**Test Review – Comparative Governments with U.S. Basics\_mod**

**TEST DATE**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**I. Vocabulary: Be able to define these terms. They may be matching, multiple choice, or true and false. <Quizlet >**

1. **Democracy: Country ruled by the people**
2. **Republic: A government in which citizens rule through elected representatives**
3. **Military Dictatorship: A government ruled by a person in the military.**
4. **Oligarchy: A system in which a small group controls the government**
5. **Rule of Law: principle that the law applies to everyone, even those who govern**
6. **Parliamentary Democracy: A government in which voters elect representatives to a lawmaking body which chooses the prime minister**
7. **Dictatorship: A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)**
8. **Unlimited Government: A government in which no limits are imposed on the ruler's authority. The leaders don't have to follow the same laws as everyone else.**
9. **Theocracy: Government ruled by a religious leader or ideas**
10. **Civics: The study of the rights and duties of citizens**
11. **A constitution: A framework of government**
12. **Constitutional Monarchy: A King or Queen is the official**

 **head of state but power is limited by a constitution.**

1. **Government: A formal organization that directs the**

 **political life of a society.**

1. **Consent of the Governed: The idea that government**

 **derives its authority from the people.**

1. **The Constitution: Refers to the government of the**

 **United States**

1. **Limited Government: A system in which the power of the**

 **government is based on the law, not absolute.**

**II. Using the CIA World Factbook, be able to identify the types of government used by the following countries: < CIA World Factbook>**

1. **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea)—*Communist state one man dictatorship*.**
2. **United States of America: *Constitutional-based federal Republic***
3. **Holy See (Vatican City)-*Ecclesiastical (Theocracy)***
4. **People’s Republic of China-*Communist State***
5. **United Kingdom (Great Britain)-*Constitutional Monarchy***

***III. Be able to define the meaning of the U.S. Preamble for the following Parts: < Preamble Chart >***

***We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.***

**Preamble (Meaning) Breakdown-**

**W*e the People of the United States—*All citizens of the US**

***In Order to form a more perfect Union—*To make everything in our country as perfect as possible.**

***Establish Justice—*begin fairness for all**

***Insure domestic Tranquility—*promise that everything in our country will be peaceful**

***Provide for the common defence—*give protection to everyone**

***Promote the general Welfare—*care for those in need**

***Secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity—*Make sure freedom & fairness continues for ourselves & all our children & their children & every generation to come**

***Do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America—*approve of & begin the Constitution of the US**

**IV. Limited and Unlimited Government: Be able to classify examples of government actions as limited or unlimited (as well as order of creation).**

**V. Know the basics of How a Bill becomes a Law in the U.S.A.**

**< How A Bill Becomes A Law > Watch Video online (at my website)**

**VI. Be able to identify the following: < American Heritage > Video (at my website).**

1. **Twelve Tables: Created by the Romans in 451 b.c. Set up a structure for government.**
2. **4. The Magna Carta: Created 1215 a,d. Gave certain rights to nobility, and limited the king’s power.**
3. **Mayflower Compact: Created in 1620; agreed to law, structure and rights in the new world.**
4. **The English Bill of Rights: Created by Enlish in 1689; expanded rights of the English, and is closer to what we (Americans) have today**