical purposes.
14. A group of Democrats, dissatisfied with the party’s moderate nominee, decides to form a new “People’s Rights” party to back their more liberal leader, Henry J. Smith.
15. A group of angry Midwestern farmers and laborers forms the “Working People’s” party, calling for higher tariffs, higher farm subsidies, and congressional term limitations.
16. The “Socialist Justice” party calls for a complete overhaul of the American political, economic, and legal systems.
17. The “Equity” party works for an end to affirmative action programs.
A. As You Read

As you read Section 5, complete the chart below by supplying the missing information in the blanks provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Party Machinery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Campaign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

9. Two factors that contribute to the decentralization of parties are __________________ and __________________.

10. The party out of power operates at a disadvantage because it has no leader comparable to ____________________.

11. In recent years, there has been a sharp rise in the number of voters who identify themselves as ____________________.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

12. ward

13. precinct

14. split-ticket voting
A. As You Read

The chart below illustrates the expansion of suffrage. As you read Section 1, fill in the boxes provided by describing the portion of the American population that was qualified to vote at the time given.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>the Constitution</td>
<td>1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>dropped religious &amp; property qualifications</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>15th Amendment</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>19th Amendment</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Civil Rights Movement</td>
<td>1960s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>26th Amendment</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the correct term in the blank provided.

During the last two hundred years, Americans have broadened the right (7.) __________ by eliminating barriers based on (8.) __________ belief, (9.) __________ ownership, (10.) __________ payment, race, and (11.) __________. At the same time, the (12.) __________ Government has assumed a greater role in deciding who can vote and how elections should be run.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank. You may use two terms to answer one question.

Column I

____ 13. the right to vote
____ 14. the potential voting population

Column II

a. electorate
b. franchise
c. suffrage
A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, answer the following questions in the space provided.

1. According to the Constitution, can aliens vote? ______________________________________
2. Do any State governments today allow aliens to vote? ________________________________
3. What are the two reasons that States adopted residency requirements?
   a. ____________________________________________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________________________________________
4. What is the longest period of residence that any State today requires before permitting new residents to vote? ________________________________________________________________
5. What is the oldest minimum age a State can set for voters? ____________________________
6. What kinds of information are voters usually asked to give when they register to vote? __________________________________________________________________________________

   a. Why do some people argue that voter registration ought to be abolished? __________
   b. Why do others believe registration is important? _________________________________

8. What were the three provisions of the Motor Voter Law? ______________________________

9. Why were literacy tests abolished? ________________________________________________

10. In what region of the country was the poll tax once used? Why was it abolished? ______________

11. What groups of persons are widely barred from voting? ________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

12. ____________________________________________________________________________ is the ability to read or write.
13. A __________________________ was a sum of money that had to be paid by the voter at the time he or she cast a ballot.
14. ____________________________________________________________________________ is a procedure for voter identification.
15. Election officials are regularly supposed to ______________ their ________________ of the names of those who no longer meet voting requirements.
16. Most States prohibit __________________, people who live there for a short time, from being considered legal residents.
A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the paragraphs below by writing the correct answers in the blanks provided.

**THE 15TH AMENDMENT** was ratified in (1.) _________. It states that no citizen can be denied suffrage on the basis of (2.) _________, color, or previous condition of (3.) _________. Although this amendment was intended to enfranchise (4.) __________ men, in fact it was not enforced for almost 100 years.

**THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964** forbade discriminatory (10.) _________ requirements. It relied heavily on the use of the (11.) __________ system to overcome racial discrimination. Its shortcomings became clear when Martin Luther (12.) __________ organized a voter registration drive in the city of (13.) __________. Efforts to register African-American voters were met with violent opposition.

**THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957** set up the (5.) __________ and gave the attorney general the right to seek federal (6.) __________ to prevent actions that interfered with the voting rights of qualified citizens.

**THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960** provided for the appointment of federal (7.) __________. Their duty was to make sure that qualified citizens were allowed to (8.) __________ and (9.) __________ in federal elections.

**THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965** attacked the use of the (14.) __________ tax and (15.) __________ tests. It authorized the appointment of (16.) __________ in any State or county in which less than (17.) __________ of the electorate had been registered or (18.) __________ in the 1964 elections. In 1975 the law was extended to cover States and counties in which more than (19.) __________ percent of the adult population belongs to the following groups: (20.) ____________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Write the correct definition for each of the following terms on a separate sheet of paper and tell why they were important.

21. gerrymandering
22. injunction
23. preclearance
A. As You Read

As you read the section, fill in the answers to the questions below.

1. What type of election years have the highest voter turnout? 

2. What is “ballot fatigue”? 

3. What is the largest group of “cannot-voters”? 

4. Why do some nonvoters deliberately choose to not vote? 

5. What is “time-zone fallout”? 

6. What is the chief reason that most nonvoters do not vote? 

7. How do each of these factors affect the likelihood of whether people do or do not vote?
   a. level of income: 
   b. occupation: 
   c. education: 
   d. age: 
   e. gender: 
   f. party identification: 

Fill in the characteristics in the chart below to compare some factors that influence whether people are more likely to vote Democrat or Republican.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income/Occupation</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>Republican</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income/Occupation</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender/Age</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>19.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

20. off-year election

21. political efficacy

22. political socialization

23. gender gap

24. party identification

25. straight-ticket voting

26. split-ticket voting

27. independents
A. As You Read

Complete the chart below as you read Section 1. For each nominating method, write when it came into use and the procedure for nominating candidates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominating Method</th>
<th>How it Works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-Announcement</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucus</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Primary</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed Primary</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Primary</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petition</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

8. Why is the nominating process particularly important in a two-party system?
9. What are some popular criticisms of the primary process?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. Then rewrite the statement on a separate sheet of paper to make it true.

_____ 10. Nomination means the naming of candidates who will seek office.
_____ 11. During the early national period, major-party presidential candidates were nominated by State legislatures.
_____ 12. In a blanket primary, voters can nominate a Democratic and a Republican candidate for each office.
_____ 13. In States that require nominees to win a plurality of the popular vote, runoff primaries are sometimes needed.
_____ 14. In a nonpartisan election, candidates are not identified by party.
A. As You Read

1. Write a brief paragraph summarizing the information given under the heading “The Administration of Elections.”

Complete the chart below as you read Section 2. For each method of voting given, write its major features and any advantages or disadvantages of the methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Voting</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Advantages/Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voice Voting</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Paper Ballots</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Ballot</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office–Group Ballot</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party–Column Ballot</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vote by Mail</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Voting</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

16. absentee voting
17. coattail effect
18. precinct
19. polling place
20. ballot
Section 3: Guided Reading and Review
Money and Elections

A. As You Read

Fill in the spaces below to organize information about money and the election process. Under each main idea, write three supporting details from Section 3.

Main Idea A: Candidates spend a great deal of money on political campaigns.
1. ____________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________________________

Main Idea B: Private donors come in many different shapes and sizes.
4. ____________________________________________________________
5. ____________________________________________________________
6. ____________________________________________________________
7. ____________________________________________________________
8. ____________________________________________________________

Main Idea C: Laws that the Federal Election Commission (FEC) enforces cover four areas.
9. ____________________________________________________________
10. ____________________________________________________________
11. ____________________________________________________________
12. ____________________________________________________________

Main Idea D: There are three major loopholes in campaign finance laws.
13. ____________________________________________________________
14. ____________________________________________________________
15. ____________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.
16. political action committee
17. subsidy
18. soft money
19. hard money
A. As You Read

Complete the chart below as you read Section 1. For each source of information given, write the type of information that is communicated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors that Shape Public Opinion</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Types of Information Communicated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Family</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Schools</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Mass Media</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peer Groups</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opinion Leaders</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Events</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the answers to questions 7 and 8 on a separate sheet of paper.

