

## OHIO STATE TEST INCENTIVES FOR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

IF I.....	THEN I WILL RECEIVE.....
COMPLETE MY STUDY GUIDE OVER SPRING BREAK	MY 1ST FOURTH QUARTER GRADE WITH A "B" OR BETTER
SHOW UP TO TAKE MY TEST ON TIME WHEN I AM SCHEDULED TO, PUT FORTH MY BEST EFFORT, AND UTILIZE MY TIME EFFECTIVELY	A CHIPOTLE LUNCH
PASS MY TEST	A FREE TRIP TO CEDAR POINT

# Ohio's State AIR Test American Government Quick Review

<p><b><u>STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</u></b></p> <p>Powers and responsibilities of the three branches of government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• laws are rules - recognized as binding, enforced by a government</li> <li>• public policy - institutional actions by government in carrying out functions</li> <li>• Constitution establishes roles for each branch in law and public policy</li> <li>• legislative branch - makes laws</li> <li>• executive branch - enforces laws</li> <li>• judicial branch - interpret laws</li> <li>• legislative public policy - oversight investigations, impeachment, approving treaties, resolutions</li> <li>• executive public policy- executive orders, propose federal budget, recognize foreign nations</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>PUBLIC POLICY</u></b></p> <p>Public policy in the branches and levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• federal executive public policy - State Department - advises president on foreign policy and directs embassies</li> <li>• federal legislative public policy - Congressional Budget Office - provides analyses of economic and budget data</li> <li>• state legislative public policy - Ohio Legislative Service Commission - assists in drafting legislation</li> <li>• state judicial public policy - Ohio Courts of Common Pleas - apply sentencing</li> <li>• local legislative/executive public policy - county commissions - tax abatements</li> <li>• policy may involve multiple levels and branches - collaboration or conflict</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>GOVERNMENT AND THE ECONOMY</u></b></p> <p>Fiscal policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expansionary - increased government spending and reduced taxes to increase aggregate demand</li> <li>• contractionary - decreased government spending and increased taxes to decrease aggregate demand</li> <li>• difficulties - much govt spending is fixed; expansionary policies could result in inflation and contractionary could result in recession; expansionary policies are popular, contractionary policies tend to be unpopular</li> <li>• government regulations - benefits - prohibiting unfair business practices, consumer protection; costs - reduced corporate profits, slower econ. growth</li> </ul>
<p>judicial public policy- amicus curiae briefs, writs of certiorari, judicial procedures, sentencing offenders</p> <p><b>Political process and interaction of three branches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interactions range from working in concert to checks and balances</li> <li>• legislative checks on executive - veto override, impeachment, Senate approval of appointments and treaties, raise and govern military</li> <li>• legislative checks on judicial - creation of lower courts, determine Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction impeachment of judges</li> <li>• executive checks on legislative - convene Congress, veto legislation</li> <li>• executive checks on judicial- appoint judges, issue pardons and reprieves</li> <li>• judicial checks on legislative - Chief Justice presides over impeachment trials of president, interpret laws</li> <li>• judicial checks on executive - judges not subject to removal by president, interpret and apply laws</li> <li>• interaction impacted by interest groups, political party control, public interest, media coverage, informal relationship among branch members</li> </ul>	<p><b>Methods used by individuals and organizations to engage government on public policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• campaign for candidates</li> <li>• provide information to executive branch</li> <li>• lobby members of a legislature</li> <li>• testimony to legislative committees</li> <li>• prepare briefs to present during judicial proceedings</li> <li>• comments during public meetings</li> <li>• conduct letter-writing campaigns</li> <li>• hold public demonstrations</li> <li>• must know proper level and branch to engage at various stages of making public policy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Monetary policy to regulate money supply</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monetary tools by Federal Reserve - open market operations, discount rate, reserve requirement</li> <li>• purchasing govt securities, reducing discount rate, reducing reserve requirement → increase money supply, decrease interest rates, encourage spending, foster expansion</li> <li>• selling govt securities, increasing discount rate, increasing reserve requirement → reduce money supply, increase interest rates, depress spending, foster contraction</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>ROLE OF THE PEOPLE</u></b></p> <p>Responsibilities of citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• general responsibilities - respecting rule of law, paying taxes, accepting responsibility for one's actions</li> <li>• responsibilities associated with exercise of particular rights - privileges and immunities→respecting rights of others; free speech→civil discourse; bear arms→firearms training; jury trial→ serving on juries; right to vote → becoming informed on public issues</li> <li>• service - military service, community service, serving in public office</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>ROLE OF THE PEOPLE</u></b></p> <p>Rights as protection from government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bill of Rights - specific rights and unstated rights under 9th Amendment</li> <li>• 14th Amendment due process clause-doctrine of incorporation - Bill of Rights applies to state and local governments</li> <li>• many rights protect ability to participate in political process - speech, press, assembly, petition, suffrage, hold office</li> </ul> <p>Individual rights are relative, not absolute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exercise of rights must be balanced by rights of others and the common good</li> </ul> <p>Free exercise of rights by all people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historically, certain groups have not been able to fully exercise their rights - government has taken actions to protect their ability to participate</li> <li>• 19th Amendment - women's suffrage</li> <li>• 24th Amendment - eliminated poll taxes</li> <li>• executive branch - used National Guard to help integrate schools; used Justice Dept. to charge violators of open housing</li> <li>• legislative branch - civil rights acts and voting rights acts</li> <li>• Supreme Court - incorporation - 14th Amendment due process applies Bill of Rights to the states</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>OHIO'S STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</u></b></p> <p>Constitution of 1851 addresses problems of original Ohio constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• original constitution - General Assembly appointed key judicial and executive officers; governor elected but had few powers; Supreme Court found it difficult to meet once each year in every county; state was burdened with debt</li> <li>• Constitution of 1851 - major executive officials and all judges elected by vote; retroactive laws prohibited, laws required to be uniform through the state; district courts added; debt limitations, banned poll taxes and required that tax funds be used only for stated purpose</li> </ul> <p>Structure of Ohio Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ohio Constitution consistent with basic principles of U.S. Constitution (Article VI)</li> </ul> <p>Role of Ohio citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• state - taxes, National Guard, running for office, voting, signing petitions</li> <li>• local - organizing civic activities, attending meetings of local boards, joining community watch groups, serving in volunteer fire department</li> </ul>

