

United States Government Questions:

1. Who is in charge of the government of the United States?
2. What is the difference between government and politics?
3. How would you describe the form of government utilized in the US?
4. Why did British colonists revolt against the king?
5. What is one of the central purposes of government according to Thomas Jefferson?
6. What is the difference between elitism & pluralism or elite & pluralist theory?
7. What are five elements of US shared political culture?
8. What are the two basic components of democracy?
9. How are unalienable rights defined?
10. What are the six basic goals or functions of government listed in the Preamble to the *US Constitution*?
11. What is the difference between anarchy and tyranny?
12. How do public, private and toll goods differ?
13. What is populism?
14. How is civic engagement accomplished?
15. What is the difference between ideal and real culture?
16. Why would the founders choose a republic instead of democracy?

United States Government Answers:

1. the people/citizens of the US
2. government is a means of organizing society while politics is the process of gaining and exercising control
3. a representative republic with a written constitution
4. they sought the right of self governance
5. to secure people's rights
6. does a small group of powerful, wealthy, or well connected individuals rule; or, do groups compete for power
7. egalitarianism, individualism, populism, capitalism, and liberty/freedom
8. all citizens have an equal part in governing & a simple majority rules
9. life, liberty, and property—rights you possess because you are a human being not because a government gives them to you
10. union, justice, common defense, domestic tranquility, general welfare, liberty
11. anarchy is the absence of order/government and tyranny is near total control by government
12. private goods are provided by businesses seeking a profit; public goods are provided by governments for the general good; toll goods are available to those who can afford them
13. populism is the belief that the people control the government rather than the government being in control
14. civic engagement varies by individual; some people engage with government by voting, campaigning, and even running for office themselves; some people never do more than purchase postage at the local post office or attend a public school
15. ideal culture is standards society would like to live up to and real culture is the way it is
16. they saw a republic as a way to balance liberty and security; they saw democracy as being subject to abuse by the majority

Contracts and Constitutions Questions:

1. Is there a difference between natural and unalienable rights?
2. What is the difference between a unitary and a federal structure of government?
3. What is the meaning of the term bicameral?
4. What was the purpose of the *Federalist Papers*?
5. What did many citizens believe was a crucial missing piece to the *Constitution*?
6. What were the essentials of the New Jersey Plan? the Virginia Plan?
7. What is the difference between ratification and amendment processes?
8. What were some of the concerns of the anti-federalists?
9. What is the significance of the Preamble to the new *Constitution*?
10. Why did the founders forgo term limits on the President and the Congress?
11. What made the ratification process in the U. S. so unique?
12. How was the controversy over slavery dealt with in the *Constitution*?

Contracts and Constitutions Answers:

1. no; the terms are interchangeable and indicate that these rights are inseparable from being a human being with the ability to reason; the actual rights are life, liberty, property/pursuit of happiness
2. unitary is highly centralized authority and federal is highly decentralized authority
3. two chambers
4. to encourage ratification of the *Constitution* and the explain major components of the document
5. a bill of rights/written protection of individual rights
6. NJ—unicameral legislature and equal representation for each state regardless of geographical size or population numbers; VA—bicameral legislature; representation based on population
7. ratification is approval of the document/contract and amendment is the process for changing a portion of the document or adding something to the contract
8. overly powerful president, legislature and judiciary
9. list of basic functions of government
10. the founders did not anticipate career politicians; they believed experienced men could better guide the country
11. ratification convention delegates were elected by their neighbors; delegates were not current legislators; the delegates were being asked to place limits on the power of state legislators rather than on themselves
12. importation of slaves from outside the US was to be halted after 1808 (importation clause); slaves attempting to escape to freedom must be returned (fugitive slave clause); and all persons living in slavery would count as 3/5ths of a person for purposes of apportioning seats in the U. S. House of Representatives

Federalism Questions:

1. How would you describe the structure of the US government?
2. What is the difference between dual and cooperative federalism?
3. How would you define full faith & credit? Can you provide an example?
4. Why are ex post facto laws prohibited?
5. Why study the McCulloch and Ogden cases?
6. Can you list the six basic functions of government and where is this list written for all citizens of the US to read?
7. How is power in a federal system both centralized and decentralized at the same time?
8. What is the purpose of the necessary and proper or elastic clause in the U. S. *Constitution*?
9. What is the difference between a block and categorical grant?
10. Why is the supremacy clause built into the *Constitution*?
11. Why are states typically unhappy about unfunded mandates?

