

## **Civics Non-Traditional Instruction Day Assignments**

Day 1 – Complete Units 1, 2, & 3 Review

Day 2 – Complete Units 4 & 5 Review

Day 3 – Complete Unit 6 Review

Day 4 – Complete Unit 7 & 8 Review

Day 5 – Complete Unit 9 & 10 Review

| No.                                  | UNIT ONE: CITIZENSHIP & GOVERNMENT   | Answer  |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1.                                   | In what type of system would there be no laws or government?   | Democracy / monarch / anarchy / oligarchy / republic                                  |
| 2.                                   | Citizen obligations that we are required to perform. We have no choice. We must do these things, such serving on a jury.                               | Right / Duty / Responsibility   |
| 3.                                   | That which is inalienable to citizens and that cannot be taken away from citizens. These are protected and/or guaranteed by constitutional government. | Right / Duty / Responsibility   |
| 4.                                   | Citizen obligations we fulfill voluntarily. We do not have to do these things but we should in order to be good citizens.                              | Right / Duty / Responsibility   |
| 5.                                   | The sharing of powers and responsibilities between different levels of government is called ----.  | Democracy / Federalism / Majority Rule<br>Popular Sovereignty / Republic              |
| 7.                                   | Governments create a ----, or a plan for collecting and spending money, as a part of policy decisions.   |   |
| 8.                                   | The concept that the government receives its power from the people is called ----.   | Direct Democracy / Federalism / Majority Rule<br>Popular Sovereignty / Minority Rule  |
| 9.                                   | The first democracy developed in ----.   | Egypt / Athens / United States<br>Rome / Great Britain                                |
| 10.                                  | A government of elected representatives is called a/an ----.   | democracy / republic / oligarchy / dictatorship / monarchy                            |
| 11.                                  | This amendment defined the two ways that an American can become a citizen.   | First / Tenth / Fourteenth / Twentieth /<br>Twenty-second / Twenty-sixth              |
| 12.                                  | When differences of opinion arise in a democracy, citizens agree to abide by what most people want. This is called ----.                               | rule of law / popular sovereignty / majority rule / minority rights /                 |
| 13.                                  | The process of an alien becoming a citizen is called ----.   | Americanization / socialization / nationalism<br>assimilation / naturalization        |
| <b>UNIT TWO: EUROPEAN INFLUENCES</b> |  |   |
| 14.                                  | The Magna Carta established this very important principle of American democracy.   | Rule of Law / Popular Sovereignty /<br>Popular Revolution / representative government |
| 15.                                  | Parliament is an example of this very important principle of American democracy.   | Rule of Law / Popular Sovereignty /<br>Popular Revolution / Representative Government |
| 16.                                  | This is the name of the English law-making body (that originally was advisory in nature).  | Congress / General Assembly /<br>Estates General / Parliament / Diet                  |
| 17.                                  | The people have the right to revolt against tyrannical government. This is called ----.  | Rule of Law / Popular Sovereignty /<br>Popular Revolution / Natural Rights            |
| 18.                                  | ---- developed the principles of popular sovereignty and popular revolution in his <i>Two Treatises on Government</i> .                                | Thomas Hobbes / Jean Rousseau /<br>Thomas Jefferson/ John Locke/ Montesquieu          |
| 19.                                  | In a ----, the people empower the government; in return, the government protects the people of their natural rights.                                   | Dictatorship / Social Contract / Monarchy   |
| 20.                                  | When judges make rulings in court cases and these rulings become a part of our legal code, this is called ----.  | Statutory law / Common Law /<br>Legislative Law / the Mayflower Compact               |
| 21.                                  | A ruling in an earlier case that is used as a standard for future cases is called a/an ----.   | model / statute / appeal /<br>testimony / precedent                                   |
| <b>UNIT THREE: COLONIAL AMERICA</b>  |  |   |
| 22.                                  | The first form of representative democracy in the colonies was called the House of ----.   | Lords / Commons / Burgesses / Orders /<br>Representatives / Parliament                |
| 23.                                  | A written document granting land and the authority to set up a government is called a/an ----.   |   |
