



United States Government

Student Workbook



The Need for Rules and Laws

Directions Write the answers to the following questions.
Use complete sentences.

1. Describe the three types of places in which most people live.

2. Why do groups of people need rules and laws?

3. Why do families develop sets of rules that every family member agrees to live by?

4. How would you define a government?

5. What kinds of governments did early peoples form?

6. Why did governments begin to grow in size and power?

7. Give two reasons why the American colonists were unhappy under English rule.

8. What were two things the colonists considered when they began to design their new government?

9. Name two ancient civilizations whose governments helped to shape the United States government.

10. What were the strongest influences on those who designed the government of the United States?

Ancient Greece and Rome

Directions Complete each sentence with the correct word from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

Athens	consuls	forbid	Rome	veto
city-states	democracy	free	Senate	wealthy
civilizations	dictator	republic	slaves	women

- _____ took over the weak Greek city-states.
- The city-state of _____ had the best-run government in Greece.
- Rome's representative type of government was called a _____.
- The word _____ means rule by the people.
- Only _____ males were members of the Assembly in Greece.
- The _____ of Greece were always at war with each other.
- _____ men had more power than common people in Rome.
- Rome, like Greece, did not give slaves, _____, or young males a part in running the government.
- A _____ can rule any way he pleases.
- Rome did not allow _____ a part in running the government.
- Common people could _____ any law the Roman Senate made.
- Veto means to reject or _____.
- America borrowed many ideas from ancient _____.
- The _____ in Rome made rules and laws.
- In Rome, wealthy _____, or leaders, chose senators.

English History

Directions Match each term in Column 1 with its description in Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ 1. monarchy
- _____ 2. Magna Carta
- _____ 3. Parliament
- _____ 4. knights
- _____ 5. Petition of Right
- _____ 6. Henry II
- _____ 7. grand jury
- _____ 8. prison
- _____ 9. English Bill of Rights
- _____ 10. legislature
- _____ 11. jury
- _____ 12. nobles

Column 2

- A** the English ruler who appointed judges to travel throughout the country
- B** a group of people who makes laws in a country or state
- C** a single person or family that rules a nation
- D** a person must come before this group first if he or she is accused of committing a crime
- E** a group of citizens chosen in a court to listen to both sides of a case and make a decision
- F** this paper limited the king's power and granted rights to the common people
- G** according to the Magna Carta, no free man could be put in this place without a trial by his equals
- H** a group made up of a House of Commons and a House of Lords
- I** the House of Lords included church leaders and this group of people
- J** the House of Commons included common people and this group of people
- K** written in 1628 and listed things a king could not do
- L** passed during the rule of William and Mary and gave people certain rights



European Political Ideas

Directions Choose the name of the political philosopher who said each statement. Write the correct name on each line. Some names may be used more than once.

Word Bank

Blackstone

Locke

Montesquieu

Hobbes

Machiavelli

Tocqueville

1. People in the United States asked for and accepted basic laws. _____
2. The main purpose of government is to help the people maintain their liberty. _____
3. People have certain rights granted to them by nature. _____
4. A government should have only one ruling body. _____
5. The laws of a government must be written down. _____
6. The existence of a government will prevent war and conflict. _____
7. Natural rights include rights to life, liberty, and property. _____
8. A government must fight to protect its people. _____
9. Citizens can change a government if it fails to protect their rights. _____
10. The laws of a government must treat all citizens equally. _____
11. A government whose power is divided among its branches will allow its citizens to live freely. _____
12. Sometimes a king must deal dishonestly with his subjects. _____
13. People agree to form government to protect their natural rights. _____
14. A government should be divided into three branches, each with its own powers. _____
15. When a government protects its citizens, they will remain loyal to it. _____

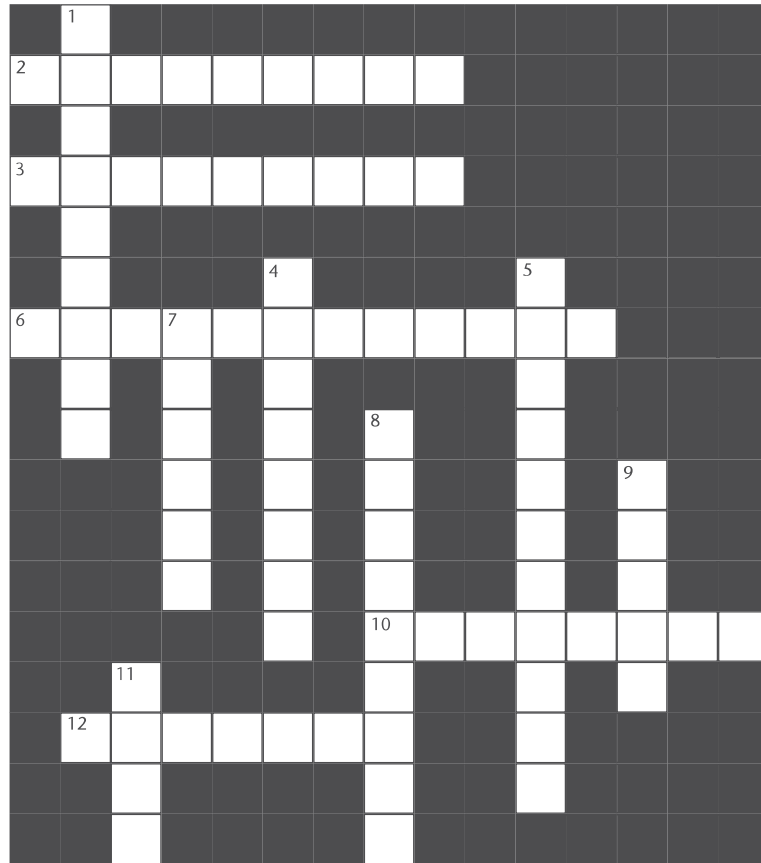


American Government Puzzle

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

Word Bank

Connecticut
constitution
democracy
ideas
Jamestown
Mayflower
newspaper
Pilgrims
Puritans
school
vote
worship



Across

2. The _____ Compact was written by the Pilgrims on their ship.
3. The Pilgrims were the first colonists who had ideas about _____.
6. A _____ is a written plan for setting up a government.
10. _____ would not allow people in their colony to worship as they pleased.
12. Today, people have the right to _____ as they please.

Down

1. The _____ colony first elected assembly representatives.
4. The _____ left England to avoid belonging to the Church of England.
5. The first constitution was written in _____.
7. A _____ is a public system set up with tax money.
8. John Peter Zenger was a _____ publisher.
9. The Constitution of 1787 took many _____ from early colonial constitutions.
11. The Pilgrims could _____ for their leaders.



Putting Events in Order

Part A Directions Rewrite these events in the order in which they happened.

- The Stamp Act forced colonists to pay taxes on printed material.
- The Declaration of Independence was sent to the king of England.
- The Second Continental Congress began running the country.
- The First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

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

Word Bank

free	grievances	political
George III	independent	ruled

5. The Declaration of Independence told the English king that the colonists did not want to be _____ by England.
6. The middle section of the Declaration lists _____ the colonists had against the king of England, _____.
7. The last part of the Declaration says that the colonists want to be _____ and _____.
8. The last part of the Declaration also states that the colonists are absolved, or free, from all _____ connections with England.

Vocabulary Match-Up

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

Column 1

- _____ 1. delegate
- _____ 2. financial
- _____ 3. justice
- _____ 4. revise
- _____ 5. treaty

Column 2

- A** having to do with money
- B** a person chosen to speak or act for a group
- C** fair and equal treatment under the law
- D** an agreement between two or more states or nations
- E** to make changes that bring something up to date

Part B Directions Identify each of the following and explain its importance in creating the American government. Use complete sentences.

