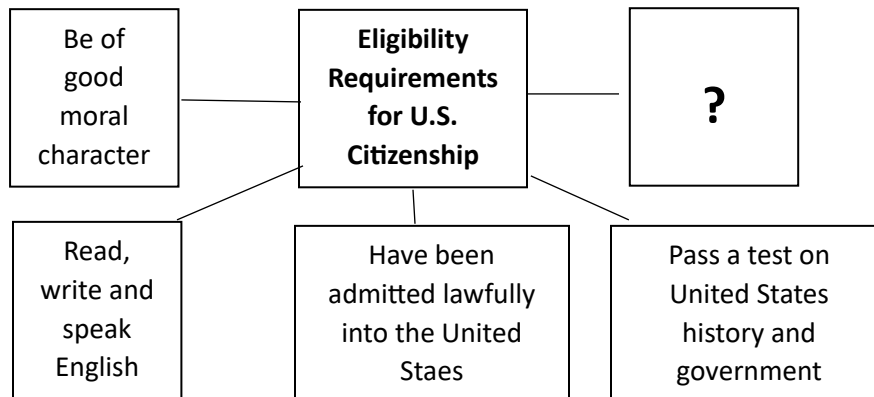


1. Which practice is part of the obligation of a U.S. citizen to help defend the nation?
 - a. Serve on a jury
 - b. Register for Selective Service
 - c. Vote in all national elections
 - d. Keep informed about national issues

2. The diagram below shows the requirements for becoming a naturalized citizen.



Which statement completes the diagram?

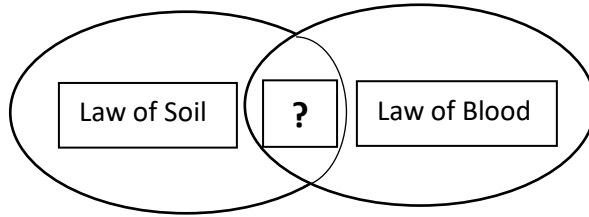
- a. Pay federal income tax.
 - b. Have an annual income of \$20,000 or more.
 - c. Have resided in the United States for five years.
 - d. Have a parent, spouse or child who is a U.S. citizen.
3. Which is a constitutional means of obtaining U.S. citizenship?
 - a. Paying U.S. income taxes.
 - b. Being born in the United States.
 - c. Buying real estate in the United States.
 - d. Agreeing to obey the laws of the United States.

 4. Which act is considered a citizenship responsibility rather than an obligation?
 - a. Paying taxes
 - b. Obeying the law
 - c. Attending civic meetings
 - d. Registering for the Selective Service

 5. Which of these is a legal obligation of U.S. citizenship?
 - a. To reside in the United States
 - b. To save money for retirement
 - c. To vote in Presidential elections
 - d. To serve on a jury when summoned.

6. Which of these is one of the legal requirements for becoming a citizen?
- a. Registering to vote.
 - b. Paying income taxes.
 - c. Having relatives in the United States.
 - d. Living in the United States at least five years.

7. The Venn diagram below compares two means of becoming a U.S. citizen.



Which characteristic completes the Venn diagram?

- a. Obtained at birth.
- b. Does not include voting rights.
- c. Obtained through naturalization.
- d. Requires residence in the United States.

8. The diagram below shows some of the rights of U.S. citizens and of lawful permanent residents.

Rights of U.S. Citizens Alone	Rights of Both U.S. Citizens and lawful Permanent Residents
-? -Right to hold U.S. passport -Priority in bringing relatives to the United States -Right to work at jobs in the federal government	- Right to petition for habeas corpus -No ex post facto laws -Rights in the Bill of Rights -Right to work and reside in the United States

Which completes the diagram?

- a. Right to vote.
- b. Right to refuse to pay taxes.
- c. Right to freedom of speech.
- d. Right to freedom of religion.

9. The list below identifies several responsibilities of U.S. citizens.

- ?
- **Attending civic meetings**
- **Petitioning the government**
- **Running for public office**

Which phrase completes the list?

- a. Voting in elections
- b. Answering a jury summons
- c. Paying federal income tax
- d. Registering with Selective Service

10. What do an autocracy and oligarchy have in common?

- a. The head of state is chosen by Parliament.
- b. Their citizens decide public issues for themselves.
- c. The majority of citizens have little or no control over government.
- d. Political power is exercised by representatives elected by the people.