| 24.                                  | The Mayflower Compact set up a ---- in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and example of which is town meetings.  | dictatorship / representative democracy /<br>anarchy / direct democracy               |
| 25.                                  | Which of the following served as a model for the US Constitution?  | Mayflower Compact / The Iroquois Nation /<br>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut        |
| 26.                                  | This was an uprising by poor farmers against the Virginia colonial government and it demonstrated colonial dissatisfaction with the British?           | Bacon's Rebellion / Salem Witch Trials /<br>Glorious Revolution / Magna Carta         |
| 27.                                  | The Mayflower Compact established the principle of ---- in New England.  | direct democracy /<br>representative democracy  |
| 28.                                  | The foundation of the southern colonial economy was ----.  | diversified crops / based on slavery & cash<br>iron production / ship building        |

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| 29.  | The British neglected colonial affairs for years, due in part to geographic distance, allowing the colonists to manage their own affairs. This is called ----.  | Mercantilism / Quartering / Salutary Neglect / Declaratory Acts                               |
| 30.  | Government regulation/control of the economy ... the idea that a country should export more goods than it imports and create a favorable balance of trade.  | Free Enterprise / Mercantilism / Salutary Neglect / Laissez Faire                             |
| <b>UNIT FOUR: THE DRIVE FOR INDEPENDENCE</b>                       |   |   |
| 31.  | This was a turning point in colonial affairs because the British taxed the colonists to help pay off war debt.  | Revolutionary War / War of the Roses / English Civil War / French & Indian War                |
| 32.  | Colonists dumped British tea into the Boston Harbor in 1773 to protest the tea tax. This event is called the ---- (3 words).  |   |
| 33.  | An early example of the colonists working together to unite against the common threat (during the French-Indian War).   | Albany Plan of Union / House of Burgesses / Fundamental Orders of Connecticut                 |
| 34.  | The tax on printed/paper goods that was paid directly to Parliament. The colonists boycotted British goods to protest.  | Quartering Act / Declaratory Act / Stamp Act / Coercive Acts                                  |
| 35.  | The colonists called this/these act/s "Intolerable" because they restricted colonial rights (such as trial by jury) and allowed British troops to move into home.   | Stamp Act / Quartering Act / Declaratory Act / Townshend Acts / Coercive Acts                 |
| 36.  | ---- pamphlet, <i>Common Sense</i> swayed public opinion toward independence.   | John Locke / Thomas Paine / James Madison / Thomas Jefferson / Ben Franklin                   |
| 37.  | "... all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness" is an example of ----.            | Popular Revolution / Popular Sovereignty / Natural Rights / Divine Right                      |
| 38.  | "To secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" is an example of ----.  | Popular Revolution / Popular Sovereignty / Natural Rights / Divine Right                      |
| 39.  | "That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it and to institute new Government" is an example of ----.                       | Popular Revolution / Popular Sovereignty / Natural Rights / Divine Right                      |
| <b>UNIT FIVE: THE FIRST GOVERNMENT &amp; THE U.S. CONSTITUTION</b> |   |   |
| 40.  | The first constitution/government of the United States was called the ----.   | Declaration of Independence / Bill of Rights / Articles of Confederation                      |
| 41.  | Farmers rebelled against the state of Massachusetts (1786/87) because the state was foreclosing on farms because farmers could not pay off their debts. This event dramatized the weakness of the Articles. | Bacon's Rebellion / Shay's Rebellion / John Peter Zenger's Rebellion                          |
| 42.  | The ---- called for Congress to have a Senate and a House of Representatives, one based on equal representation and the other on a state's population.  | Virginia Plan / 3/5 Compromise / New Jersey Plan / Great Compromise                           |
| 43.  | Powers and responsibilities shared by all levels of government, such as taxation.   | Expressed / Reserved / Concurrent   |
| 44.  | The <i>Federalist Papers</i> argued in favor of ratification of the Constitution.   | True / False  |
| 45.  | Enumerated powers of Congress are ---- powers.  | Expressed / Reserved / Concurrent / Implied   |
| 46.  | A strong national government can protect all citizens against foreign nations. This was a ----.   | Federalist belief / Anti-federalist belief  |
| 47.  | A strong national government might swallow up state governments. This was a ----.   | Federalist belief / Anti-federalist belief  |
| 48.  | Powers and responsibilities left to state & local government are called ---- powers.  | Expressed / Reserved / Concurrent   |