Federalism Answers:

1. federal structure with branches and levels of government
2. dual means separate roles and cooperative means levels of government share power and cooperate to achieve basic functions of government
3. states accept licenses, court judgements, etc. from other states (custody papers, marriage and divorce records)
4. they remove the element of consent and make people vulnerable to governmental whims
5. McCulloch was one of the first tests of the necessary and proper clause from Article I of the *Constitution*; state action should not interfere with national action under authority of the *Constitution*; Ogden is about federal/national law having precedence over state law
6. the basic functions of government arise from the preamble to the Constitution—form a union, establish justice, provide for the common defense, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the general welfare, protect liberty; essential to good government according to the authors of the Constitution and the delegates to the Constitutional Convention
7. a combination of power sharing over items such as taxation and infrastructure as well as separate spheres of power between state and federal levels of government regarding such issues as printing money and regulating voting requirements indicate the coexistence of centralized and decentralized powers
8. there was recognition that the document would require potentially constant change if the government relied solely on written or enumerated powers; a bit of elasticity was inserted through this clause making the document flexible to changes in the country socially, geographically, politically, economically, etc.
9. grants are used for policy activities that advance national objectives; block grants give more flexibility in spending the money while categorical grants limit use of funds to specific criteria
10. the need for an established hierarchy of laws; to avoid conflict between state and national power/laws
11. when the federal/national government compels an action by the state but fails to provide funding for it, states must make up the funding in their budgets; sometimes difficult choices arise between national policy goals and state budget priorities
12. citizens just moving to a new state may call 911 and receive emergency services, they are not asked about the length of residency before first responders take a call

U.S. Courts Questions:

1. What is the purpose of the judicial branch?
2. What is the difference between original & appellate jurisdiction?
3. What is the significance of *Marbury v. Madison*?
4. Why is probable cause important to individual citizens?
5. What is voir dire?
6. Is a jury duty really necessary? Why/why not?
7. How do dissenting and concurring opinions differ?
8. Is a process of appeal important in the U. S. legal system? Why/why not?
9. What is the difference between the attorney general and the solicitor general?
10. What is senatorial courtesy?
11. What is the difference between a decision to affirm or to reverse?
12. What is the significance of the Judiciary Act of 1789?
13. What is the importance of the Supreme Court of the U. S.?
14. How would you describe Rule of Four?
15. Who is the petitioner?
16. How do judicial restraint and judicial activism differ?

U.S. Courts Answers:

1. to interpret the *Constitution*, laws, executive actions and legislative actions; judicial review; check & balance other branches
2. original (evidence, witnesses, etc.) appellate (procedural or legal error)
3. judicial review of executive or legislative actions (checks & balances)
4. government cannot try and convict an individual without a proper level of suspicion and evidence to connect an individual to an actual crime/s; an important part of due process
5. jury selection process
6. extra protection for accused individuals; places people in the government's procedure/process of justice
7. dissent is disagreement with the majority; concurring opinions are agreement with either the majority or the dissenting opinion with reservations or variations with another justice's reasoning in the case
8. an appeal adds an extra level of protection for accused individuals; allowing for the possibility of legal or procedural errors and possible remedy
9. AG is chief law enforcement officer of the national government/top lawyer in the country; SG is usually an assistant to the AG, chief trial attorney, usually represents the government in court
10. senators may exert influence on the selection of judges in their state; by custom, the president consults a state's senators before making a judicial nomination to fill a vacancy
11. if the court affirms a lower court ruling they agree; if the court reverses a lower court ruling the lower court is ruled incorrect and their decision is overturned
12. to outline the framework for the judicial system; to provide the basic structure of the judicial branch
13. to act as interpreter of legislative, executive and judicial decisions and actions; to check and balance the other branches
14. Rule of Four is when the SCOTUS exercises discretion in a case it chooses to hear; 4 of 9 must vote to accept a case
15. a petitioner is the party unhappy with a lower court decision in terms of possible legal or procedural error
16. judicial restraint indicates justices defer decisions to elected branches of government and stick to a more strict interpretation of the *Constitution*; activism stops actions or laws by other branches

