

Cadet Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (U2C2L6:Q1) You are a squad leader. When your squad is formed as part of a larger formation, where should your position be?

- A) Three steps in front of and centered on the squad.
- B) The right flank, or number one (base) position, of the squad.
- C) Three steps to the left and centered on the squad.
- D) The left flank, or number one (base) position, of the squad.

2. (U2C2L6:Q2) You are the first squad leader. When your platoon sergeant forms the platoon in a line, your squad is in front of the rest of the platoon. If your platoon is middle platoon of three platoons, which of the following actions should you take upon forming?

A) Look to the right and align yourself with the platoon to the right as you lift your left arm.

- B) Look straight ahead as you lift your left arm.
- C) Look to the left to make sure your squad is aligned correctly.
- D) Stand three steps to the left and center of your squad.

3. (U2C2L6:Q3) While marching in your squad, you see that the squad leader will have to change the direction of the squad column to the right by 90 degrees. Which of the following describes how the squad leader should give the command?

- A) On the right foot, "Right flank, march"
- B) On the right foot, "Column half right, march"
- C) On the left foot, "Column right, march"
- D) On the right foot, "Column right, march"

4. (U2C2L6:Q4) You are a team leader, but your squad leader is in a meeting with the platoon sergeant so you are teaching squad drill. Your squad is having difficulty grasping the marching movements to "Form a column of twos, and reforming," so you decide to draw a diagram to help. How should you indicate your position on the diagram?

- A) A circled X
- B) A circled slash
- C) A boxed X
- D) A boxed slash

5. (U2C2L6:F1) It is critical to master the techniques of forming a squad and your related responsibilities to be a sharp drill squad.

- A) True
- B) False

6. (U2C5L1:Q1) While in formation, the Platoon Leader calls "Cadet Private Wilson, Front and Center." What should Cadet Wilson, who is in the center of the second rank, do?

A) The Cadet should come to attention, reply "Here, Sir/Ma'am," take one 15 inch step backward, halt, face to the right (left) in marching, and exit the formation by marching to the nearest flank.

B) The Cadet should come to attention, turn his head and eyes toward the Platoon Leader, and wait for further instructions.

C) The Cadet should come to attention, reply "Here, Sir/Ma'am," take two steps back and move around the closest flank to a position in front, and centered on, the Company Commander or First Sergeant.

D) The Cadet should come to attention, reply "Here, Sir/Ma'am," and move through first squad to a position in front of the Platoon Leader.

7. (U2C5L1:Q2) For in-ranks inspections, platoons increase the space between squads by giving the command to Open Ranks. Select the option (A-D) that best indicates how a platoon executes "Open Ranks, MARCH."

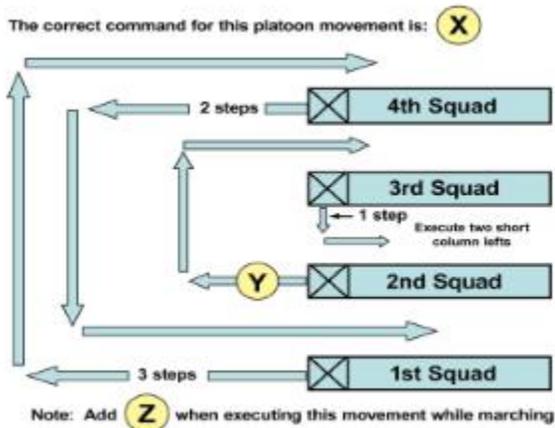
A) 1<sup>st</sup> Squad takes 1 Step forward; 2<sup>nd</sup> Squad stays in place; 3<sup>rd</sup> Squad takes 2 Steps backwards; ; 4<sup>th</sup> Squad takes 4 Steps backwards.

B) 1<sup>st</sup> Squad takes 2 Steps forward; 2<sup>nd</sup> Squad takes 1 Step forward; 3<sup>rd</sup> Squad stays in place; 4<sup>th</sup> Squad takes 2 Steps backwards.

C) 1<sup>st</sup> Squad takes 3 Steps forward; 2<sup>nd</sup> Squad takes 2 Steps forward; 3<sup>rd</sup> Squad takes 1 Step forward; 4<sup>th</sup> Squad stays in place.