| 49.  | Powers granted specifically to the National government are called ---- powers.  | Expressed / Reserved / Concurrent   |
| 50.  | The power to establish public schools is a ---- power.  | delegated / reserved / expressed  |
| 51.  | The name of the legislative branch for the United States is called ----.  | Parliament / General Assembly / Senate / House of Representatives / Congress                  |
| 52.  | The chief executive of the United States is the ----.   | Speaker of the House / President / Chief Justice of the Supreme Court                         |
| 53.  | The idea the states cannot pass laws or state courts cannot make decisions that contradict the national government is called ----.  | Supremacy clause / elastic clause / Full faith & credit clause                                |
| 54.  | What is the group of people named by each state legislature to select the president and vice-president?   | The Senate / the Electoral College / House of Representatives / the Federalists               |
| 55.  | To change the Constitution, a proposed amendment must be introduced in Congress by ---- vote and ratified by ---- of state legislatures.  | 51% , two-third // two-third, three-fourth // three-fourth, three-fourth // 51%, three-fourth |
| 56.  | The Constitution created a ---- system of government.   | confederate / unitary / British / federal / parliamentary                                     |

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| 57. | Every five slaves were counted as three free citizens in each state for the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives. This was known as the ----.   | Virginia Plan / 3/5 Compromise / NJ Plan / Great Compromise                                |
|     | <b>UNIT SIX: AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION</b>  |  |
| 58. | List the <u>Five Basic Freedoms</u> contained in the First Amendment.  | _____  |
| 59. | What are the two clauses related to religion in the First Amendment?   | _____  |
| 60. | The Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable ---- and ----.  | _____  |
| 61. | The right to ---- is the right to express one's ideas to the government.   | assembly / petition / slander / libel  |
| 62. | Search warrants are granted only with ----.  | Eminent Domain / Probable Cause / Consent<br>Cursory Visual Inspection / Plain View Search |
| 63. | Evidence that is gained through an illegal search may not be used to convict someone of a crime. This is called ----.  | Eminent Domain / Probable Cause /<br>Exclusionary Rule / Due Process                       |
| 64. | The Supreme Court case that prevents illegally seized evidence from being used in a court trial is ----.   | Miranda v. Arizona / Mapp v. Ohio<br>Gideon v. Wainwright / Roe v. Wade                    |
| 65. | The purpose of the ---- was to protect or extend American civil liberties.   | The Articles of Confederation / Preamble<br>Great Compromise / Bill of Rights              |
| 66. | Civil ---- are the freedoms to think and act without government interference or fear of unfair treatment.  | Liberties / Rights / Unions / Laws   |
| 67. | This amendment limited presidential terms to two full terms or ten total years.  | Fifth / Eighth / Eighteenth /<br>Nineteenth / Twenty-Second                                |
| 68. | This amendment reserves power to the states; it's also referred to as the State's Rights amendment.  | Seventh / Tenth / Seventeenth /<br>Eighteenth / Twenty-first                               |
| 69. | The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, as well as the right to counsel (have a lawyer), to confront witnesses, and to call witnesses on his behalf.   | Fourth / Fifth / Sixth /<br>Eighth / Tenth   |
| 70. | This amendment prohibited discrimination in voting based upon gender (in other words, it gave women the right to vote in all national and state elections).  | Fifteenth / Nineteenth / Twenty-Fourth   |
| 71. | The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.   | Fourth / Fifth / Sixth<br>Tenth / Fourteenth   |
| 72. | This amendment includes indictment by a Grand Jury, no double jeopardy, no self-incrimination, due process, and Eminent Domain.  | First / Second / Third /<br>Fourth / Fifth / Ninth   |
| 73. | The government taking your private property for public use (and paying you "just compensation" for it) is called ----.   | eminent domain / double jeopardy<br>self-incrimination / due process / an indictment       |
| 74. | Law enforcement officials and courts follow proper procedures and protocols. This is called ---- (two words).  | eminent domain / double jeopardy<br>self-incrimination / due process / an indictment       |
| 75. | A formal charge against you by a Grand Jury is called a/an ----.   | Acquittal / arraignment / conviction /<br>indictment / bail                                |
| 76. | The right to a speedy and public trial is guaranteed through the ----.   | Third Amendment / Fourth Amendment /<br>Fifth Amendment / Sixth Amendment                  |