7. What does it mean to say that “many publics exists exist in the United States?”
8. Why are family and school particularly important in shaping people’s political views?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

9. public affairs  
10. public opinion  
11. mass media  
12. peer group  
13. opinion leader
A. As You Read

Complete the chart below as you read Section 2. Describe how each measure gauges public opinion and how accurate a measure it is.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>How and How Well?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elections</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Groups</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Contracts</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polls</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List the five steps of the polling process. Give a brief description of each.

6. Step 1  
________________________________________________________________________

7. Step 2  
________________________________________________________________________

8. Step 3  
________________________________________________________________________

9. Step 4  
________________________________________________________________________

10. Step 5  
________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, use each term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

11. mandate  
12. interest group  
13. public opinion poll  
14. straw vote

15. sample  
16. random sample  
17. quota sample
A. As You Read

Complete the chart below as you read Section 3. List the media in order of their degree of influence on public opinion and give examples of each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the answers to questions 5–7 on the blanks provided.

5. How do the mass media help to shape the public agenda? ______________________________________

6. How has television influenced each of the following?
   a. the power of political parties ______________________________________
   b. political campaigns ______________________________________

7. What factors limit the influence of the mass media? ______________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

8. medium ______________________________________
9. public agenda ______________________________________
10. sound bite ______________________________________
A. As You Read

Use the information in Section 1 to fill in the following supporting facts under each main idea.

Main Idea A: Interest groups differ from political parties in several ways.
1. ________________________________________________________________________
2. ________________________________________________________________________
3. ________________________________________________________________________

Main Idea B: Interest groups have historically been regarded with suspicion.
4. James Madison warned against ____________________________________________.
5. Madison hoped to moderate the power of interest groups through __________________________.

Main Idea C: Interest groups fulfill many functions in American society.
6. ________________________________________________________________________
7. ________________________________________________________________________
8. ________________________________________________________________________
9. ________________________________________________________________________
10. _______________________________________________________________________
11. _______________________________________________________________________

Main Idea D: Interest groups also pose a number of problems for the United States.
12. ________________________________________________________________________
13. ________________________________________________________________________
14. ________________________________________________________________________
15. ________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the terms listed below in the spaces provided.
16. interest group ____________________________________________________________
17. public policy _____________________________________________________________
18. public affairs _____________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

1. On a separate sheet of paper, write four sentences summarizing the information given about interest groups under the heading “An American Tradition.”

As you read Section 2, complete the chart below by filling in the type of interest group or examples of the type of interest group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Interest Group</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Groups</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Groups</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. National Grange, American Farm Bureau, National Farmers Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Groups</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. ACLU, Sierra Club, National Women’s Political Caucus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. American Legion, Older Americans, Inc., NAACP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. National Council of Churches, American Jewish Congress,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Catholic Welfare Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-Interest Groups</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the groups in Column I with the interest group type in Column II.

**Column I**

10. a group that pushes for public policies that benefit most or all people in the country, regardless of whether they belong to or support the group

11. an interest group for a segment of the business community

12. an organization of workers who work in the same type of job or who work in the same industry

**Column II**

a. trade association
b. labor union
c. public-interest group
A. As You Read
As you read Section 3, write three supporting details for each of the main ideas given.

Main Idea A: Interest groups try to influence public opinion.
1. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

Main Idea B: Interest groups help and make use of political parties.
4. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
5. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
6. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

Main Idea C: Lobbying involves many functions.
7. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
8. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
9. ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
On a separate sheet of paper, define each key term below and use it in a sentence.
10. propaganda
11. single-interest group
12. lobbying
13. grass roots
A. As You Read

The main points of Section 1 are supplied for you below in the form of questions. As you read the section, fill in the answers to the questions.

Two Houses of Congress

1. What is the historical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system? __________
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. What is a practical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system? __________
   __________________________________________________________________________

3. What is a theoretical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system? __________
   __________________________________________________________________________

Terms and Sessions

4. What is a term of Congress? ________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. What is a session of Congress? ______________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

6. How many sessions are there in a term of Congress? ____________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

7. adjourn _________________________________________________________________

8. special session ____________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Using information from this section, complete the chart below, which shows data related to the House of Representatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of House</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Date of election</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of Its Members</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Length of citizenship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms

7. gerrymandering __________________________

8. reapportionment _________________________

9. off-year election ________________________
A. As You Read

Using information from this section, compare data about the Senate with data about the House by filling in the blanks in the chart below.

The Congress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term Length</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Elections</td>
<td>Tuesday following first Monday in November of each even-numbered year</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualifications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>At least 25 years</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Citizenship</td>
<td>At least 7 years</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Inhabitant of the State</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How Chosen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originally</td>
<td>By voters in district</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>By voters in district</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

9. The Senate is a ________________, that is, all of its seats are never up for election at the same time.

10. ______________ are the people and interests the senators represent.
A. As You Read
As you read Section 4, answer the questions below on the roles played by members of Congress and the compensation and privileges of the job.

Roles Played by a Member of Congress

1. Legislator: What does a legislator do? ____________________________________________

2. Committee member: What do members do as part of a congressional committee? ______
________________________________________________________________________________

3. Trustee: How does a member of Congress act as a trustee? __________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

4. Delegate: How does a member of Congress act as a delegate? ________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

5. Partisan: How does a member of Congress act as a partisan? ________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

6. Politico: How does a member of Congress act as a politico? ________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

Compensation and Privileges

7. Salary: What is the current salary of a member of Congress? ________________________

8. Nonsalary compensation: What are some fringe benefits for members of Congress? ______
________________________________________________________________________________

9. Privileges: To what does the phrase “cloak of legislative immunity” refer? __________
________________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Define the following terms.

10. constituency ________________________________________________________________

11. oversight function ___________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Compare the concepts of strict and liberal constructionism by completing the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction of the Constitution</th>
<th>Strict</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major proponent</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward implied powers</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward national power</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward State power</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

11. The Constitution gives powers to the Congress in three ways:
   a. through the ___________________, or clearly stated, powers,
   b. through the ___________________, powers (powers deducted from the clearly stated powers),
   c. through the ___________________powers, those possessed by all sovereign states.
A. As You Read

Complete the chart below showing the major powers granted to Congress by the Constitution in the areas of money and commerce.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congress’s Constitutional Powers of Money and Commerce</th>
<th>Allows Congress to...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>1. __________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>2. __________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>3. __________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>4. __________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankruptcy</td>
<td>5. __________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

6. tax __________________________________________________________________

7. indirect tax __________________________________________________________________

8. deficit financing __________________________________________________________________

9. public debt __________________________________________________________________

10. legal tender __________________________________________________________________

11. bankruptcy __________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Fill in the supporting points in the outline below in the form of answers to the questions.

