1. What is the difference between a duty and a responsibility? Give two examples of each.
2. Compare and contrast the following concepts: Melting Pot and Salad Bowl.
3. What does “E Pluribus Unum” directly translate into?
4. Explain the differences between each of the types of government: Monarchy, Oligarchy, Democracy, Republic, Anarchy.

5. What were some of the reasons colonists came to America?

1. What document limited the power of the monarch and said no one is above the law?
2. What was the significance of *Common Sense* and who published it?
3. What was the significance of each of the Enlightenment philosophers: Hobbes, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Locke?
4. What is the social contract theory and who came up with the idea?
5. What were the primary effects of the French and Indian War?
6. What is the importance of the slogan “no taxation without representation”?
7. Name the causes and effects of the Intolerable Acts.
8. What is mercantilism and what role did the Navigation Acts have in it?
9. What are some of the core ideas found in the Declaration of Independence?
10. What were some of the weaknesses of Articles of Confederation?
11. What form of government was created from the Constitution?
12. How did the Virginia Plan differ from the New Jersey Plan?
13. What was the Great Compromise?
14. What was the Three-Fifths Compromise?
15. What did the Federalists believe and how did they convince the public about their beliefs?
16. Why did the Anti-Federalists oppose the Constitution and how was this opposition overcome?

Use the following terms to fill in #’s 22-32

1. **Popular sovereignty**
2. **Judicial Review**
3. **Separation of Powers**
4. **Federalism**
5. **Checks and Balances**
6. **Expressed/Enumerated Powers**
7. **Elastic or “Necessary and Proper” clause**
8. **Implied Powers**
9. **Reserved Powers**
10. **Concurrent Powers**

 **j. Supremacy Clause**

22. \_\_\_Government is divided between state and federal government

23. \_\_\_ Idea that government’s power comes from the people

24. \_\_\_ Supreme Court can determine if the government is following the law

25. \_\_\_ Powers that both the state and federal government have

26. \_\_\_ Says that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land and the federal government is higher than the states.

27.\_\_\_ Each branch holds one power over the other so that no one branch becomes too powerful

28. \_\_\_ Says that Congress can make laws to act on its implied powers

29. \_\_\_ Powers not written in the Constitution are for the states

30. \_\_\_ The division of government between executive, legislative, and judicial branches

31. \_\_\_ Powers that are not written expressly in Constitution can be acted on

32. \_\_\_ Powers that are written expressly in the Constitution

**33. Article I- Establishes which branch?**

34. How are the number of representatives each state has determined?

35. List some of the basic powers given to Congress Powers denied Congress (What are they?)

- -Habeas Corpus:

- -Ex post facto law:

- -Bills of Attainder:

36. How are the number of electoral college votes determined for each state?

**37. Article II- Establishes which branch?**

38. Explain the process of the Electoral College:

39. Explain the following concepts: Bureaucracy, Commander in Chief, and veto.

40. Explain the following amendments: 1, 4, 5, 6, 8,10, 14, 19, 26.

41. How have 26 out of 27 amendments been introduced and ratified?

42. Draw out a graphic showing how a bill becomes a law.

43. At what stage of the law making process does compromise have to occur between the two houses?

44. Define what Gerrymandering is:

**45. Article III – Establishes which branch?**

46. What is the power of Judicial Review?

47. How many justices are there on the Supreme Court? How does one become a justice on the Supreme Court?

48. List two “checks” that each branch has over the other two.

Use the following terms for #’s 49-54.

1. **Gideon vs Wainwright**
2. **New Jersey vs TLO**
3. **Texas vs. Johnson**
4. **Miranda vs. Arizona**
5. **Marbury vs Madison**
6. **Tinker vs Des Moines School**
7. **Bethel v. Fraser**

49. \_\_\_ Began precedent of judicial review

50. \_\_\_ Accused must be read their rights before police questioning

51. \_\_\_ Schools can perform searches of students if there is reasonable suspicion

52. \_\_\_ Citizens must be provided a lawyer if they cannot afford one.

53. \_\_\_ Burning the American flag is legitimate free speech

54. \_\_\_ Students do have the right to protest at school as long as it is not disruptive to the school environment

55. Write down the political spectrum.

56. What are the basic processes for getting elected?

57. What is the difference between a primary election and the general election?

58. What are some differences between democrats and republicans?

59. Come up with an example of each of the propaganda techniques listed: glittering generality, stacking cards, euphemism, and bandwagon.

60. What are some differences between the two types of crimes?

61. Compare and contrast Civil and Criminal law?

62. Provide an example of Constitutional, Statutory, and Administrative law:

63. What are the steps/procedures in a criminal court case?

64. In Criminal law who are the two opposing parties in the adversarial system? Civil law?