| 77. | This case involved a school principal who censored the school newspaper because of two articles — teen pregnancy & students from divorced homes.   | Tinker case / Gobitis case<br>Hazelwood case / Miller case                                 |
| 78. | This amendment provides all Americans with due process & equal protection under the law. It also defined a citizen as one born in the United States or "naturalized". It made the Bill of Rights apply to the states as well as the national government. | Tenth / Thirteenth / Fourteenth /<br>Twenty-Second / Twenty-Seventh                        |
| 79. | This amendment entitles Americans to other rights not listed in the Constitution.  | Ninth / Twentieth / Twenty-Third /<br>Twenty-Fifth   |
| 80. | This amendment gave African-American males the right to vote.  | Fourteenth / Fifteenth / Seventeenth /<br>Twenty-Sixth                                     |
| 81. | This amendment prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude.  | First / Thirteenth / Twentieth   |
| 82. | This amendment protects the citizens' right to bear arms.  | First / Second / Third / Twenty-Fourth   |
| 83. | This amendment allowed eighteen year olds the right to vote.   | First / Twenty-Second / Twenty-Sixth   |
| 84. | The Supreme Court case that prevents illegally seized evidence from being used in a court trial is ----.   | Miranda v. Arizona / Mapp v. Ohio<br>Gideon v. Wainwright / NJ v. TLO                      |

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| 85.  | The S. C. case that established the stating of one's right to remain silent, the right to an attorney, and anything you say can be used against you.                        | Miranda v. Arizona / Mapp v. Ohio<br>Gideon v. Wainwright / NJ v. TLO                  |
| 86.  | The S. C. case that established that a poor defendant is entitled to a state-paid / government attorney is ----, which is guaranteed through the 6 <sup>th</sup> Amendment. | Miranda v. Arizona / Mapp v. Ohio<br>Gideon v. Wainwright / NJ v. TLO                  |
| 87.  | The S. C. case that changed the "probable cause" requirement for a search in schools to "reasonableness" in order to maintain school discipline.                            | Miranda v. Arizona / Mapp v. Ohio<br>Gideon v. Wainwright / NJ v. TLO                  |
| 88.  | This amendment prohibits cruel & unusual punishment as well as excessive fines and bail.  | Fifth Amendment / Sixth Amendment /<br>Seventh Amendment / Eighth Amendment            |
| 89.  | Article I, Section 8, number 18 gives Congress the authority to make any law "necessary and proper" (Elastic Clause) to execute its listed powers. These powers ---         | Reserved Powers / Concurrent Powers /<br>Enumerated Powers / Implied Powers            |
| 90.  | The concept that the federal government is the highest level of government and cannot be contradicted by state & local governments is called ----.                          | separation of powers / checks & balances /<br>full faith & credit / national supremacy |
| 91.  | Which branch of the national government can declare war?  | The President / The Congress /<br>The Supreme Court / The Senate only                  |
| 92.  | This case involved three students wearing black armbands to school in order to mourn those who had died in the Vietnam War.   | Schenck v. U. S. / Terminiello case<br>Tinker v. Des Moines School                     |
| 93.  | The Supreme Court ruled in this case that teachers and students do not "shed" their constitutional rights to free speech at the "schoolhouse gate."                         | Schenck v. U. S. / Terminiello case<br>Tinker v. Des Moines School                     |
| 94.  | In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that <u>flag-burning</u> is a protected form of political speech.   | Tinker v. case / Texas v. Johnson<br>Hazelwood case / Miller v. California             |
| 95.  | This Supreme Court. case legalized segregation – the separation of the races. This involved a black man wanting to ride in an all-white railway car                         | Gideon v. Wainwright / Roe v. Wade<br>Plessy v. Ferguson / Brown case                  |
| 96.  | This Supreme Court. case involved the reading of a NY state-sponsored prayer to start the school day.   | Hazelwood case / Engel v. Vitale<br>Barnette case / Schempp case                       |
| 97.  | This Supreme Court case overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine and led to the civil rights movement.  | Miranda v. Arizona / Roe v. Wade<br>Plessy v. Ferguson / Brown case                    |
|      | <b>UNIT SEVEN: THE UNITED STATES LEGISLATIVE BRANCH – CONGRESS</b>  |  |
| 98.  | A person in a state or district who is represented is called a/an ----.   | incumbent / constituent /<br>delegate / representative                                 |
| 99.  | This branch of government writes/makes the laws for the people.   | executive / legislative / judicial   |
| 100. | What was a major characteristic of the Constitution?  | too long / a lot of compromises /<br>not understandable to the average person          |
| 101. | A ---- is a count of the population given every ten years.  | docket / gerrymander / brief /<br>census / filibuster                                  |