D) 1<sup>st</sup> Squad takes 4 Steps forward; 2<sup>nd</sup> Squad takes 3 Steps forward; 3<sup>rd</sup> Squad takes 2 Steps forward ; 4<sup>th</sup> Squad takes 1 Step forward.

8. (U2C5L1:Q3) Study the diagram and select the option (A-D) that best completes the procedure for executing this platoon movement.



A) X = Reverse, MARCH; Y = 1 step; Z = 3 steps

B) X = To the Rear, MARCH; Y = 2 steps; Z = 2 steps

C) X = Counter column, MARCH; Y = 1 step; Z = 1 step

D) X = Counter, COLUMN; Y = 2 steps; Z = 2 steps

9. (U2C5L1:Q4) You were marching your platoon to the parade field to participate in a ceremony. When you got there, a display was set up at the entrance and it was only wide enough for two of your four squads to march through. What command should you give to most efficiently get your platoon through the display and onto the parade field?

- A) Platoon, HALT. File from the right, MARCH.
- B) Mark-time, MARCH. Counter-column, MARCH.
- C) Platoon, HALT. Column of twos from the right, MARCH.
- D) Mark-time, MARCH. Column of twos from the right, MARCH.

10. (U2C5L1:G1) T or F: Platoons and squads execute the following drills in the same way: Inclining around, marching to the flanks, and changing intervals in lines.

- A) True
- B) False

11. (U2C5L1:G2) Name the four basic movements in marching the platoon.

- A) Forward marching, columns, flanks, and rear marches
- B) Changing direction, marching to the flank, forming a file and reforming, and forming a column of twos and reforming
- C) Forming flanks, forming files, forming a column of twos, and reforming
- D) Changing direction in quick time, mark time, double time, and halt

12. (U2C5L5:F1) Which of the following is not a stationary movement?

- A) Attention
- B) Route Step
- C) Facing Movements
- D) Saluting

13. (U2C5L5:Q1) You are a squad leader. You are drilling your squad in movements that begin with the right foot from the halt position. Which one do you NOT want to call?

- A) About, face
- B) Close interval, march
- C) Column right, march
- D) Right step, march

14. (U2C5L5:Q2) You are one of four platoon leaders in a company formation. Your platoon is directly behind the company commander and guidon bearer. Your squad leaders are to your right rear and are marching one behind the other. What type of formation is it?

- A) Company in column with platoons in column
- B) Company in column with platoons in line
- C) Company in line with platoons in line
- D) Company mass formation

15. (U2C5L5:Q3) You are a platoon sergeant. You are participating in drill practice. Your platoon leader is six steps in front, centered on the platoon, in front of the whole formation, and your position is one step to the rear of the last rank. How are drills being conducted?

- A) Platoon is drilling as a separate unit and is in a column formation
- B) Platoon is drilling as a separate unit and is in a line formation
- C) Platoon is drilling as part of a larger unit and is in a column formation
- D) Platoon is drilling as part of a larger unit and is in a line formation

16. (U2C5L5:Q4) You misunderstood your platoon sergeant's instructions to form in a column formation. You are now in a line formation. If direction was unimportant, which of the following commands would be the easiest, quickest way to change a line formation to a column formation?

- A) "Fall out. In a column formation, fall in"
- B) "Column right, march"
- C) "Right, face"
- D) "Right turn, march"

17. (U2C5L5:F2) Executing a predefined set of movements is known as what?

- A) Formation
- B) Drills
- C) Marching
- D) Movement

18. (U2C5L5:F3) What are the two basic skills required in drill?

- A) Marching and stationary movement
- B) Stationary movement and formations
- C) Formations and individual positions
- D) Individual positions and stationary movement

19. (U4C1L2:Q1) As you review the list of winners and their scores, you notice that one of the winners got the wrong award. The following list shows the participant, their percent score on the five exercises (one-mile walk/run; shuttle run; pull-ups; curl-ups; and V-sit reach), and their award. Which one got the wrong award?