## Ohio's State AIR Test - American Government Quick Review

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CIVIC INVOLVEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND SKILLS</u></b></p> <p>Addressing a problem through the political process or public policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>political processes - acquisition of power and influencing decision making</li> <li>public policy processes - institutional actions involved with government carrying out its functions</li> <li>civic engagement - apply information literacy, problem-solving and communication skills to address societal problems</li> </ul> <p><b>Political parties, interest groups and the media</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>political parties - organizations whose members hold similar views - seek to determine public policy through winning elections and public office</li> <li>interest groups - organizations whose members hold similar views - seek to influence public policy through the political and public policy processes</li> <li>media - means of mass communication</li> <li>political parties and interest groups use media to influence the political and public policy processes</li> </ul> <p><b>Analyzing issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>researching a civic issue - determining which sources of information are relevant, identifying the perspective, evaluating credibility of sources</li> <li>public records - county tax records, state agency report, Congressional Record</li> <li>research data - may originate with universities to research institutes</li> <li>advocacy groups (interest groups, lobbies) produce literature websites that outline positions on public policy issues</li> <li>credibility of sources: qualifications of writer; circumstances in which source material was generated; internal consistency and agreement with other credible sources; use of supporting evidence and logical conclusions; bias or unstated assumptions</li> </ul> <p><b>Resolution of conflicts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>persuasion- inducing others into accepting a point of view through reasoning and argumentation</li> <li>compromise - making concessions</li> <li>consensus building - working toward achieving general agreement</li> <li>negotiation - settling differences through discussion of issues</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION</u></b></p> <p>Principles of a federal republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>popular sovereignty - authority derived from the people; consent of governed</li> <li>limited government - government can only exercise powers granted to it; according to the rule of law</li> <li>federalism - power is divided between a central authority and constituent units (national government and states)</li> <li>separation of powers - distribution of powers among independent branches</li> <li>checks and balances - controlling government power - branches can restrain actions of other branches</li> </ul> <p><b>Federalists and Anti-Federalists on limited government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federalists - proponents of ratification of U.S. Constitution</li> <li>Anti-Federalists - ratification opponents</li> <li>key argument - extent of power that should be held by national government</li> <li>Federalists - powers given to national government addressed problems under the Articles; state sovereignty must give way to general welfare of the nation; national power was defined and limited, states still held many residual powers</li> <li>Anti-Federalists - important powers had been delegated to national government; necessary and proper and supremacy clauses made ineffective any limitations on powers of national government</li> <li>Federalists - won overall debate on basic principles with the ratification</li> <li>Anti-Federalists - achieved some success with the Bill of Rights</li> </ul> <p><b>Ratification Debate and the Bill of Rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to secure votes in ratifying conventions- Federalists agreed to offer bill of rights</li> <li>amendments ratified in 1791- became known as the Bill of Rights</li> <li>addressed protections for individual rights (Amendments 1-9)</li> <li>reflect principle of limited government</li> <li>10th Amendment - addressed principle of limited government and federalism</li> </ul> <p><b>Changing Constitutional Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article V - processes for amending Constitution</li> <li>judicial review - Supreme Court has declared actions of other branches and states unconstitutional</li> <li>Congress has build upon the framework of the Constitution - e.g., civil rights acts and voting rights acts</li> <li>informal practices - changed how constitutional government has been implemented - e.g., legislative oversight of executive branch grew out of Congress' need for information to help draft new legislation</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS</u></b></p> <p><b>Reconstruction Amendments (13-15)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13th Amendment - abolished slavery</li> <li>14th Amendment - defined what persons were citizens; protection from state infringements of rights</li> <li>15th Amendment - extended right to vote regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude</li> </ul> <p><b>Progressive Era Amendments (16-19)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16th Amendment - federal income tax- addressed distribution of wealth</li> <li>17th Amendment - direct election of senators - addressed influence of party bosses and businesses on state legislatures' selection of senators</li> <li>18th Amendment - prohibition of alcohol in response to links between alcohol and problems such as poverty and the destruction of family life</li> <li>19th Amendment - ended denial of suffrage to women</li> </ul> <p><b>Suffrage Amendments (15, 19, 24, 26)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15th Amendment - prohibits denial of suffrage because of race, color or previous condition of servitude</li> <li>19th Amendment - prohibits denial of suffrage to women</li> <li>24th Amendment - prohibits use of poll taxes used to disenfranchise poor and African Americans</li> <li>26th Amendment - extends right to vote to citizens 18 years or older - response to Vietnam War draft</li> </ul> <p><b>Presidential election, terms &amp; succession amendments (12, 20, 22, 23, 25)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12th Amendment - altered Electoral College - separate ballot for Pres. and VP to avoid a tie as happened in 1800</li> <li>20th Amendment - shortened time between elections and taking office - transportation allowed faster travel; avoids long lame duck periods</li> <li>22nd Amendment - two-term limit on presidential terms; following four-term presidency of FDR</li> <li>23rd Amendment - electoral votes for the District of Columbia</li> <li>25th Amendment - presidential succession and disability - after LBJ, who had a history of heart problems, took office following the death of JFK</li> </ul> <p><b>Amendments adopted under unique historical circumstances (11, 21, 27)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11th Amendment - limits jurisdiction of federal courts - proposed after Supreme Court ruling in <i>Chisholm v. Georgia</i></li> <li>21st Amendment - repealed 18th Amendment - difficulties in enforcing prohibition and criminal activities</li> <li>27th Amendment - limit conflicts of interest in Congress in determining their own compensation</li> </ul>
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## Question 1

Two excerpts related to the debate over the ratification of the Constitution are shown.

