

# Semester Review

## Matching

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

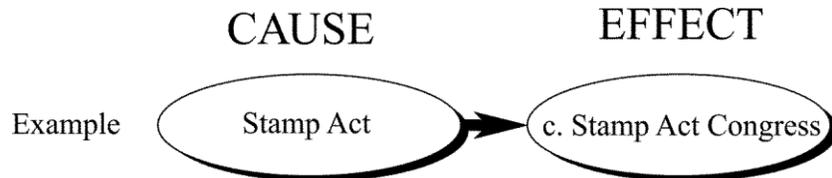
Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. ratification
- b. unicameral
- c. charter
- d. constitution

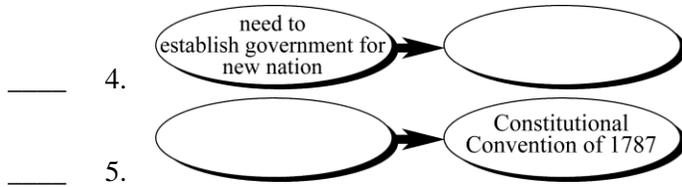
- \_\_\_ 1. From its one chamber, the \_\_\_ legislature of the Second Continental Congress exercised both legislative and executive powers.
- \_\_\_ 2. Some of the 13 colonies were established by \_\_\_, under a grant of authority from the English crown.
- \_\_\_ 3. No one opposed \_\_\_ of the Constitution more vehemently than Patrick Henry.

### INTERPRETING CHARTS

The events leading up to the American Revolution and Constitutional Convention can be seen as a series of causes and effects. Complete the chart below by filling in each box with the letter of the correct term from the list on the right. The first one is done for you.



- a. defeat of Great Britain in American Revolution
- b. need for stronger central government
- c. Stamp Act Congress
- d. Articles of Confederation



### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. amendment
- b. separation of powers
- c. checks and balances
- d. constitutionalism
- e. article

- \_\_\_ 6. A(n) \_\_\_ is a way to change the Constitution.
- \_\_\_ 7. A(n) \_\_\_ is one of the seven numbered sections of the Constitution.
- \_\_\_ 8. The system of \_\_\_ helps keep one branch of government from dominating the actions of the others.
- \_\_\_ 9. The Constitution provides for the \_\_\_ by creating three distinct branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. block grant
- b. reserved powers
- c. exclusive powers

- \_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_ those powers exercised solely by the National Government
- \_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_ those powers held by the States, not granted specifically to the National Government by the Constitution

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. act of admission
- b. Privileges and Immunities Clause
- c. enabling act
- d. inherent powers

- \_\_\_ 12. In order for a new State to be admitted to the Union, Congress must pass a(n) \_\_\_ after a State constitution has been approved by the people of the proposed State.
- \_\_\_ 13. Congress must pass a(n) \_\_\_ before a territory can write a proposed State constitution.
- \_\_\_ 14. According to the \_\_\_, a State cannot take unfair advantage in its laws of the residents of another State.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. act of admission
- b. delegated powers
- c. enabling act
- d. reserved powers

- \_\_\_ 15. A territory seeking Statehood is first directed to prepare a State constitution by means of a(n) \_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 16. The National Government has three types of \_\_\_ that have been granted to it in the Constitution.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. precinct
- b. political party
- c. major parties
- d. minor party
- e. split-ticket voting

- \_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_ the smallest unit of election administration
- \_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_ a group of people joined together on the basis of common principles, who seek to control government and public policy
- \_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_ the dominant political parties in the United States
- \_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_ casting ballots for candidates from different parties for different offices in the same election

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. economic protest parties
- b. consensus

- c. one-party system
- d. minor party

- \_\_\_ 21. Any party that has less support than one of the major political parties in the United States is a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 22. Parties that want to express their discontent with the major parties and current economy are known as \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 23. In dictatorships, the \_\_\_\_ could more realistically be called a "no-party" system.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. nomination
- b. political action committee
- c. open primary
- d. nonpartisan election