11. Which type of economic system provides the most economic freedom and has historically provided high standards of living?
- a. Socialism
 - b. Capitalism
 - c. Totalitarian
 - d. Communism

12. The excerpt below is from “The Form of Islamic Government” by Ayatollah Khomeini, Supreme Leader of Iran.

“The fundamental difference between Islamic government, on the one hand, and constitutional monarchy and republics, on the other, is this: whereas the representatives of the people or the monarch in such regimes engage in legislation, in Islam the legislative power and competence to establish laws belong exclusively to God Almighty.”

Based on this excerpt, which form of government would Ayatollah Khomeini have preferred?

- a. Oligarchy
 - b. Autocracy
 - c. Theocracy
 - d. Democracy
13. John lives in the country of Devonia. Devonia has an absolute leader in charge of its government. This leader holds unlimited power. She can imprison or even execute citizens at will. She has opened special internment camps, where she sends critics of her government. The government controls all aspects of people’s daily lives – education, work, social organizations, and media. No rival organizations are permitted. Under which form of government does John live?
- a. A monarchy
 - b. An oligarchy
 - c. A constitutional republic
 - d. A totalitarian government
14. Why did the authors of the Constitution create a federal system of government rather than a unitary system?
- a. They did not trust the state governments.
 - b. They feared a central government that was too powerful.
 - c. They wanted to limit the role of the people in government.
 - d. They had seen how inefficient a weak central government was under the Articles of Confederation.
15. Which form of government gives the most power to ordinary citizens?
- a. Autocracy
 - b. Oligarchy
 - c. Theocracy
 - d. Democracy

16. The diagram below represents three systems of government.


1. Central Government	<p style="text-align: center;">Delegation of powers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">→</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Power to create and abolish</p>	Local Governments
2. Local Governments	<p style="text-align: center;">Band together to create and are not allowed to leave.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">→</p> <p style="text-align: center;">←</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oversees but cannot take power from</p>	Central Government
3. Local Governments	<p style="text-align: center;">Band together to create but can leave at any time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">→</p>	Central Government

Which list correctly identifies the three types of governments in the diagram?

- a. 1. Unitary; 2. Federal; 3. Confederal
 - b. 1. Federal; 2. Confederal; 3. Unitary
 - c. 1. Monarchical; 2. Autocratic; 3. Theocratic
 - d. 1. Confederal; 2. Democratic; 3. Monarchical
17. Which statement best describes a socialist economy?
- a. Private businesses provide all goods and services.
 - b. Taxes are low, but government services are extremely limited.
 - c. The government owns several basic industries and provides many services at no cost.
 - d. Private property is abolished and all goods and services are provided to citizens by the government.
18. Which statement identifies an important influence of ancient Greece on the founders of the American constitutional republic?
- a. The founders adopted democratic principles.
 - b. The founders based their laws on ethical ideas of justice.
 - c. The founders established a representative form of government.
 - d. The founders created a government with a separation of powers.
19. In ancient Athens, all adult male citizens were able to vote in the Assembly, the legislative body that decided on important issues facing the polis. What did this practice illustrate?
- a. The separation of powers
 - b. Representative government
 - c. The rise of democratic principles
 - d. The protection of individual rights
20. Which characteristic did the government of the city-state of Athens in ancient Greece share with the government of ancient Rome?
- a. Republicanism
 - b. Civic participation
 - c. Separation of powers
 - d. Representative government

*Test continues on the next page.

21. The diagram below shows the impact of an important tradition.

		Impact on the Founders of America's Constitutional Republic
Judeo-Christian Tradition		?

Which phrase completes the diagram?

- a. Voting rights
- b. Republicanism
- c. Separation of powers
- d. Ethical ideas of justice

22. The statement below was made in a speech by Pericles, the leader of Athens around 430 B.C.

“Our government does not copy the laws of our neighbors. Instead, it serves as an example to them. We are called a democracy because our government is in the hands of the many and not of the few...”

How did the example mentioned in this speech influence the founders of the American constitutional republic, 2,500 years later?

- a. They designed a system of checks and balances.
- b. They gave political power to an all-powerful ruler.
- c. They created a government of elected representatives.
- d. They placed the final power of government in ordinary citizens.

23. The statement below was sent by George Washington to John Burgoyne, a leading British general, during the American Revolution.

“The associated armies in America act from the noblest motives, liberty. These same principles [inspired] the arms of Rome in the days of her glory...”

Which conclusion can be drawn from this statement?