**Excerpt A:**

In the compound republic of America, the power surrendered by the people is first divided between two distinct governments, and then the portion allotted to each subdivided among distinct and separate departments. Hence a double security arises to the rights of the people. The different governments will control each other, at the same time that each will be controlled by itself.

**Excerpt B:**

I wish for nothing more than a good government and a constitution under which our liberties will be perfectly safe. To preserve which, I think the wisest conduct will be to keep... power in our hands as much as possible, and not wantonly [recklessly] and inconsiderately give up a greater share of our liberties.

Identify whether each excerpt was written by a Federalist or Anti-Federalist author. Then, explain the main argument of each.

Type your answer in the space provided.

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## Question 2

The chart shows examples of how checks and balances in the U.S. government affect the passage of legislation.

Complete the chart by placing branch labels in each box.

- You may use each label more than once.
- You do not need to use every label.

Executive Branch	<div>✖ Delete</div> <div>The <input type="text"/> is responsible for passing legislation.</div> <div>↓</div> <div>The <input type="text"/> has a right to veto legislation, but its veto can be overturned by a vote of the <input type="text"/>.</div> <div>↓</div> <div>When legislation becomes law, the <input type="text"/> can interpret and apply the law.</div>
Judicial Branch	
Legislative Branch	

**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** The political process creates a dynamic interaction among the three branches of government in addressing current issues. (15)

### Question 3

Congress passed the 11th, 21st and 27th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution in response to unique circumstances that engaged the people, judges and lawmakers of their times.

Identify the circumstance leading to the passage of two of these amendments.

Type your answer in the space provided.

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>T</b>										

**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Historic Documents

**Content Statement:** Amendments 11, 21 and 27 have addressed unique historical circumstances. (13)

## Question 4

According to the Ohio and U.S. constitutions, which responsibility is held by both the state of Ohio and the federal government?

- (A) raising taxes
- (B) declaring war
- (C) printing money
- (D) forming international treaties

## Question 5

Your city is debating whether to install a skateboard park on city-owned land. You want to support the park. Which method would be effective in helping to determine public policy on this decision?

- (A) Participate in the governor's re-election campaign.
- (B) Send an email to your U.S. senators expressing your point of view.
- (C) Attend the meeting of the city council and present the benefits of a park.
- (D) Organize a letter-writing campaign to members of the Ohio General Assembly.

## Question 6

In response to public concern about downtown parking availability, a city's mayor appoints a panel of traffic engineers, transportation officials and citizens to study the issue. Six months later, the panel publishes a 30-page report documenting its findings.

Which factor will contribute to the credibility of the report as a source on the topic?

- (A) the length of the report
- (B) the cost of the report to the city
- (C) the number of tables and charts in the report
- (D) the qualifications of the contributors to the report

## Question 7

The chart describes how Amendments 16 through 19 to the U.S. Constitution addressed calls for reform during the Progressive Era. Select the information that would complete both columns of this chart.

A. Move the two amendments into the blank boxes under "Amendment," next to their related reforms.

B. Then move two reforms into the blank boxes under "Intended Reform," next to their related amendments.

Amendment	Intended Reform
18th Amendment	
	Establishing direct election of senators by the people to avoid corruption
	Extending suffrage to women to make voting rights more equal
16th Amendment	
19th Amendment	Creating a federal income tax to address the need for revenue
17th Amendment	Banning the sale of alcoholic beverages to reduce societal problems

**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Historic Documents

**Content Statement:** Amendments 16 through 19 responded to calls for reform during the Progressive Era. (10)



## Question 8

Which constitutional principle is identified with the concept of "consent of the governed?"

- (A) rule of law
- (B) popular sovereignty
- (C) checks and balances
- (D) separation of powers

## Question 9

The Ohio Constitution was rewritten in 1851. The new constitution took away some of the powers of the state legislature.

Under Ohio's original constitution, state legislators had put Ohio into debt by lending money to canal, railroad and turnpike companies owned by their friends.

How did Ohio's 1851 Constitution address this problem?

- (A) The 1851 Ohio Constitution created debt limits.
- (B) The 1851 Ohio Constitution banned the state from lending money.
- (C) The 1851 Ohio Constitution initiated strict rules on lobbying for legislators.
- (D) The 1851 Ohio Constitution declared all of the state's prior debts null and void.

## Question 10

Which situation brought about the adoption of the 12th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?

- (A) Electoral College voters' values and interests did not match those of the general population.
- (B) The Electoral College vote did not correspond to the popular vote in early presidential elections.
- (C) A scandal in the Electoral College called into question the validity of the presidential election of 1796.
- (D) The Electoral College did not have separate ballots for president and vice president, resulting in a tie in 1800.

## Question 11

The Supreme Court takes on a case about the constitutional merits of a law. After hearing arguments for and against the law, they issue a verdict that the law goes against certain provisions of the U.S. Constitution. Once determined unconstitutional, the law is struck down, or voided.

What kind of practice is exemplified in the situation described?

- (A) judicial review
- (B) federal appeal
- (C) limited government
- (D) popular sovereignty

## Question 12

Read the text from Section 1 of the 14th Amendment.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Which statement describes one of the conditions this Reconstruction era amendment was designed to correct?