Congress Questions:

1. Who is in charge of the government of the United States?
2. What is the difference between reapportionment and redistricting?
3. What is the purpose of a select committee?
4. What is a filibuster?
5. How would you define gerrymandering?
6. Where does the majority of congressional work occur?
7. Why does the US have a bicameral legislature?
8. What is pork in legislative terms?
9. What is the purpose of a conference committee?
10. Should citizens be concerned about budget deficits?
11. Is there a difference between an earmark and pork?
12. Who is the incumbent?

Congress Answers:

1. the people/citizens of the US
2. based on census data, state populations are calculated and the 435 equal representative districts across the country are reassessed—states are given new portions of representatives if population increases significantly or states may lose representatives if population decreases; redistricting is redrawing the lines for the new number of representatives allotted to the state or based upon inner-state movement of people
3. temporary or ad hoc; to deal with a short term congressional goal
4. Senate rule that allows for uninterrupted discussion on the floor of the Senate unless cloture is invoked
5. redrawing district lines for political purposes/gain
6. in committee/subcommittee
7. a result of the Great Compromise and a combination of the New Jersey and Virginia Plans; attempt to make representation equitable even with geographic area and population differences between states
8. appropriations, rules, etc. added to proposed legislation that is seen as unnecessary or wasteful of public monies
9. to reconcile differences between legislation proposed and voted on separately by the House and the Senate
10. deficits mean the government is over spending the income tax payers provide by hundreds of billions of dollars
11. an earmark is the directing of funds for a specific project and pork is the project or contract attached to a bill
12. the incumbent is the current office holder for each office from the president to the local level elected officials

The President Questions:

1. Who is head/chief executive officer of the executive branch?
2. What is a presidential cabinet?
3. What is meant by the term succession?
4. What are the significant points of the 22nd and 25th Amendments?
5. What makes for a constitutionally legitimate executive order?
6. Is there a limit to the president's power?
7. What is the War Powers Resolution?
8. Who are the National Security Council?
9. What is executive privilege?
10. What is a state secret?
11. How do vetoes and line-item vetoes differ?

The President Answers:

1. the president/POTUS
2. the president's closest government advisors; including heads of bureaucratic/executive branch departments
3. if the president is no longer able to serve, the vice president succeeds to the office; the Speaker of the House would be next in the line of succession if both the president and vice president were suddenly unable to serve
4. the 22nd limits a president to two terms of office; the 25th discusses succession and disability issues
5. the EO is related to internal executive department business; the EO is related to the president's power as commander-in-chief; the EO is a result of legislative authority specifically delegated to the president by legislation; the president may not constitutionally act in a unilateral manner in an attempt to make an EO binding on the American people—the president may not legislate from the Oval Office
6. the Constitution; checks and balances from the judicial and legislative branches; personal self control; constitutionally cognizant advisors
7. a president may send troops for a military engagement but must notify Congress within 48 hours and may not keep troops committed without Congressional approval
8. the council includes the president, VP, secretary of state and defense, the national security advisor; other individuals may contribute as needed
9. executive privilege is something the president may invoke to withhold information from FOIA requests and even the press and Congress; usually confidential information; may not be invoked to hide criminal activity
10. state secrets may be necessary to protect sensitive information critical to the security of the nation
11. the president may veto an entire bill or may eliminate just a few lines of a spending bill

The Bureaucracy Questions:

1. Is there a difference between patronage and the spoils system?
2. Why are sunshine laws important to the public?
3. What is the purpose of the Office of Management and Budget compared to the Congressional Budget Office?
4. What is a street-level bureaucrat?
5. What exactly is the bureaucracy?
6. How do independent regulator agencies or commissions and independent executive agencies differ?
7. Can you cite an example of an IRA and an IEA?
8. What is the purpose of the Hatch Act?
9. What is public administration?
10. Can you name two government corporations?