| 102. | ---- is drawing an oddly-shaped district to increase the voting strength of a particular group.   | apportionment / reapportionment /<br>gerrymandering / pigeonholing                     |
| 103. | When states gain or lose seats in the House of Representatives according to a new census, this is called ----.  | gerrymandering / reapportionment /<br>re-constituentization / remanding                |
| 104. | North Carolina's legislative body is called the ---- ---- (two words).  |  |
| 105. | "The People's House"  | House of Representatives /<br>Senate   |
| 106. | This committee helps the House & Senate agree on details of a proposed law (when the House and Senate pass different versions of the same bill).                            | select / special / conference  |
| 107. | ---- committees include members from both houses.   | Standing / Select /<br>Joint   |
| 108. | A ---- bill actually provides the money for each government program.  | authorization / appropriation / renewal  |
| 109. | Laws that make an act a crime after the act has been committed.   | bills of attainders / ex post facto laws /<br>writ of habeas corpus                    |
| 110. | The ---- approves or rejects presidential nominations for federal judges, Supreme Court justices, and ambassadors.  | House / Senate / Congress  |
| 111. | Congressional powers that are specifically listed in the constitution are called ---- powers.   | expressed / implied / reserved   |
| 112. | Congress routinely reviews the actions of the executive branch of government. This is called Congressional ----.  | casework / oversight /<br>special investigation  |

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| 113.  | The "necessary and proper" clause is often called the "---- Clause" because it stretches the power of Congress to meet new needs. |   |
| 114.  | Laws that punish a person without a jury trial are called ----.   | bills of attainders / ex post facto laws / writ of habeas corpus                      |
| 115.  | The ---- ratifies treaties.   | House / Senate  |
| 116.  | The ---- votes to impeach a federal official while the ---- votes to remove from office.  | House, House / Senate, Senate / Senate, House / House, Senate                         |
| 117.  | If a presidential candidate fails to receive a majority of electoral votes, the ---- picks the president.                         | House / Senate  |
| 118.  | A spending bill is called a/an ---- bill.   | appropriation / revenue   |
| 119.  | Free mailing privilege that members of Congress enjoy (mail must only be job-related).  | franking / casework / legislation / gerrymandering / oversight                        |
| 120.  | The money that the government collects (in the form of taxes) is called ----.   | revenue / appropriation / authorization / franking / pork-barrel                      |
| 121.  | All spending and tax bills must begin in the ----.  | House / Senate / Either   |
| 122.  | A court order that requires police to explain why they are holding a suspect is called ----.                                      | bills of attainders / ex post facto laws / writ of habeas corpus                      |
| 123.  | The proposed laws that Congress considers each session is called ----.  | casework / legislation / oversight / pork   |
| 124.  | An idea for a law is called a/an ----.  | bill / casework / resolution / oversight  |
| 125.  | In order for both houses of Congress to override a presidential veto, Congress would need ---- vote.                              | plurality / simply majority / 2/3 majority / 3/4 majority                             |
| 126.  | People from a representative's district are called ----.  | lobbyists / constituents<br>special-interest groups / clientele                       |
| 127.  | Projects or grants that primarily benefit members of Congress home states or districts.   | pork-barrel / franking / appropriation / revenue                                      |
| 128.  | The "income" that government receives from taxes, tariffs, and user fees is called ----.  | expenditure / revenue / appropriation / pork-barrel                                   |
| 129.  | The U. S. legislature is called ----.   |   |
| 130.  | The purpose of the NC General Assembly is to ---- laws.   | enforce / interpret / make  |
| <b>UNIT EIGHT: THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT &amp; THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b> |   |   |
| 131.  | A president must be at least ---- years old.  | 21 / 25 / 30 / 35 / 40  |
| 132.  | What is the indirect method we use to elect the president?  | Executive College / executive agreement / Electoral College / electoral agreement     |
| 133.  | A nation's overall plan for dealing with other nations is called its ----.  | national security / domestic policy / foreign policy / appropriation policy           |
| 134.  | This executive department oversees defenses against terrorist attacks.  | State Department / Defense Department / Homeland Security / National Security Council |
| 135.  | The president can issue forgiveness to those convicted of a federal crime. This is called ----.                                   | pardon / reprieve / amnesty / executive order / legislation                           |