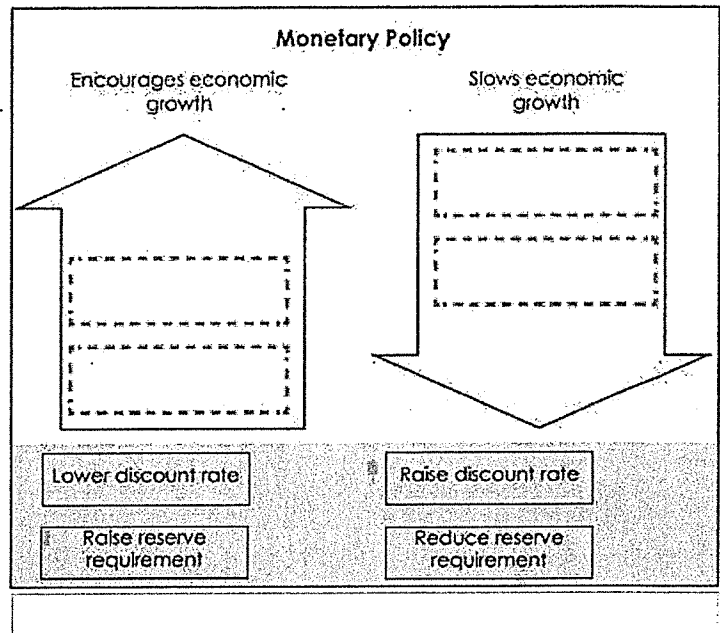
- (A) Freed African-American men in the South were still being denied the right to vote.
- (B) Freed African-American men continued to be denied their rights as American citizens in some states.
- (C) Arguing that African-American men were not citizens, some southern states tried to reestablish slavery.
- (D) African-American men in the former Confederacy were permanently denied rights under the Constitution.

## Question 13

The Federal Reserve uses monetary policies to influence the economy.

Identify which policies the Federal Reserve uses to encourage economic growth and which policies it uses to slow economic growth.

Move the policies into each blank box in the diagram.



**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Ohio/Policy/Economy

**Content Statement:** The Federal Reserve System uses monetary tools to regulate the nation's money supply and moderate the effects of expansion and contraction in the economy. (24)

## Question 14

The United States Constitution is a living document that changes over time as a result of amendments and Supreme Court decisions. How did the Constitution change as a result of the 26th Amendment?

- (A) It protected the right of African-Americans to own property.
- (B) It made eighteen-year-old citizens eligible to vote in federal and state elections.
- (C) It extended the right to vote to women in federal and state elections.
- (D) It prohibited practices of racial segregation.

## Question 15

In the case *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the Supreme Court was asked to resolve a dispute over which part of government has the power to regulate navigation rights in rivers between states. The Court ruled that Congress had the power to regulate interstate commerce.

- Identify the method that was used to determine that Congress has the power to regulate interstate commerce.
- Determine the key principle of government that was involved.
- Identify the result for our system of government.

Click on the box you want to select in each column.

Method	Principle	Result
Legislation	Separation of powers	Power of federal government limited
Amendment	Popular sovereignty	Power of Congress upheld
Judicial review	Federalism	New check against judicial branch added
Informal practice	Checks and balances	Rights of citizens increased
	Limited government	State authority increased

**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** Constitutional government in the United States has changed over time as a result of amendments to the U.S. Constitution, Supreme Court decisions, legislation and informal practices. (7)

## Question 16

People rely on public records and surveys as source materials to analyze issues.

Determine whether each statement describes public records or surveys.

Click on the boxes you want to select next to each of the three statements.

	Public Records	Surveys
1. This source contains data collected by major polling organizations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Examples of this source may include county tax documents or a report issued by a state agency.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. This source may consist of opinions obtained through a representative sample of citizens.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Points Possible:** 1

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** Issues can be analyzed through the critical use of information from public records, surveys, research data and policy positions of advocacy groups. (3)

## Question 17

Legislators use various methods to resolve differences of opinion when considering legislation.

Identify the method used to influence legislators in the passage of a bill in each scenario.

Move each method into the correct blank box.

Resolving Differences	
Used data to sway an undecided legislator	<div></div>
Removed a line from the bill that was an impediment to a legislator's support	<div></div>
Emphasized parts of the bill that opposing members agreed upon during debate	<div></div>
Methods	
<div>Consensus building</div>	<div>Compromise</div>
<div>Persuasion</div>	

**Points Possible:** 1

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** The processes of persuasion, compromise, consensus building and negotiation contribute to the resolution of conflicts and differences. (4)

### Question 18

Why is it difficult for the federal government to make large cuts in spending?

- (A) Most of the government's costs are for wages for federal employees.
- (B) The largest part of government spending is fixed and cannot be easily reduced.
- (C) Most people oppose cuts for programs like foreign aid or the State Department, which make up most government spending.
- (D) A Constitutional amendment has limited the size of any spending cuts that can be passed by Congress during any one fiscal year.

### Question 19

Two speakers before the Newtown City Council are debating whether to build a bridge that leads to an undeveloped piece of land. Read and evaluate the following for possible bias.

This bridge would be a waste of money. It would not be wise to build a bridge to a piece of undeveloped land that is not guaranteed to be developed anytime soon.

—Kara Weintraub,  
City Economic Development  
Director

Building a bridge over the river is a great idea. The citizens of this town deserve a new bridge, and now is the perfect time to build it! This bridge will expand countless opportunities for every citizen of Newtown.

—Gene Morelli, owner of the land near the proposed bridge site.

Consider the statements of each speaker. Identify which speaker would be the least biased on this issue and state why.

Type your answer in the space provided.

B I U T 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 10



## Question 20

Voting rights in the United States have been extended through four amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Identify the group of people who were granted suffrage by the 26th Amendment.

Then, explain one reason for the amendment's ratification.

Type your answer in the space provided.

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>I<sub>x</sub></b>										

## Question 21

Which action describes a civic responsibility at the local or municipal level?

- Ⓐ filing federal taxes
- Ⓑ participating in school board meetings
- Ⓒ launching a campaign to be elected to state office
- Ⓓ worshipping at a local church, temple, synagogue, or mosque

## Question 22

What is one way the Federal Reserve System regulates economic activity?

- Ⓐ regulating tariff rates on foreign imports
- Ⓑ regulating production of consumer goods
- Ⓒ regulating the amount of money in circulation
- Ⓓ regulating spending by the federal government

## Question 23

Which branch or branches of the federal government enforce the laws?

