

Chapter 1

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Only the _____ of ancient Greece and Rome were able to hold high government office.
A free men **B** free women **C** slaves **D** common people
2. The Magna Carta limited the English monarch's _____.
A term **B** power **C** freedoms **D** reign
3. _____ suggested that a government should have three separate branches.
A Thomas Hobbes **C** Baron de Montesquieu
B William Blackstone **D** Niccolò Machiavelli
4. Although the Puritans came to the colonies for _____ freedom, they did not permit it to others.
A legal **B** political **C** religious **D** economic
5. The first shots of the American Revolution were fired at _____.
A Philadelphia **B** Concord **C** Boston **D** Lexington

Part B Write the name from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Blackstone

Jefferson

Montesquieu

Washington

Hooker

Locke

Tocqueville

Zenger

6. _____ wrote a book called *Democracy in America*.
7. Congress appointed _____ to lead the Continental Army.
8. _____ led a group of settlers to Connecticut to establish a colony.
9. _____ wrote that all people have natural rights.
10. _____ stated that government exists to protect citizens' liberties.
11. _____ was arrested after criticizing the English government in his newspaper.
12. _____ wrote the Declaration of Independence.
13. _____ said that Parliament protected its citizens.



Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 1

Chapter 1

Part C Match each term in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2.

Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ **14.** charter
- _____ **15.** custom
- _____ **16.** dictator
- _____ **17.** grievance
- _____ **18.** jury
- _____ **19.** liberty
- _____ **20.** pamphlet
- _____ **21.** press
- _____ **22.** representative

Column 2

- A** newspapers and magazines
- B** absolute ruler
- C** freedom
- D** common practice or habit
- E** complaint
- F** a printed, published booklet
- G** someone chosen to speak or act for the people
- H** a group of people who make decisions in court
- I** a written agreement

Part D Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

23. Why do people need to form governments for themselves?

24. Describe the government of the colony at Jamestown.

25. What did the Stamp Act require colonists to do?



Chapter 2

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- The Articles of Confederation did not give Congress the power to _____.
 - declare war
 - raise money
 - sign treaties with other nations
 - take care of financial needs
- The _____ called for a one-part legislature and two or more executives.
 - Anti-Federalists
 - Federalists
 - New Jersey Plan
 - Virginia Plan
- The Connecticut Compromise stated that _____.
 - all states would be fairly represented
 - each slave would be counted as three-fifths of a free man
 - Congress would control interstate trade
 - Congress could tax imports but not exports
- The principle of _____ means that each branch of government can limit the powers of the other two branches.
 - popular sovereignty
 - limited government
 - separation of powers
 - checks and balances
- _____ did not write any of the essays known as the *Federalist Papers*.
 - Washington
 - Jay
 - Madison
 - Hamilton

Part B Match each term or name in Column 1 with its definition or description Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ 6. checks and balances
- _____ 7. Constitutional Convention
- _____ 8. the *Federalist Papers*
- _____ 9. judicial
- _____ 10. New Jersey Plan
- _____ 11. representatives
- _____ 12. Virginia Plan

Column 2

- A** series of essays written in support of the Constitution
- B** favored a strong central government
- C** citizens would elect them to run the government
- D** having to do with the courts
- E** each branch of government has powers over the others
- F** favored a weak central government
- G** meeting held to revise the Articles of Confederation



Chapter 2

Part C Write the term or name from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Anti-Federalists | delegates | Publius |
| Articles of Confederation | federal | ratify |
| compromises | popular sovereignty | Three-Fifths Compromise |

13. The first plan for a new government of the United States was called the _____.
14. All three authors of the *Federalist Papers* used the name _____.
15. The 55 _____ from all 13 states met in Philadelphia to revise the government plan.
16. A _____ government is one in which states join to form a country.
17. Members of the Constitutional Convention agreed on four major _____.
18. The principle of _____ means that the citizens elect their own leaders.
19. The _____ stated how slaves would be counted for tax purposes.
20. The states had to _____ the Constitution for it to become law.
21. The _____ wanted state governments to be stronger than the central government.