Foreign Relations Powers
1. Which parts of the National Government share the power in the field of foreign affairs? ______
   ____________________________________________________________________________________
2. Which part is primarily responsible for conducting foreign relations? ______________________
3. What is the role of the States in foreign affairs and why? _________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

War Powers
4. Who has the power to declare war? ___________________________________________________
5. What did the War Powers Resolution of 1973 state? _____________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

Other Expressed Powers
6. What power gives Congress the right to make laws regulating mailing? _____________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________
7. What is the role of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in fulfilling an expressed power? _______________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________

Judicial Powers
8. The Constitution specifically mentions the following four kinds of federal crimes:
   a. ____________________________________
   b. ____________________________________
   c. ____________________________________
   d. ____________________________________
9. Which part of the National Government has the expressed power of creating and providing for the organization of federal courts?_____________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.
10. __________________________ is the process of making non-citizens into citizens.
11. A _______________________ protects the right of an author over original writings.
12. A _______________________ protects an inventor’s rights to inventions.
13. __________________________ is the right of a government to take private property for public use.
A. As You Read

Complete the following time line by inserting the correct events described in Section 4 in the spaces indicated. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. 1790
   Hamilton recommended
   ______________________
   ______________________
   ______________________

2. 1791
   Congress set up first
   ______________________
   ______________________
   ______________________

3. 1816
   Congress created
   ______________________
   ______________________
   ______________________

4. 1818
   Maryland placed a tax on
   ______________________
   ______________________
   ______________________

5. 1819
   The Supreme Court ruled
   ______________________
   ______________________
   ______________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

6. Explain why the Necessary and Proper Clause has often been called the Elastic Clause.
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

7. Why does Congress have the power to appropriate funds for various purposes? ________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
A. As You Read
On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions as you read Section 5.

Constitutional Amendments
1. What are two ways Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution?
2. What are some current issues that many Americans have thought worthy of constitutional amendment?

Electoral Duties
3. What electoral duty does the House have?
4. What electoral duty does the Senate have?

Impeachment
5. What role does the House have in the impeachment process?
6. What role does the Senate have in the impeachment process?

Executive Powers
7. What are the two executive powers possessed by the Senate?
8. What is “senatorial courtesy”?

Investigatory Powers
9. What is the usual forum for congressional investigations?
10. What are some reasons for congressional investigations?

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Complete the sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

11. It is the Senate, not the House, which has sole power to _______________ President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States.

12. Congress may _______________ someone by issuing a formal condemnation of the individual’s actions.
A. As You Read
Complete the graphic organizer below showing the organization of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Fill in the presiding officers that are missing from the organizer and code each box, using the key provided, to indicate whether each officer is a party officer, an official presiding officer, or both.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Presiding Officer and Party Leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. ____________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. ______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. ______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>Presiding Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. ______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>Party Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. ______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. ______________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.
12. What are the functions of the Speaker of the House?
13. What are the functions of the president of the Senate?
14. What are the functions of the floor leaders and their whips in both houses?
A. As You Read

Complete the graphic organizer below by answering the questions about congressional committees.

**Standing Committees**

1. What is a standing committee? __________

2. What are the committees’ functions? __________

3. Give 3 examples of such committees. __________

**Select Committees**

4. What is a select committee? __________

5. What does a select committee do? __________

6. Give 2 examples of a select committee from 1987. __________ __________

**Joint Committees**

7. What is a joint committee? __________

8. What does a joint committee do? __________

9. Give 3 examples of a joint committee. __________

**Conference Committees**

10. What is a conference committee? __________

11. What does a conference committee do? __________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Answer the question below on a separate sheet of paper.

12. How does the House Rules Committee act as a “traffic cop” in the lower house?
A. As You Read

Fill in the information below by writing the answers in the blanks provided.

1. Most bills are introduced in Congress by ______________________________________________

2. A bill is __________________________________________________________________________

3. A resolution deals with __________________________________________________________

4. A joint resolution is like a bill because ______________________________________________

5. A concurrent resolution deals with __________________________________________________

6. At a first reading of a bill, the clerk __________________________________________________

7. Five courses of action a committee may take on a bill are:________________________________

8. Four types of votes in the House are: ________________________________________________

9. After a bill has been passed and signed by the Speaker, __________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

10. rider __________________________________________________________________________

11. quorum ________________________________________________________________________

12. concurrent resolution______________________________________________________________

13. discharge petition ________________________________________________________________

14. Committee of the Whole __________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Fill in the blanks on the flowchart below that outlines the movements of a bill through the Senate.

1. Bill introduced, given number and title, read ___ times.

2. Bill referred to _________.

3. ________ calls bill to debate on floor.

4. Senators may use the ________ to prevent a vote on a bill.

5. The Senate votes on the bill; if it passes the bill goes to the ________.

6. If the House passes a different version of the bill, a ________ is formed.

7. The conference committee works out a ________ version of the bill.

8. The bill is sent to the ________.

9. The Constitution gives the President ________ options.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

10. The Senate is reluctant to use ______________ to limit debate.

11. In practice, just the threat of a ______________, an attempt to “talk a bill to death,” can result in the Senate's failure to consider certain bills.

12. By not acting on a bill sent by Congress within 10 days of adjourning, the President performs a ______________.

13. The President may ______________ a bill sent to him by Congress by refusing to sign it.
A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, fill in a brief description for each of the roles of the President given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal Qualifications for President</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. U. S. residence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term and Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Maximum term length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Annual salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Annual expenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column 1 with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

**Column I**

7. chief of state
8. chief executive
9. chief administrator
10. chief diplomat
11. commander in chief
12. chief legislator
13. chief of party
14. chief citizen

**Column II**

a. proposes laws to Congress
b. ceremonial head of government
c. represents the American people
d. heads the federal bureaucracy
e. determines foreign policy
f. leads his or her political party
g. commands the armed forces
h. sees that the nation’s laws are carried out
A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, use the chart below to write the correct order of succession to the presidency.

The Order of Succession to the Presidency

1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
5. __________________________

Answer the following questions in the blanks provided.

6. How does the Constitution provide for situations in which the President is disabled? __________

7. What duties are given to the Vice President by the Constitution? __________________________

8. How are Vice Presidents usually selected? __________________________

9. How can a vacancy in the vice presidency be filled? __________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Write the definition of each term in the blank provided.

10. presidential succession __________________________

11. balance the ticket __________________________
Section 3: Guided Reading and Review
Presidential Selection: The Framers’ Plan

A. As You Read
As you read Section 3, answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. What were three methods of presidential election discussed by the Framers? __________
   ____________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

2. How did the Framers arrange for the electors to choose the President and Vice President?
   ____________________________________________________________________________

3. Why did the Framers choose this method of electing the President? What kind of person did
   they envision as an elector? ______________________________________________________

4. How did the rise of political parties affect the electoral college? _________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

5. How did the election of 1800 lead to passage of the 12th Amendment? ______________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Use each key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

6. presidential electors __________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________

7. electoral college ______________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Complete the outline below by filling in the blanks to complete the sentences.

The Role of Conventions

1. From 1800 to 1824, presidential candidates were chosen by ____________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

2. In 1832, that system was replaced by the ____________________________________________

3. Today, the Democratic and Republican parties allot each State a number of party delegates
   based on the State’s electoral vote and ______________________________________________.

4. The procedure for selecting delegates in a primary is governed by State laws and/or ________
   ________________________________________________________________________________

Presidential Primaries

5. A State’s presidential primary may either be a process to ________________________ or to
   indicate ____________________________.

6. Winner-take-all primaries have nearly disappeared in favor of __________________________.

7. The few States that do not hold primaries choose delegates in ________________________ and
   ________________________________________________________________________________

The National Convention

8. The _________________________ is the statement of a party’s basic principles.

9. The _________________________ is the speech that is usually given on the first day of a
   convention.

Who Is Nominated?