- Ⓐ judicial
- Ⓑ executive
- Ⓒ legislative and judicial
- Ⓓ judicial and executive

## Question 24

What are the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution called?

- (A) Article I
- (B) the Preamble
- (C) the Bill of Rights
- (D) the Federalist Papers

## Question 25

Use your knowledge of the federal government and Ohio's state government to identify the powers of each level of government.

Move each government power into the Federal Government or the State Government column.

Federal Government	State Government
Conduct elections	Declare war
Print money	Raise sales tax
Ratify constitutional amendments	Regulate foreign trade

## Question 26

Consensus building as a way of solving conflict is an important tool for citizens of a democratic society.

Which statement describes consensus building?

- (A) Both parties sacrifice something they want in order to resolve a conflict.
- (B) Both parties agree to a series of meetings in order to discuss solutions to a conflict.
- (C) Both parties try to convince each other that their idea is better in order to solve a conflict.

## Question 27

What happens when the laws of Ohio and the federal government contradict one another?

- (A) The Ohio Supreme Court determines which law will be enforced in Ohio.
- (B) State law is followed because both constitutions agree that state law takes precedence over federal law.
- (C) The U.S. Congress holds hearings on the conflict and determines which law will govern the people of Ohio.
- (D) The U.S. Constitution is followed because it states that the laws of the United States take precedence over state law.

## Question 28

The system of checks and balances established by the U.S. Constitution can involve more than one branch checking another branch on one issue. Which example shows two branches of the federal government checking other branches?

- (A) The Speaker of the House presided over the Supreme Court's hearings in *Bush v. Gore*.
- (B) Chief Justice William Rehnquist presided over Congress' impeachment trial of President Clinton.
- (C) A government shutdown ended in 1996 after the Supreme Court ruled that Congress' budget was unconstitutional.
- (D) In the Supreme Court case, *Bush v. Gore*, the state of Florida's ballot recount was ordered to halt, resulting in the election of President Bush over opponent Al Gore.

## Question 29

What do compromise, persuasion, negotiation, and consensus building all have in common?

- (A) All of them are nonviolent methods of conflict resolution.
- (B) All of them involve getting each party to make sacrifices.
- (C) All of them typically produce unequal results for opposing parties.
- (D) All of them involve enabling opposing parties to have their positions accepted.

## Question 30

The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees a jury trial to U.S. citizens.

Identify the particular responsibility that citizens have to one another to ensure a right to a jury trial.

Type your answer in the space provided.

## Question 31

The U.S. Constitution created a system of dynamic interaction among the three branches of the federal government.

Move the branches of government into the boxes on the left side of the chart to identify which branch performs the checks and balances shown on the right side of the chart.

- You may use each branch more than once.

Interaction of Branches	Examples of Checks and Balances
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Checks Executive	1. Veto override 2. Impeachment of civil officers
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Checks Legislative	1. Veto legislation 2. Convene houses of Congress
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Checks Legislative	1. Interpret laws 2. Apply laws
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Checks Judicial	1. Appoint judges 2. Issue pardons and reprieves

Executive

Legislative

Judicial

Executive

Legislative

Judicial

**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** The political process creates a dynamic interaction among the three branches of government in addressing current issues. (15)

## Question 32

In the second half of the twentieth century, the three branches of the U.S. government took action to promote the civil rights of African-American citizens.

Move a branch label into each blank box to show what that branch did to extend civil rights to African Americans.

- You do not need to use all the labels.

### U.S. Government Actions

The  sent in the National Guard to integrate schools to ensure that African Americans had access to public education.

The  passed a series of civil rights and voting rights acts to ensure that African Americans could exercise their right to vote.

Executive  
Branch

Judicial  
Branch

Legislative  
Branch

**Points Possible:** 1

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** Historically, the United States has struggled with majority rule and the extension of minority rights. As a result of this struggle, the government has increasingly extended civil rights to marginalized groups and broadened opportunities for participation. (17)

## Scoring Guidelines

For this item, a full-credit response includes:

- "Executive Branch" in top box;
- AND
- "Legislative Branch" in bottom box (1 point).

## Question 33

In the United States, the government uses expansionary and contractionary fiscal policies to affect conditions in the economy.

Identify which fiscal policy would be best suited for each situation.

Place a policy type into each blank box in the table.

- You may use each policy more than once.

Contract

Expand

Policy	Goal
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	End a recession
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	Increase tax revenue
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	Lower inflation
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	Lower federal spending
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	Raise total demand for goods
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	Reduce tax rates

## Question 34

Which concept was at the center of the Anti-Federalist position as expressed in the "Anti-Federalist Papers"?

- ☐ (A) standing army
- ☐ (B) limited government
- ☐ (C) checks and balances
- ☐ (D) strong central government



## Question 35

Two students have become interested in different public policy issues.

- Leslie strongly disagrees with the current administration's foreign policies.
- Tim thinks that an intersection outside his school is dangerous and should have a stoplight.

A. Identify one action each student could take that would be most appropriate for conveying his or her opinion to the proper authorities. Move the action into the blank box next to each student's name.

B. Identify the level of government each student should target with this action. Move the level of government into the blank box next to each student's name.

Action		Level of Government	
Leslie		Leslie	
Tim		Tim	

Actions		Levels of Government	
Attend a demonstration of the White House	Offer comments during a public meeting	Federal	State
		Local	

## Question 36

Citizens engage in civic duties and political activities at the local, state, and national levels. Some types of activities often take place at one level but not at another.

Which civic or political activity can citizens carry out at the state level?

- (A) organizing a neighborhood watch patrol
- (B) serving in the active-duty army or air force
- (C) testifying before Congress on a regional issue
- (D) signing a petition to place an issue on the ballot

## Question 37

A list of events in the early 1900s is shown.

Identify which events led to the adoption of the 21st Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Click on the boxes you wish to select.