| 136.  | Which of the following would become president after the vice-president if they both died in office?                               | Senate pro tempore / Attorney General<br>Speaker of the House / Sec. of Defense       |
| 137.  | An official representative of a country's government is called a/an ----.   | understudy / secretary / ambassador / chief-of-staff /                                |
| 138.  | This foreign policy department utilizes diplomacy (talking/negotiation) to resolve conflicts with other countries.                | State Department / Defense Department / Homeland Security / National Security Council |
| 139.  | The civil service system is a ---- system.  | spoils / patronage / regulatory / merit / Congressional                               |
| 140.  | An agreement among a group of nations that prohibits them all from trading with a target nation.                                  | embargo / sanction / executive agreement<br>pardon / amnesty                          |

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| 141.  | An example of a trade agreement is ----.   | N. A. T. O. / N. A. F. T. A. / W. T. O.  |
| 142.  | What is the term for efforts to punish another country by imposing trade barriers?   | blockades / trade sanctions / tariffs / spoils                                 |
| 143.  | The purpose of executive agencies is to help the president ----.   | write laws / enforce the laws / interpret the laws                             |
| 144.  | This executive department runs federal prisons, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as investigates (& prosecutes) violations of federal laws.          | Dept. of State / Dept. of Defense / Dept. of Justice / Department of Treasury  |
| 145.  | The ---- allows the NC governor to have a powerful role to play in the legislative process.  | filibuster / pidgeon-hole / rider / veto                                       |
| 146.  | Veto authority in North Carolina has allowed the governor to ---- his power.   | reduce / increase / no effect  |
| 147.  | The Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Correction, Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Revenue, and Dept. of Health & Human Services are all part of the NC ----.         | Executive Office of the Governor / Cabinet / Council of State                  |
| 148.  | The State Auditor, Commissioner of Labor, Insurance Commissioner, the State Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are all part of the NC ----. | Executive Office of the Governor / Cabinet / Council of State                  |
| <b>UNIT NINE: THE SUPREME COURT, JUDICIAL BRANCH, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</b> |  |  |
| 149.  | The type of law that concerns disputes between two parties, one of which brings a lawsuit against the other. No violation of the law took place.                 | Criminal law / Civil law / Family Law / Constitutional Law                     |
| 150.  | The sharing of powers and responsibilities between different levels of government is called ----.  |  |
| 151.  | ---- is the authority to hear and decide cases.  | Jurisdiction / Appellate / Concurrent / Original                               |
| 152.  | The type of jurisdiction where judges review the decisions of a lower court.   | exclusive / concurrent / original / appellate                                  |
| 153.  | The federal court where a trial and lawsuit begins. (The only federal court where evidence is introduced & witnesses testify).                                   | U. S. District court / U. S. Circuit court / U. S. Supreme Court               |
| 154.  | The power to say whether any federal/state/local law or government action violates the Constitution is called ----.  | appellate jurisdiction / judicial review / stare decisis / popular sovereignty |
| 155.  | When one individual brings a lawsuit against another individual to collect for damages incurred.   | Criminal law / Civil law   |
| 156.  | This landmark Supreme Court case (1803) established the principle of judicial review   | Plessy v. Ferguson / Marbury v. Madison / Brown v. Board of Education          |
| 157.  | This literally means "let the decision stand" It establishes a precedent and makes the law predictable. The SC is hesitant to overturn precedent.                | judicial review / stare decisis / writ of certiorari / writ of mandamus        |
| 158.  | This state trial court hears felony criminal cases and civil cases greater than \$10,000.  | District court / Superior court  |
| 159.  | This state trial court hears misdemeanor criminal cases, family dispute cases, juvenile cases, and civil cases less than \$10,000.                               | District court / Superior court  |
| 160.  | A/The ---- issues search & arrest warrants, hold pre-trial hearings and decide on bail.  | Clerk of Superior Court / Magistrate / District court judge                    |
| 161.  | This type of law seeks to prevent people from harming each other and each other's property.  | Civil Law / Criminal Law / Family Law / Constitutional Law                     |