10. An __________________________ President who wants to run again is usually nominated.

11. The greatest number of people who have been nominated for President have previously served
    as __________________________.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

12. presidential primary ______________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________________________

13. proportional representation ________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Using information from Section 5, complete the chart below, which shows different plans for electing the President.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual or Proposed System</th>
<th>How it Works</th>
<th>Flaws</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electoral College</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Plan</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportional Plan</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Popular Election</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bonus Plan</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. In which three elections of the past has the winner of the popular vote failed to win the electoral vote for the presidency? _______________ _______________ _______________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key term.

12. electorate ____________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, complete the sentences below.

Article II

1. Article II is known as the _______________________________ because it establishes the presidency.

2. Article II establishes the following presidential powers:
   a. _______________________________________________________
   b. _______________________________________________________
   c. _______________________________________________________
   d. _______________________________________________________
   e. _______________________________________________________
   f. _______________________________________________________

3. Beginning at the Philadelphia Convention in 1787, there has been a struggle between those who want a _______________ and those who want a _______________.

Why Presidential Power Has Grown

4. Throughout American history, those who want a _______________________________ have usually prevailed.

5. One reason for the growth of presidential power has been the nation’s increasingly complex _______________________________.

6. The frequent need for _______________________________ has also strengthened presidential power.

7. Even _______________________________ has strengthened the presidency by passing laws that added to the activities of the executive branch.

The Presidential View

8. Some strong, effective Presidents have stated the _______________________________ theory, which takes a broad view of their powers.

9. Critics of strong presidential power compare the President to an emperor, calling a strong presidency a(n) _______________________________.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key term on the lines provided.

10. mass media ____________________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read
As you read Section 2, use the chart below to indicate whether the power is implied or expressed and to describe each executive power shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Implied or Expressed?</th>
<th>Gives the President Power to…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executing the Law</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ordinance Power</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Appointment Power</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Removal Power</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Use each key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

9. oath of office
   _______________________________________________________________________

10. executive order
    _______________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read
As you read Section 3, complete the outline by filling in the blanks.

The Power to Make Treaties
1. A treaty is a formal agreement between _________________________________.
2. After the President negotiates a treaty, the _________________ must approve it by a ________ vote.
3. Presidents Tyler and McKinley encouraged Congress to pass a _________________ to annex territory after the approval of a treaty had been defeated in the Senate.

Executive Agreements
4. An executive agreement is __________________________________________________________.
5. One difference between an executive agreement and a treaty is that an executive agreement does not require ___________________________________________________________________.

The Power of Recognition
6. By exercising the power of recognition, the President acknowledges the _______________ of another country and its government.
7. Prompt recognition of a country or its government may ________________ its existence.
8. Displeasure with another country’s conduct may be shown by the President’s asking for ____________________________.
9. The most serious diplomatic rebuke one nation may give another is the _______________ _________________________________.

Commander in Chief
10. The President’s powers as commander in chief are almost _________________________________.
11. Presidents have used the armed forces in combat abroad without _________________________________.
12. A President’s power as commander in chief is greatest during _________________________________.
13. Congress passed the War Powers Resolution in 1973 to limit the President’s war-making powers in response to _______________ _________________________________________________.
14. The constitutionality of the War Powers Resolution remains _________________________________.

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Define the following term.
15. persona non grata ________________________________________________
A. As You Read

As you read Section 4, complete the outline on legislative powers by writing the correct words or phrases in the blanks.

1. Using his message power, the President regularly sends these three major messages to Congress:
   a. _______________________________________________________________
   b. _______________________________________________________________
   c. _______________________________________________________________

2. The President’s four options in dealing with a measure passed by Congress are:
   a. _______________________________________________________________
   b. _______________________________________________________________
   c. _______________________________________________________________
   d. _______________________________________________________________

3. Throughout history Presidents have requested the veto power to include the _______________ that would allow them to cancel specific dollar amounts in spending.

4. Article II, Section 3 allows the President to call Congress into __________________________.

5. No President has yet used the power to ______________________________________ Congress.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____ 6.</td>
<td>a. commutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 7.</td>
<td>b. clemency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 8.</td>
<td>c. amnesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 9.</td>
<td>d. reprieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 10.</td>
<td>e. pardon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. As You Read

Fill in the outline below by answering the questions in the spaces provided.

What Is a Bureaucracy?
1. Name the three main characteristics of a bureaucracy and explain why each is important.
   a. ____________________________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________________________
   c. ____________________________________________________________

Major Elements of the Federal Bureaucracy
2. How does the Constitution make reference to a federal bureaucracy? _______________
   _______________________________________________________________________

3. Which two departments does the Constitution anticipate?
   a. ____________________________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________________________

The Name Game
Define the following titles of executive branch units and give one example of each unit. You may use section content and the chart on Student Edition page 417.
4. department ____________________________________________________________
5. agency ________________________________________________________________
6. administration _________________________________________________________
7. commission _____________________________________________________________
8. corporation/authority ____________________________________________________

Staff and Line Agencies
Define the following terms and give an example of each.
9. staff agency _____________________________________________________________
10. line agency _____________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
On a separate sheet of paper, use each key term in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.
11. bureaucrat
12. administration
A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, use the chart below to organize information about the Executive Office of the President (EOP). Describe the major function of each agency in the Executive Office shown in boxes 1–11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Office Agencies</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. White House Executive Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National Security Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Office of Management and Budget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Office of National Drug Control Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Council of Economic Advisers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Office of Policy Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Council of Environmental Equality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Office of the Vice President</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Office of the U.S. Trade Representatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Office of Science and Technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Office of Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define each of the following terms in the space provided.

12. federal budget

13. fiscal year

14. domestic affairs
A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, fill in the answers to the questions below.

1. What is another name for the executive departments? ________________________________

2. What is the title for the heads of most executive departments? ________________________

3. What is the title for the head of the Department of Justice? ____________________________

4. What are the two main duties of the heads of the executive departments? ________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________

5. How many executive departments are there today? __________________________________

6. About what percentage of employees of executive departments are career people, not political
   appointees? ______________________________________________________________________

7. About what percentage of employees of executive departments do not work in Washington,
   D.C.? ____________________________________________________________________________

8. What is the role of the Cabinet? __________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________

9. What is the process for appointing the heads of executive departments? ________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________

10. What is the basis for the existence of the Cabinet? ________________________________

11. When was the first woman appointed to the Cabinet? ________________________________

12. What President appointed the greatest number of women and minority members to the
    Cabinet? ________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following term in the space provided.

13. executive department ____________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________________
Section 4: Guided Reading and Review

Independent Agencies

A. As You Read

As you read Section 4, fill in the chart below describing the functions of the three types of independent agencies, and giving at least two examples of each type of agency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Agency</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Executive Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Regulatory Commissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Corporations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term or phrase in the blank provided.

7. The term independent agencies means that the agencies are not part of _____________________________.

8. Independent regulatory commissions are ______________________ bodies, which means they have the power to make rules and regulations.

9. They also have quasi-judicial powers, which they exercise by _____________________________.

NAME _________________________ CLASS _________________________ DATE _________________________

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A. As You Read
As you read Section 5, answer the questions below about changes in the manner of choosing federal employees.