- a. The ancient Romans believed all individuals were equal in the eyes of God.
- b. Washington hoped to make himself as powerful as the emperors of ancient Rome.
- c. Washington was inspired by the example of ancient Romans who defended republicanism.
- d. The Romans created a separation of powers to protect their form of republican government.

24. Which institution today is most similar to a polis in ancient Greece?

- a. A self-governing city
- b. A federal system of government
- c. An association of independent nations
- d. A state legislature of elected representatives

25. The chart below shows the influence of certain democratic principles.

-Voting rights -Civic participation		-Representative Government -Republicanism		?
Ancient Greece		Ancient Rome		The United States

Which sentence completes the chart?

- a. A king or queen inherits power.
- b. Citizens elect their own representatives.
- c. Judges are appointed to serve for life.
- d. An all-powerful President controls the government.

26. The chart below shows some of the influences of ancient Rome on America’s constitutional republic.

Influence	Description
Civic Participation	Ordinary citizens voted in the popular assemblies, served in the army, and served as jurors
Republicanism	Romans supported the republican form of government – by elected representatives instead of by a king.
Representative Government	Rome’s popular assemblies elected consults, tribunes and other officials.
Rule of Law	?
Separation of Powers	Roman government was divided between the consuls and other officials; the Senate; and the popular assemblies.

Which sentence completes the chart?

- a. Most city-states at this time had their own written constitutions.
- b. Rules of conduct were based on ethical ideas of justice about right and wrong.
- c. All citizens were subject to the same rules, displayed in public on twelve bronze tablets.
- d. Women, children, foreign residents, and enslaved individuals had no rights since they were not considered as citizens.

27. Which characteristic was shared by ancient Rome and the Judeo-Christian Tradition?

- a. Respect for the rule of law.
- b. Government based on majority vote.
- c. A separation of powers in government.
- d. Willingness to sacrifice one’s life for the city-state.

28. According to John Locke, which agreement did individuals enter into when forming their own society?

- a. Constitution
- b. Social contract
- c. Mayflower Compact
- d. English Bill of Rights

29. According to John Locke, which rights were guaranteed by natural law?

- a. Freedom of worship and the right to petition
- b. Trial by jury and no cruel punishments
- c. Freedom of speech and of the press
- d. Life, liberty and property

*Test continues on the next page.

30. The statement below is an excerpt from Magna Carta (1215).

“No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised or outlawed or exiled or any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.”

Which right was guaranteed in this excerpt from Magna Carta?

- a. No taxation without representation
- b. Freedom of the press
- c. Freedom of religion
- d. Trial by jury

31. Which example illustrated Montesquieu’s idea of the separation of powers?

- a. Citizens of the United States choose many of their public officials in elections.
- b. The state government of Florida has a governor, state legislature and state court system.
- c. Individual rights to life, liberty and property are guaranteed by natural law.
- d. People have the right to overthrow an unjust government.

32. Which describes an impact of Magna Carta on the American colonists in the 1770’s?

- a. They believed they could not be taxed without their consent.
- b. They believed they could not be governed by a far-away island.
- c. They thought they had the right to overthrow a king who did not protect their rights.
- d. They favored a separation of the powers of government into different branches.

33. Which grievance contribute to the American colonists’ desire for independence?

- a. British policies had made frontier lands too expensive.
- b. The King had denied the colonists their freedom of religion.
- c. The British government had been too generous to the Indian tribes.
- d. The British government had taxed the colonists without their consent.

34. In the 1760s and 1770s, the British parliament passed the Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, and Intolerable Acts. What was the impact of these British colonial policies?

- a. Indian tribes were able to keep their lands.
- b. Colonists began to think of becoming independent.
- c. The British government was able to pay off its debts.
- d. The French were defeated in the French and Indian War.

35. Which complaint against King George III was stated in the Declaration of Independence?

- a. He had quartered his troops among the colonists.
- b. He had forced the colonists to accept the practice of slavery.
- c. He had required the colonists to trade with French merchants.
- d. He had failed to defend the colonists in the French and Indian War.

36. Which source publicized the concept of “natural rights,” later found in the Declaration of Independence?

- a. Magna Carta
- b. The English Bill of Rights
- c. The Mayflower Compact
- d. John Locke on the social contract

37. The passage below comes from the Declaration of Independence (1776).

“He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures...”

Which section of the Declaration contained this passage?

- a. Its list of colonial grievances.
- b. Its justification of the conduct of the colonists.
- c. Its theory of government based on a social contract.
- d. Its announcement of American independence from Britain.