### Circumstances Surrounding the 21st Amendment's Passage

Crime rates increased under Prohibition

The 18th Amendment failed to pass

World War II

The women's suffrage movement was successful

Federal income taxes were needed to fund military efforts

Difficulties enforcing the 18th Amendment arose

The Democratic Party successfully campaigned against Prohibition in 1932

## Question 38

Ohio's original constitution contained some provisions that created problems for the state. Ohio adopted a new constitution in 1851 to address some of these issues.

Identify the solutions to the problems caused by the original constitution.

Move the solution that matches each problem into the blank box next to the problem.

- You do not need to use all of the solutions.

### Problems in Ohio's Original Constitution

Most Ohio citizens lacked the power to influence who would hold key judicial and executive offices.

The Ohio Supreme Court found it difficult to meet its obligations.

Ohio was burdened with a significant amount of debt.

### Solutions in Ohio's 1851 Constitution

Debt limitations were instituted and tax funds could only be used for their stated purpose.

The federal government purchased Ohio state bonds to assume a portion of the debt.

District courts were added to reduce caseload burdens.

Major executive officials and all judges were chosen through referendums.

The U.S. Supreme Court accepted more Ohio cases to reduce caseload burdens.

Major executive officials and all judges were to be elected by popular vote.

## Question 39

You want to persuade the government to establish stronger national pollution standards for reducing carbon in the atmosphere. Which is the correct government body to contact to express your opinion and to bring about the outcome you favor?

- (A) your town's city council
- (B) Ohio General Assembly
- (C) U. S. Supreme Court
- (D) U.S. Congress

## Question 40

The 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawed the use of poll taxes to prevent citizens from voting for federal office holders. This 1964 change continued what evolutionary development of the U.S. Constitution?

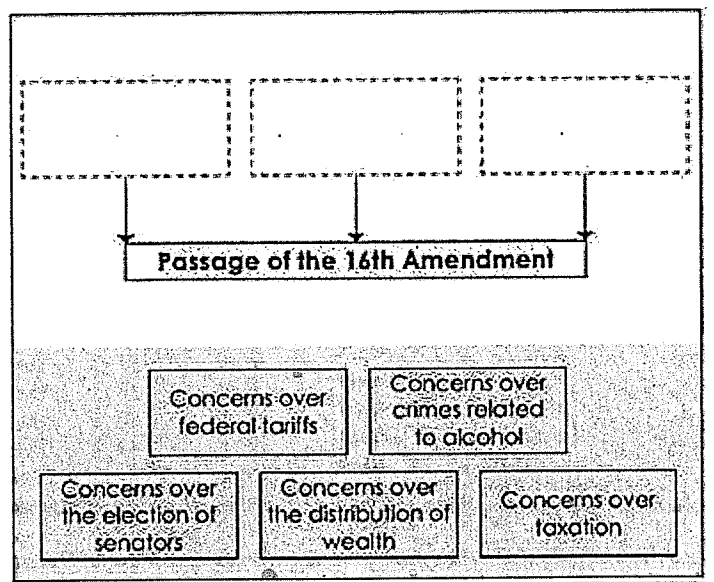
- (A) permitting women to run for public office
- (B) extending basic rights to more Americans
- (C) increasing the number of elected public officials
- (D) strengthening the role of political parties in choosing candidates

## Question 41

This chart outlines the historical scenarios that led to the passage of the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution during the Progressive Era.

Move the scenarios that led to the passage of this amendment into the chart.

- You do not need to use every label.



## Question 42

In 1798, Thomas Jefferson argued about the meaning of one of the basic principles of the U.S. Constitution.

Read the following quote:

...the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution...they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers...that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force...certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself...their own self-government...

— Thomas Jefferson

- A. Click on the basic principle referenced in the quote.
- B. Then click on the blank box next to the main function of that principle:

A.

Checks and  
Balances

Federalism

Popular  
sovereignty

Separation  
of powers

B.

- ☐ The monitoring of one branch of government over the other branches
- ☐ The distinction made among powers of different branches of government
- ☐ The division of power between state and federal government
- ☐ The exercise or granting of governmental power by the people

**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** As the supreme law of the land, the U.S. Constitution incorporates basic principles that help define the government of the United States as a federal republic including its structure, powers and relationship with the governed. (5)

### Question 43

Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency directly led to a constitutional amendment concerning the executive branch:

Identify the amendment.

Then, describe how that amendment changed the rules regarding the executive branch.

Type your answer in the space provided.

B I U X

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✖ 🔍 ↶ ↷

Ω

## Question 44

A business group wants its city to finance construction of a new airport. The city commissioners and some citizens feel that a new airport will be too expensive and that the proposed site is too close to an old city neighborhood with many low-income residents. The business leaders supporting the new airport can take a number of different approaches to get it built.

Identify all four approaches that represent the democratic processes of compromise, consensus building, negotiation, and persuasion.

Click on the four approaches you want to select.

Try to replace the members of the city commission with officials who support the existing plan without changes.

Make a concession to their opponents by offering to build the airport in a different location in the city.

Hold neighborhood meetings to discuss how to address the concerns residents have about the new airport.

Buy homes in the neighborhood to force the residents to move away so that the airport faces less opposition.

Build the airport as proposed despite opposition.

Run commercials explaining how the cost of the airport will be offset by the economic benefits that it will bring.

Bring people on both sides of the issue together to try to settle their differences through discussion.

**Points Possible:** 2

**Reporting Category:** Principles and Structure

**Content Statement:** The processes of persuasion, compromise, consensus building and negotiation contribute to the resolution of conflicts and differences. (4)

## Question 1

The 15th Amendment expanded African Americans' ability to participate in the political process.

How did the 24th Amendment expand upon the 15th Amendment?

- Ⓐ by granting African-American women the right to vote
- Ⓑ by ensuring the election of an African American to each state's legislature
- Ⓒ by requiring states to create congressional districts specifically for African Americans
- Ⓓ by removing an economic barrier that prevented many African Americans from voting

## Question 4

A flaw in the Electoral College became clear when conflict arose during the election of President Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

How did the 12th Amendment alter how the president and vice president are elected in the Electoral College?