- A) Ken: 95%; 90%; 92%; 85%; 100%; - 85<sup>th</sup> Percentile Award
- B) Rachel: 86%; 91%; 87%; 85%; 86%; - 50<sup>th</sup> Percentile Award
- C) Cindy: 85%; 90%; 86%; 88%; 87%; - 85<sup>th</sup> Percentile Award
- D) Tim: 100%; 100%; 96%; 84%; 100%; - 50<sup>th</sup> Percentile Award

20. (U4C1L2:Q2) You are stretching before you do the exercises in the Cadet Challenge. With your feet about shoulder-width apart and knees slightly bent, you hold your hands together behind your back and pull them up as you bend at the waist. What parts of your body are you focusing on with this stretch?

- A) Arms and shoulders
- B) Lower back and arms
- C) Thighs and lower back
- D) Lower back and shoulders

21. (U4C1L2:Q3) A new Cadet asks, "If I practice a lot and score 100% on each event, then what can the Cadet Challenge do for me?" What should you NOT tell him?"

- A) It will help you develop an understanding and appreciation for physical fitness.
- B) It will show how a physical fitness program can improve your health and appearance.

- C) You will gain personal satisfaction by having to strive for and achieve a goal.
- D) You will receive a round red emblem with an embroidered eagle that you can wear on your uniform.

22. (U4C1L2:Q4) The following list shows the first two percent scores and events for four of the Cadet Challenge participants. If each of the participants scores 100% on the remaining events, then who qualifies for the 85<sup>th</sup> Percentile Fitness Award?

- A) Dan: 100% shuttle run; 100% flexed-arm hang
- B) Dave: 92% curl-ups; 80% pull-ups
- C) Dean: 85% pull-ups; 85% one-mile walk/run
- D) Don: 100% curl-ups; 75% V-sit reach

~~23. (U4C1L2:F1) How physically fit do you think you are?~~

- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ A) Top Shape— I think I am in top physical shape, consistently eating well, and exercising~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ B) Holding My Own— I am in pretty good shape, watching what I eat most times, and exercising fairly regularly~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ C) Need Some Help— I am a little out of shape, not always watching what I eat, and and not exercising regularly~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ D) Out of Shape— I am completely out of shape, hardly ever watching what I eat, and hardly exercising at all~~

24. (U4C1L2:F2) You are about to join your friends after school for a quick game of soccer. You know this activity will put stress on your bones, muscles, and tendons. How should you prepare your body before the game?

- A) Warm up after a quick stretch
- B) Do a stretch of all muscles you will use
- C) No preparation is necessary
- D) Stretch after a quick warm up

25. (U6C1L4:Q1) "The tasks needed to put a decision into effect can be assigned to fellow students or small groups. The tasks can include writing letters, conducting research, preparing and conducting presentations, and arranging meetings with influential people."

The above passage illustrates part of the detailed representative group session agenda. Which part is it?

- A) Action Steps
- B) Representative Issue Discussion
- C) Small Group Evaluation
- D) Small Group Meeting

26. (U6C1L4:Q2) You were selected to be the small group representative for your school's representative group session. The representative group will decide on changes to recommend to the school cafeteria.

As a small group representative, what should you not do at the meeting?

- A) Learn about issues and student opinions about the cafeteria.

- B) Express your personal opinions about the food in the cafeteria.
- C) Discuss the proposed changes with other representatives.
- D) Express the opinions of your small group to other representatives.

27. (U6C1L4:Q3) Representatives in representative group meetings address each other as "The Honorable Representative from Group \_\_\_\_," not by their names.

Select the option (A-D) that best explains why.

A) The representatives come from different small groups and don't always know each other's names.

B) It is a method of making sure discussions are kept civil and respectful.

C) It symbolizes the fact that the representative is speaking for his group, and not for him or her self.

D) It represents the higher status of representative group members over small group members.

28. (U6C1L4:Q4) You were selected to be the representative group member from your small group. At your first meeting, the group chairperson read some procedures that she thought the group should adopt. Of the following, which procedure should you recommend the group not adopt?

A) Representatives will exchange ideas and research with each other.