6. Second Continental Congress _____

7. Articles of Confederation _____

8. Constitutional Convention _____

9. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania _____

10. 1787 _____

The Constitutional Convention

Directions Write the answers to the following questions.
Use complete sentences.

1. What was the purpose of the Constitutional Convention?

2. Describe the group of delegates who attended the Convention.

3. Why did the delegates want the Convention to be held in private, behind guarded doors?

4. Why were the delegates not in favor of a unitary system of government?

5. Name two characteristics that all delegates agreed the new government must have.

6. What rights and powers do states in a federal government have?

7. What was the Virginia Plan of government?

8. What was the New Jersey Plan of government?

9. What two things did the Virginia and New Jersey Plans have in common?

10. What plan did the delegates decide to use?

Making Compromises

Directions Write the answers to the following questions.
Use complete sentences.

1. What happens when a compromise is made?

2. Under the Connecticut Compromise, how would the states be represented in the federal government?

3. What was the Three-Fifths Compromise?




4. Who would control interstate trade?

5. Who would control trade between the United States and foreign nations?

6. Why was September 17, 1787, an important day?

Limits of the Branches of Government

Directions Use the information from the chart and Chapter 2 to complete these statements.

Limits of the Branches of Government		
<p>Presidential Limits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congress can remove the president by impeachment. 2. Congress can pass a bill even if the president vetoes it. 3. Congress must approve how money is spent. 4. Only Congress can declare war. 	<p>Congressional Limits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The president can veto (disapprove) bills of Congress. 2. The Supreme Court can say a law is unfair. 	<p>Judicial Limits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The president appoints federal judges. 2. Congress must approve the president's appointments of judges. 3. Congress can remove a judge. 

1. One of the limits _____ can place on the president concerns how _____ is spent.
2. Congress can remove the president by _____.
3. The three branches of government are the _____ branch, the _____ branch, and the _____ branch.
4. Only _____ can remove a judge from office.
5. The Supreme Court can decide if a law is _____.
6. The president can _____ (disapprove) the bills of Congress.
7. Only _____ can declare war.
8. If the president vetoes a bill, it can still be _____ by Congress.
9. The _____ appoints federal judges, and Congress must _____ them.
10. The _____ placed on the branches of government never allow one branch to become too powerful.

Finish That Thought

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

Word Bank

amendments	governments	Patrick Henry
the Bill of Rights	judicial branch	Publius
checks and balances	New York	rule of law
Federalists		

1. The _____ supported the Constitution because it provided for a strong central government.
2. _____, the author of the *Federalist Papers*, was really three people: Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay.
3. *The Federalist, No. 10* explained how _____ worked.
4. *The Federalist, No. 51* discussed the principle of _____.
5. *The Federalist, No. 78* explained the importance of _____.
6. The _____ is a principle stating that all government leaders must act according to the Constitution.
7. _____ was a famous Anti-Federalist who did not want the central government to be too powerful.
8. The Federalists agreed to add _____ to the Constitution, because it did not yet protect people's basic rights.
9. This addition to the Constitution is called _____.
10. _____ became the first capital of the United States in 1790.

The Preamble and Articles I, II, III, and IV

Part A Directions Use the words in the Word Bank to complete the Preamble to the Constitution. Fill in each blank with the correct word.

Word Bank

America	justice	union
Constitution	liberty	United States
defense	ordain	welfare
domestic		

We the people of the **1.** _____ in order to form a more perfect **2.** _____, establish **3.** _____, insure **4.** _____ tranquility, provide for the common **5.** _____, promote the general **6.** _____, and secure the blessings of **7.** _____ to ourselves and our posterity, do **8.** _____ and establish this **9.** _____ for the United States of **10.** _____.

Part B Directions Read these statements from the first four articles of the Constitution. Decide which article of the Constitution each statement comes from. Write *I, II, III,* or *IV* on the line.

- _____ **11.** “All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress . . .”
- _____ **12.** “The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court . . .”
- _____ **13.** Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
- _____ **14.** “Executive power shall be vested in a President . . .”
- _____ **15.** States are required to honor one another’s laws.

Articles V, VI, and VII

Directions Answer these questions about Articles V (Five), VI (Six), and VII (Seven) of the Constitution. Write the correct answer on each line.

1. How many states had to vote to approve the ratification of the Constitution? _____
2. Which article tells about making amendments to the Constitution? _____
3. Which article explains why amendments are made to the Constitution? _____
4. Which article states that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land? _____
5. How many amendments have been added to the Constitution? _____
6. Which amendment was the only amendment approved by the state conventions? _____
7. How many states had to hold conventions to ratify the Constitution? _____
8. Which article tells how the ratification of the Constitution will take place? _____
9. Which article tells who is required to support and obey the Constitution? _____
10. What size majority vote is needed in both houses for Congress to approve an amendment? _____

The First Amendment

Directions Explain the meaning of each part of the First Amendment. Then give one example of something you can do and be protected by the First Amendment. Use complete sentences.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion,
or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

1. Meaning: _____

2. Example: _____

Congress shall make no law prohibiting the freedom of speech.

3. Meaning: _____

4. Example: _____

Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press.

5. Meaning: _____

6. Example: _____

Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble.

7. Meaning: _____

8. Example: _____

Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people to petition
the government for redress of grievances.

9. Meaning: _____

10. Example: _____

The Bill of Rights

Directions The statements below are about the Bill of Rights—the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. Write the number of the correct amendment on each line. You will use some of the numbers more than once.

- _____ 1. A judge must set a reasonable bail for an accused person.
- _____ 2. People cannot be forced to house soldiers in peacetime.
- _____ 3. All powers not listed in the Constitution remain with the states or the people.
- _____ 4. Citizens may worship as they choose.
- _____ 5. Police and other authority figures cannot seize private property.
- _____ 6. Bail and punishment must fit a crime.
- _____ 7. People enjoy rights not directly listed by the Constitution.
- _____ 8. Police cannot search private property without a warrant granted by the courts.
- _____ 9. A civil lawsuit over more than \$20 must be heard by a jury.
- _____ 10. States must protect and defend their citizens.
- _____ 11. A person accused of a crime has the right to a speedy public trial.
- _____ 12. It is illegal to install a listening device in someone's home without a court order.
- _____ 13. Anyone accused of a capital crime must be brought before a grand jury.
- _____ 14. The right to a fair trial includes the right to bring in witnesses on one's own behalf.
- _____ 15. People have the right to keep and bear arms.



Changes to the Constitution

Directions Write one or two sentences to explain the meaning of each amendment listed below. Use complete sentences.

1. The Eleventh Amendment

2. The Twelfth Amendment

3. The Thirteenth Amendment

4. The Fourteenth Amendment

5. The Fifteenth Amendment



United States Constitution

Directions Read each clue. Choose the word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

1. The _____ Amendment ended the poll tax.
2. The Twenty-First Amendment ended _____.
3. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the _____ to vote.
4. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment set the _____ age at 18.
5. The day the president takes office is _____ 20.
6. A president is limited to _____ elected terms.
7. Prohibition was the ending of the making and selling of _____ beverages.
8. The Seventeenth Amendment provided for the direct election of _____.
9. Congress may pass _____ tax laws.
10. The Twenty-Fifth Amendment decided who would be qualified to fill the office of _____ and vice president.

Word Bank

alcoholic
income
January
president
Prohibition
right
senators
Twenty-Fourth
two
voting

1.	_____	-	_____
	2.		_____
		3.	_____
	4.		_____
5.	_____		_____
		-	
		6.	_____
	7.		_____
8.	_____		_____
	9.		_____
10.	_____		_____

There were _____ years between 1870 and the year the next amendment was passed.