1. How did the first Presidents choose federal officials? ____________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

2. How did Jackson choose federal officials? ________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

3. What government action began civil service reform and how did it work? __________
   ________________________________________________________________________

4. What two agencies run and oversee the civil service system today? Describe the functions of each. ____________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

5. How has the Federal Employees Political Activities Act of 1993 relaxed restrictions placed by the Hatch Act of 1939? ________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Use each key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

6. spoils system ____________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

7. patronage ______________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

8. register ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

9. bipartisan ______________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

10. civil service ____________________________________________________________
    ________________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read
Write the answers to the questions below in the blanks provided.

The Power to Tax
1. What are the expressed constitutional limitations to the power to tax?
   a. ______________________________________________________________________________
   b. ______________________________________________________________________________
   c. ______________________________________________________________________________
   d. ______________________________________________________________________________

2. What is the implied limitation on the power to tax State and local governments and how can the Federal Government tax them?
   a. ______________________________________________________________________________
   b. ______________________________________________________________________________

Current Federal Taxes
3. What are the six types of revenue-raising taxes imposed by the Federal Government?
   a. ______________________________________________________________________________
   b. ______________________________________________________________________________
   c. ______________________________________________________________________________
   d. ______________________________________________________________________________
   e. ______________________________________________________________________________
   f. ______________________________________________________________________________

Taxing for Nonrevenue Purposes
4. For what reason other than to raise revenue does Congress levy taxes and how is this power limited?
   a. ______________________________________________________________________________
   b. ______________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
5. What is the difference between a progressive tax and a regressive tax? ____________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

Place a check mark next to each phrase that correctly pairs a type of tax with an example of that tax.

☐ 6. payroll tax; Medicare
☐ 7. excise tax; federal tax on imported peanuts
☐ 8. progressive tax; income tax
☐ 9. custom duty; tax on tobacco products
☐ 10. regressive tax; Medicare
☐ 11. estate tax; tax on inheritance
☐ 12. tax return; income tax form
☐ 13. gift tax; tax on gifts worth more than $1,000
A. As You Read

Answer the following questions as you read Section 2.

Nontax Revenues

1. What are sources of interest that the government collects as nontax revenue? ______________
   ______________________________________________________________________

2. What is seigniorage? __________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

3. What government corporation generates nontax revenue for the government? ______________
   ______________________________________________________________________

Borrowing

4. For what three reasons does the government often borrow money? ______________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

5. Explain the process by which the government borrows money. ______________
   ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

The Public Debt

6. What has been the trend of the public debt over the past 20 years? ______________
   ______________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms in the space provided.

7. interest ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

8. deficit ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

9. surplus ______________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

10. public debt __________________________________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Complete the chart below by filling in the missing information in the blanks provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Spending</th>
<th>Type of Spending</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Controllable</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spending</td>
<td></td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uncontrollable</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spending</td>
<td></td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you read the section, fill in the answers to the questions below.

5. Who initiates the spending process? __________________________

6. How does the federal budget serve as a political statement? __________________________

7. According to the chart on page 460, in what three categories has the government spent the most money since 1997? __________________________

8. Where does the budget-making process begin? __________________________

9. How does Congress become involved in the process? __________________________

10. What happens if the 13 appropriations measures are not passed by the beginning of the fiscal year? __________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Explain the meaning of the following term and give some examples.

11. entitlement __________________________
Section 1: Guided Reading and Review

Foreign Affairs and National Security

A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, answer the questions below in the space provided.

1. What major change took place in the United States’ relationship with the rest of the world after World War II? ______________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

2. What is foreign policy? __________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

3. What is the main function of the State Department? _________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

4. What does the Foreign Service do? ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

5. Why is the military under civilian control? __________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

6. Who are the chief military aides to the secretary of defense? _________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

7. What are the three military departments? __________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

_____ 8. refusal to become involved in the world’s affairs
_____ 9. events that take place in one’s own country
_____ 10. the right to send and receive diplomatic representatives
_____ 11. freedom of a nation’s ambassadors from the laws of the country to which they are accredited
_____ 12. a nation’s relationship with other countries
_____ 13. the President’s representative to another nation

Column II

a. diplomatic immunity
b. right of legation
c. ambassador
d. isolationism
e. domestic affairs
f. foreign affairs
A. As You Read

Use the following chart to organize information from this section. If an acronym is used, write out the full name of the agency on the blank provided. Then answer the questions below the chart on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| CIA                                       | 2. ____________________________  

| INS                                       | 4. ____________________________  

| NASA                                      | 6. ____________________________  

| Selective Service System                 | 7. ____________________________  

8. What limit has Congress imposed on the operations of the CIA?

9. Briefly describe the history of military conscription in the United States.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

10. When they reach the age of 18, all men must register for the __________________________, or compulsory military service.

11. CIA operations include __________________________, or spying.

12. People suffering persecution in their own countries may come to the United States for __________________________, or safe haven.
A. As You Read

Using information from Section 3, complete the graphic organizer below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>1. ________________</td>
<td>The United States stays out of European affairs and warns others to stay out of the Americas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early 1900s</td>
<td>2. ________________</td>
<td>United States polices Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ______</td>
<td>Open Door in China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ______</td>
<td>U.S. enters World War I</td>
<td>Intention is “to make world safe for democracy.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Japan bombs United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After World War II</td>
<td>Collective security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>8. ________________</td>
<td>United States supports nations that remain free of Soviet control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948–1949</td>
<td>9. ________________</td>
<td>After Soviets try to blockade West Berlin, the United States mounts a massive airlift to provide supplies to West Berlin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950–1953</td>
<td>10. ________________</td>
<td>UN forces, largely American, defend South Korea against Communist North Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ______</td>
<td>Cuban Missile Crisis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ______</td>
<td>15. ________________</td>
<td>United States and allies deploy troops to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key terms on a separate sheet of paper.

16. collective security  18. cold war  20. détente
17. deterrence  19. containment
A. As You Read

Use the chart below to organize the information presented in the textbook on security alliances.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Pact or Organization</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Pact</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZUS</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines Pact</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean Pact</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On a separate sheet of paper, describe the duties of each of the United Nations organizations listed below.

13. General Assembly of Justice
14. Security Council
15. Economic and Social Council
16. International Court of Justice
17. Secretariat

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

18. Of all the regions that receive American ____________, Asia has received the greatest economic assistance.

19. The Rio Pact is an example of a ____________.

20. The nonpermanent members of the ____________ are elected to two-year terms by the General Assembly.
A. As You Read
As you read Section 1, answer the questions below.

1. What did Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution create? ________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

2. What are constitutional courts? __________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

3. What are special courts? ________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

4. Under what circumstances may federal courts hear a case? ________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

5. What is the procedure for the selection of federal judges? ________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

6. What is the primary function of federal judges? __________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________

7. How long are the terms of judges of constitutional courts? ________________

8. How long are the terms of judges in special courts? ________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Write the definition of each term in the left column in the box in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exclusive jurisdiction</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrent jurisdiction</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaintiff</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defendant</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>original jurisdiction</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appellate jurisdiction</td>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, fill in the chart below to help you organize information about each type of federal court shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Number of Courts</th>
<th>Number of Judges</th>
<th>Types of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. District Court</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Courts of Appeals</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Supreme Court</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Court of International Trade</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions.

6. On what basis is the United States divided into judicial districts? ____________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

7. When and why were the courts of appeals created? ____________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

8. criminal case ________________________________________________________________

9. civil case ________________________________________________________________

10. docket ________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Complete each sentence by finishing it in the blank provided.