B) Each representative presents the views of their small group when it is their turn.

C) Representatives may assign action steps to their small groups.

D) The decision made by consensus or majority vote is then sent to small groups for approval.

29. (U6C1L4:G1) The representative group session is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) an all-day process

B) a congressional process

C) a sample group process

D) an all-class process

30. (U6C1L4:G2) When all small groups merge into a larger assembly or class to discuss an all-class or all-school position or an issue, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) a pep rally

B) an all-school meeting

C) a town hall forum

D) a representative group session

31. (U6C1L4:G3) T or F: In a representative group session, each small group elects representatives of that small group.

A) True

B) False

32. (U6C1L4:G4) The \_\_\_\_\_ of You the People mirrors the current representative process of our local, state, and federal governments.

- A) town hall forum
- B) pep assembly
- C) representative group session
- D) small group session

33. (U6C1L4:G5) What is the process for selecting an effective small group representative?

- A) Appoint one
- B) Have a class vote on one
- C) Ask Cadets to volunteer; Rate each candidate on a representative rating sheet after an interview or debate process; Hold an election wherein the candidate with the most votes from the group members wins the representative position
- D) All of the above

34. (U6C1L4:G6) What items are covered in a representative group session agenda?

- A) Small group meetings; Representative issue discussion
- B) Large discussion; Action steps
- C) Small group evaluation; Homework assignments
- D) All of the above

35. (U6C1L4:G7) T or F: The purpose of the small group meeting, as the first agenda item for a representative group session, is to discuss the issue, obtain a majority vote on the issue, and to brief the representative on the small group's thoughts and feelings.

- A) True
- B) False

36. (U6C1L4:G9) What are the responsibilities of a small group representative?

- A) Communicate your group's feelings; Address other representatives by title
- B) Participate fully by speaking for your group; Use the seven citizenship skills
- C) Work cooperatively to reach a majority decision; Contribute ideas to other representatives and help assign small group action steps
- D) All of the above

37. (U6C1L4:G10) Name the seven citizenship skills on which the small group meetings and representative group sessions rest.

- A) Consideration; Judgment; Fairness; Respect; Strength; Self-Improvement; Balance
- B) Cooperation; Patience; Fairness; Self Respect; Respect of others; Strength; Balance
- C) Cooperation; Patience; Fairness; Respect; Strength; Self-Improvement; Balance
- D) Cooperation; Patience; Fairness; Respect; Strength; Mentoring of others; Faith

~~38. (U6C1L4:F1) What is the best way to make a decision that affects a large group of people from a similar place or background?~~

- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ A) Let the leader make the decision.~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ B) Allow a small group of representative people from the group to recommend a decision.~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ C) I don't have an opinion.~~

~~D) Poll a bunch of choices and let the choice with the most votes be the decision.~~

39. (U6C1L5:Q2) "Students are encouraged to read and learn about the U.S. Constitution, and develop their own views affecting society. They practice critical thinking skills in an organized and entertaining learning environment. Players develop research skills, public speaking skills, and citizenship skills while learning the morals and ethics contained in the U.S. Constitution." The previous paragraph describes an aspect of the Chief Justice® Game. Which is it?

- A) The rules of Chief Justice®
- B) The goals and purpose of Chief Justice®
- C) The duties of the jury in Chief Justice®
- D) The process for jury deliberations in Chief Justice®

40. (U6C1L5:Q3) You have been selected to be the Judge for a Chief Justice® Game. One team of lawyers presented you with this chart to help you follow the procedure. The BLUE Team is the proponent side, so they will start with their opening statement. Select the option (A-D) that would change the chart to comply with game rules and give both sides a fair chance to win.

Team Assignments	Court Order of Events
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Team RED</u></b></p> <p>Lawyer A: Opening Statement Lawyer B: Closing Statement</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Team BLUE</u></b></p> <p>Lawyer A: Opening Statement Lawyer B: Closing Statement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Tm. Blue Opening</li><li>2. Tm. Red Opening</li><li>3. Tm. Blue Cross-Examine</li><li>4. Tm. Red Cross-Examine</li><li>5. Tm. Red Closing</li><li>6. Tm. Blue Closing</li><li>7. Jury Deliberates</li><li>8. Verdict is read to the Court</li></ol>

- A) Switch procedure items 1 and 2.
- B) Switch procedure items 3 and 4.
- C) Switch procedure items 5 and 6.
- D) Switch lawyer A with lawyer B on one team only.