About the Congress

Directions Choose a word from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

Word Bank

Congress	federal	majority	senators
Constitution	House	official	voting
elected	legislative	Senate	women

1. The men and _____ of Congress are elected by the voters in their own state.
2. The people who work in the Senate are called _____.
3. The smaller part of the Congress is called the _____.
4. The part of Congress with the most members is the _____ of Representatives.
5. To win more than half the votes in an election is to win by a(n) _____.
6. The _____ set up our Congress.
7. The _____ branch of the federal government makes the laws.
8. The members of Congress are _____ by the voters in their own states.
9. A person who holds an office is called a(n) _____.
10. Members of Congress decide which bills are good by _____ for them.
11. The national government, or _____ government, has the power to run the whole country.
12. The lawmaking body of our country is called _____.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

Directions Fill the chart with these steps. Write the steps in the order a new bill must go through to become a law.

- If committee approves, placed on House or Senate calendar
- Introduced in House or Senate
- If president signs, becomes law
- Committee decides to consider or to drop
- President signs or vetoes
- Referred to a standing committee
- If approved by majority, sent to other house of Congress
- If considered, goes to subcommittee and back to committee
- If both houses approve, sent to the president
- Read and debated in House or Senate

1. _____ _____ _____	→	2. _____ _____ _____	→	3. _____ _____ _____
↓				
4. _____ _____ _____	→			5. _____ _____ _____
↓				
6. _____ _____ _____	→	7. _____ _____ _____	→	8. _____ _____ _____
↓				
9. _____ _____ _____	→			10. _____ _____ _____

Finding the Meaning

Directions Read each statement. Choose the best meaning from the box for the underlined word. Write the meaning on the line.

1. The Constitution has given Congress the power to do many things for the whole nation.

2. Congress decides how new states may be admitted to the United States.

3. Although the Constitution has given Congress many powers, it also has put limits on what the Congress may do.

4. Congress has the power to defend the nation against all enemies.

5. Congress controls the daily functions of the government.

6. Congress decides on requirements for people from other countries to become citizens.

7. The Constitution limits the power of Congress.

8. The “elastic clause” in the Constitution makes Congress able to do things not mentioned in the Constitution.

9. The Supreme Court can tell Congress if a law goes against the Constitution.

10. Congress cannot take away the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

- The right to take action, or the right to decide
- Rules that restrict
- Flexible
- Protected
- To protect from attack or harm
- Permitted to enter
- Lawmaking body
- Operations expected of a group
- A quality that is needed
- Highest court in the land



The Presidency

Directions Write the answers to the following questions.
Use complete sentences.

1. What is the executive branch of the government?

2. Who leads the executive branch?

3. What does the Constitution say about the executive branch?

4. How has the office of the presidency changed over the years?

5. What is the president's main responsibility?

6. Who works with the president to carry out his or her duties?

7. What are the vice president's main responsibilities?

8. What does the president's staff of advisers do?



Electing the President

Directions Explain how each of the following relates to a presidential election.
Use complete sentences.

1. Tuesday after the first Monday in November _____

2. campaign _____

3. polling place _____

4. secret ballot _____

5. Electoral College _____

6. popular vote _____

7. 270 _____

8. *Bush v. Gore* _____

9. January 20 _____

10. oath of office _____

Duties of the President

Directions Here are some duties a president might perform.
Write each duty on the lines after the correct role.

Presidential Duties:

- Meets with troubled foreign nations
- Appoints a new ambassador to Ireland
- Helps to keep peace
- Meets the prime minister in London
- Sends troops to end a riot
- Names an adviser from his political party
- Puts one of his party's ideas into action
- Greets Chinese diplomats at the White House
- Suggests a new law to Congress
- Meets with military leaders
- Signs a bill from the Congress
- Delivers the State of the Union message

Presidential Roles:

1. Commander in chief _____

2. Chief diplomat _____

3. Chief legislator _____

4. Political party leader _____

5. World leader _____

People Who Assist the President

Directions Choose the correct term from the Word Bank to complete the sentences. Write the correct answer on each line. Some answers will be used more than once.

Word Bank

Office of Management and Budget

White House Office

Council of Economic Advisers

Council on Environmental Quality

National Security Council

Cabinet

1. Assistants such as the press secretary, speech writers, and the White House counsel are part of the _____.
2. The CIA (Central Intelligence Agency), which is concerned about our country's security, reports its findings to the _____.
3. The yearly budget is prepared by the _____.
4. Information about the nation's economy comes from the _____.
5. The condition of the country's environment is reported to the president by the _____.
6. Suggestions for improvements in the executive branch are made by the _____.
7. The heads of the 15 executive departments who offer advice to the president make up the _____.
8. Special assistants who advise the president about foreign policy and defense are part of the _____.
9. The group that reports to the president about money matters and suggests needed programs is the _____.
10. Agents working in all parts of the world report their findings to the _____.



Cabinet Departments

Directions Write one or two sentences to explain the duties and responsibilities of each executive department.

1. Department of Commerce _____

2. Department of Defense _____

3. Department of Education _____

4. Department of Homeland Security _____

5. Department of the Interior _____

6. Department of Justice _____

7. Department of Labor _____

8. Department of State _____

9. Department of Transportation _____

10. Department of the Treasury _____



Departmental Duties

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

Word Bank

ambassador	consul	foreign policy	passport
attorney general	counterfeit	marshal	postage stamps
bonds	federal	money	taxes

1. The State Department helps to create _____.
2. _____ is the title given to a person who works for the State Department in a foreign country.
3. A(n) _____ is a representative sent to help U.S. citizens in foreign countries.
4. To travel to a foreign country, you need a(n) _____.
5. The Internal Revenue Service collects _____ from individuals and businesses.
6. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing produces _____, _____, and _____.
7. The Secret Service enforces laws against making _____ money.
8. The _____ heads the Justice Department.
9. The FBI carries out investigations when a(n) _____ law is broken.
10. A(n) _____ protects the federal courts and transports federal prisoners.

Match the Department

Directions Match each agency in Column 1 with its correct description in Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ 1. Census Bureau
- _____ 2. Employment and Training Administration
- _____ 3. Employment Standards Administration
- _____ 4. National Institute of Standards and Technology
- _____ 5. Natural Resources Conservation Service
- _____ 6. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- _____ 7. Patent and Trademark Office
- _____ 8. National Weather Service

Column 2

- A** lends money to farmers
- B** counts the number of U.S. citizens every 10 years
- C** protects inventors and creators of new products and ideas
- D** gathers and broadcasts information about storms and earthquakes
- E** sees that manufactured goods are the required size, weight, and quality
- F** makes sure that businesses obey minimum wage laws
- G** inspects businesses to be sure that working conditions are safe
- H** helps people find jobs and manages unemployment insurance



More About the Cabinet

Directions Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The Defense Department headquarters is in the (Pentagon, White House).
2. The (Army Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy) sees that rivers and harbors are maintained.
3. The (Military, Naval) Academy is in Annapolis, Maryland.
4. The Air Force Academy is in (Colorado Springs, West Point).
5. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is in charge of (improving harbors, water conservation).
6. The (Air Force, Federal Aviation Administration) is part of the Department of Transportation.
7. The (Department of Energy, Food and Drug Administration) helps conserve supplies of oil and natural gas.
8. The Head Start program is part of the Department of (Education, Health and Human Services).
9. The Department of (Homeland Security, Transportation) helps protect roads and bridges in communities.
10. The Department of (Defense, Veterans' Affairs) manages military hospitals and cemeteries.