- \_\_\_ 24. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is the naming of a candidate who will seek election for a public office.
- \_\_\_ 25. The \_\_\_\_ is a party nominating election in which any qualified voter can participate.
- \_\_\_ 26. A \_\_\_\_ is a special interest group that seeks to influence elections and affect public policy decisions.
- \_\_\_ 27. Elections in which candidates are not identified by party labels are known as \_\_\_\_.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. term
- b. continuous body
- c. gerrymandered

- \_\_\_ 28. Congress must meet formally at least twice during each \_\_\_\_ to carry out the business of lawmaking.
- \_\_\_ 29. Voters choose among candidates running exclusively in their districts under the \_\_\_\_ system of election.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. apportioned
- b. special session
- c. continuous body
- d. at-large

- \_\_\_ 30. An emergency may prompt the President to call a \_\_\_\_ of Congress.
- \_\_\_ 31. Seats in the House of Representatives are \_\_\_\_ among the States according to their populations.
- \_\_\_ 32. States with only one member in the House of Representatives use the \_\_\_\_ system to elect their representative.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. commerce power
- b. copyright
- c. indirect tax
- d. legal tender
- e. patent

- \_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_ a charge levied by the government, first paid by one person, then passed on to another
- \_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_ the exclusive legal right to copy, sell, or publish a piece of creative work
- \_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_ a grant for the exclusive right to make, use, or sell new or improved inventions

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. electorate
- b. platform
- c. keynote address
- d. electoral college

- \_\_\_ 36. \_\_\_ the speech given by an important party member at the first session of the national convention
- \_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_ the mass of people who actually cast votes in an election
- \_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_ the name of the group that makes the formal selection of the President

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. electoral college
- b. winner-take-all
- c. balance the ticket
- d. chief executive
- e. chief administrator

- \_\_\_ 39. The President is the nation's \_\_\_\_, heading a large government organization.
- \_\_\_ 40. Under the \_\_\_ system, a candidate who wins the preference vote in a primary automatically wins the support of all the delegates chosen in the primary.
- \_\_\_ 41. Presidential candidates often choose a running mate who can \_\_\_ by virtue of certain characteristics.
- \_\_\_ 42. As \_\_\_\_, the President holds broad power in domestic and foreign affairs.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. proportional representation
- b. platform
- c. chief of state
- d. chief legislator

- \_\_\_ 43. The basic statement of the party's policies and principles is known as its \_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 44. Most States had to change their primary laws to account for the Democrats' \_\_\_ rule.
- \_\_\_ 45. As \_\_\_\_, the President is the political leader of the nation.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. reprieve
- b. *persona non grata*
- c. Executive Article
- d. executive agreement
- e. treaty
- f. commutation

- \_\_\_ 46. A(n) \_\_\_ is an international agreement that requires senate approval.
- \_\_\_ 47. Since a full pardon was not granted, the criminal asked for a(n) \_\_\_ to lessen her sentence.
- \_\_\_ 48. A(n) \_\_\_ is a pact between the President and a foreign state that does not require Senate approval.
- \_\_\_ 49. A \_\_\_ postpones the execution of a sentence, but in itself does not change the sentence.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. amnesty
- b. recognition
- c. executive agreement
- d. executive order

- \_\_\_ 50. A directive, rule, or regulation made by the President that has the effect of law is called a(n) \_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 51. Without the consent of the Senate, the President can make a(n) \_\_\_ with heads of foreign states.
- \_\_\_ 52. Under the power of \_\_\_, the President can accept another country as equal in the family of nations.
- \_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_ is the granting of a general pardon to a whole group of law violators.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. Establishment Clause
- b. slander
- c. Due Process Clause
- d. civil liberties
- e. shield laws

- \_\_\_ 54. Protections against arbitrary acts of the government are technically known as \_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 55. States cannot deny the basic provisions of the Bill of Rights to their citizens because of the \_\_\_ of the 14th Amendment.
- \_\_\_ 56. The \_\_\_ sets up the separation between church and state.
- \_\_\_ 57. During a speech at a rally, you are not free to \_\_\_ another person.
- \_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_ give reporters some protection against having to disclose their sources or reveal other confidential information in legal proceedings.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. prior restraint
- b. assemble
- c. seditious speech
- d. parochial
- e. symbolic speech

- \_\_\_ 59. The right of people to gather together to express their views on public matters is known as the right to \_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 60. Private schools that are church-related are known as \_\_\_ schools.
- \_\_\_ 61. \_\_\_ is the advocating of conduct intended to disrupt the lawful acts of the government with violence.
- \_\_\_ 62. Government action seeking to curb ideas before they are expressed is called \_\_\_.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.