| 162.  | The name of the first written law code organized by the great Babylonian king was called ----.   | Hammurabi's Code / Draco's Code / 10 Commandments / Napoleonic Code            |
| 163.  | This type of law involves disputes between people or groups of people in which no crime has been committed.  | Civil Law / Criminal Law / Administrative Law / Tort Law                       |
| 164.  | A legal action in which a person or group sues to collect damages for some harm done.  | case / lawsuit / subpoena / appeal / verdict / testimony / accusation          |
| 165.  | The party filing the lawsuit is the ----.  | Plaintiff / Defendant /  |
| 166.  | What is the primary goal of the juvenile court system?   | retribution / punishment / rehabilitation / incarceration                      |
| 167.  | Laws written by the legislatures at all levels of government.  | Administrative Law / Constitutional Law / Statutory Law                        |
| 168.  | A ---- is a law written by a legislative body.   | precedent / bill / act / resolution / statute                                  |

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| 169.  | A serious crime that carries a punishment of at least one year in jail.  | misdemeanor / felony / accusation / plaintiff / Tort law / probation                 |
| 170.  | A less serious crime that carries a punishment of up to one year in jail.  | misdemeanor / felony / accusation / plaintiff / pleadings / discovery                |
| 171.  | Stealing less expensive items, vandalism, and writing bad checks are examples of this type of crime.   | misdemeanor / felony / accusation / plaintiff / discovery / Tort law                 |
| 172.  | Manlaughter, rape, robbery, murder are examples of this type of crime.   | misdemeanor / felony / accusation / plaintiff / discovery / negligence               |
| 173.  | Family law deals with issues such as divorce, child custody, alimony, adoption, and spouse and child abuse. This is a part of ----.                      | Civil Law / Contract Law / Criminal Law / Constitutional Law                         |
| 174.  | Law based on precedents rather than on written legal codes is ----.  | Napoleonic Code / Roman Law<br>Common Law / Statutory Law                            |
| 175.  | When the purpose of punishment is to prevent future criminal behavior.   | retribution / deterrence   |
| 176.  | Which of the following is an example of the adversarial nature of the judicial process?  | testimony / cross-examination / plea bargain / acquittal                             |
| 177.  | In the criminal justice system, what illustrates reaching consensus?   | petite jury / trial lawyers / interrogation by police                                |
| 178.  | To prevent a criminal case from going to trial, the accused may ----.  | settle / plea bargain / litigate   |
| 179.  | A/An ---- is a vote of not guilty.   | conviction / appeal / subpoena / acquittal   |
| 180.  | A/An ---- is a court order requiring a person to appear in court to testify as a witness in a case.  | pleading / testimony / summons / subpoena  |
| 181.  | In a lawsuit involving less money than \$500.00, the case would be heard in ----.  | Superior court / District court / Appellate court / Small Claims court               |
| 182.  | ---- means that government may not take our lives, liberty, or property, except according to proper procedures and protocols.                            | Eminent domain / double jeopardy / Due process / equal protection                    |
| 183.  | The sharing of powers and responsibilities between different levels of government is called ----.  | separation of powers / federalism / judicial review / checks & balances              |
| 184.  | Dividing government into three separate branches of government, each having different powers & responsibilities. This is done to prevent abuse of power. | separation of powers / federalism / judicial review / checks & balances              |
| 185.  | When one branch of government restricts or limits the powers of another branch of government.  | separation of powers / federalism / judicial review / checks & balances              |
| 187.  | This landmark US Supreme Court case led to the integration of public schools as well as other public accommodations.                                     | Brown v. Board of Education / Roe v. Wade<br>Plessy v. Ferguson / Marbury v. Madison |
| 188.  | This landmark US Supreme Court case guarantees due process to those arrested and accused of crimes.  | Gideon v. Wainwright / Marbury v. Madison<br>Miranda v. Arizona / Mapp v. Ohio       |
| <b>UNIT TEN: POLITICAL PARTIES, ELECTIONS, INTEREST GROUPS, &amp; THE MEDIA</b> |  |  |
| 189.  | A/an ---- is a group of citizens with common interests who want to influence government by electing candidates to public office.                         | interest group / political faction / political party                                 |
| 190.  | The United State is said to have a ---- system.  | three-party / two party<br>single-party / multi-party                                |
| 191.  | In a ---- system, the party and the government are nearly the same thing, such as in a dictatorship.   | three-party / two party<br>single-party / multi-party                                |