The Federal Bureaucracy

Directions Write the word or words from the Word Bank that best complete each sentence.

Word Bank

administrates	Congress	judicial branch	report
agencies	executive	president	second
bureaucracy	departments	pyramid	

1. The office of the president, the executive departments, and the independent agencies make up the federal _____.
2. A diagram of the federal bureaucracy might look like a(n) _____.
3. The _____ is in charge of the entire federal bureaucracy.
4. The _____ are in charge of the independent agencies.
5. _____ must approve the president's appointments to the executive departments and the independent agencies.
6. Each agency must file a(n) _____ with Congress once or twice a year.
7. The _____ can review decisions Congress and the president make about the agencies.
8. _____ are at the bottom of the pyramid but are the largest part of the government.
9. Each part of the bureaucracy _____, or manages, the federal government.
10. The president's cabinet is part of the _____ level of the pyramid.

Regulatory Commissions

Directions Write the answers to the following questions.
Use complete sentences.

1. What is a regulatory commission?

2. What is the purpose of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC)?

3. How does the FTC carry out its mission?

4. What was the first independent agency Congress created?

5. Why did Congress establish the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)?

6. What are the NRC's important duties?

7. List the two main purposes of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

8. Write three examples of products the Consumer Product Safety Commission judges for their safety.

9. What does the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) do?

10. What is the FCC's role during a national emergency?

Executive Agencies

Directions Write the letter of the correct agency in Column 2 next to each task or responsibility in Column 1. You will use each letter more than once.

Column 1

- _____ 1. Pays for health care for people over age 65
- _____ 2. Enforces laws dealing with air pollution and water pollution
- _____ 3. Insures the money people deposit in banks
- _____ 4. Enforces laws dealing with items sent through the U.S. mail
- _____ 5. Helps develop peaceful uses for outer space
- _____ 6. Sends volunteers to other countries to teach languages, engineering, and farming skills
- _____ 7. Pays money to retired and disabled workers
- _____ 8. Repays a person's money up to a certain amount if a bank fails
- _____ 9. Performs experiments for industry and medicine
- _____ 10. Protects the nation's air and water quality
- _____ 11. Organizes shuttle missions to explore outer space
- _____ 12. Makes grants to artists, writers, and arts institutions
- _____ 13. Operates and protects the nation's mail service
- _____ 14. Tries to bring about peace and friendship between the United States and other countries
- _____ 15. Encourages the development of American art and literature

Column 2

- A** Environmental Protection Agency
- B** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- C** National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- D** National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities
- E** Peace Corps
- F** Social Security Administration
- G** United States Postal Service



The Federal Courts

Part A Directions Write one or two sentences to describe the types of cases each federal court handles.

1. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals _____

2. Court of International Trade _____

3. Federal Claims Court _____

4. Tax Court _____

5. U.S. Territorial Courts _____

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

Word Bank

defendant disobey violate
disagreement territories

6. In a trial, the jury decides if a _____ is guilty.
7. The Supreme Court listens to cases that _____ the federal law.
8. A _____, or quarrel, between states may also be heard in a federal court.
9. People who live in _____ of the United States have their own courts.
10. It is against the law for a person to _____ any part of the Constitution.



Courts of Appeals

Directions Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

1. What can an accused person do if he or she feels that the trial was not fair?

2. When did Congress set up the United States courts of appeal?

3. What two kinds of appeals do these courts agree to hear?

4. How many circuits are there in the U.S. judicial system?

5. Over what area of the United States does the 9th Circuit have control?

6. Over what area of the United States does the Federal Circuit have control?

7. What is the minimum number of judges on a circuit court?

8. What do the circuit judges do when they receive a case?

9. What happens if the judges decide that the original trial was not fair?

10. What happens if the accused person is not satisfied with the circuit court's decision?



The Supreme Court

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

Word Bank

appealed	final	powerful
apportionment	justices	Senate
challenge	majority	Thomas Jefferson
Constitution	opinion	unconstitutional

1. Someone has to _____ the law involved in a case before it goes to the Supreme Court.
2. If a law is ruled _____, it is no longer used.
3. Decisions of the Supreme Court are _____ and cannot be _____.
4. The judges of the Supreme Court are called _____.
5. Decisions in the Supreme Court are reached by a(n) _____ vote.
6. A(n) _____ is a carefully worded statement by the justices about a decision.
7. Some Supreme Court decisions have even changed the _____.
8. The Sixteenth Amendment says that Congress is allowed to tax incomes without _____ among the states.
9. Some Americans, including _____, thought the Supreme Court was becoming too _____ because it could decide if a law was unconstitutional.
10. The _____ must approve the president's selections for the Supreme Court.



The Country Grows

Part A Directions Choose the number or date from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

<i>Word Bank</i>		
5	1788	1959
13	1845	

1. In _____, Texas became a state.
2. Alaska and Hawaii both joined the United States in _____.
3. The Constitution went into effect in _____.
4. At that time, there were only _____ states.
5. All but _____ states were admitted to the country before 1900.

Part B Directions A territory is a region controlled by the United States. A commonwealth rules itself but is united with the United States. Write *C* if the place listed below is a commonwealth. Write *T* if it is a territory.

- _____ 6. American Samoa
- _____ 7. Guam
- _____ 8. Northern Mariana Islands
- _____ 9. Puerto Rico
- _____ 10. Virgin Islands

State Government

Part A Directions Write one or two sentences to describe each part of a state constitution.

1. Preamble

2. Bill of Rights

3. Organization of the government

4. Election rules

5. Amendments

Part B Directions States share certain powers with the federal government.

Other powers are given to the states and not to the federal government.

If the power is reserved to the states, write *R*. If it is shared by

both the states and the federal government, write *S*.

_____ **6.** Collecting taxes

_____ **7.** Running elections

_____ **8.** Establishing banks

_____ **9.** Regulating trade within a state

_____ **10.** Licensing professional workers

_____ **11.** Protecting citizens' rights

_____ **12.** Enforcing laws

_____ **13.** Establishing schools

_____ **14.** Spending money for
citizens' welfare

_____ **15.** Making laws



State Budgets

Directions Write the answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

1. About how much money will you find in a typical state's budget?

2. What are some of the services states pay for out of their budgets?

3. What three types of taxes do states collect?

4. About what percent of a state's budget comes from personal income tax?

5. What is a sales tax? What kinds of items have a sales tax attached?

6. When does the federal government give the states money?

7. What rules must states follow to use money that comes from the federal government?

8. What are five types of fees that states collect from people and businesses?



State Expenses

Directions Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A state's largest expense is usually its (educational system, police department).
2. States spend most of their school budget on (colleges and universities, elementary and secondary schools).
3. (Local officials, State officials) decide how many days the school term will last each year.
4. States require (restaurant workers, school children) to have health exams.
5. The (National Guard, police department) provides local military protection in emergencies.
6. (Police departments, Regulatory agencies) watch over safety standards and working conditions in factories and other workplaces.
7. The states use (federal grants, state and local taxes) to pay for their public school systems.
8. Salaries and benefits for state employees come from the (general administration, public utilities) budget.
9. The state requires (restaurant workers, teachers) to meet certain educational standards.
10. States employ (hundreds, thousands) of people to provide services to their citizens.

The State Legislature

Part A Directions Write a sentence using each word. Show that you understand the meaning of the word as it is used in Chapter 9.

1. State legislature

2. Voting district

3. Session

4. Committee of the state legislature

5. Presiding leader

Part B Directions The statements below are steps needed for a bill to become a law. Arrange the steps in the order in which they happen. Use 1 for the first step and 5 for the final step. Write the correct number on each line.