41. (U6C1L5:Q4) Some Cadets that you mentor created this chart to help jury members understand their duties during Chief Justice® Game deliberations. When they ask you what you think, what rule would you suggest they research and change. Why?

Chief Justice® Jury Duties:

1. Volunteer for, or accept, the position as jury foreman.
2. Research the issue and form an opinion prior to the trial.
3. Make a decision based on the lawyer's arguments and discussions with other jurors.

4. Try to influence other jurors to vote with your side.
- A) Rule #1. It is up to you whether or not to accept the position. Some people don't feel comfortable in leadership positions.
  - B) Rule #2. It is not up to you to know a lot about the issue. It is the lawyer's jobs to present their side of the issue, and for you to base your decision on their arguments and discussions with other jurors.
  - C) Rule #3. You are responsible for making your own decision and making others agree with your views.
  - D) Rule #4. It is the lawyer's job to influence the jury to come to a decision.
42. (U6C1L5:G1) According to the educational game Chief Justice<sup>®</sup>, what is a forum?
- A) The entryway to a building.
  - B) An opportunity for formal, timed debates.
  - C) A place or opportunity for open discussion and participation.
  - D) A place for private deliberations.
43. (U6C1L5:G2) According to the educational game Chief Justice<sup>®</sup>, what is a jury?
- A) A room in which public debate occurs.
  - B) A person who speaks for a group of judges.
  - C) A select group of individuals chosen to listen and render a verdict in a court case.
  - D) A period of time when a group discusses and rules on a case.
44. (U6C1L5:G3) What is the job of the jury foreman in the educational game Chief Justice<sup>®</sup>?
- A) To escort the jury into and out of the courtroom.
  - B) A person who conducts the jury deliberation and speaks for the jury.
  - C) To deliberate both sides of the case before the judge.
  - D) To deliver an introductory statement to the court.
45. (U6C1L5:G4) What is a "deliberation" in the game Chief Justice<sup>®</sup>?
- A) The incarceration of a prisoner or guilty party.
  - B) A period of time given to a jury to discuss and determine a ruling in a case.
  - C) A period of time given to lawyers to argue their points in a case.
  - D) The time a judge spends deciding on a punishment for a guilty party.
46. (U6C1L5:G5) What is a verdict in a court case?
- A) A conclusion drawn by spectators
  - B) A summation by a lawyer in a court case
  - C) A decision rendered by a judge or jury
  - D) None of the above
47. (U6C1L5:G6) What is the highest honor at the end of the education game Chief Justice<sup>®</sup>?
- A) To have one's law firm reach the level of the Supreme Court and be the one Cadet voted Chief Justice<sup>®</sup> by other Cadets
  - B) To be found innocent of charges

- C) To be voted President of the U.S. by other Cadets
- D) None of the above

48. (U6C1L5:G7) The game \_\_\_\_\_ is used to teach Cadets about the U.S. form of democratic government by asking for critical thinking on important moral and ethical issues.

- A) We the People
- B) L.E.
- C) Citizenship
- D) Chief Justice®

49. (U6C1L5:G8) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place or opportunity for discussion and participation.

- A) group
- B) team
- C) unit
- D) forum

50. (U6C1L5:G9) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a select group of individuals chosen to listen and render a verdict in a court case.

- A) judge
- B) jury
- C) peer group
- D) unbiased group of lawyers

51. (U6C1L5:G10) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who conducts the jury deliberation and speaks for the jury.

- A) judge
- B) leader
- C) follower
- D) jury foreman

52. (U6C1L5:G11) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a high-ranking court official who supervises and gives a decision on an action or court case.