Part D Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

22. Why were the states so quick to approve the Articles of Confederation?

23. Why did the delegates at the Constitutional Convention decide the nation needed a strong central government?

24. Why did the delegates decide a two-part legislature would be best for the new government?

25. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?



Chapter 3

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- _____ of Congress must approve a constitutional amendment for it to go to the states for ratification.
A All **B** Three-fourths **C** Two-thirds **D** A majority
- The First Amendment right to free speech does not protect a person who _____.
A speaks badly about the president of the United States **C** protests a decision made by the mayor of a large city
B expresses opinions with which many people disagree **D** prints lies about someone's character or actions
- The Fourth Amendment protects citizens against _____.
A unreasonable bail **C** wrongful arrest
B searches and seizures **D** cruel and unusual punishment
- The Tenth Amendment gives all power not directly assigned by the Constitution to the _____.
A president **C** states and the people
B Supreme Court **D** Congress
- The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 freed _____.
A all slaves **C** all slaves in Southern states
B all slaves in Northern states **D** all slaves born in 1863 and after

Part B Match each term or name in Column 1 with its definition or description in Column 2. Write the correct letter on the each line.

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|---|--|
| _____ 6. Article I | A the first state to grant women the right to vote |
| _____ 7. Article II | B the amendment that would have given women the same rights as men |
| _____ 8. Article VI | C gives Congress the power to make laws |
| _____ 9. Bill of Rights | D says the Constitution is the supreme law of the land |
| _____ 10. Equal Rights Amendment | E the military force that will defend state in an emergency |
| _____ 11. National Guard | F gives the president the power to make treaties with other countries |
| _____ 12. Wyoming | G lists citizens' individual rights and freedoms |

Chapter 3

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Only _____ amendments have been added to the Constitution.
A 10 B 13 C 22 D 27
2. The Bill of Rights limits the powers of the _____.
A government B citizens C courts D armed forces
3. The Fourth Amendment protects citizens from having their property searched or _____ illegally.
A tortured B seized C stolen D sold
4. Article III of the Constitution provides for a _____.
A Supreme Court B president C Congress D National Guard
5. _____ lists the goals and purpose of the Constitution.
A The Bill of Rights B Article II C The Preamble D Article VII

Part B Choose the term or name from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Article I | Article VI | Equal Rights Amendment | National Guard |
| Article II | Bill of Rights | | Wyoming |

6. _____ was the first state to grant women the right to vote.
7. _____ gives the president the power to appoint ambassadors and judges.
8. The _____ supports the armed forces in time of emergency.
9. _____ says the Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
10. _____ gives Congress the power to make laws.
11. The _____ lists the freedoms that citizens enjoy under the Constitution.
12. If the _____ had passed, it would be illegal to treat women differently than men.



Chapter 3

Part C Choose the word from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

amendment

candidates

grand jury

poll tax

bail

due process

militia

Prohibition

- 13.** The Eighth Amendment requires that a judge set a reasonable amount of _____ for an accused person.
- 14.** During _____, it was illegal to make or sell alcoholic drinks in the United States.
- 15.** The Twelfth Amendment says there must be separate _____ for president and vice president.
- 16.** _____ of the law means a person must be given a fair trial.
- 17.** In the South, states charged a(n) _____ to prevent African Americans from voting.
- 18.** It takes a long time and a large majority of opinion to pass and ratify a constitutional _____.
- 19.** The Second Amendment recognizes the need for an organized _____.
- 20.** Any person accused of a serious crime is brought before a(n) _____.

Part D Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

- 21.** Describe the process to amend the Constitution.

- 22.** List the five rights protected by the First Amendment.

- 23.** Why is Article IV of the Constitution important for state governments?

- 24.** To which branch of government does Article III give power?

- 25.** What are three goals of the Preamble to the Constitution?