- a. Miranda Rule
- b. probable cause
- c. bill of attainder
- d. presentment

- \_\_\_ 63. Neither Congress nor the States can pass a(n) \_\_\_ that inflicts punishment without a court trial.
- \_\_\_ 64. The \_\_\_ begins with these words: "You have the right to remain silent."

\_\_\_ 65. In order to obtain a warrant, police must have \_\_\_.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. bill of attainder
- b. capital punishment
- c. exclusionary rule
- d. bench trial

\_\_\_ 66. Current polls indicate that two of every three Americans support \_\_\_ for those convicted of murder.

\_\_\_ 67. The \_\_\_ says that evidence gained as a result of an illegal act by police cannot be used against the person from whom it was seized.

\_\_\_ 68. The defendant had a(n) \_\_\_ with only a judge deciding the case.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. reservations
- b. assimilation
- c. affirmative action

\_\_\_ 69. More than a third of the nation's Native Americans live on the \_\_\_ set aside for them by the government.

\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_ is the process by which people of one culture merge into and become part of another culture.

\_\_\_ 71. The Federal Government's chief response to the effects of past discriminatory practices based on race, color, and sex is the policy of \_\_\_.

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. Cultural Revolution
- b. soviets
- c. dissolution

\_\_\_ 72. \_\_\_ a period in Chinese history marked by political and social unrest

\_\_\_ 73. \_\_\_ elected councils that made up the government of the Soviet Union at the factory, farm, city, regional and national levels

\_\_\_ 74. \_\_\_ a step the prime minister of Japan may take leading to the immediate election of a new House of Representatives

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. coalition
- b. perestroika
- c. shadow cabinet
- d. consensus

\_\_\_ 75. \_\_\_ Gorbachev's plan for the restructuring of political and economic life in the Soviet Union

\_\_\_ 76. \_\_\_ a function of the British Parliament in which appointed opposition party members watch over present cabinet members in case of a shift in majority leadership

\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_ a temporary alliance of parties for the purpose of forming a government

\_\_\_ 78. \_\_\_ broad agreement among politicians seeking to avoid confrontation

**IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. ministers
- b. mestizo
- c. consensus
- d. monarchy
- e. nationalization

- \_\_\_ 79. In Japan's National Diet, politicians seek to reach \_\_\_\_, or broad agreements, on issues, placing great emphasis on avoiding confrontation.
- \_\_\_ 80. In Mexico, a person with Spanish and Native American ancestry is referred to as \_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_ 81. Where it exists in industrialized democracies today, the tradition of hereditary rule, or \_\_\_\_, is largely ceremonial.
- \_\_\_ 82. In 1938, President Cardenas of Mexico oversaw the \_\_\_\_ of all United States oil companies in his country, acquiring them for public use.
- \_\_\_ 83. In Great Britain, most cabinet members or \_\_\_\_ are members of the House of Commons.

### **IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. prefectures
- b. purges
- c. North American Free Trade Agreement
- d. glasnost

- \_\_\_ 84. The \_\_\_\_ removed trade restrictions among the United States, Canada, and Mexico, which increased cross-border trade.
- \_\_\_ 85. Soviet dictator Josef Stalin resorted to \_\_\_\_ in an attempt to rid his country of rivals and dissent.
- \_\_\_ 86. Japan has 47 \_\_\_\_, the political subdivisions into which the country is divided.
- \_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_ was the policy of openness under which the Soviet government increased toleration of dissent and freedom of expression.

