

# Chapter Review

## History's Impact

### ▶ video series

Review the video to answer the closing question:

*Why did James Madison think the Tenth Amendment was important for the Bill of Rights?*

## Visual Summary



Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



The U.S. Constitution sets up a federal system of government, with powers divided between the federal government and state governments.



The powers of government are divided among three branches: the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.



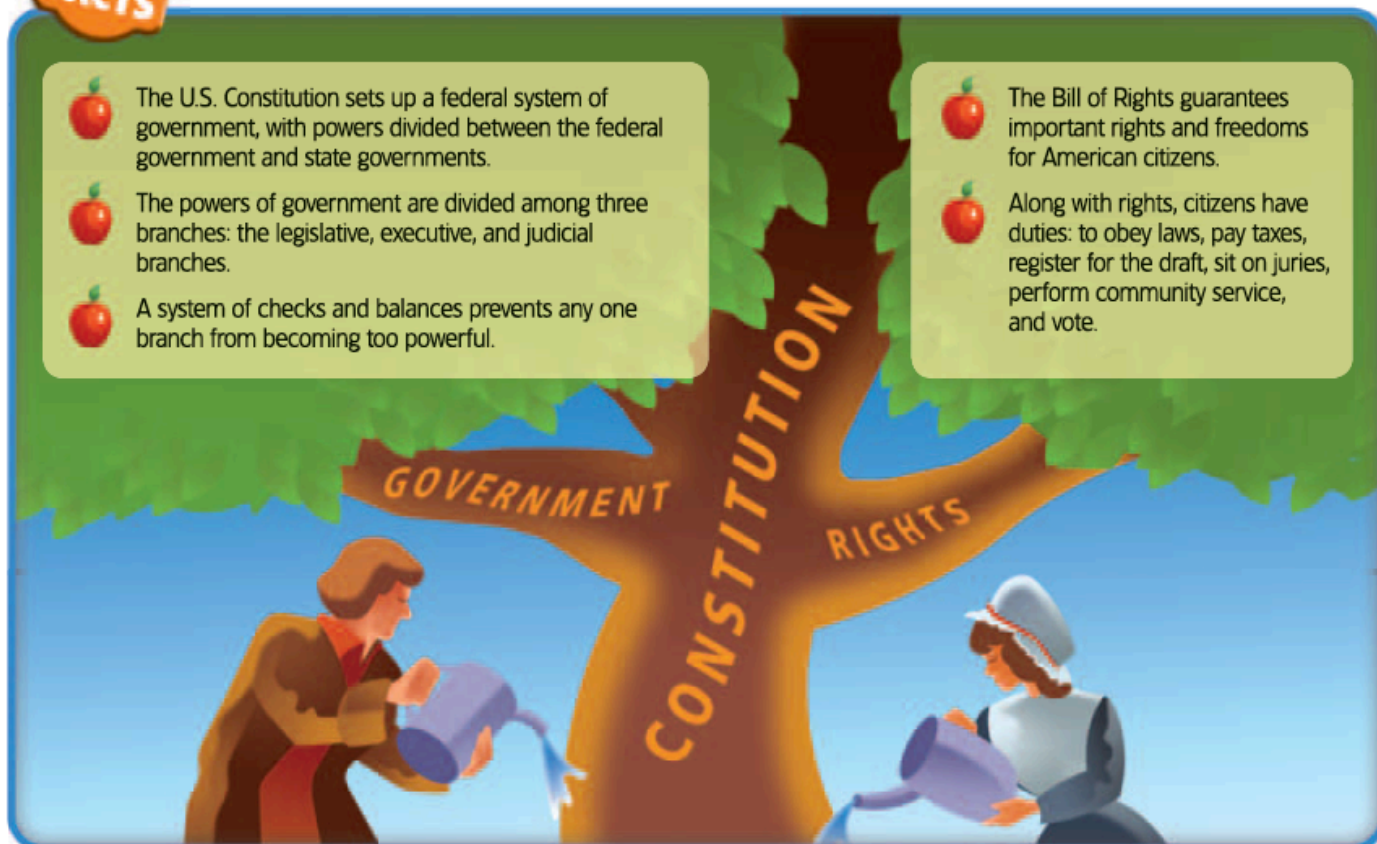
A system of checks and balances prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful.



The Bill of Rights guarantees important rights and freedoms for American citizens.



Along with rights, citizens have duties: to obey laws, pay taxes, register for the draft, sit on juries, perform community service, and vote.



## Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

- Who promised to add a bill of rights to the U.S. Constitution?
  - Benjamin Franklin
  - Thomas Jefferson
  - Alexander Hamilton
  - James Madison
- What is the term for a person born in another country who becomes a citizen of the United States?
  - immigrant
  - partial citizen
  - naturalized citizen
  - separatist
- What are powers granted to the states called?
  - reserved powers
  - concurrent powers
  - stately powers
  - delegated powers
- What is the permission to look for evidence of a crime in a particular location called?
  - petition
  - impeachment
  - indictment
  - search warrant
- Who was the first female Supreme Court justice?
  - Abigail Adams
  - Susan B. Anthony
  - Barbara Jordan
  - Sandra Day O'Connor

## Comprehension and Critical Thinking

### SECTION 1 (Pages 182–186)

6. **a. Describe** Name each branch of government and explain the duties of each.
- b. Analyze** What checks and balances exist between the branches of government?
- c. Evaluate** Do you think the three branches of government share their power equally? Explain your answer.

### SECTION 2 (Pages 216–221)

7. **a. Identify** What is the Bill of Rights, and why was it added to the Constitution?
- b. Analyze** In what ways does the Bill of Rights protect individuals from the power of government?
- c. Elaborate** Which of the amendments in the Bill of Rights do you think is the most important? Why?

### SECTION 3 (Pages 222–225)

8. **a. Describe** What are the ways in which a person can gain U.S. citizenship?
- b. Analyze** How are citizens able to influence their government?
- c. Predict** What might result if individuals failed to fulfill their duties as citizens?

## Reading Skills

**Summarizing Historical Texts** Use the Reading Skills taught in this chapter to answer the question about the reading selection below.

“The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ... establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and ... receive for their Services a Compensation...”

9. Which of the following is the best summary of the selection?
- a.** The U.S. judiciary consists of the Supreme Court and lower courts, and judges are paid.
- b.** Congress creates lower courts.

## Reviewing Themes

10. **Politics** What important ideas has the U.S. Constitution contributed to government?
11. **Politics** Why is active political participation an important responsibility for people in the United States?

## Social Studies Skills

**Determining the Context of Statements** Use the Social Studies Skills taught in this chapter to answer the questions about the quotation below.

“What political power could ever carry on the vast multitude [large number] of lesser undertakings which the American citizens perform every day, with the assistance of the principle of association [joining a group]? Nothing, in my opinion, is more deserving of our attention than the intellectual and moral associations of America.”

—Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*

12. De Tocqueville wrote this about his trip to the United States in 1831. What is his main idea?
  - a.** Governments can fill every need of citizens.
  - b.** American organizations cannot accomplish much.
  - c.** American organizations get too much attention.
  - d.** American organizations fill important needs of citizens that government cannot.
13. Do you think that de Tocqueville’s statement accurately describes modern America? Why or why not?

## FOCUS ON WRITING

14. **Creating a Pamphlet** You have gathered information about the Constitution, Bill of Rights, and citizenship. Use that information to create your pamphlet. On the first page, write a title and a phrase that will get your audience’s attention. On each of the following pages, you can use this format: (1) a heading and sentence at the top of the page identifying the topic of the page, and (2) the list of the most important points for that topic. Remember that page 2 is on the Constitution, page 3 is on the Bill of Rights, and page 4 is on citizenship.

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each question and write the letter of the best response.

- 1** Which of the following rights is a right protected in the First Amendment?
  - A the right to bear arms
  - B the right to public education
  - C the right to jury trials
  - D the right to free speech
- 2** The right of every American to be a member of a political party is an example of
  - A the principle of dual sovereignty.
  - B the First Amendment right to freedom of assembly.
  - C the principle of majority rule.
  - D the Fifth Amendment right to due process of law.
- 3** Obeying laws, paying taxes, and willingness to serve on a jury are all
  - A methods of gaining U.S. citizenship.
  - B duties of U.S. citizens.
  - C ways in which citizens can influence their government.
  - D protected by the Second Amendment.
- 4** The First Amendment would protect
  - A a reporter that knowingly spreads lies about someone.
  - B an individual who peacefully protests a government policy.
  - C an individual who falsely shouts, "Fire" in a crowded theater.
  - D a hunter who keeps a rifle at home.
- 5** Which of the following is an example of a check that the executive branch has on the legislative branch?
  - A The president may declare laws unconstitutional.
  - B The vice president serves as president of the Senate.
  - C The president may veto bills passed by Congress.
  - D The president may appoint members of Congress.
- 6** Which of the following protects the rights of the accused?
  - A the guarantee of a speedy trial
  - B the right to vote cannot be denied because of sex
  - C the right to sign a petition
  - D the right to keep and bear arms
- 7** Read the following quote from President Lyndon Johnson and use it to answer the question below.

"What a president says and thinks is not worth five cents unless he has the people and Congress behind him. Without Congress, I'm just a six-foot-four Texan. With Congress, I'm President of the United States in the fullest sense."

— President Lyndon Johnson, quoted in *The Macmillan Dictionary of Political Quotations*

**Document-Based Question** What point about government was President Johnson making in this remark?