

Name: _____ Date: _____

Government

Part 1. Democracy vs. Monarchy

Write whether each statement describes a democracy or a monarchy. Use **D** for democracy and **M** for monarchy.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. rule by king | _____ 5. leader chosen by birth |
| _____ 2. elect leaders | _____ 6. voting |
| _____ 3. majority rules | _____ 7. one person holds all power |
| _____ 4. rule by people | _____ 8. president |

Part 2. Matching

Match the terms to their definitions. Write the correct letter in each space.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| _____ US Constitution | A. plan for government |
| _____ Judicial | B. first ten amendments to the Constitution |
| _____ Executive | C. branch that enforces the law |
| _____ Legislative | D. group of people who vote for the president for their state |
| _____ Bill of Rights | E. branch that makes the law |
| _____ First Amendment | F. freedom of speech, press, assembly, petition, and religion |
| _____ Platform | G. election that determines who will run for a certain political party |
| _____ Primary | H. branch that judges the law |
| _____ Electoral College | I. how a political party feels about the issues |

Part 3. Three Branches and Checks and Balances

Write which branch the statement relates to. Use **L** for Legislative, **E** for Executive, and **J** for Judicial.

_____ President	_____ Judges laws	_____ Veto
_____ Congress	_____ Senate	_____ Unconstitutional
_____ Judges	_____ Chief Justice	_____ Override Veto
_____ Makes laws	_____ House of Representatives	_____ Appoints Justices
_____ Enforces laws	_____ Vice President	_____ Begins <i>bill to law</i> process

Part 4. Bill Becomes Law

Use the terms in the word bank below to fill in the paragraph.

**President * House of Representatives * Supreme Court
Senate * veto * 2/3 majority * unconstitutional**

The first stop for a bill is the _____.

After being voted on and passing, the bill will travel to the _____ for final approval. Then, the _____ must sign the bill in order for it to become law. If he or she refuses to sign, it is called a _____.

However, both houses can vote again, and if a _____ is reached, the bill will still become law. Although it rarely happens, the _____ can vote and declare a law to be _____, which means it is no longer a law.

Part 5. Short Answer

Pick **three** of the questions below and answer each with at least two complete sentences.

1. Why did the founders separate government into three places?
2. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?
3. How can citizens of a state or nation influence their government?
4. How did the Executive Branch enforce desegregation when it came to the Ruby Bridges situation?
5. Why is the US Constitution called a "Living Document?"
6. Pick one school issue discussed during class and explain why it's important to your school. Include at least one proposed solution.