_____ 6. A committee studies the bill, possibly amending or rewriting parts of it.

_____ 7. The bill is sent to the governor for approval or veto.

_____ 8. A member of the state legislature introduces a bill.

_____ 9. The committee presents the bill to the house for a vote.

_____ 10. The bill is approved by both houses.



The Executive Branch

Directions Read each executive power. Then choose the official from the Word Bank who holds each power. Write the correct official on each line. You will use each title more than once.

Word Bank

attorney general

lieutenant

state treasurer

comptroller

governor

superintendent of

governor

secretary of state

public instruction

1. Collects taxes due to the state _____
2. Publishes laws passed by the state _____
3. Often serves as leader of the state senate _____
4. Sets state qualifications for teachers _____
5. Pardons prisoners in certain cases _____
6. Pays bills owed by the state _____
7. Works with the board of education _____
8. Serves as commander in chief of the state militia _____
9. Serves as chief legal officer of the state _____
10. Controls state spending _____
11. Keeps financial records for the state _____
12. Serves as the second most important official in the state _____
13. Advises the governor on legal matters _____
14. Oversees much of the state's official business _____
15. Presides at important ceremonies _____

State Government Organization

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

1. Our country grew after the _____ went into effect.
2. Each state has its own _____ but is still under the rule of the federal government.
3. The _____ branch of the state government makes the laws.
4. The _____ branch is made up of departments and agencies.
5. The _____ is head of the executive branch of state government.
6. The _____ branch explains the laws and punishes those who break the laws.
7. A state's _____ tax is an important source of income.
8. Many of the states have a personal income _____.
9. A state may also receive a federal _____.
10. A large portion of state money is spent on public _____.
11. States offer financial assistance to qualified _____.
12. A state police force provides protection and _____ in crime prevention.

Word Bank

- assists
- Constitution
- education
- executive
- government
- governor
- grant
- judicial
- legislative
- people
- sales
- tax

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

There are 50 states in the _____.

All About Counties

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

Word Bank

auditor
clerk

district attorney
sheriff

treasurer

1. The _____ carries out court orders, arrests people who break the law, and looks after the county jail.
2. The _____ keeps records of births, deaths, and marriages in the county. This official also keeps copies of deeds to property.
3. The _____ is in charge of the money collected and spent by the county.
4. The _____ examines county financial records and sees that they are correct.
5. The _____ brings legal action against people who have violated county or state laws.

Part B Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

6. What determines the type of local government within each state?

7. What is a county?

8. What is a county seat?

9. What are the duties of the county board?

10. What is zoning? How is land usually zoned?

Your Local Government

Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

1. What are four examples of the services provided by city governments?

2. Why does a city need a city charter?

3. What are the three types of taxes that most cities collect?

4. How are these taxes determined?

5. Besides taxes, what are a city's other sources of income?

6. What are the three types of city governments?

7. What is the difference between a mayor and a city manager?

8. How are New England towns governed?

9. What is the difference between a New England town government and a township government?

10. Describe the government of a village or borough.



The Democratic and Republican Parties

Directions Each statement describes either the Republican or the Democratic party. Read each statement carefully. Then write *Republican* or *Democratic* on the line to tell which party each statement describes.

1. This party was in power between 1941 and 1953. _____
2. This party began because it was against slavery. _____
3. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States as a candidate of this party. _____
4. Andrew Jackson was the first leader of this new party. _____
5. Begun in 1854, this party was a combination of several groups. _____
6. After the Civil War, many Northerners supported this party. _____
7. The real beginning of this party was in 1827 when Andrew Jackson left the party that Thomas Jefferson started. _____
8. The Democratic-Republican Party changed its name to this political party. _____
9. After the Civil War, many Southerners supported this party. _____
10. The political party in power between 1981 and 1993. _____

Minor Parties

Directions Match each term in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2.
Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ 1. coalition
- _____ 2. Libertarian party
- _____ 3. minor party
- _____ 4. multiparty
- _____ 5. nominate
- _____ 6. Progressive party
- _____ 7. Socialist party
- _____ 8. Socialist Labor party
- _____ 9. third party
- _____ 10. two-party system

Column 2

- A** a system with more than two major political parties
- B** a group of several political parties
- C** a political party without enough voter support to gain control of the government
- D** to select someone for a job or office
- E** a party in favor of changing the government
- F** a party that exists for a period of time in a nation that usually has a two-party system
- G** the type of political party system found in the United States and Great Britain
- H** a party in favor of equal distribution of wealth
- I** a party in favor of workers controlling business
- J** a party in favor of limited government



All About Political Parties

Directions Match each term in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

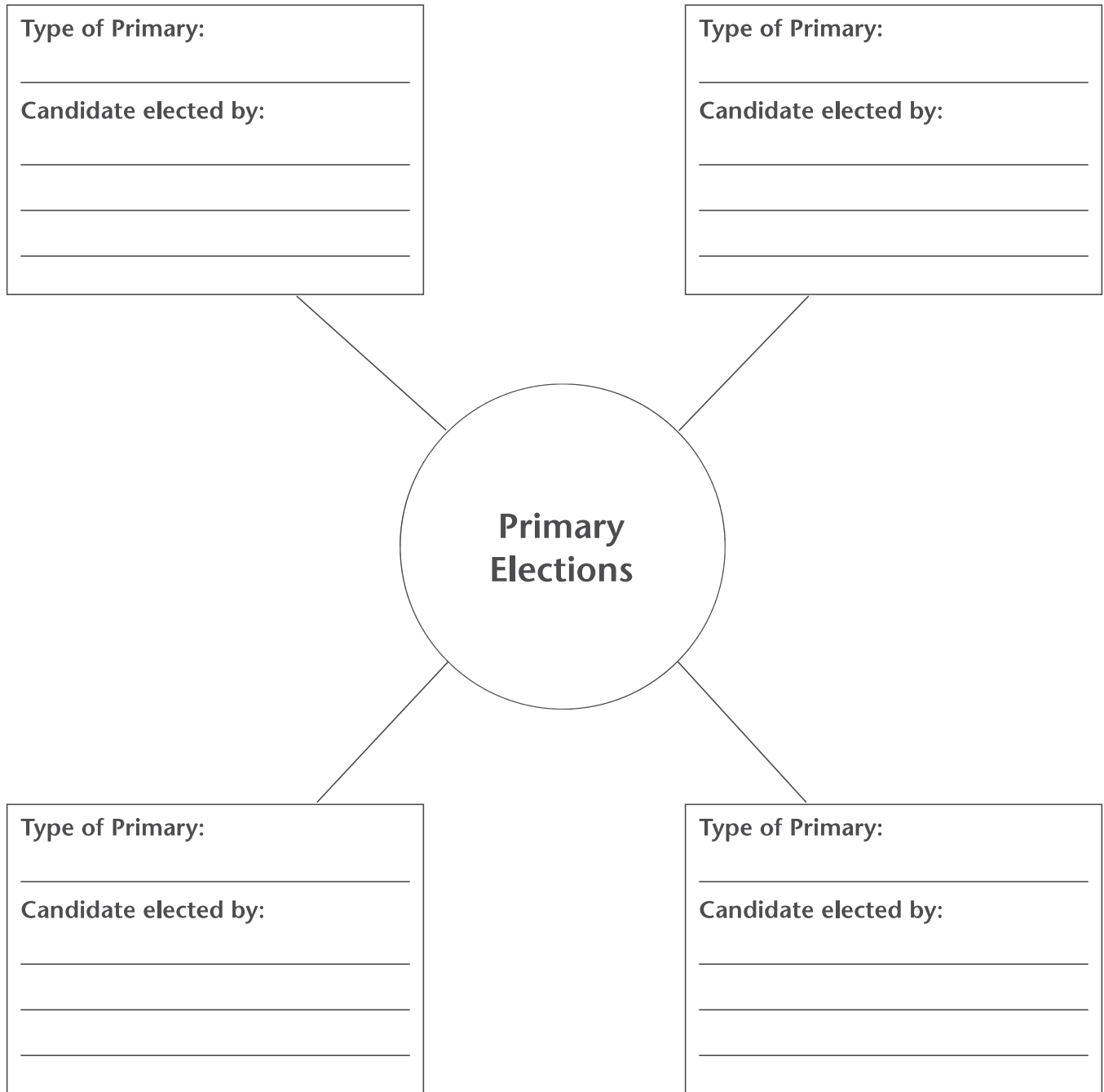
- _____ 1. candidate
- _____ 2. conservative
- _____ 3. constituent
- _____ 4. convention
- _____ 5. fund raiser
- _____ 6. incumbent
- _____ 7. liberal
- _____ 8. opposition party
- _____ 9. platform
- _____ 10. platform committee