- Ⓐ Electors vote for a candidate for president and a candidate for vice president separately.
- Ⓑ Electors must choose the candidates with the most popular votes for president and vice president.
- Ⓒ Electors must vote for a candidate for president from one party and a candidate for vice president from the opposite party.
- Ⓓ Electors choose two candidates for president; the one with the most votes becomes president and the other becomes vice president.

## Question 5

The Necessary and Proper Clause of the U.S. Constitution is shown.

The Congress shall have Power ... To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Why did Federalists want to include this clause in the Constitution?

- (A) to protect the individual liberties of all citizens
- (B) to provide a guarantee of sovereignty to individual states
- (C) to allow the national government to efficiently run the country
- (D) to give citizens more opportunities to select government officials



## Question 7

Citizens of Ohio have a variety of options available to them for participation in state and local government.

Move each opportunity for participation into the "State Government" or "Local Government" section of the chart.

State Government	Local Government
Opportunities	
Attend city and/or township trustee meetings	Organize a neighborhood watch
Serve in the National Guard	Vote for governor

## Question 10

Government officials use various tactics, including persuasion, compromise, consensus building, and negotiation, to resolve differences.

Identify the sentences in this description that could be categorized as consensus building.

Click on the two sentences you wish to select.

Two groups proposed different tax plans. Group A suggested abolishing the state income tax and implementing a higher state-regulated sales tax. Group B, on the other hand, advocated a lower state income tax and a higher property tax. To rally support among both group A and group B supporters, group A representatives conducted town hall meetings. In addition, group A ran an extensive grassroots campaign to encourage widespread support from across the state. Meanwhile, group B representatives surveyed various state officials about their tax plan preferences.

## Question 11

Which circumstance prompted the adoption of the 23rd Amendment?

- Ⓐ a tie in the presidential election of 1800
- Ⓑ difficulties enforcing the ban on alcohol
- Ⓒ President Lyndon B. Johnson's poor health
- Ⓓ the growing population of Washington, D.C.

## Question 16

The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments addressed issues in the United States after the Civil War by enacting a series of changes in society.

Identify the issue that each excerpt addresses and the amendment that enacted that change in society.

- A. Move the issue related to each excerpt into the appropriate Issues box.
- B. Move the amendment related to each excerpt and issue into the appropriate Amendments box.

- You do not need to use all the amendments and issues.

Amendment Excerpts	Issues	Amendments
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof...		Amendment
The right of citizens... to vote shall not be denied... on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.		Amendment
Who is entitled to suffrage?	How to define U.S. citizens?	What is to be done with slavery?
14th	13th	15th

## Question 18

The federal government uses different fiscal policies to alter the rate of economic growth and promote economic stability.

- A. Click on one of the two fiscal policies shown: expansionary or contractionary.
  - B. Click on the way the federal government achieves the policy you selected in relation to government spending.
  - C. Then click on the way the federal government achieves the policy you selected in relation to taxes.
- There may be more than one correct answer.

A.

### Fiscal Policies

expansionary

contractionary

B.

### Government Spending

increased

decreased

C.

### Taxes

increased

decreased

## Question 20

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

### Part A

An excerpt from an editorial addressed to President Lincoln is shown.

Horace Greeley, Editor, "The Prayer of Twenty Millions,"  
New York Tribune, August 20, 1862

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
President of the United States ...

VII. Let me call your attention to the recent tragedy in New Orleans, whereof the facts are obtained entirely through Pro-Slavery channels. A considerable body of resolute, able-bodied men, held in Slavery by two Rebel sugar-planters in defiance of the Confiscation Act which you have approved, left plantations ... made their way safely and quietly through thirty miles of Rebel territory, expecting to find freedom under the protection of our flag. ... [T]hey reasoned logically that we could not [turn them away] for deserting the service of their lifelong oppressors, who had through treason become our implacable enemies. They came to us for liberty and protection, for which they were willing to render their best service: they were met with hostility, captivity, and [worse]. ... They were set upon and maimed, captured and [harmed], because they sought the benefit of that act of Congress which they may not specifically have heard of. ... They sought their liberty in strict accordance with the law of the land. ...

IX. I close as I began with the statement that what an immense majority of the Loyal Millions of your countrymen require of you is a frank, declared, unqualified, ungrudging execution of the laws of the land, more especially of the Confiscation Act. That Act gives freedom to the slaves of Rebels coming within our lines, or whom those lines may at any time inclose—we ask you to render it due obedience by publicly requiring all your subordinates to recognize and obey it. ... We must have scouts, guides, spies, cooks, teamsters, diggers and choppers from the Blacks of the South, whether we allow them to fight for us or not, or we shall be baffled and repelled.

What is the perspective of the author?

- Ⓐ Slaves should be sent back to plantations to avoid further Southern rebellion.
- Ⓑ Union officers have done a good job of addressing the issue of runaway slaves.
- Ⓒ The rule of law has been ignored, so the President must act to ensure it is fully observed.
- Ⓓ Slavery is a Southern issue, so it should be left to Southern state governments to handle.

**Part B**

Which factor provides credibility to the perspective you identified in Part A?

- Ⓐ the publication date of the editorial
  - Ⓑ use of detailed supporting evidence
  - Ⓒ the author's educational background
  - Ⓓ agreement of additional sources cited by the author
-

## Question 22

Which statement summarizes the original Federalist position on the Bill of Rights?

- Ⓐ Additional amendments were needed, given the Constitution's lack of individual protections.
- Ⓑ Adopting the Bill of Rights was too risky because it might threaten ratification of the Constitution.
- Ⓒ The Bill of Rights should be adopted because national sovereignty should always come before states' rights.

## Question 23

The 13th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified in 1865.

What was the primary purpose of this amendment?

