

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT REVIEW SHEET

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. The largest human group with common cultural patterns is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Government is the political institution for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What is an institution? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. List four important things that governments do for us.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is meant by the term "biological imperatives"?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which one of the biological imperatives might be most important to a homeless person? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which one of the biological imperatives might be most important to someone in Syria or Somalia? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What (term) does a government lose when its citizens cannot satisfy their biological imperatives? \_\_\_\_\_
9. List three methods used by governments to control society.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The ability to do what we want, when we want, as we want is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Democracy refers to the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ that people have in government decisions.
12. Sociologists refer to customary behavior as \_\_\_\_\_s.  
Important ones are called \_\_\_\_\_s.  
Less important ones are called \_\_\_\_\_s.
13. Being president of a major corporation is an ascribed - achieved (circle one) role.

14. Traditionally native American women used to dig roots and pick berries for the band. This would be an example of an ascribed -achieved (circle one) role.
15. Accepted ways of doing things is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ by sociologists.
16. List five differences between primitive and modern "state" societies.

PRIMITIVE

MODERN

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GOVERNMENT  
IDEOLOGY REVIEW

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. Define autocrat. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. List six characteristics of autocrats.
3. How did each of the following tend to oppose autocracies?  
Magna Carta -  
Protestant Reformation -  
English Civil War -  
Glorious Revolution -  
English Bill of Rights -
4. The Enlightenment was a period of change in European philosophy. Briefly describe the three following enlightenment concepts.  
reason -  
natural law -  
progress -
5. Define libertarian. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. List John Locke's "natural rights".  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Describe Locke's "social contract" as it applies to government.
8. According to Montesquieu freedom is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. T/F Locke and Montesquieu favored democracy.

10. According to both philosophers who should govern? Why?  
What kind of power should they have?
11. The frontier experience of the American colonists gave them more of what two qualities concerning government?
12. In writing our constitution those who wanted a strong national government to protect property were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In writing our constitution those who wanted a strict limit placed on a national government, giving more power to local and state governments were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The Bill of Rights is most indicative of the ideas of which enlightenment philosopher?
15. According to the colonial leaders of the 1770's, how would John Locke justify the American Revolution?
16. A government structure that prevents arbitrary rule is most indicative of which enlightenment philosopher?
17. Assign the philosopher to the description.  
L = Locke    M = Montesquieu  
\_\_\_\_ separation of powers (3 branches of government)  
\_\_\_\_ checks and balances  
\_\_\_\_ national government given more power than local  
\_\_\_\_ little input by the public  
\_\_\_\_ constitution written by an elite  
\_\_\_\_ wanted protections for people from government
18. What does the 10th Amendment guarantee?

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
CONSTITUTION LECTURE REVIEW

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. Give three reasons for the failure of the U.S. government under the Articles of Confederation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Briefly (one or two sentences) explain the result of:  
A. The Great Compromise

B. The 3/5 Compromise

C. Commerce Compromise

3. What was the most key question to be addressed by the authors of the Constitution?

4. List the three branches and their primary duties under the doctrine of separation of powers.

BRANCH	DUTY
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. What system prevents one branch from becoming too powerful?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Powers listed in the Constitution are called \_\_\_\_\_ powers. When we speak of them as assigned to a specific branch, like Congress, they are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ powers.

7. Powers reserved for states are \_\_\_\_\_ powers. Give an example.

8. Powers that both the national and state governments can exercise are called \_\_\_\_\_ powers. Give two examples.

9. Powers that only one body, such as the Senate or House of Representatives can exercise are called \_\_\_\_\_ powers.

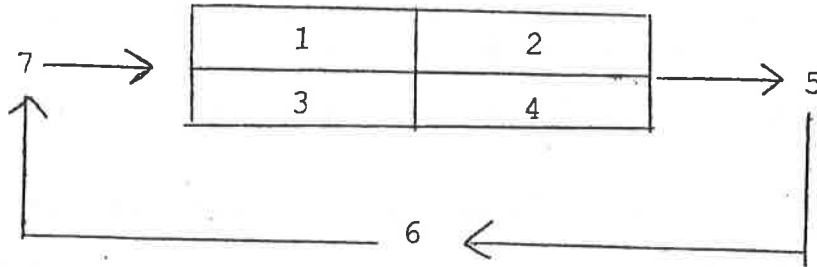
10. Article I, section 8, clause 18 gives \_\_\_\_\_ its \_\_\_\_\_ powers. Since these allow the delegated powers to be stretched, this is sometimes called the \_\_\_\_\_ clause.

11. List 5 powers of Congress.
  
12. List 4 powers or duties of the President.
  
13. What judicial power is not in the Constitution?  
How did the Judicial Branch get this power?
  
14. Where are our Civil Liberties found? \_\_\_\_\_  
List them.
  
15. Where are our Civil Rights found? \_\_\_\_\_  
Give 3 examples.
  
16. The guarantee that we will be brought to court for trial  
after being arrested is know by what Latin term?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
17. Passing a law that declares a person's guilt is called a  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  
18. Making an act illegal after it occurs is called an  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  
19. What type of government system do we have as a result of the  
10th Amendment?  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
POLITICAL/ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. Label the numbered places on the "conversion structure".



2. Political systems are either labeled \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Following are characteristics of political systems. Label each characteristic in the terms that you have used in question #2.

A. Political authority comes from the people.  
\_\_\_\_\_

B. Input from the public is very limited, if allowed at all.

C. Political activity is allowed only if the activity supports the government, never if it criticizes the government.

D. Government power is divided among branches in order to keep the government from abusing its power.

E. Elections are held in which candidates represent different ideas, positions and philosophies.

F. Individual rights and liberties are highly valued and the government is expected to protect the individual.

G. The State (government) is what is most important, individuals are only important if they support the State.

H. There is commonly only one political party, which means that if elections occur, the choice is between individuals with the same ideas rather than between different ideas.  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Economic systems are labeled either \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Following are characteristics of economic systems. Label each of them in the terms that you used in question #4.
- A. Economic property (means of production) are owned by private individuals.
  - B. The government is highly involved in making decisions about what and how much to produce.
  - C. The "market place" determines what and how much is produced.
  - D. Cooperation is emphasized, rather than competition.
  - E. "Laissez faire" is the government's policy concerning regulation of business.
  - F. The purpose of this system is to more evenly distribute the wealth. \_\_\_\_\_
6. List the four possible political/economic system combinations.
7. Identify the following political/economic system combinations.
- A. Much political input from the public with most of the industries and farms owned and run by the government.
  - B. Political candidates must be approved by the party in power and all important decisions about production is made by the government.
  - C. Government is actively involved in protecting individual's rights and freedoms and it also is highly involved in economic ownership and management.
  - D. The public's participation in the political process is not allowed and the "means of production" are privately owned for profit.
8. What two events tend to cause major changes in political and economic systems?