Chapter 4

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- The leader of the House of Representatives is called the _____.
A vice president of the United States **C** Speaker of the House
B president pro tempore **D** floor leader
- The original Senate had _____ senators to represent the 13 states.
A 13 **B** 26 **C** 50 **D** 100
- A _____ is set up for a limited time to deal with an issue of national importance.
A joint committee **C** standing committee
B subcommittee **D** select committee
- Congress has the power to _____.
A pass a bill over the veto of the Supreme Court **C** pass a bill over the veto of the president
B decide whether a law obeys the Constitution **D** decide the basic rights of U.S. citizens
- The number of members of the House of Representatives is based on the _____ of each state.
A population **B** location **C** political party **D** seniority

Part B Choose the number from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

2 6 7 25 30 100 435

- Each state elects _____ senators to the United States Congress.
- There are _____ members of the House of Representatives.
- A member of the House must be at least _____ years old.
- The United States Senate has _____ members.
- Each senator is elected to serve a term of _____ years.
- A candidate for the House must have been a U.S. citizen for _____ years.
- A candidate for the Senate must be at least _____ years old.



Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 4

Chapter 4

Part C Match the vocabulary word in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

Column 2

_____ **13.** adjournment

A period of time each year when Congress meets

_____ **14.** bill

B person who leads the Senate when the vice president is absent

_____ **15.** committee

C the end of a session of Congress

_____ **16.** impeachment

D a member of the House of Representatives

_____ **17.** president *pro tempore*

E one of a two elected members of Congress from each state

_____ **18.** pocket veto

F when a president does not act on a bill and Congress adjourns

_____ **19.** representative

G an idea or suggestion for a new law

_____ **20.** senator

H a group of Congress members that discusses new bills

_____ **21.** session

I Congressional power over public officials who have committed crimes

Part D Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

22. Identify and explain three of Congress's important powers.

23. What happens when Congress impeaches a president or other high official?

24. Choose two Congressional committees. What are the duties of each?

25. What is the purpose of the elastic clause in the Constitution?



Chapter

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- The Constitution says that a candidate for president must be _____.
A a U.S. citizen **B** born a U.S. citizen **C** 30 years old **D** 25 years old
- Each state has the same number of electors as _____.
A citizens **B** members of Congress **C** senators **D** representatives
- The president's annual address to Congress and the nation is called the _____.
A State of the Union message **C** War Powers Act
B federal budget **D** Twenty-Second Amendment
- The president and Congress share the responsibility for _____.
A declaring war **C** appointing ambassadors
B defending the nation **D** carrying out the laws
- The Twenty-Fifth Amendment establishes _____.
A the Electoral College system **C** the date and time of the inauguration
B term limits on the president **D** how to fill a vacancy in the president's office

Part B Choose the name from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Al Gore | Franklin D. Roosevelt | George H.W. Bush | John F. Kennedy |
| Andrew Jackson | | Gerald Ford | Richard Nixon |

- _____ was assassinated while in office.
- The president who used his veto power more than any other was _____.
- _____ sent troops to Iraq with the approval of Congress, but without a declaration of war.
- Although _____ won the popular vote in 2000, he lost the electoral vote.
- The only man to serve as president without being elected was _____.
- The only president to be elected more than twice was _____.
- _____ was the only president to resign the office.



Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 5

Chapter 5

Part C Match the vocabulary word in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

Column 2

- _____ **13.** agency
- _____ **14.** ambassador
- _____ **15.** cabinet
- _____ **16.** campaign
- _____ **17.** commander in chief
- _____ **18.** diplomat
- _____ **19.** inauguration
- _____ **20.** polling place
- _____ **21.** secret ballot

- A** to work on getting elected to political office
- B** the ceremony in which the president takes office
- C** a place where people cast their votes
- D** the heads of the 15 executive departments who advise the president
- E** a division in the executive branch that serves a special purpose
- F** the president's title as head of the armed forces
- G** a person who manages relations between nations
- H** a way of voting in private
- I** a person who represents his or her nation in another country

Part D Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

22. List the main duties of the president's office.

23. How are a president and vice president elected?

24. What happens if the office of president becomes vacant?

25. Identify two Executive Office agencies you read about in Chapter 5. What are the duties of these agencies?

Chapter 6 Mastery Test A

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- The _____ Department is the only department whose leader is not called a secretary.
A Justice **B** Labor **C** State **D** Treasury
- The Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the _____ work to prevent criminals from counterfeiting money.
A Federal Bureau of Investigation **C** U.S. Marshal Service
B Secret Service **D** Justice Department
- The Department of _____ oversees the Head Start program for preschool children.
A Agriculture **C** Health and Human Services
B Education **D** the Interior
- The Department of Energy _____.
A builds efficient roads **C** maintains the Army Corps of Engineers
B helps cities with conservation **D** regulates the sale of fuel
- The _____ Department assigns patents and trademarks to inventors and products.
A Commerce **B** Interior **C** Transportation **D** Treasury