- Ⓐ to establish the definition of U.S. citizenship
- Ⓑ to abolish slavery and involuntary servitude
- Ⓒ to establish the right to vote for former slaves
- Ⓓ to prevent former Confederate officers from holding office

## Question 26

Following the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, African-American students began applying to colleges and universities that had previously been segregated. In 1963, the governor of Alabama, George Wallace, tried to physically stop three African-American students from registering at the University of Alabama. President Kennedy ordered the Alabama National Guard to force Wallace to move aside and allow the students to register.

Why did President Kennedy take this action?

- Ⓐ The state judicial branch refused to comply with an executive order.
- Ⓑ The state executive branch refused to comply with a federal court ruling.
- Ⓒ The federal judicial branch refused to comply with a ruling by the state judicial branch.
- Ⓓ The federal legislative branch refused to comply with a state executive branch decision.

## Question 27

The Federal Reserve purchases and sells government securities, adjusts the reserve requirement, and adjusts the discount rate to produce certain economic outcomes.

What is one outcome the Federal Reserve might want to produce when purchasing government securities?

- Ⓐ Increasing interest rates
- Ⓑ reducing the money supply
- Ⓒ fostering economic expansion
- Ⓓ fostering economic contraction

## Question 29

Separation of powers is a defining principle of the U.S. government.

Identify some of the powers reserved for the judicial branch of the U.S. government.

Move labels representing judicial powers into each of the blank boxes in the chart.

- You do not need to use all the labels.

**Powers of the Judicial Branch**

Interpret laws	Declare war	Sentence offenders
Make taxes		Establish judicial procedures

## Question 33

There are many different ways in which individuals and organizations try to influence public policy. Successful methods direct the message to the right levels and branches of government.

Evaluate which two methods are the most appropriate for each scenario.

Click on the two methods you want to select in each column.

To change a local ordinance on parking lines, you might	To change a state policy on teacher salaries, you might	To change a federal tax law, you might
lobby the Ohio General Assembly	hold a demonstration at the capitol	testify before Congress
speak at a public meeting	elect a new mayor	start a letter writing campaign to the governor
campaign for new city council members	lobby members of the legislature	run for mayor
write to the governor	send an impact study to the U.S. Department of Education	start a letter writing campaign to Congress



## Stimulus for Questions 34 – 35

### Ratifying a treaty

*The president is trying to secure approval of a treaty he was instrumental in drafting. A treaty must be approved by two-thirds (67 members) of the U.S. Senate. The president's advisors have prepared an analysis of the Senate's position on the treaty. Their analysis is shown.*

#### Analysis of Senate Position on the Treaty

The Senate is divided into several groups with respect to opinions regarding approval of the treaty. If the treaty were to be voted on in its present form, 50 senators would vote for it and 50 would vote against it. A breakdown of the groups' positions is listed.

- **Opposition party group (15 members):** opposes the treaty because they disagree with the president's policies in general.
- **Moderate opposition party group (35 members):** supports most of the provisions of the treaty but strongly opposes one of the provisions. This group will vote for approval if that provision is not implemented.
- **Moderate members of the president's party (40 members):** support the treaty as it appears; members mainly follow the president's leadership and will vote the way the president wants them to.
- **Strongly ideological members of president's party (10 members):** want stronger language in the treaty and will not vote for approval if the provisions of the treaty are weakened.

*The president's advisors have also prepared several strategies using the tools of consensus building, compromise and persuasion to target groups within the Senate.*

#### Strategies to Achieve Ratification of the Treaty

- **Consensus building:** meet with the leadership of each group of senators to find provisions of the treaty on which they all can agree.

- **Compromise:** make concessions to meet a group's demands; alter language of the bill to address the concerns of a particular group.
- **Persuasion:** the president should use his political influence by traveling across the country to build popular support for the bill with the people, in the hope that they will pressure their senators to support it.

*The president chooses to use the persuasion strategy, targeting the moderate members of the opposition party. The president's cross-country trip takes a great deal of time and distracts him from other public policy objectives. Despite this drawback, the trip builds enough support across the country to convince some senators to support the treaty. The treaty is approved by a vote of 69 to 31.*

"Ratifying a treaty" written for the Ohio  
Department of Education.

## Question 34

Factors outside of constitutionally established governmental processes often affect public policy.

Select the boxes to identify whether each factor would increase, decrease or have little impact on the likelihood of approval of a treaty by the Senate.

	Increase	Decrease	Little or No Impact
The president is a close friend of the chief justice of the Supreme Court.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is little public interest in the treaty, but a vocal minority of the public is highly opposed to it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups that favor the treaty are contributing large sums of money to lawmakers' campaign funds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political parties are encouraging their members to hold to their original positions in order to appear decisive and unified ahead of an upcoming election.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Question 35

Suppose the President decided that none of the proposed strategies will work and directed his advisors to develop negotiation based strategies.

Select the **two** strategies that the president's advisors could propose that represent forms of negotiation.

- ☐ threaten to veto all bills until the Senate approves the treaty
- ☐ conduct media interviews about the treaty and why it should be approved
- ☐ offer senators support on a domestic spending bill that is important to them
- ☐ meet with a group of senators opposed to the treaty to discuss their concerns
- ☐ give a speech to the Senate outlining reasons that they should approve the treaty
- ☐ hold meetings with members of both parties to settle differences on aspects of the treaty

## Question 41

The Progressive Era was a period of many reforms aimed at solving the problems facing the United States in the late 1800s.

Determine which changes resulted from each Progressive Era amendment.

Move the changes enacted by Progressive Era amendments into each blank box in the chart.

- You do not need to use all of the changes.

Progressive Era Amendments

Amendment	Change
16th Amendment	
17th Amendment	
18th Amendment	
19th Amendment	

Gave immigrants the vote

Began Prohibition

Allowed an income tax

Ended Prohibition

Direct election of justices

Lowered interest rates

Direct election of senators

Gave women the vote