1. The term “judicial review” means ____________________________________________________________.

2. In the United States, the court of last resort in questions of federal law is ________________________.

3. The first case in which the court used its power of judicial review was ________________________.

4. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in cases involving ______________________ or those affecting ____________________________________________________________.

5. A case is accepted if at least __________ Court justices agree to place it on the docket.

6. When the Supreme Court accepts a case, it receives written documents called __________ and hears ________________________________________________________________.

7. The opening day of each Supreme Court term is ________________________________________.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. A justice who agrees with the Opinion of the Court may nonetheless decide to write a ___</td>
<td>a. writ of certiorari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. If the Chief Justice agrees with the Opinion of the Court, he or she decides who will write the ___</td>
<td>b. certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. When the Supreme Court accepts a case for review, it issues a ___</td>
<td>c. dissenting opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Justices who disagree with an Opinion of the Court may register their views by writing a ___</td>
<td>d. concurring opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. If an inferior court wants guidance from the Supreme Court on a particular question of law, it may issue a ___</td>
<td>e. majority opinion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. As You Read
As you read Section 4, fill in the chart below to organize information about each special court shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Number of Judges</th>
<th>Term of Judges</th>
<th>Types of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. United States Court of Federal Claims</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Territorial Courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. United States Tax Court</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>b.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Define the following terms.

6. redress ____________________________________________________________

7. court-martial ______________________________________________________

8. civilian tribunal ________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with the appropriate words or phrases from the section content.

The Framers believed that the primary purpose of government was to (1.) _____________. They stated this belief both in the (2.) ____________ and the (3.) _____________. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution because (4.) _____________. This document fit well with the principle of (5.) ____________, which states that governments have only those powers which the people have granted to them. But even in a democracy, individual rights are not unlimited. Each individual’s rights are limited by (6.) ____________. Often, the rights of individuals conflict and, when this occurs, (7.) ____________ may be called upon to decide which rights take precedence. For the most part, the protections of the Bill of Rights are extended to (8.) ____________ as well as (9.) ____________, but there are some rights that may be denied to (10.) ____________.

Answer the following question in the space provided.

11. How has the Supreme Court ensured that States do not deny basic rights to the people?

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

_____ 12. the positive acts of government that seek to make the guarantees of the Constitution a reality for all people

_____ 13. foreign-born resident; noncitizen

_____ 14. inclusion of the essential Bill of Rights into the Due Process Clause

_____ 15. the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, which guarantee certain personal freedoms to all people

_____ 16. part of the Constitution that prevents States from denying people their basic rights

_____ 17. protections against government

Column II

a. Bill of Rights

b. civil liberties
c. civil rights
d. alien
e. Due Process Clause

f. process of incorporation
A. As You Read

On a separate sheet of paper, write the decisions for each of the cases listed below. The cases on the left involved an interpretation of the Establishment Clause and the cases on the right involved an interpretation of the Free Exercise Clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment Clause</th>
<th>Free Exercise Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Lemon v. Kurtzman, 1971</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. County of Allegheny v. ACLU, 1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms in the space provided.

19. Establishment Clause

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

20. Free Exercise Clause

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

21. parochial

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Use the chart to organize information about important Supreme Court rulings in cases involving freedom of speech and press.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ruling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Schenck v. United States</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Greater New Orleans Broadcasting</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association v. United States*</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>________________________________________________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

On a separate sheet of paper, define the following terms.

13. libel
14. slander
15. sedition
16. seditious speech
17. prior restraint
18. shield law
19. symbolic speech
20. picketing
A. As You Read

The following paragraphs summarize Section 4. As you read the section, fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases.

The (1.) ______________ Amendment guarantees the right of people to (2.) ______________, peaceably and to petition government for (3.) ______________. The (4.) ______________ Amendment extends this protection to actions by State and local governments. However, the Court has allowed government to place reasonable limits on these rights in the form of (5.) ______________ regulations. For example, parades cannot be held near a courthouse when court is in session if they are (6.) ______________. But government regulation of the right of assembly must be precisely drawn and (7.) ______________. In addition, while government can regulate assembly on the basis of (8.) ______________, it cannot regulate on the basis of (9.) ______________.

Most demonstrations take place in public places because (10.) ______________. However, the Court has held that it is permissible for the government to require demonstrators to give (11.) ______________ and acquire (12.) ______________ before demonstrating in public places.

In the case of Gregory v. Chicago, 1969, the Court held that demonstrators cannot be charged with disorderly conduct as long as they (13.) ______________, even if their actions lead to (14.) ______________.

In more recent years, cases have focused on demonstrations at (15.) ______________. The Court has held that local ordinances can require a buffer zone to avoid blocking access to them.

Demonstrations on (16.) ______________, such as shopping malls, are viewed differently by the Court. The Court has ruled that State supreme courts may interpret State constitutions in such a way as to allow (17.) ______________.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key terms in the space provided.

18. assemble __________________________________________________________

19. content neutral ______________________________________________________

20. guarantee of association ______________________________________________
A. As You Read

Use the chart below to organize information about the legitimate uses of the States’ police power.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses of the Police Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>States’ Duty to Protect:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms on a separate sheet of paper. Then, describe a court case involving each.

5. procedural due process
6. substantive due process
7. right of privacy

In the space provided, use each key term in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

8. police power

9. search warrant
## A. As You Read

As you read the section, fill in the chart below. Write the provisions of each amendment in the first column. In the second column, give an example of a Supreme Court ruling that was based on the provisions of each amendment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Provisions</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13th</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

**Column I**

8. forced labor
9. a reasonable suspicion of a crime
10. bias; unfairness
11. illegally seized evidence cannot be used against the person from whom it was seized
12. a blanket search warrant

**Column II**

a. exclusionary rule
b. writ of assistance
c. discrimination
d. probable cause
e. involuntary servitude
A. As You Read

Copy the chart below onto a separate sheet of paper and then fill in the blanks to organize information about the legal terms introduced in this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>writ of habeas corpus</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bill of attainder</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>criminal law that applies to an act committed before its passage</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indictment</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>prevents overzealous prosecutors from recklessly charging people with crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>formal accusation brought by a grand jury on its own motion</td>
<td>allows grand jury to act when a prosecutor has some interest in not prosecuting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double jeopardy</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bench trial</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>the defendant always has the right to a jury trial, but that may be waived if the defendant is fully aware of his or her rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>to prevent the police from coercing confessions or self-incriminating testimony from uninformed suspects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

14. What four criteria are used to determine if a trial delay is unconstitutional?
15. What is a petit jury?
16. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in Escobedo v. Illinois, 1964?
17. What does the 5th Amendment ban?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following term on a separate sheet of paper.

18. grand jury
A. As You Read
Each of the statements under the main heading in the outline below is incorrect. Rewrite each on a separate sheet of paper to make it correct.

Bail and Preventive Detention
1. Every person accused of a crime must be allowed to set his or her own bail.

Cruel and Unusual Punishment
3. The 6th Amendment prohibits cruel and unusual punishment and the 13th Amendment extends that prohibition to the States.
4. The Supreme Court has ruled that death by firing squad is cruel and unusual.

Capital Punishment
5. Thirty States have capital punishment laws.
6. A State can impose the death penalty only for crimes resulting in excessive cruelty to the victim.

Treason
7. Treason is the only crime specifically defined in the Constitution because the Framers knew that its meaning would be lost with time.
8. A person can be convicted of treason if there is one eyewitness to the treasonous act.

