Chapter 1: Assessment

Political Dictionary

- government (p. 4)
- legislative power (p. 4)
- executive power (p. 4)
- judicial power (p. 4)
- presidency (p. 5)
- sovereignty (p. 6)
- constitution (p. 6)
- dictatorship (p. 6)
- democracy (p. 5)
- presidential government (p. 15)
- parliamentary government (p. 15)
- composure (p. 20)
- free enterprise system (p. 20)
- law of supply and demand (p. 21)
- mixed economy (p. 21)
- state (p. 5)
- oligarchy (p. 13)
- unitary government (p. 14)
- federal government (p. 14)
- division of powers (p. 14)
- confederation (p. 15)

Practicing the Vocabulary

Matching Choose a term from the list above that best matches each description.
1. A state that has supreme power within its territory
2. An alliance of independent states that expressly delegates limited powers to a central government
3. The branch of government that refers to its power
4. A form of government that is often totalitarian and authoritarian; it can be led by one person or many people
5. The method by which a country becomes a democracy
6. The three branches of government
7. The power to write new laws
8. The power to make laws
9. The power to execute laws
10. The power to judicially review laws

Fill in the Blanks. Choose a term from the list above that best completes the sentence.
1. In a democracy, the executive branch of government is led by a(n) _________.
2. The basic structure and principles of a government may be found in a(n) _________.
3. The president is the symbol of a(n) _________.
4. The freedom of the press is a(n) _________.
5. Government regulates and promotes businesses in a(n) _________.

Reviewing Main Ideas

Section 1

11. What characteristics define a state?
12. Briefly describe the four most widely held theories that attempt to explain the origin of the state.
13. What theory on the origin of the state was most influential in the founding of the United States?
14. For what reasons do people form governments?
15. Briefly describe the purposes of government set out in the Constitution.

Section 2

16. List the three questions that can be used to classify governments.
17. (a) In democracy, by whom is the government responsible? (b) In a dictatorship, to whom is the government responsible?
18. What is the difference between an autocracy and an oligarchy?
19. Name and briefly describe the three forms of government that can result depending on how governmental power is distributed geographically.
20. Explain how power is distributed in a presidential government.

Critical Thinking Skills

26. Face the Issue: Stephen D. Krasner wrote, “For many states, there is no longer a sharp distinction between citizens and noncitizens.” Permanent residents, guest workers, and undocumented immigrants are entitled to some bundle of rights even if they cannot vote. Is this due to a lack of travel and the desire of many countries to attract either skilled or unskilled workers? How would supporters of international organizations respond to this statement?

27. Recognizing Point of View: Senator Martin Luther King Jr. said, “The time to act now is before it is too late to achieve justice everywhere.” What is your understanding of that statement? What is your point of view?

Analyzing Political Cartoons

Using your knowledge of government and this cartoon, answer the question below.

“...America is a land, true, with as many faces as the many arms, and in the end of course, fierce and ferocious about democracy.”

28. What form of government is represented by this cartoon?
29. What does this cartoon imply about the origins of democracy?

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As a final review, take the Navigator’s Chapter 1 Self-Test and receive immediate feedback on your answers. The test consists of multiple-choice questions designed to test your understanding of the chapter content.