- A) judge
- B) jury
- C) defense lawyer
- D) a jury foreman

53. (U6C1L5:G12) An examination of facts and laws in a court of law is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) legal brief
- B) trial
- C) primary legal search
- D) hearing

54. (U6C1L5:G13) \_\_\_\_\_ is a period of time given to a jury to discuss and determine a ruling in a case.

- A) Deliberation
- B) Consideration
- C) Summation
- D) Final debate

55. (U6C1L5:G14) A decision rendered by a judge or jury in a court case is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) conclusion
- B) closing
- C) verdict
- D) finding

~~56. (U6C1L5:F1) Do you agree or disagree with this President Franklin Roosevelt quote: "The United States Constitution has proven itself the most marvelously elastic compilation of rules of government ever written."~~

- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ A) Agree~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ B) Disagree~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ C) Don't know~~

57. (U6C2L1:F1) The doctrine that assumes that human beings had rights in a "state of nature" and create government in order to protect those rights is known as what?

- A) civil rights
- B) political rights
- C) natural rights
- D) right of revolution

58. (U6C2L1:F2) Who exerted the most influence on the thinking of the Founders during the time of the Revolution?

- A) John Locke
- B) Thomas Jefferson
- C) George Washington
- D) Ben Franklin

59. (U6C2L1:F3) Which one of Locke's ideas about government was included in the Declaration of Independence?

- A) The government should control all aspects of life.
- B) There should be no government.
- C) A monarchy is the best government.
- D) Government gets its right to govern from the consent of the people.

60. (U6C2L1:F4) According to Locke and the Founders who is to judge if the government has failed?

- A) The president

- B) The people
- C) A board of officials
- D) The king

61. (U6C2L1:F5) "The Respublicae" is Latin for what?

- A) "Thing of the people"
- B) "Thing of the government"
- C) "Large government"
- D) "No government"

62. (U6C2L1:F6) A classmate is confused about the difference between limited government and unlimited government. What would be the best explanation of the difference?

- A) Limited government protects natural rights and unlimited government uses power as they choose.
- B) There is no difference.
- C) Limited government has no restrictions and unlimited government protects natural rights.
- D) Limited government has no use in a civil society, while unlimited government does.

63. (U6C2L2:F1) Many of the buildings in Washington, D.C. are in the "classical" style, symbolizing our nation's indebtedness to the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome.

- A) True
- B) False

64. (U6C2L2:F2) Which society had the greatest influence on the Founders' ideas about government?

- A) Ancient Greece
- B) China
- C) The Roman Republic
- D) England

65. (U6C2L2:F3) Which philosophy stresses the rights of life, liberty, and property to the individual?

- A) natural rights philosophy
- B) classical republicanism
- C) classical rights
- D) all of the above

66. (U6C2L2:F4) When something is organized or classified to rank, capacity, or authority, what is it called?

- A) secular
- B) democracy
- C) morality
- D) hierarchical

67. (U6C2L2:F5) The American Founders did not belong to the Age of Enlightenment.  
A) True                      B) False
68. (U6C2L2:F6) You are very active in your community and your local government by volunteering and attending council meetings. What are you practicing?  
A) classical republicanism  
B) common good  
C) civic virtue  
D) capitalism
69. (U6C2L3:F1) Feudal government depends on what?  
A) Contracts between lords and vassals  
B) Keeping slaves under control  
C) Keeping the vassals' salaries high  
D) None of the above
70. (U6C2L3:F2) All of the following are important documents to the development of the British government, except for what?  
A) Magna Carta  
B) Petition of Rights  
C) U.S. Constitution  
D) English Bill of Rights
71. (U6C2L3:F3) What were some of the tenets of the Magna Carta?  
A) Certain rights may not be denied by the government  
B) The government is based on no laws or rules  
C) Government should be based on a contract between the ruler and citizens  
D) Both A and C are correct
72. (U6C2L3:F4) In what year was the Habeas Corpus Act created?  
A) 1678  
B) 1679  
C) 1670  
D) 1671
73. (U6C2L3:F5) What ideas from the English Bill of Rights were used in the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights?  
A) Both government and governed must obey the law  
B) Government is based on a contract between the ruled and the rulers  
C) Both A and B are correct  
D) None of the above
74. (U6C2L3:F6) Protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, liberty, or property is known as what?