Part B Choose the department name from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Department of Agriculture | Department of Education | Department of State |
| Department of Commerce | Department of Labor | Department of Treasury |
| Department of Defense | | |

- The _____ issues passports to Americans traveling to other countries.
- The _____ supervises national banks.
- When farmers need help, they can turn to the _____.
- The Patent and Trademark Office is part of the _____.
- The _____ makes sure that all employers pay the minimum wage.
- The nation's military academies are run by the _____.
- The _____ oversees the nation's school system.



Chapter 6

Part C Match the vocabulary word in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ **13.** cabinet
- _____ **14.** consulate
- _____ **15.** counterfeit
- _____ **16.** discrimination
- _____ **17.** infrastructure
- _____ **18.** minimum wage
- _____ **19.** policy
- _____ **20.** secretary
- _____ **21.** trademark

Column 2

- A** the 15 executive department heads who advise the president
- B** the title of 14 of the 15 heads of the executive departments
- C** false or fake
- D** a name or symbol that identifies a product
- E** the lowest wage an employer can legally pay a worker
- F** unfair treatment based on race, sex, age, religion, or physical condition
- G** the building where the person who helps U.S. citizens in foreign countries works
- H** basic community services such as bridges, roads, and water
- I** the plan a country follows

Part D Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

22. What are the responsibilities of a cabinet member?

23. What are the major tasks of the Department of Transportation?

24. What does the Department of the Interior do?

25. Identify three major duties of the Department of Homeland Security.



Chapter 8

Part A Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. _____ are the only federal courts that use juries.
A Courts of appeals **B** District courts **C** Tax courts **D** Federal claims courts

2. _____ hear cases appealed from the Court of International Trade.
A Federal Claims Courts **C** Territorial Courts
B Courts of Customs and Patent Appeals **D** Tax Courts

3. Judges on the court of appeals _____.
A review the legal procedures involved in the original case **C** make a decision immediately after studying the case history
B pass the case to the Supreme Court **D** ask for new facts to be presented

4. If the case involves a(n) _____, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over it.
A lawyer **B** police officer **C** ambassador **D** foreign country

5. The Supreme Court made it illegal to segregate schools in _____.
A 1854 **B** 1896 **C** 1920 **D** 1954

Part B Match the word in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2.

Write the correct letter on each line.

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 6. appeal | A part of the United States, but not one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia |
| _____ 7. circuit | B to ask a higher court to review a case |
| _____ 8. defendant | C to break a law or rule |
| _____ 9. kidnap | D an assigned area or district |
| _____ 10. recess | E to carry someone off by force |
| _____ 11. sitting | F a public session held at the start of a Supreme Court case |
| _____ 12. territory | G a person accused of doing something that is not legal |
| _____ 13. violate | H a period of time during which justices study facts and briefs of the case |

Chapter 8

Part C Choose the word or words from the Word Bank that best complete each sentence.

14. The jury's duty is to discuss the evidence and reach a(n) _____, or decision.

15. The Sixteenth Amendment said that taxes did not have to be _____ among the states.

16. Before 1953, a policy of _____ kept the Supreme Court from interfering with decisions made by the president or Congress.

17. When it hears an appeal, a higher court can _____ the decision of the lower court.

18. _____ is the power and right to interpret and apply the law.

19. Chief Justice Warren believed the Court should practice _____.

20. A _____ is a short statement of the facts and points of the law of a case.

21. The Supreme Court's power to declare laws unconstitutional is called _____.

Word Bank

apportioned

brief

judicial
activismjudicial
restraintjudicial
review

jurisdiction

reverse

verdict

Part D Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

22. What type of courts use juries? What purpose does the jury serve?

23. What happens after a court of appeals reaches a decision?

24. When does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction over a case?

25. Describe what happens when the Supreme Court hears a case.