The Bureaucracy Answers:

1. no, both indicate government jobs or contracts given for political or personal reasons
2. sunshine laws increase transparency in government; if the people give their consent, do they have the right to expect accountability in government and the ability to follow what the branches are doing
3. the OMB prepares the president's budget and analyzes tax impact, explains programs, evaluates national policy objectives while the CBO provides budgetary advice to Congress in a similar manner
4. a street-level bureaucrat is a civil servant that deals directly with the public on a face-to-face basis; for example post office employees, records clerks, DMV clerks, etc.
5. the bureaucracy is the business side of government; employees work to administer laws, rules and regulations; they work to implement programs and policies
6. independent regulatory agencies enforce rules and regulations in the public interest; government authority is used by IRAs to control or change private sector practices; independent executive agencies report directly to the president and are not part of any cabinet level department; the focus of an IRA is on a specific task
7. the FDA is a regulatory body while NASA and the CIA are executive agencies
8. the Hatch Act was written to prevent government employees from using taxpayer time, dollars, and resources to campaign or do any electioneering
9. public administration is bureaucratic management; public administrators implement government policy
10. Amtrak and the Post Office Department

Domestic Policy Questions:

1. Who is in charge of the government of the United States?
2. What is meant by the term public policy?
3. What is the difference between a progressive and a regressive tax?
4. What is the difference between a policy advocate and a policy analyst?
5. How do debt and deficit differ?
6. What is the social safety net?
7. How do the three types of policy differ from each other?
8. What is the importance of understanding the different types of goods?
9. How do public and common goods differ when they sound like the same thing?

Domestic Policy Answers:

1. the people/citizens of the US
2. public policy is the broad strategy of government to address society's concerns; the laws rules and regulations enforced by the government
3. a progressive tax is like the federal income tax that burdens those with higher incomes and a regressive tax is like local sales tax burdening those with lower incomes at a higher rate in proportion to overall income level
4. a policy advocate works to propose or maintain a particular policy and a policy analysts works on the front end of policymaking to let decision makers know the possible outcomes of decisions that may affect policy advocates and citizens in general
5. debt is the total of all liabilities of a person or country—total amount you owe; deficit is the amount spent beyond income which adds constantly to the total debt
6. the safety net is any program to assist citizens who cannot/will not assist themselves with the basic necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter
7. regulatory policy concentrates costs and distributes benefits more widely; distributive policy distributes costs and concentrates benefits on a few; redistributive policies concentrate both costs and benefits
8. policymaking involves the regulation, distribution or redistribution of various goods and services, understanding the different goods helps with understanding possible policy outcomes
9. public goods are provided by taxpayers for anyone's use where common goods are available to all but are in limited supply; public goods and common goods may sometimes be the same—an example is fresh water

Foreign Policy Questions:

1. Why is it important to have multiple tools for foreign policy objectives?
2. What is the difference between protectionism and free trade?
3. How do isolationism and containment differ as foreign policy positions for the US government?
4. How is the War Powers Resolution used as a tool of foreign policy?
5. Who or what is the EU?
6. What is the purpose of the National Security Council and how do they assist the president?
7. What is retaliatory foreign policy?

Foreign Policy Answers:

1. just as construction jobs require many tools for special tasks; international relations require many tools to meet the objectives of US foreign policy; the US may want to use trade negotiations to enhance international friendships and sanctions to force unfriendly nations to comply with US objectives
2. protectionism is when the country keeps goods and services from other nations out and protects domestic goods and services; free trade is the unfettered flow of goods between nations
3. if a country practices a policy of isolationism they seek to remain separate from other nations; if a nation has a policy position of containment they are using what tools they have to prevent the spread of opposing political or ideological viewpoints or military or territorial expansion by another nation or group
4. the president may take immediate action against another nation or group by temporarily committing troops or military assets to a region; this often happens in connection with a policy of containment
5. the EU is the European Union; a transnational or supranational government that brings independent nations together as an economic unit
6. the NCS is made up of the president, vice president and senior level staff from multiple foreign policy related agencies; the NSC is a group of advisors to the president on international situations and foreign policy objectives
7. retaliatory policy is when a country counter measure taken by another country whether they involve economics, politics or the military depends on the specific individual situation

Public Opinion Questions:

1. Who is in charge of the government of the United States?
2. How are public opinions formed?
3. What is the difference between a representative and a random sample in polling?
4. What is the purpose of a tracking poll?
5. How are populism and libertarianism related?
6. What is a leading question when it comes to the polling process?
7. What is the potential impact of an exit poll?