Column 2

- A** one who does not like change
- B** one whose political views are open to change
- C** a statement of the ideas, policies, and beliefs of a political party
- D** a person who holds an office
- E** an activity held to raise money
- F** a member of an office holder's voting district
- G** the minority party in the government
- H** a meeting where party members nominate candidates for president and vice president
- I** the group of people that decides on the party's ideas, policies, and beliefs
- J** a person who is running for office

It's of Primary Importance

Directions Use the chart below to organize the different types of primary elections. At the top of each box, write one of the types of primary elections. Then describe how candidates are elected.



Conventional Order

Directions Number the events below in the order in which they happen at a political convention. Use 1 for the first event and 10 for the final event.

- _____ **1.** Speeches and demonstrations start the nominating process of the presidential candidate.
- _____ **2.** If no candidate receives a majority vote, a second ballot is called.
- _____ **3.** The convention delegates and alternates are chosen.
- _____ **4.** The nominated candidates give acceptance speeches.
- _____ **5.** The party chair calls for a vote for the presidential nominee.
- _____ **6.** The national committee chair calls the convention to order.
- _____ **7.** The candidates continue to campaign throughout the country.
- _____ **8.** The political party chooses a city where it will hold its convention.
- _____ **9.** The presidential candidate selects a running mate.
- _____ **10.** The keynote address is given.

The Campaign Staff

Directions Choose the campaign worker from the Word Bank that fits the description. Write the correct name on each line.

Word Bank

campaign manager

media director

press secretary

fund raiser

poll taker

treasurer

Candidate

1. Plans and runs the campaign

1. _____

2. Handles contacts with news media

2. _____

3. Seeks money contributions

3. _____

4. Pays the bills of the campaign

4. _____

5. Directs advertising and publicity

5. _____

6. Conducts surveys to see how popular the candidate is

6. _____



Your Civic Duty

Directions Circle the term in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. The United States has a (higher, lower) voter turnout than most democratic nations.
2. All U.S. citizens who are at least (18, 21) years old have the right to vote.
3. No one can be denied the right to vote because of (age, race).
4. A (school, shopping mall) is a common polling place.
5. Today, Americans vote by (marking a ballot, raising their hands).
6. An (absentee, electronic) ballot must be filled out and mailed in before election day.
7. Some states allow people to register to vote when they apply for a (driver's license, home loan).
8. A citizen who votes regularly is a(n) (active, registered) voter.
9. In the United States, voter turnout is higher in (local, national) elections.
10. Every 10 years, a(n) (census, election) counts the number of U.S. citizens.
11. Changing the borders of a voting area is called (gerrymandering, redistricting).
12. Drawing district boundaries that favor the party in power is called (gerrymandering, redistricting).



Voting on the Issues

Part A Directions Choose the word or words from the Word Bank that match each description.

Word Bank

compulsory referendum

optional referendum

recall

initiative

petition referendum

referendum

1. Voting to remove a public official from office _____
2. The act of submitting a matter to direct vote _____
3. Voting on a law that citizens have signed a petition against _____
4. Proposing a law through a petition and voting on it _____
5. An issue that is required to be sent to voters for approval or rejection _____
6. A proposed law that legislatures send to voters willingly _____

Part B Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

7. Which is the only state that can change its constitution without voter approval?

8. How do citizens get an initiative started?

9. Why might citizens want a recall?

10. What type of issue is usually voted on by optional referendum?

Choose the Best Meaning

Directions Read each sentence. Choose the best meaning from the box for each underlined word. Write the correct meaning on each line.

- The act of punishing people for their religious or political beliefs
- People who come to live in a new country
- Protection or shelter
- People who flee from their countries to a safer place
- A shortage of food so severe that people may starve
- Assigned numbers
- State of belonging to certain countries

1. Over the years, many immigrants have come to the United States to escape mistreatment in their native countries.

2. Religious persecution has caused many people to leave their countries.

3. Immigrants sought refuge in a new country.

4. Churches often help refugees find work and lodging.

5. Many Irish people came to this country when there was a famine in Ireland.

6. People of different European nationalities left to escape hard economic times.

7. The United States has set quotas on the number of people who can come to the United States.



Becoming a Citizen by Naturalization

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

Word Bank

alien	English	Homeland Security
Allegiance	five	naturalization
citizen	government	political asylum
18	history	

1. A(n) _____ is a person who lives in a country but is a citizen of another country.
2. To apply for U.S. citizenship, a person must be at least _____ years old.
3. Usually, a person must have lived in the United States for _____ years before they can apply for U.S. citizenship.
4. _____ is the act of giving full citizenship to a person born in another country.
5. Aliens must take an Oath of _____ to the United States before becoming citizens.
6. One rule for citizenship is that a person must be able to read, write, and speak _____.
7. A person applying for U.S. citizenship must also pass a test about United States _____ and _____.
8. The Department of _____ makes the decisions about U.S. citizenship.
9. The United States offers _____ to people who are being harmed by their own country or government.
10. A person who wants to become a U.S. _____ must promise not to support any other government.



Rights and Responsibilities

Part A Directions Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. To protect their own rights, citizens should (encourage others to vote, volunteer in civic groups).
2. All U.S. citizens are equal (in talent and intelligence, in the eyes of the law).
3. All citizens have (civic, political) duties to obey the law and serve on juries.
4. The (Sixth, Sixteenth) Amendment requires all individuals to pay their taxes.
5. Today, most U.S. military troops (volunteer, are drafted) for service.
6. Political duties include (voting in elections, obeying laws).

Part B Directions The First Amendment gives citizens certain rights. However, these rights also have limits. Write a sentence to describe one limit for each of the following rights.