### **IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. proletariat
- b. collectivization
- c. monopoly
- d. laws of supply and demand

- \_\_\_ 88. Stalin achieved the \_\_\_\_ of agriculture by combining millions of small, private farms into huge government-controlled farms.
- \_\_\_ 89. A single business is a \_\_\_\_ if it has achieved exclusive control over a product or service.
- \_\_\_ 90. Marx considered factory workers and other members of the \_\_\_\_ to be modern-day versions of serfs.
- \_\_\_ 91. According to the \_\_\_\_, the price of an item sold in a competitive market will go up as it becomes more popular.

### **IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS**

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. bourgeoisie
- b. communes
- c. Gosplan

- \_\_\_ 92. Stalin introduced centralized planning run by a large, governmental agency known as the \_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_ 93. Karl Marx advocated the overthrow of the \_\_\_ by the workers, whom they oppressed.  
\_\_\_ 94. Collective farms brought together into larger, centralized units were called \_\_\_.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. pardon
- b. item veto
- c. precedent

- \_\_\_ 95. Many governors use the \_\_\_ to reject only those parts of a bill that they find unacceptable.  
\_\_\_ 96. A governor may release a person from the legal consequences of a crime by invoking his power to \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_ 97. When following \_\_\_\_, judges interpret and apply laws in a way that is consistent with earlier court decisions.

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

*Match each item with the correct statement below. You will not use all the terms.*

- a. civil law
- b. Justice of the Peace
- c. clemency

- \_\_\_ 98. \_\_\_ law that relates to human conduct, disputes between private parties, and disputes between private parties and government not covered by criminal law  
\_\_\_ 99. \_\_\_ the lowest level of the State judicial system, presiding over what are commonly called justice courts  
\_\_\_ 100. \_\_\_ powers of mercy that may be shown towards those convicted of a crime

### Other

### IDENTIFYING KEY TERMS

*Use each key term in a sentence that shows the meaning of the term.*

- 101. dictatorship
- 102. executive power
- 103. oligarchy
- 104. democracy
- 105. government
- 106. presidential government
- 107. public policy
- 108. constitution/charter
- 109. Framers/Federalists
- 110. limited government/popular sovereignty
- 111. unconstitutional
- 112. informal amendment
- 113. constitutionalism

114. checks and balances
115. Preamble
116. delegated powers
117. federalism
118. implied powers
119. extradition
120. direct primary
121. caucus
122. ballot
123. subsidy
124. absentee voting
125. hard money
126. public-interest group
127. public policy
128. propaganda
129. labor union
130. trade association
131. single-interest group
132. grass roots
133. constituency
134. gerrymander
135. franking privilege
136. oversight function
137. legal tender
138. censure
139. eminent domain
140. deficit financing
141. naturalization
142. Committee of the Whole/quorum
143. resolution/discharge petition
144. veto/pocket veto
145. Three of the terms in the set below are related. Write the letter of the term that does NOT belong and explain why it does not belong.
  - A. pocket veto

- B. discharge petition
- C. filibuster
- D. cloture

- 146. amnesty
- 147. executive order
- 148. reprieve
- 149. oath of office
- 150. line-item veto
- 151. pardon
- 152. mass media
- 153. treaty
- 154. deterrence, containment
- 155. foreign policy
- 156. détente
- 157. political asylum
- 158. ambassador
- 159. isolationism
- 160. foreign affairs
- 161. appellate jurisdiction
- 162. civil case
- 163. concurrent jurisdiction
- 164. plaintiff
- 165. defendant
- 166. dissenting opinion
- 167. concurring opinion
- 168. bail
- 169. grand jury
- 170. involuntary servitude
- 171. due process
- 172. jus sanguinis, jus soli
- 173. separate-but-equal doctrine
- 174. quota
- 175. de jure segregation, de facto segregation
- 176. naturalization, denaturalization

177. five-year plan
178. capital
179. privatization
180. laissez-faire theory
181. market economy
182. entrepreneur/capitalist
183. Great Leap Forward
184. parole/pardon
185. common law
186. felony
187. police power