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>a. bail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>b. preventive detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>c. capital punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>d. treason</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 1: Guided Reading and Review
Diversity and Discrimination in American Society

A. As You Read

As you read the section, summarize the information given on each group below in the space provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Americans</th>
<th>Native Americans</th>
<th>Hispanic Americans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ____________________</td>
<td>2. ____________________</td>
<td>3. ____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asian Americans</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. ____________________</td>
<td>5. ____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____________________</td>
<td>____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Place a check mark next to each of the following pairs that correctly matches a term from this chapter with its definition.

- 6. reservation—land set aside by the government for Native-American use
- 7. heterogeneous—made up of several ingredients
- 8. assimilation—agreement
- 9. refugee—person who comes to the United States for religious reasons
- 10. immigrant—new citizen
A. As You Read

Complete the outline by supplying the missing words or phrases in the blanks.

**Equal Protection Clause**

1. Reasonable Classification—The government is allowed to ________________, or draw distinctions, between groups, but it may not do so ________________

2. The Rational Basis Test—The rational basis test asks: Does the classification in question bear a reasonable relationship to the achievement of some ________________ ________________?

3. The Strict Scrutiny Test—In cases dealing with “_______________,” such as the right to vote, or “_______________,” such as those based on race or sex, the Supreme Court imposes the strict scrutiny test, which requires that the State prove that some “____________________________” justifies the distinctions it has drawn.

**Segregation in America**

4. The Separate-but-Equal Doctrine—In 1896, the Supreme Court upheld racial segregation by saying that segregated facilities for African Americans were lawful as long as the separate facilities were ________________

5. *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education*, 1954—In 1954 the Court reversed itself, ruling that segregation was ________________ and must be ended.

6. De Jure and De Facto Segregation—Attention turned toward schools that practiced ________________, often brought about by housing patterns.

**Classification by Sex**

7. Until 20 years ago, the Court has upheld ________________ classifications.

8. Today, sex is a “suspect classification,” and is allowed only in cases where the law is intended to serve an “important ________________ objective.”

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms on a separate sheet of paper.

9. segregation

10. Jim Crow law

11. separate-but-equal doctrine

12. integration

13. de jure segregation

14. de facto segregation
A. As You Read

Use the time line to organize information on the legislation and Supreme Court cases dealing with civil rights. Fill in the appropriate act or case for each date indicated on the time line in the space provided. Then explain the significance of each event.

Federal Civil Rights Laws

1. _____________________________________________________________________
2. _____________________________________________________________________
3. _____________________________________________________________________
4. _____________________________________________________________________
5. _____________________________________________________________________
6. _____________________________________________________________________
7. _____________________________________________________________________
8. _____________________________________________________________________
9. _____________________________________________________________________
10. ____________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms on a separate sheet of paper.

11. affirmative action
12. quota
13. reverse discrimination
A. As You Read

Use the information from Section 4 to complete the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Changes in U.S. Immigration Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence–1880s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

9. Write a paragraph summarizing the information provided under the heading “Undocumented Aliens.”

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

| Column I |
|________ 10. citizen of a foreign state living in this country |
|________ 11. legal process by which a person becomes a citizen of a country at some time after birth |
|________ 12. one who owes allegiance to the state and is entitled to its protection |
|________ 13. legal process by which citizenship is lost |
|________ 14. involuntary loss of citizenship by someone not born here, usually because of fraud |
|________ 15. legally requiring an alien to leave the United States |
|________ 16. the law of the soil; where one is born |
|________ 17. the law of the blood; to whom one is born |

| Column II |
|________ a. citizen |
|________ b. jus soli |
|________ c. jus sanguinis |
|________ d. naturalization |
|________ e. alien |
|________ f. expatriation |
|________ g. denaturalization |
|________ h. deportation |
A. As You Read

The chart below compares the governments of the United States and Great Britain. As you read Section 1, complete the chart by filling in the information that describes the government of Great Britain for each category shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Comparison of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms on a separate sheet of paper.

10. monarchy  
11. by-election  
12. coalition  
13. minister  
14. shadow cabinet  
15. devolution
A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What type of government did Japan have until the 1850s–1860s?
2. What was Japan’s objective after it encountered Western powers?
3. What event caused a dramatic change in Japanese politics from 1945 to 1952?
4. What form of government did Americans force the Japanese to accept?
5. What unique feature did the new constitution have?
6. What is the House of Councillors and what kind of power does it have?
7. What is the House of Representatives and what kind of power does it have?
8. What political consensus and what role does it play in Japanese politics?
9. What causes the prime minister and the cabinet to maintain agreement on most issues?
10. What is the bureaucracy and what role does it play in Japanese government?
11. Which party dominated Japanese politics during most of the period after World War II?
12. How are Japanese courts like the courts of the United States?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>a. National Diet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>b. prefectures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>c. multiseat district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>d. consensus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>e. dissolution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. For political purposes, Japan has been divided into 47 districts called ___.
14. The prime minister has the power to dissolve the House of Representatives, a step called ___, which leads to immediate elections.
15. The ___ is the name of the Japanese parliament.
16. An area that has more than one representative is known as a ___.
17. The Japanese value ___, or broad agreement on political issues.
A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the chart below comparing the government of Mexico to that of the United States. Then answer the question that follows on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early History</strong></td>
<td>Gained independence from England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Three Branches of Government</strong></td>
<td>Executive, Legislative, Judicial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presidential Term</strong></td>
<td>May serve two four-year terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ________-year term(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Congress</strong></td>
<td>Bicameral: Senate and House of Representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ______________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ______________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Court System</strong></td>
<td>Independent system of State and federal courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political Parties</strong></td>
<td>Two major parties: Democratic and Republican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. __________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. What major change took place with the election of President Vicente Fox in 2000?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

14. Since 1938 the ________________ of the oil industry has served as a symbol of Mexican independence from foreign domination.

15. Mexico has a ________________ culture, made up of both Spanish and Native American elements.

16. The free-trade agreement known as ________________ removes trade restrictions among the United States, Mexico, and Canada.
A. As You Read

The incomplete chronological chart below outlines some of the dramatic events of Russian and Soviet political history. As you read Section 4, fill in the missing event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1721</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950s–1990s</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

10. What is the structure of Russia’s legislature?
11. What kinds of local governments are there in the Russian Federation?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms in the space provided.

12. purge ____________________________________________________________

13. soviet ____________________________________________________________

14. perestroika _______________________________________________________

15. glasnost _________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

Using information from Section 5, complete the chart below, which shows the organization of the Chinese Communist party.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| National Party Congress | 1. ___________________________________________________________________  
|                  | ___________________________________________________________________ |
| _________________ | elects the Politburo                                               |
| Politburo       | 3. ___________________________________________________________________|  
|                  | ___________________________________________________________________ |
| _________________ | makes day-to-day decisions for the party (and therefore the government) |

On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions as you read Section 5.

5. When did China’s present form of government begin and who was its leader?

6. How have China’s constitutions been different from the constitutions of the United States and most other countries?

7. What organization effectively controls China’s government?

8. What are the two main parts of China’s national government?

9. What is the structure of China’s judicial system?

10. How is Hong Kong governed?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

11. In 1966, during the ______________, the Red Guards attacked teachers, intellectuals, and others who did not have sufficient revolutionary enthusiasm.