7. Freedom of religion

8. Freedom of speech

9. Freedom of assembly

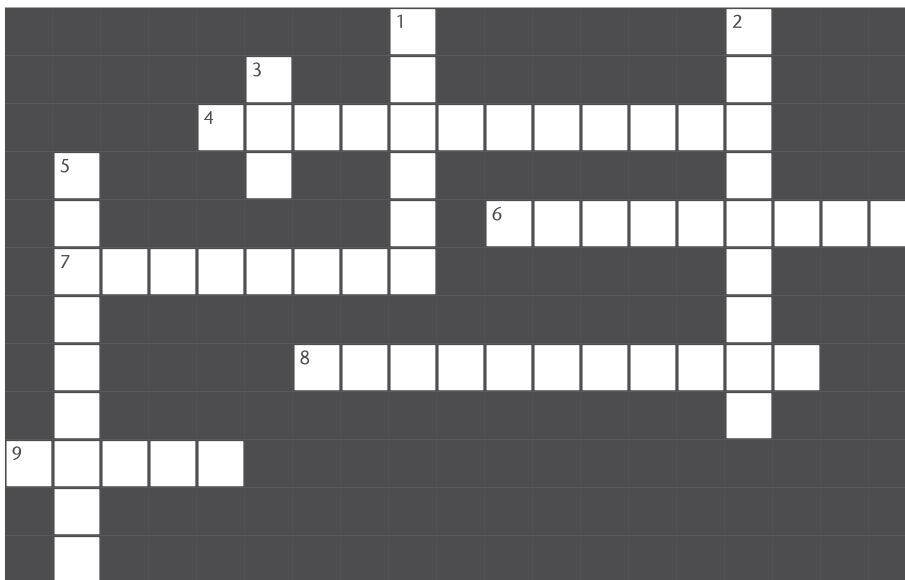
10. Freedom of the press

Getting Involved

Directions Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

Word Bank

candidate	low	political
Constitution	media	volunteer
lobbying	participate	voting



Across

- The _____ gives every American over age 18 the right to vote.
- Voting and joining clubs are two ways people can become involved in the _____ process.
- _____ is trying to influence members of a lawmaking group.
- One of the most important jobs of a U.S. citizen is to _____ in government.
- One way to learn about issues on the ballot is the _____.

Down

- _____ is a way citizens can take an active role in government.
- You may work on a campaign to help a _____ get elected to office.
- Voter turnout in the United States is _____ compared to other democracies.
- A good way to help others in your community is to _____.

People, Polls, and Policy

Part A Directions Write a sentence or two to describe each of the following terms.

1. Interest group _____

2. Public policy _____

3. Opinion poll _____

4. PAC _____

5. Lobbyist _____

Part B Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

6. Who makes public policy?

7. What are five main areas of public policy?

8. Name the two main types of interest groups.

9. On what types of issues do public interest groups focus their efforts?

10. How is public opinion often formed?

Protecting Civil Liberties

Directions Below are five important Supreme Court cases or laws. For each one, write the year of its ruling. Then write a sentence to explain why it is important.

Mapp v. Ohio

1. Year: _____

2. Importance: _____

Escobedo v. Illinois

3. Year: _____

4. Importance: _____

Miranda v. Arizona

5. Year: _____

6. Importance: _____

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

7. Year: _____

8. Importance: _____

Civil Rights Act of 1964

9. Year: _____

10. Importance: _____

Economics Vocabulary

Directions Write a sentence or two to explain the meaning of each term.

1. economics _____

2. feudalism _____

3. mercantilism _____

4. natural resources _____

5. labor _____

6. capital _____

7. scarcity _____

8. supply _____

9. demand _____

10. market _____

Economic Systems

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

Word Bank

capitalism	developing	independence	traditional
Communism	free enterprise	mixed	socialist
Cuba	Hong Kong		

1. Democratic countries usually have a(n) _____ economic system.
2. Many _____ countries have a traditional economic system.
3. In a(n) _____ economic system, people produce goods and services by planting and harvesting crops.
4. Countries which have recently gained their _____ often have traditional economies.
5. A market economy is also called _____.
6. _____ is one example of a nation with a market economy.
7. In a(n) _____ economy, the government controls some industry.
8. Sweden is an example of a(n) _____ economy because the government owns most property.
9. Under _____, the government owns all property and businesses.
10. _____ is one example of a Communist nation.

The American Economy

Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

1. What were the economic goals of the writers of the Constitution?

2. How do the Fourth and Fifth Amendments protect rights to private property?

3. How does competition drive the American free enterprise system?

4. What is a “civil society”?

5. What are some of the groups that make up a civil society?

6. How does a civil society affect the market?

7. What are the three basic economic freedoms of Americans?

8. How do businesses respond when consumer spending is high?

9. When do businesses act as consumers?

10. How do buying and selling affect the U.S. government?

Laws and the Economy

Directions Below are five important economic laws. For each one, write the year it was passed. Then write a sentence to explain why the law is important.

The Sherman Antitrust Act

1. Year: _____

2. Importance: _____

The Robinson-Patman Act

3. Year: _____

4. Importance: _____

The Wagner Act

5. Year: _____

6. Importance: _____

The Social Security Act

7. Year: _____

8. Importance: _____

The Fair Labor Standards Act

9. Year: _____

10. Importance: _____

The Global Economy

Part A Directions Match each term in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2. Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ 1. banned
- _____ 2. consumer
- _____ 3. foreign
- _____ 4. free trade
- _____ 5. global economy
- _____ 6. international
- _____ 7. manufacture
- _____ 8. protectionist
- _____ 9. quota
- _____ 10. tariff

Column 2

- A** economic system in which the economies of countries affect one another
- B** to make or process goods using machines
- C** between or among countries
- D** taxes charged on goods coming into a country
- E** a limit on the amount of goods that may be brought into a country
- F** forbidden; not allowed
- G** trade between nations with no tariffs or quotas
- H** a person who is against free trade
- I** a buyer of goods and services
- J** from a country other than one's own

Foreign Policy Questions

Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

1. Who has the power to make foreign policy decisions?

2. What roles do Congress and the president have when making foreign policy?

3. What are three major goals of U.S. foreign policy?

4. How does foreign policy work to further democracy?

5. Why might the United States deny aid to a foreign nation?

6. Why might the United States work against a foreign nation?

7. List three of the most important foreign-policy advisers to the president.

8. What is an embassy?

9. What is the State Department's role in foreign policy?

10. What is the Defense Department's role in foreign policy?



Trade Match-Up

Directions Match each term in Column 1 with its definition in Column 2.
Write the correct letter on each line.

Column 1

- _____ 1. balance of trade
- _____ 2. embargo
- _____ 3. export
- _____ 4. import
- _____ 5. quota
- _____ 6. sanction
- _____ 7. tariff
- _____ 8. trade barriers
- _____ 9. trade deficit
- _____ 10. trade surplus

Column 2

- A** difference in value between total exports and total imports
- B** the trade balance of a nation that exports more goods than it imports
- C** the trade balance of a nation that imports more goods than it exports
- D** tariffs and quotas on goods and services
- E** an action taken to force a foreign nation to do something
- F** to completely stop trading with a foreign nation
- G** a tax consumers must pay on foreign goods
- H** a limit to the amount of goods that a nation can import
- I** to sell goods to other nations
- J** to buy goods from other nations

Trade Organizations

Directions Write the full name of the organization that each set of initials stands for. Then write the date the organization was created and explain its function.

GATT

1. Full name: _____

2. Date created: _____

3. Function: _____

WTO

4. Full name: _____

5. Date created: _____

6. Function: _____

NAFTA

7. Full name: _____

8. Date created: _____

9. Function: _____

EU

10. Full name: _____

11. Date created: _____

12. Function: _____

Choices for World Peace

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- The main goal of U.S. foreign policy is _____.
A to trade with other nations
B to win wars against other nations
C to add more states to the United States
D to achieve and maintain world peace
- The best definition of security is _____.
A a mighty army and navy
B protection from danger
C emergency centers and workers
D a civil defense system
- One of the major threats to international security is _____.
A illegal drugs
B a strong economy
C a bio-defense system
D international airports
- A rebellion involves a fight against _____.
A foreign countries
B two or more states
C a country's government
D developing nations
- _____ is **not** one of the major types of wars.
A Land-air war
B Large-scale war
C Civil war
D Regional war
- The goal of natural terrorists is _____.
A to force people to follow certain religious beliefs
B to bring attention to the destruction of the natural environment
C to change the government or create their own government
D to become part of a nation's army
- The _____ leads the United States in diplomatic relations.
A State Department
B Department of Defense
C Justice Department
D Department of Homeland Security
- _____ was formed after WWII to promote peace.
A The G8 Summit
B NAFTA
C NATO
D The FBI
- Each of these countries except _____ is a member of ANZUS.
A Australia
B New Zealand
C Brazil
D the United States



Understanding the United Nations

Directions Write a sentence to describe the functions of each part of the United Nations.