| 192.  | Most people participate in government through ----.  | writing editorials / voting / going to town meetings / petitioning                   |
| 193.  | ---- represent their state at their party's national convention.   | Delegates / Planks<br>Wards / Precincts  |
| 194.  | A/An ---- is a series of statements expressing a party's principles, beliefs, and positions on election issues.  | ideology / plank<br>platform / caucus / grassroots                                   |
| 195.  | The basic political unit is called a/an ----.  | caucus / county / precinct / ward  |
| 196.  | When both parties work together cooperatively on legislation and social policy, this is known as ----.   | partisan / bipartisan / nonpartisan  |
| 197.  | A ---- election takes place when no primary candidate receives a majority of the vote.   | special / run-off / general / partisan   |



|      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| 198. | In ---- primaries, voters must declare their party preference to vote for the party's nominees.  | limited / closed / runoff / open   |
| 199. | A ----- is when the party out of power watches the actions of those in power for mistakes and misuse of power.   | political machine / fundraiser / grassroots organization / watchdog                    |
| 200. | A candidate who is seeking re-election to his office is called the ----.   | challenger / incumbent / Favorite Son nominee / partisan                               |
| 201. | Building a party at the ---- means organizing ordinary citizens to help out at the neighborhood level. These are non-paid people who volunteer their time. | canvass / grassroots / constituent / affiliation / partisan-level                      |
| 202. | Which vote must a candidate win in order to become president?  | popular vote / primary vote / Electoral vote   |
| 203. | What term refers to all of the people who are eligible to vote?  | electorate / constituents / tabulates / masses   |
| 204. | Elections are a two-part process involving primary races and the ---- election.  |  |
| 205. | If a person is not going to be in town on election day, he may complete a/an ---- ballot and submit it to the County Election Board.                       |  |
| 206. | Some citizens do not vote out of ----, or lack of interest.  | ignorance / pride / apathy / stubbornness  |
| 207. | If you vote for all the candidates in one political party, you are voting a ---- ticket.   | split / narrow / straight / conservative   |
| 208. | Citizens can vote to remove a public official from office in a ----.   | referendum / initiative / recall / proposition   |
| 209. | The ---- is a way that citizens can approve or reject new state or local laws in the next general election.  | mandate / referendum / electorate / ballot   |
| 210. | A proposed law or state amendment by citizens is a/an ----.  | recall / initiative / mandate / referendum   |
| 211. | The ---- election is when voters in a political party choose the candidates they wish to represent their party in the ---- election.                       | primary, primary / general, general / general, primary / primary, general              |
| 212. | ---- are representatives of interest groups who contact lawmakers or other government officials directly to influence their policy making.                 | Pollsters / Lobbyists / Journalists / Pundits  |
| 213. | ---- is an attempt to promote a particular person or idea.   | Propaganda / Soft money / Endorsement / Name-calling                                   |
| 214. | ---- collect money from the members of their groups and use it to support some candidates and oppose others.   | Public policy makers / The print media / Political Action Committees / Candidates      |
| 215. | Interest groups are an important part of our democratic process because their primary goal is to influence ----.   | political action committees / lobbyists / single-issue interest groups / public policy |
| 216. | Groups of people who share a point of view and unite to promote their viewpoints are called ----.  | interest groups / political parties / political action committees / grassroots         |
| 217. | "Candidate Obama is too young, inexperienced, and naive to be Commander-in-Chief."   | Endorsement / Bandwagon / Just Plain Folks / Name-calling                              |
| 218. | "My parents were ordinary, hardworking people, and they taught me those values."   | Symbols / Stacked cards / Glittering Generality / Just Plain Folks                     |
| 219. | "If you elect me, I will bring the country peace and prosperity."  | Glittering Generality / Bandwagon / Stacked cards / Endorsement                        |
| 220. | Senator Obama is now wearing an American flag pin on the lapel of his jackets. This is an example of ----.   | Symbols / Bandwagon / Just Plain Folks / Name-calling                                  |
| 221. | "If you take a look at my legislative record in the US Senate, you can plainly see that I know how to work in a bi-partisan fashion and get things done."  | Bandwagon / Glittering Generality / Endorsement / Stacked Cards                        |