|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **EOC GOVERNMENT PRACTICE**What role does the Executive Branch play in checking the power of Congress?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | it can nominate Justices for the Supreme Court  |
|  | B) | the President may veto Congressional legislation  |
|  | C) | Congress can create federal courts and can impeachment judges  |
|  | D) | the President can decide that laws of Congress are unconstitutional |
|

|  |
| --- |
| Which event is the CLEAREST example of conflict between state and national governments?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | the Civil War  |
|  | B) | the War of 1812  |
|  | C) | the Great Depression  |
|  | D) | the Northwest Ordnance |
|

|  |
| --- |
| The structure of the government of the United States allows for the Legislative Branch to write laws, the Executive Branch to enforce laws, and the Judicial Branch to interpret laws. Collectively, this process is called  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | federalism.  |
|  | B) | republicanism.  |
|  | C) | checks and balances.  |
|  | D) | the separation of powers. |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | The system established to make sure that no one branch of government controls the other branches is called  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | federalism.  |
|  | B) | republicanism.  |
|  | C) | checks and balances.  |
|  | D) | separation of powers. |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | The President vetoed a bill from Congress. Which of these situations would result in the bill's veto being overridden by Congress?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | The House passes it 261 to 147 and the Senate passes it 60 to 40.  |
|  | B) | The House passes it 400 to 35 and the Senate passes it 51 to 49.  |
|  | C) | The House passes it 305 to 130 and the Senate passes it 70 to 30.  |
|  | D) | The House passes it 235 to 200 and the Senate passes it 75 to 25. |

**Definition:**This is the branch of government that is responsible for carrying out the laws.

**Example:** President, cabinet, CIA, FBI

**Definition:**This is the branch of government that creates and makes laws.

**Example:** Senate and House of Representatives

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | What do the civic actions of participating in the community and staying informed have in common?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | They are examples of duties.  |
|  | B) | They are required by the law.  |
|  | C) | They are examples of responsibilities.  |
|  | D) | They are rights denied to noncitizens. |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | Which of these is one of the ways the media is able to to predict the winners and losers of an election on election day?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | exit Polls  |
|  | B) | canvassing  |
|  | C) | proposition  |
|  | D) | plurality voting |
|

|  |
| --- |
| How is a civic action such as voting different from serving on a jury?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | Voting is more important to democracy than jury duty.  |
|  | B) | All citizens can vote, but only some are qualified for jury duty.  |
|  | C) | Jury service is considered a civic duty while voting is a responsibility.  |
|  | D) | U.S. democracy cannot function without voters, but can exist without juries. |
|

|  |
| --- |
| A student can participate in civic life by volunteering in the community. Community volunteering is an example of which type of civic action?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | duty  |
|  | B) | obligation  |
|  | C) | responsibility  |
|  | D) | right |
|

|  |
| --- |
| What is the difference between a civic responsibility and a civic duty?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | Failure to fulfill a responsibility can lead to arrest.  |
|  | B) | Citizens under the age of 18 are not allowed to perform duties.  |
|  | C) | Duties are required by the federal government and not the state.  |
|  | D) | A responsibility is an obligation that citizens fulfill voluntarily. |

**Definition:**This is a love for one's country.

**Example:** National loyalty

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| Why did the Founding Fathers establish a weak central government under the Articles of Confederation?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | to provide the independent states with unlimited power  |
|  | B) | to increase the taxation powers of the central government  |
|  | C) | to prevent abuse of power and tyranny by the central government  |
|  | D) | to reflect the philosophies of John Locke and Baron de Montesquieu |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | Why did the framers of the Constitution provide that the President and Congress be elected while federal judges are appointed?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | it provided the framework for popular sovereignty  |
|  | B) | the system supports the checks and balances principle  |
|  | C) | compromises were needed to ensure ratification of the Constitution  |
|  | D) | court decisions can be reached without regard to political considerations |
|

|  |
| --- |
| The fact that the Constitution is the ‘supreme law of the land’ illustrates which principle of our government?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | limited government  |
|  | B) | national supremacy  |
|  | C) | popular sovereignty  |
|  | D) | separation of powers |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | All of the following are major functions of governments EXCEPT  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | maintaining private property.  |
|  | B) | keeping the population in order.  |
|  | C) | providing services for citizens.  |
|  | D) | providing security for the people. |
|  |  |  |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | All of the following are major functions of governments EXCEPT  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | maintaining private property.  |
|  | B) | keeping the population in order.  |
|  | C) | providing services for citizens.  |
|  | D) | providing security for the people. |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | What role do the federal courts play in checking the power of the legislative branch?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | Congress creates courts and may impeach judges  |
|  | B) | federal judges and justices are appointed for life  |
|  | C) | they review laws of Congress for compliance with the Constitution  |
|  | D) | the President may veto Congressional legislation with judicial approval |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| Which European philosopher believed that the purpose of government is to protect natural rights?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | John Locke  |
|  | B) | Adam Smith  |
|  | C) | Baron de Montesquieu  |
|  | D) | Jean-Jacques Rousseau |
|

|  |
| --- |
| The idea of an accused person's right to due process was originally found in which English document?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | Magna Carta |
|  | B) | Bill of Rights  |
|  | C) | Social Contract  |
|  | D) | Mayflower Compact |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | What did the ideas of John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, and Jean Jacques Rousseau have in common?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | The philosophies challenged the traditional role of women.  |
|  | B) | The philosophies inspired the American and French revolutions.  |
|  | C) | The theories promoted fairness in the criminal justice system.  |
|  | D) | The theories encouraged the establishment of absolute monarchs. |
|

|  |
| --- |
| What did the ideas of John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, and Jean Jacques Rousseau have in common?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | The philosophies challenged the traditional role of women.  |
|  | B) | The philosophies inspired the American and French revolutions.  |
|  | C) | The theories promoted fairness in the criminal justice system.  |
|  | D) | The theories encouraged the establishment of absolute monarchs. |
| *He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.The Declaration of Independence*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | In this passage from the *Declaration of Independence*, the primary complaint of the colonists is centered around Parliament's passage of the  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | Tea Act.  |
|  | B) | Stamp Act.  |
|  | C) | Sugar Act.  |
|  | D) | Quartering Act. |
| *And whereas of late great companies of soldiers and mariners have been dispersed into divers counties of the realm, and the inhabitants against their wills have been compelled to receive them into their houses, and there to suffer them to sojourn against the laws and customs of this realm, and to the great grievance and vexation of the people.*--Petition of Rights, 1628

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | In 1628, the English government made it unlawful for the nation's military to be "quartered" in private homes. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution establishes an identical provision?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | the Third Amendment  |
|  | B) | the Fifth Amendment  |
|  | C) | the Second Amendment  |
|  | D) | the Fourth Amendment |

**Definition:**This is an agreement between the governed and the government defining and limiting the rights and duties of each.

**Example:** Rousseau's Enlightenment philosophy

**Definition:**This is the name of Thomas Hobbes 1651 book that deals with the structure and nature of society and government, and which was an influence on John Locke and other Enlightenment-era philosophers.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.usatestprep.com/images/audio_icon_small2.gif | It can be said that, since Americans elect people to make the laws of the country, the United States is actually a  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | Aristocracy.  |
|  | B) | Democracy.  |
|  | C) | Oligarchy.  |
|  | D) | Republic. |
|

|  |
| --- |
| Which BEST describes “common law”?  |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) | laws based on the rule of precedent  |
|  | B) | laws that come straight from monarchs  |
|  | C) | statements and laws interpreting the Constitution  |
|  | D) | a collection of laws that do not apply to elite people |