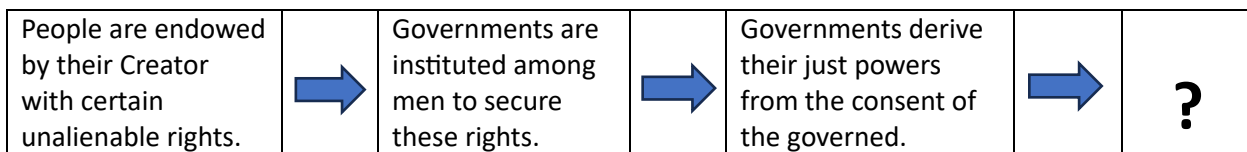
38. The passage below comes from the Declaration of Independence.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that 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. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

According to this passage, what is the principal role of government?

- a. To promote greater social equality.
- b. To protect the natural rights of citizens.
- c. To glorify the ruler in the eyes of the Creator.
- d. To help individuals cooperate against the forces of nature.

39. The diagram below summarizes ideas from the Declaration of Independence.



Which statement completes the diagram?

- a. Because governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, they are incapable of acting against the people.
- b. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to take peaceful measures to alter those policies.
- c. 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.
- d. Because governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, it is the obligation of the people to obey their government whatever it takes.

40. Based on the Declaration of Independence, which is a natural right?

- a. The right to vote.
- b. The right to bear arms.
- c. The right to pursue happiness.
- d. The right to equal protection of the laws.

41. How did Americans' experience under British rule influence the form of government they established under the Articles of Confederation?
- The new legislature had two houses, just like the British Parliament.
 - The states were sovereign, just as the colonies had been under British rule.
 - The new central government was not given any power to direct the military.
 - The new central government was not able to tax citizens as the British government had tried to do.
42. Why did the members of the Constitutional Convention decide to create a national government with three separate branches?
- This system made it easier for government officials to specialize.
 - This was a compromise since some delegates wanted four branches.
 - Having separate branches gave the government greater flexibility in wartime.
 - This structure would prevent any one branch of government from becoming too strong.
43. How did the U.S. Constitution solve a problem created by a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
- It stopped the national government from imposing taxes.
 - It gave the national government the power to raise an army.
 - It required unanimous consent of the states to pass amendments.
 - It prevented acts of piracy against American ships off the coast of Africa.
44. Which weakness of the Articles of Confederation was addressed by the Constitution?
- The continuation of slavery.
 - The lack of a national court system.
 - The absence of a balanced budget.
 - The need to strengthen the power of the states.
45. Below are two opposing views expressed at the Constitutional Convention.

1	2
As delegates from small states, we insist on a national legislature in which each state receives equal representation.	As delegates from large states, we believe that representation should be based on population. States with more people should have more representatives.

Which feature of American government today was the outcome of this disagreement at the Constitutional Convention?

- A Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to protect individual rights.
- Each state can decide how its own representation in Congress is determined.
- Representation in both our federal and state legislatures is now based on population.
- States have equal representation in one house of Congress and representation based on their population size in the other.

46. Why did the *Preamble* to the Constitution begin with the phrase, “We the People”?
- To indicate that the national government had limited powers.
 - To indicate that the states had been associated in a confederation.
 - To indicate that federal power was separated among three branches.
 - To indicate that the American people were the ultimate source of its authority.
47. Which identifies one of the goals of government listed in the Preamble?
- To guarantee employment to all citizens.
 - To expand the nation’s frontiers westward.
 - To establish independence from Great Britain.
 - To protect the rights and freedom of all citizens.

48. The chart below shows the organization of the government of the United States, based on the Constitution.

The Legislative Branch: makes laws	The Executive Branch: enforces laws	The Judicial Branch: applies laws and settles disputes
Article I: Congress	Article II: Presidency	Article III: Supreme Court

Which way in which the Constitution limited the power of government is illustrated by the chart?

- Individual rights
 - Due process of law
 - Checks and Balances
 - Separation of powers
49. When the President nominates an individual to serve as Secretary of State, the Senate must confirm the appointment. Which feature of the Constitution, limiting the power of government, does this illustrate?
- Checks and balances
 - Separation of powers
 - Popular sovereignty
 - Due process of law
50. Which part of government in the U.S. Constitution was given the role of enforcing national laws?
- Congress
 - The President
 - The Supreme Court
 - The House of Representatives