1. General Assembly _____

2. Security Council _____

3. Economic and Social Council _____

4. International Court of Justice _____

5. Secretariat _____

6. Food and Agriculture Organization _____

7. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization _____

8. World Bank Group _____

9. United Nations Children's Fund _____

10. World Health Organization _____



Four Nations

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

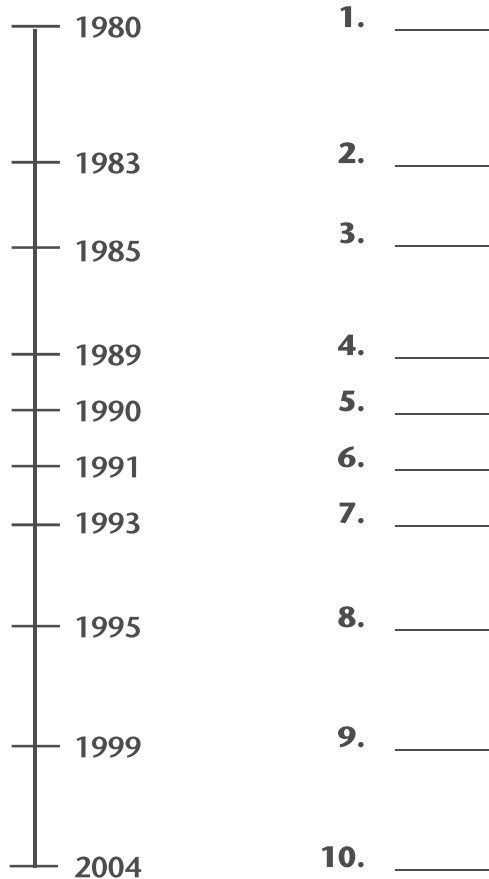
Word Bank

Berlin Wall	Federal Republic of Germany	Parliament	Riksdag
constitution	National Assembly	president	Senate
constitutional monarchy		prime minister	socialism

1. The lawmaking body of Great Britain is called _____.
2. The leader of Great Britain is the _____.
3. The British form of government is called a _____.
4. The British _____ is made of laws passed by Parliament, old documents, and common law.
5. The lawmaking body of Sweden is called the _____.
6. The Swedish form of government leans toward _____.
7. For 40 years, the _____ prevented people from freely crossing between East and West Germany.
8. Today the formal name of Germany is _____.
9. The head of the French government is the _____.
10. The two houses of the French lawmaking body are the _____ and the _____.

Russia and Eastern Europe

Directions Match each event with its correct date on the timeline.
Write the correct letter on each line.



- A** Czechoslovakia is split into two countries.
- B** Poland joins the European Union.
- C** Gorbachev resigns as president of the Soviet Union; Communists lose power.
- D** Lech Walesa becomes leader of the Solidarity trade union of Poland.
- E** The Velvet Revolution takes place in Czechoslovakia.
- F** President Gorbachev begins economic reforms in the Soviet Union.
- G** The Czech Republic, Poland, and Hungary join NATO.
- H** Lech Walesa is elected president of Poland.
- I** Russia joins NATO.
- J** Lech Walesa wins the Nobel Peace Prize.

Asian Governments

Directions Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- China has a _____ government.
A Communist
B socialist
C democratic
D constitutional
- The highest legislative body in China is the _____.
A Central Committee
B National People's Congress
C Politburo
D People's Republic of China
- China's one-China policy rejects any move by _____ to become an independent nation.
A Japan
B North Korea
C South Korea
D Taiwan
- The United States _____ the one-China policy.
A supports
B opposes
C is neutral about
D created
- In the early 1970s, U.S. President _____ established diplomatic relations with China.
A Johnson
B Nixon
C Ford
D Reagan
- _____ is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.
A Japan
B China
C North Korea
D South Korea
- Japan exports about _____ percent of the goods it manufactures.
A 25
B 45
C 70
D 90
- Japan's government is a _____.
A theocracy
B parliamentary democracy
C constitutional monarchy
D federal republic
- The Korea War took place during the _____.
A 1930s
B 1940s
C 1950s
D 1960s
- The United States believes _____ is developing nuclear weapons.
A Taiwan
B Japan
C North Korea
D South Korea

Canada or Mexico?

Directions Read each statement. In the blank next to each statement, write *C* if the statement is about Canada or *M* if the statement is about Mexico. Write *B* if the statement is about both nations.

- _____ **1.** This nation is a democracy.
- _____ **2.** This nation signed the Smart Border Declaration with the United States in 2001.
- _____ **3.** This nation is the largest trading partner of the United States.
- _____ **4.** This nation has 31 states and one federal district.
- _____ **5.** This nation shares a long border with the United States.
- _____ **6.** This nation has a federal government.
- _____ **7.** Illegal immigration from this nation to the United States is a major political concern.
- _____ **8.** This nation has a free-market economy.
- _____ **9.** This nation is led by a one-term president.
- _____ **10.** This nation has 10 provinces and 3 territories.



To the South

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

Word Bank

Argentina	Castro	Free Trade Area of the Americas	Panama Canal
Aristide	Central America	Haiti	Portuguese
bananas	Cuba	National Congress	rain forests
Brazil	Cuban Missile Crisis		tourism

- _____ is located between Mexico and South America.
- _____ is one of the poorest countries in the Caribbean.
- _____ is the official language of Brazil.
- The _____ connects the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.
- _____ are one of the major crops of Honduras and Guatemala.
- Central America faces the destruction of its _____.
- The economy of the Caribbean depends on _____.
- _____ became the first elected official in Haiti in 1990.
- _____ took over the Cuban government in 1959.
- _____ is the only Communist nation in the West.
- During the _____, the United States blockaded Cuba.
- _____ is the largest country in South America.
- Brazil's lawmaking body is the _____.
- In _____, the Justicialists, also called Perónists, are a major political party.
- The _____ would reduce trade barriers with Central and South American nations.



Middle Eastern Governments

Directions Circle the country name in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. (Egypt, Jordan) is a constitutional monarchy in which the prime minister has most of the political power.
2. In 1991, (Iran, Iraq) took over Kuwait.
3. The People's Assembly is the lawmaking branch of (Egypt's, Jordan's) government.
4. (Afghanistan, Jordan) was ruled by the Taliban from 1996 to 2001.
5. The parliament of (Israel, Saudi Arabia) is called the Knesset.
6. (Egypt, Iran) is ruled by a theocracy.
7. (Jordan, Saudi Arabia) is ruled by the monarch and his family, who have strong religious values.
8. (Afghanistan, Iraq) was ruled by Saddam Hussein until 2004.
9. (Iraq, Jordan) was defeated in the Persian Gulf War.
10. (Egypt, Israel) is the only Middle Eastern nation that is not an Arab nation.
11. (Afghanistan, Egypt) is an Arab-speaking republic in Africa.
12. A free election was held in (Afghanistan, Israel) in 2004.

Questions About Africa

Directions Write the answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

1. What relationship do African nations have with European countries?

2. What is apartheid?

3. What kind of government does Algeria have?

4. Which is the only African nation that was never colonized?

5. How did Kenya become independent?

6. Where is Mozambique and what is its economy based on?

7. What is the history of the Congo?

8. What is the former name of Zimbabwe?

9. How does the HIPC program help African countries?

10. Why did the United States send troops to Somalia in the 1990s?