Public Opinion Answers:

1. the people/citizens of the US
2. public opinions are formed with the assistance and influence of agents of political socialization such as family, friends, peers, media, education, religion, experiences, etc.
3. representative samples have the same demographic distribution as the total population that might be included in the poll; random sample means that all the people that could be included in the poll have an equal chance of being part of the sample for the poll
4. tracking polls show trends in statistical information gathered from polls; if you follow the president's approval rating over four years, you can see if there are correlations with events or policies among other interesting statistics
5. populism and libertarianism are generally opposite on the ideological spectrum; populists are generally more traditional on social issues and more liberal on redistributive policy issues; libertarians are liberal on social issues and conservative on money or redistributive policy issues
6. a leading question is one a pollster writes to lead a respondent to give them the answer they predetermine they need for the poll results; leading questions result in push polls that may be used to impact elections or policy discussions by giving false impressions of public opinion
7. exit polls may have a negative affect on voting; for example, voters in California and Hawaii may see exit polling data indicating their candidate is ahead in the polls, they may decide not to waste time voting only to discover the polls were incorrect

Interest Groups Questions:

1. Where is the freedom to associate and assemble with other individuals protected from government intrusion?
2. What is an iron triangle?
3. What is the purpose of a legislative liaison?
4. What is the difference between a public and a private interest group?
5. How do individuals advocate for a particular cause or policy agenda?
6. Is there a way to solve the free rider problem?
7. What are voting cues?

Interest Groups Answers:

1. First Amendment protects this freedom
2. an iron triangle is a symbolic expression of the reality of governmental relationships between some interest group/lobbyists, some bureaucrats, and some legislators; members of these groups form tight relationships of symbiotic assistance that result in what many political scientists call sub-governments; they assist each other with policy objectives to the point where other voices are often ignored
3. a legislative liaison is a person employed by government to represent the organization before the legislature to accomplish policy goals
4. private groups seek benefits that favor a single interest most often in the private/for profit sector; public interest groups claim to seek the public good or a benefit that should accrue to all citizens, such as MADD or Mothers Against Drunk Drivers—seeking stiffer penalties for DUI violations and more education against DUI
5. advocacy takes many forms, some of these include simply speaking out on the issue, gathering with other like-minded individuals to increase numbers, writing letters or emails to petition the government, direct action like protests and boycotts, etc.
6. if the First Amendment protects the right to freely assemble with other like minded individuals then the government may not force individuals to assemble with any particular group against their wishes
7. voting cues are attempts to sway voters to a particular candidate or policy position; cues come from agents of political socialization and from interest groups, etc.

Political Parties Questions:

1. What part do parties play in the process of selecting and electing representatives to the House?
2. How are parties organized?
3. What exactly is gerrymandering and how might this process result in safe seats?
4. Do you have to answer the census?
5. What is meant by the term proportional representation?
6. What is a political party?
7. What are moderates?

Political Parties Answers:

1. parties are involved in the process of redistricting, which allows for much political maneuvering; they are involved in the process of running elections from the primaries to the general election and the Electoral College; they vet candidates, put together party platforms on policy issues, they are involved at almost every step of the process and they seek to maintain power by many methods
2. generally, party organization mimics the US federal structure of layers or levels; parties have precinct (or neighborhood) level organizations; they have county leadership and organization, this continues and expands at the state and national levels; this provides numerous points of access for the public to become involved in the political process
3. gerrymandering is the party manipulation of district lines in an attempt to strengthen their power; often this process allows for drawing districts to practically assure the party's candidate in the district will win an election by a comfortable margin
4. no, but you should; not answering at least the question of how many people reside at the location may negatively affect the number of representatives the state will receive in the reapportionment process; this may hurt local communities as well
5. proportional representation is based upon population and involves the US House of Representatives; seats are apportioned to the states based upon total state population at the time of the census
6. a party is a very large group of individuals with similar interests trying to directly influence public policy through members who often seek and hold public office and participate directly in the policymaking process
7. moderates are individuals who fall in the middle of the ideological spectrum; they are sometimes referred to as independents; they can have a big impact on elections