12. China includes five ________________________, or independent, regions.
Section 1: Guided Reading and Review

Capitalism

A. As You Read

On a separate sheet of paper, copy and complete the chart by writing answers to the questions in the space provided.

1. What are the four factors of production?
   a. ______________________
   b. ______________________
   c. ______________________
   d. ______________________

2. What are four characteristics of a free enterprise system?
   a. ______________________
   b. ______________________
   c. ______________________
   d. ______________________

3. Describe the laws of supply and demand.
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

4. What are three kinds of businesses and what are their advantages and disadvantages?
   a. ______________________
   b. ______________________
   c. ______________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

5. What is the difference between a capitalist and an entrepreneur? ______________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

6. Describe the laissez-faire theory. ______________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
A. As You Read

The main points of Section 2 are supplied in the outline below. As you read the section, fill in the supporting points in the form of answers to the questions.

Socialism
1. What is socialism? ________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

The Industrial Revolution
2. What was the Industrial Revolution? ________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

3. Who was Karl Marx? ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

4. What did Marx think of capitalism? ________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

5. How were socialism and communism alike and different? ______________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

Characteristics of Socialist Economies
6. What is nationalization? __________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

7. How did socialists hope to help the masses? __________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

8. Why is taxation high in socialist countries? __________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

9. Describe the term “command economy.” ____________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

Socialism in Developing Countries
10. What attracts developing countries to socialism? _____________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________________

Pros and Cons
11. What are three major criticisms of socialism? ________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Define the following terms on a separate sheet of paper.
12. proletariat
13. bourgeoisie
14. welfare state
15. market economy
16. centrally planned economy
A. As You Read

The chart below lists four concepts Marx analyzed as they related to capitalism. As you read Section 3, complete the chart by explaining Marx’s view of each concept.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marx’s Views on Capitalism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View of history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of the state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictatorship of the proletariat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List the four main characteristics of communist economies.

5. __________________________________________
6. __________________________________________
7. __________________________________________
8. __________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key terms in the space provided.

9. communism ______________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

10. Gosplan ________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

11. privatization __________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

12. Great Leap Forward ______________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

13. commune ______________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, write the answers to the questions in the space provided.

List the five main categories by which all State constitutions can be described.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Fill in the chart to explain the amendment process for State constitutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments can be proposed by:</th>
<th>Amendments can be ratified by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Explain the difference between statutory law and fundamental law. 

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Explain each of the following key terms in the space provided.

11. popular sovereignty

12. limited government

13. initiative
A. As You Read
As you read Section 2, write the answers to the questions on the lines provided.

1. What formal qualifications does the State of Texas set out for membership in the State legislature? __________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. What is the usual term for Texas State legislators? __________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

3. What are eight of the most important legislative powers of the Texas State legislature? __________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

4. Name three nonlegislative functions of the Texas State legislature.
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

5. How does the committee system in the Texas State legislature work? ______________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

6. From where do a large number of bills originate? ________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Define the following terms on the lines provided.

7. constituent power ________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

8. police power ________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

9. referendum ________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the chart with information about the governor’s powers.

Executive Powers
1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________
4. ___________________________

Powers of The Governor

Legislative Powers
5. ___________________________
6. ___________________________
7. ___________________________

Judicial Powers
8. ___________________________
9. ___________________________
10. ___________________________
11. ___________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

12. The governor has the power to ________________, or postpone, the execution of a sentence.

13. The governor has the power to ________________, or release a person from the legal consequences of a crime.

14. The governor has the power to ________________, or release a prisoner short of the completion of the term of his or her sentence.

15. The governor has the power of ________________, or reducing a sentence.
A. As You Read

The main points of Section 4 are supplied in the outline. As you read the section, fill in the supporting details in the form of answers to the questions.

Kinds of Law Applied in State Courts

1. What is constitutional law? ________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

2. What is statutory law? ____________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

3. What is administrative law? ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

4. What is common law? ____________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

5. What is equity? __________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

Criminal and Civil Law

6. What are the two kinds of crimes? ________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

7. What is civil law? ________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

The Jury System

8. What is the function of a grand jury? ______________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

9. What is an information? __________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

10. How are members of a petit jury chosen? __________________________________________
    ______________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

11. What is a precedent and what part do precedents play in common law?
A. As You Read

The chart below shows the various types of State and local courts. Next to the name of each type of State and local court, briefly describe the kind of cases heard by that court.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State and Local Courts</th>
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<tr>
<td>Court of Criminal Appeals</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Use each key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.

8. warrant ____________________________

9. preliminary hearing               ____________________________

10. appellate jurisdiction            ____________________________
A. As You Read

The outline below lists the main points of Section 1. As you read the section, fill in the supporting details by answering the questions on a separate sheet of paper.

The Counties

1. What are some statistics about the extremes of county sizes and populations in the U.S.?
2. What powers does the Commissioners Court have?
3. What are some of the titles of elected county officials in Texas and what do they do?
4. What obstacles exist for Texas county government in urban areas?

Special Districts

5. Why are special districts created?
6. Why are special districts useful?

School Districts

7. What are the responsibilities of ISD boards?

Towns and Townships

8. What is unique about the New England town?
9. How do townships in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania differ from those in Ohio and westward?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

10. In most of the United States, including Texas, the main unit of local government is the _____________.

11. A(n) ____________ is an independent unit of local government set up to handle a specific problem or task.

12. In the Middle Atlantic States and Midwest, counties are usually divided into subunits known as ____________, which share the duties of local government.
A. As You Read

As you read Section 2, fill in the chart below with information about the three forms of city government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Answer the following questions in the space provided.

6. What is the practice of zoning and why is it important to city planning? __________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

7. Briefly describe the reasons for suburban growth. __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key terms in the space provided.

8. charter ____________________________
   __________________________________

9. metropolitan area __________________
   __________________________________
A. As You Read

As you read Section 3, complete the chart by writing examples of each of the State-provided services shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Services</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher education</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Fill in the missing terms to complete the following sentences.

8. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is a(n) ________ program, meaning that anyone meeting eligibility requirements can receive benefits.

9. States help out citizens through ____________, or cash assistance for the poor.

10. Low income families can get medical insurance through _____________.

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Section 4: Guided Reading and Review

Financing State and Local Government

A. As You Read

As you read Section 4, complete the diagram by writing the various sources of State and local revenues in the space provided.

State and Local Revenues

1. ______  ______  ______
2. ______  ______  ______
3. ______  ______  ______
4. ______  ______  ______
5. ______  ______  ______
6. ______  ______  ______
7. ______  ______  ______
8. ______  ______  ______
9. ______  ______  ______
10. ______  ______  ______
11. ______  ______  ______
12. ______  ______  ______

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Read each statement below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

____ 13. A sales tax is one that is placed on the sale of commodities such as gasoline and cigarettes.

____ 14. The assessed value of taxable property is always determined on a fair and equal basis.

____ 15. Inheritance and estate taxes are also known as “death taxes” because they are levied after a person dies.

____ 16. The sales tax is probably the most difficult tax for a State to collect.

____ 17. Taxes that are geared according to a person’s ability to pay are called regressive taxes.

____ 18. Generally, taxes placed on the annual income of individuals and corporations are progressive.
A. As You Read

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B. Reviewing Key Terms

Use each key term below in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term

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7. Briefly describe the reasons for suburban growth. ________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________

B. Reviewing Key Terms
Define the following key terms in the space provided.

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   ____________________________________________________________________________________________

9. metropolitan area _____________________________
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