- A) rights of Englishmen
- B) due process of law
- C) tenets
- D) manorialism

75. (U6C2L4:F1) What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?

- A) To establish a civil authority to make laws
- B) To establish a civil authority to appoint officers
- C) To divide up the new land
- D) Both A and B are correct

76. (U6C2L4:F2) In early colonial government, the governors had checks and balances placed on them. What could they not do?

- A) appoint judges
- B) collect taxes without legislators' permission
- C) remove a judge's decision
- D) enforce a judge's decision

77. (U6C2L4:F3) The American colonists agreed with the English on the idea that the security of life and liberty depended on the security of property.

- A) True
- B) False

78. (U6C2L4:F4) Who does sovereignty rest with in the United States?

- A) the president
- B) the people
- C) Congress
- D) the Supreme Court

79. (U6C2L4:F5) In early colonial America, women kept their legal identity after marriage.

- A) True
- B) False

80. (U6C2L4:F6) What ideas that were abused by the British government convinced the colonists to seek independence?

- A) trial by jury
- B) freedom of speech
- C) protection from military rule
- D) all of the above

81. (U6C2L5:F1) What was an idea included in the early state constitutions?

- A) free reign of the government
- B) right to vote
- C) no checks or balances
- D) one supreme ruler

82. (U6C2L5:F2) A system of government in which the legislative branch has the most power is known as what?

- A) legislative supremacy
- B) popular sovereignty
- C) representation
- D) higher law

83. (U6C2L5:F3) What provisions were in the Massachusetts constitution to keep the governor independent from the legislature?

- A) governor's salary changes each year
- B) could not appoint judges
- C) power to veto laws
- D) both A and C are correct

84. (U6C2L5:F4) What differences are there between the U.S. Bill of Rights and the state declarations?

- A) popular sovereignty
- B) freedom of religious practice
- C) abolishing quartering of troops in civilian homes
- D) all of the above

85. (U6C2L5:F5) The declaration that the colonists to be governed by the new state constitutions possessed certain basic rights that existed prior to government and that no constitution or government could take away was known as what?

- A) political guarantees
- B) state declaration of rights
- C) procedural guarantees of due process
- D) natural rights

86. (U6C2L5:F6) What document was the first attempt by the colonists to establish a government?

- A) U.S. Constitution
- B) Bill of Rights
- C) Virginia Constitution
- D) Articles of Confederation

87. (U6C3L1:F1) What year did the newly independent states each create their own government?

- A) 1774
- B) 1775
- C) 1776
- D) 1777

88. (U6C3L1:F2) All of the following are reasons that Americans considered creating a national

government, except for what?

- A) To control the citizens of the states
- B) To manage relationships among the states
- C) To unite America in relations with the rest of the world
- D) To help manage conflict among the states

89. (U6C3L1:F3) The Founders originally wanted a strong national government.

- A) True
- B) False

90. (U6C3L1:F4) What was the last state to ratify the Articles of Confederation?

- A) New York
- B) Delaware
- C) Maine
- D) Maryland

91. (U6C3L1:F5) What event convinced the people to strengthen the national government?

- A) Shays' Rebellion
- B) The Revolutionary War
- C) The Battle of Monmouth
- D) The creation of factions

92. (U6C3L1:F6) The Revolutionary War was considered an accomplishment under the government created by the Articles of Confederation. What is the best reason for this?

- A) A large army was created
- B) European governments recognized America's independence
- C) Slavery was abolished
- D) Taxes were abolished

93. (U6C3L2:F1) What year was the second U.S. Constitution written?

- A) 1787
- B) 1788
- C) 1789
- D) 1776

94. (U6C3L2:F2) Fifty-five delegates attended the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention.

What do we call these men who attended today?

- A) Delegates of the states
- B) Representatives of the thirteen colonies
- C) Framers of the Constitution
- D) Congressmen

95. (U6C3L2:F3) What plan was used as the basis for the Constitution?

- A) The Massachusetts Plan
- B) The Virginia Plan

- C) The New Jersey Plan
- D) The Delaware Plan

96. (U6C3L2:F4) All of the following were parts of the New Jersey Plan, except for what?