Elections Questions:

1. What is the importance of voting?
2. What are three ways the public may become involved directly in the political process?
3. How have voting rights or the franchise been expanded since the *Constitution* was first ratified?
4. What is the purpose of the Motor—Voter Act?
5. What is the purpose of an election judge?
6. How do open and closed primary systems work?
7. What is the difference between an office-block ballot and a party-column ballot?
8. What is frontloading?
9. What is a grandfather clause?

Elections Answers:

1. voting is a way for the public to access the political process; a channel for people to get involved with policy making
2. initiative or voters making a direct ballot proposal for all voters to see; referendum or citizens directly voting on proposed laws from the legislature; and recall or voters attempting to remove politicians or government officials from office via a recall election
3. the 15th acknowledge a protection of voting rights to all male citizens except Native Americans, the 19th acknowledged women's right to vote; 24th removed all poll taxes; and the 26th expanded voting rights to include all citizens 18 and older
4. to expand opportunities for voter registration to include visits to the DMV and when applying for government aid programs
5. an election judge oversees the polling place during an election, they administer oaths to election officers and assistants, they make sure all the rules about polling places are followed and no voters are intimidated at the polls, etc.
6. open primaries do not require voters to be registered with a political party, closed primaries only allow party members to participate in the primary election; no one may interfere during a general election
7. office-block focuses on the government office rather than directly on party affiliation; party-column focuses on the party affiliation of the candidate over the office
8. frontloading is allowing a few states to go first in the primary/caucus process; thereby gaining extra attention from candidates and media outlets, etc.
9. grandfather clauses allowed illiterate whites to vote and bypass literacy tests if their ancestor voted

Media Questions:

1. What is agenda setting?
2. What is the difference between spin and bias?
3. What is the difference between slander and libel?
4. What is the key point/constitutional question in the court decision in *Near v. Minnesota*?
5. What are James Madison's thoughts on a free press?
6. What is the purpose of the Equal Time Rule?
7. What is the importance of the Freedom of Information Act?
8. What is the difference between muckraking and yellow journalism?
9. What is soft news?
10. What is the purpose of the FCC

Media Answers:

1. choosing which issues or topics deserve public discussion; deciding what information the public will access via media
2. spin is framing news or issues in a positive or negative light; bias is allowing personal opinion or ideology to impact reporting
3. slander is spoken defamation of character and libel is written false statements with intent to harm
4. prior restraint; advance government censorship of the press
5. government of the people requires information that is not directly provided by the government but by independent sources outside of government
6. the FCC or Federal Communications Commission is a regulatory agency; they monitor whether candidates running for office receive equal time upon request to radio stations and other media outlets; if a station provides 30 minutes to one viewpoint and a request for equal time is made by an opposing viewpoint, it must be granted
7. FOIA allows for more transparency in government; citizens and members of the press alike are allowed to make FOIA requests for information and documents from the national government; requests must be honored unless such documents have been declared state secrets or the president invokes executive privilege
8. muckraking exposes corruption in business or government; yellow journalism is sensationalized coverage of scandals and human interest stories
9. to present news in an entertaining and approachable manner
10. the Federal Communications Commission regulates television and radio broadcaster; licensing and monitoring

Civil Liberties Questions:

1. What is the difference between civil liberties and civil rights?
2. What are unalienable rights?
3. What is the difference between positive and natural law?
4. Why are things like bills of attainder and ex post facto laws prohibited by the *Constitution*?
5. Why is the free exercise clause an important protection?
6. What are slander and libel?
7. What is a common-law right?
8. Why are rights protecting individuals accused of crimes so important in a republic?
9. What is the undue burden test?
10. What is eminent domain?
11. Can you name one important component of the RLUIPA?

