

U. S. Government General Terms

Term	Matching... write the number of the correct term next to the corresponding answer (1 point each)
majority rule	1 claims political power rests in the hands of a small, elite group of people
capitalism	2 rights possessed by every person; not conferred by the government; inseparable liberties
real culture	3 struggle for power over decision making process for allocating resources & making policy decisions
politics	4 fundamental principle of democracy; majority has the power to make decisions binding upon all
populism	5 belief that the people are in control of the government; part of shared political culture
pluralist theory	6 economic system; market based economy; free market; part of shared political culture
liberties	7 standards society would like to embrace and live up to
values	8 individual citizens recognize governmental authority; agree to give up some liberties
minority rights	9 claims power rests in the hands of groups of people; competing groups
beliefs	10 cultural standards for determining what is good and just in a society
elite theory	11 the way society actually is
consent	12 tenets or convictions that people hold to be true
individualism	13 protections for those who are not part of the ruling majority or majority of citizens
unalienable rights	14 independence of individuals; self-determination; part of shared political culture
ideal culture	15 basic freedoms; life, liberty and property; part of shared political culture

Term	Matching... write the number of the correct term next to the corresponding answer (1 point each)
anarchy	1 form of government; power with the people; majority rule; minority rights may be ignored
toll good	2 indirect rule by citizens' representatives
totalitarianism	3 means by which a society organizes itself and allocates authority in order to accomplish goals
partisanship	4 goods that are available to many but used only by those who can pay the price for use
monarchy	5 excessive control by individual, group, or government
dictatorship	6 goods that all people may use but that are of limited supply
public goods	7 absence of government, order, control
oligarchy	8 strong support or even blind allegiance for a particular political party
government	9 goods provided by private businesses; used only by those who pay for them
republic	10 form of government; excessive regulation of public and private lives of citizens/subjects
common goods	11 form of government; handful of elite individuals hold political power
preamble	12 opening or beginning statement to a constitution or other document
tyranny	13 form of government; all-powerful; citizens have no rights
private goods	14 goods provided by taxpayers; anyone may use; available to all without fees
democracy	15 form of government; one ruler, usually hereditary

Constitutions and Contracts

	Term		Matching... write the number of the correct term next to the corresponding answer (1 point each)
29		1	citizens may give up some liberties to governing authority to receive a benefit like security or order
24		2	life, liberty, and property; no government may give to individual; they protect or infringe upon them
4	popular sovereignty	3	an agreement between people and government
19		4	people are in control rather than a monarch or ruling group of elites; rule of law over politics
1	consent	5	
8		6	
10		7	
27		8	
14		9	
23		10	
28		11	
6		12	
13		13	
5		14	
26		15	
7		16	
22		17	
12		18	
18		19	
30		20	
16		21	
20		22	
2	natural rights	23	
11		24	
21		25	
25		26	
15		27	
9		28	
3	social contract	29	
17		30	

Federalism Questions:

1. Can you provide an example of privileges and immunities?

Federalism Answers:

- 1.

U.S. Courts Questions:

1.

U.S. Courts Answers:

2.

Congress Questions:

1.

Congress Answers:

1.

The President Questions:

1.

The President Answers:

1.

The Bureaucracy Questions:

1.

The Bureaucracy Answers:

1.

Domestic Policy Questions:

1.

Domestic Policy Answers:

1.

Foreign Policy Questions:

1.

Foreign Policy Answers:

1.

Public Opinion Questions:

1.

Public Opinion Answers:

1.

Interest Groups Questions:

1.

Interest Groups Answers:

1.

Political Parties Questions:

1.

Political Parties Answers:

1.

Elections Questions:

1.

Elections Answers:

1.

Media Questions:

1.

Media Answers:

1.

Civil Liberties Questions:

1.

Civil Liberties Answers:

1.

Civil Rights Questions:

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

Civil Rights Answers:

1. the people/citizens of the US
2. rights possessed by individuals that are protected or infringed by the government; restrictions on rights must be equally applied to all citizens
3. is there a reason to treat someone differently; is there a rational and legitimate government interest in treating individuals differently
4. 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
5. methods of disqualifying naturalized citizens or poor and less well-educated citizens
6. name for a collection of discriminatory laws like “separate but equal”
7. direct action is more confrontational such as marches, sit-ins and demonstrations; civil disobedience is the refusal to obey an unjust law
8. 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
9. the idea that women’s rights were basically erased upon marriage especially in contracts and property rights
10. Native Americans were forced to move west of the Mississippi River; Trail of Tears
11. 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