- A) Laws passed by Congress could be rejected by the states
- B) The national government could collect taxes from the states
- C) Congress could regulate trade between states and other nations
- D) Laws created by Congress could not be rejected by the states

97. (U6C3L2:F5) The New Jersey plan continued the system of government that was established by the Articles of Confederation.

- A) True
- B) False

98. (U6C3L2:F6) What was one of the issues not resolved by the Philadelphia Convention?

- A) How to select a state governor
- B) Which branch would have the most power
- C) How to select Supreme Court judges
- D) What powers the national government should have

99. (U6C3L3:F1) Which of the following is not a branch of the federal government?

- A) judicial branch
- B) law creation branch
- C) legislative branch
- D) executive branch

100. (U6C3L3:F2) Delegates from smaller population states were against proportional representation because they feared larger states would dominate the national government with more votes.

- A) True
- B) False

101. (U6C3L3:F3) Who is able to appoint judges of the Supreme Court?

- A) Congress
- B) the Senate
- C) the people
- D) the president

102. (U6C3L3:F4) Which of the following is not a part of the Electoral College plan?

- A) Every four years a president would be selected
- B) Larger states would have more electors than smaller states
- C) Each state would select members of the Electoral College
- D) The person who received the highest elector majority vote would become president

103. (U6C3L3:F5) Which of the following is a power of the Judicial branch?

- A) Deciding conflicts between state governments

- B) Removing the president from office
- C) Appointing members of the Senate
- D) Able to pass new laws

104. (U6C3L3:F6) The Framers never listed the powers of the branches of government specifically. They wanted each branch to be as loosely governed as possible.

- A) True
- B) False

105. (U6C6L6:Q1) Select the option (A-D) that best identifies the provisions and limitations of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments described in situations W - Z.

W. You want Jim Smith to testify on your behalf, but he refuses, so the court forces him to testify

X. A court does not allow you to cross-examine a witness because the witness is an undercover policeman

Y. A Grand Jury has decided that there is enough evidence against you to go to trial

Z. The Prosecutor wants to hold you in jail until evidence can be gathered to justify holding you

A) W = favorable witnesses

X = confronting witnesses

Y = indictment

Z = information on charges

B) W = confronting witnesses

X = favorable witnesses

Y = speedy trial

Z = impartial Jury

C) W = assistance from counsel

X = public trial

Y = double jeopardy

Z = speedy trial

D) W = location of trial

X = confronting witnesses

Y = indictment

Z = information on charges

106. (U6C6L6:Q2) You have been assigned as a lawyer for a Chief Justice®. You will debate another Cadet on the subject of the death penalty. After doing your research, you were selected to argue against the death penalty. Of all the reasons you researched, which one would you NOT use as part of your argument against the death penalty.

A) Studies have shown that the death penalty usually doesn't deter crime

B) The death penalty was imposed randomly because of inconsistent and unfair standards

C) The race of the victim and the defendant were shown to influence death penalty cases

D) States could develop fair and reasonable standards as part of "due process"

107. (U6C6L6:Q3) In a small town, a man was arrested for stealing five eggs from a chicken coop. He had a jury trial, but the small town had a small pool of potential jurors, and nearly all the jurors knew the victim. He declared his innocence, but was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$5,000. He disagreed with the decision and said that he would prove himself innocent. The Judge told him, "The jury has made its decision, and their word is final.

Which of his rights under the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments were not violated?

- A) The right from excessive fines
- B) The right to a public and impartial trial
- C) The right to receive information on charges
- D) The right to appeal

108. (U6C6L6:F1) The Sixth Amendment covers all of the following except for what?

- A) a speedy trial
- B) financial help
- C) impartial jury
- D) public trial

109. (U6C6L6:F2) Both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments keep the government from depriving a citizen of "life" without the due process of law.

- A) True
- B) False

110. (U6C6L6:F3) What are some problems created by the right to bail?

- A) unfair treatment to the poor
- B) increased chances of conviction
- C) more severe sentences
- D) all of the above