Civil Liberties Answers:

1. liberties are basic freedoms all human beings possess; rights are how much freedom ruling authority protects or denies to individuals
2. rights that exist outside the laws of the state; rights retained by human beings to life, liberty, and property
3. natural law is universal principles and rules that govern moral conduct, preexisting law of nature, discovered through rational analysis; positive law is human-made code, rules, regulations
4. they put the government interests above the interests of the people, they circumvent due process protections and equal treatment rules; they give the government too much power
5. it limits the ability of the government to control or restrict religious practices unless such practices infringe substantially on the life, liberty or property of another individual
6. slander is to speak untrue things about someone; libel is to print untruths
7. a right inherited from English legal precedent
8. rights of the accused or due process insure that all individuals are treated equally in the justice system and they are not deprived of their life, their liberty of movement, or their property without just cause
9. individual liberty may be restricted by the government if it does not present a substantial obstacle or undue burden on individual freedoms
10. 5th Amendment protection; the government may not take an individual's property except for the public good and with fair compensation
11. persons imprisoned may exercise religious freedoms in some forms unless government shows compelling need to enforce a restriction

Civil Rights Questions:

1. What are civil rights?
2. What is the rational basis test?
3. What is the importance of strict scrutiny in the courts?
4. What is the purpose of literacy and understanding tests?
5. What are Jim Crow laws?
6. What is the difference between direct action and civil disobedience?
7. Why is the Civil Rights Act of 1964 important in the fight for equality?
8. What is coverture?
9. What were some of the effects of the Indian Removal Act?
10. What is comparable worth?
11. What is one result of the decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

Civil Rights Answers:

1. rights possessed by individuals that are protected or infringed by the government; restrictions on rights must be equally applied to all citizens
2. is there a reason to treat someone differently; is there a rational and legitimate government interest in treating individuals differently
3. it is important to have a standard to decide cases for increased fairness; strict scrutiny places a burden on the government to prove they have a compelling interest to make a law that will treat citizens unequally
4. methods of disqualifying naturalized citizens or poor and less well-educated citizens
5. name for a collection of discriminatory laws like “separate but equal”
6. direct action is more confrontational such as marches, sit-ins and demonstrations; civil disobedience is the refusal to obey an unjust law
7. it outlawed government discrimination as well as unequal treatment by businesses open to the public; it also created the EEOC or Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to monitor discrimination in employment
8. the idea that women’s rights were basically erased upon marriage especially in contracts and property rights
9. Native Americans were forced to move west of the Mississippi River; Trail of Tears
10. comparable worth means that all individuals regardless of gender, race or any other distinguishing factor are to be paid the same if their education and experience are the same
11. separate public accommodations and schools are not an infringement on equal treatment under the law (overturned in *Brown v. Board of Education*)

Liberty v. Security Topics:

consent of the governed = people consent to government

unalienable rights = rights people have not from government or law

liberties = freedoms possessed by people because they are human

rights = how much freedom is given up by the people for security

equal rights = all persons are treated equally under the law

basic functions of good government =

- unite the people

- provide a system of justice to hold people accountable

- provide protection for domestic safety and security

- provide protection against foreign threats & for defense

- provide for the general welfare of all the people/stable economy

- protect the people's liberties

republic = *form* of government balancing power over and control of the people with protecting the liberties of the people

federal = *structure* of government balancing power between various levels of government (national/state/local) and between branches of government (legislative/executive/judicial)

Liberty v. Security Questions for Discussion:

1. Who is in charge of the government of the United States and why is this idea so important?
2. Should any individuals or groups receive special treatment under the laws and regulations of the United States?
3. How does the governmental structure of the United States balance the competing interests of the people's liberty and security?
4. Does a republic or a democracy better serve the needs of the people?
5. Should groups of individuals today pay the price for discrimination in the past?
6. How should the government provide for protection against external threats?
7. Is it acceptable to collect massive amounts of data on the public without probable cause?
8. How do you decide what is acceptable behavior between individuals?
9. How do you decide what is acceptable control by the government?
10. Do people working in the government know better than the American people what the people need in terms of safety? healthcare? education? business and economic concerns?