

# Chapter 1

## The Foundations of Government

### Reading 1 – From Colonies to United States

#### After You Read

#### 1 Reading for main ideas Page 7

##### A

1. 2    2. 3    3. 3    4. 2    5. 4  
6. 1    7. 1    8. 4

##### B

1. b    2. b    3. a    4. a

#### 2 Reading for details Page 8

1. 4    2. 1    3. 2    4. 3    5. 1  
6. 4    7. 2    8. 4

#### 3 Guessing meaning from context Page 8

##### B

Clues:

1. that is    2. that is    3. in other words

##### C

Sample answers:

1. A republic is a government with an elected leader instead of a king.
2. A democratic government is a system based on the idea that all men are equal and that the government should represent all of the nation's citizens.
3. A federalist system is a system that divides power and responsibility between the states and the federal, or central, government.

### Reading 2 – A Balance of Power

#### Preparing to Read

#### 1 Examining graphics Page 10

##### A

1. C    2. C    3. P    4. SC    5. C  
6. P    7. C    8. P

#### After You Read

#### 1 Cues for finding word meaning Page 13

##### A

- reject (Par. 3)
- not permitted by the Constitution (Par. 3)
- a balance of power between the federal, or central, government and the state governments (Par. 5)

##### B

1. the highest court    2. block    3. Congress

##### C

1. Congress    2. blocks    3. reject

##### D

1. the highest court    2. central  
3. not permitted by the Constitution

##### E

Sample answers:

The judicial branch is the Supreme Court and other courts. Electing, or choosing, a national leader is very important.

#### 2 Examining graphics Page 14

##### B

1. F    2. T    3. T    4. T    5. F  
6. F    7. T    8. F

#### 3 Showing contrast Page 15

##### A

- They wanted a strong leader; however, they also wanted a representative government. (Par. 1)
- Although people often think of the president as the center of government, the Constitution lists the legislative branch first. (Par. 2)
- However, if two-thirds of the members in both the Senate and the House of Representatives disagree, they can override, that is, reject, the president's veto. (Par. 3)
- Although the Constitution does not establish political parties, there have been two strong parties in the United States throughout most of its history. (Par. 4)

**B****Sample answers:**

Although the president leads the military, only Congress can declare war.

Although the president leads the military, he cannot declare war.

The president leads the military. However, only Congress can declare war.

**Reading 3 The Bill of Rights****Preparing to Read****1 Thinking about the topic** Page 16**A**

The following activities are legal in the United States: 2, 6, 8. All others are unconstitutional.

**After You Read****1 Applying what you have read** Page 20**B**

1. a    2. b    3. c    4. a    5. a  
6. a    7. b    8. a    9. c

**C**

1. b    2. a    3. a    4. a    5. a  
6. b    7. c    8. a

**3 Expressing permission** Pages 21–22**A**

- . . . [T]he First Amendment does allow people to protest against the government if they think it is doing something wrong. (Par. 4)
- It permits them to criticize the government in speech or in writing. (Par. 4)
- The Second Amendment permits states to form a militia, or army of citizens, and citizens to keep guns for their own protection. (Par. 5)
- The Fourth Amendment forbids police searches without permission from a judge. (Par. 5)
- Before the Nineteenth Amendment (1920), women were prohibited from voting in most states. (Boxed text, top p. 19)

**B**

1. may    2. may not    3. may    4. may not

**C****Sample answers:**

2. The Bill of Rights permits criticism of the government.
3. The Bill of Rights does allow freedom of speech.
4. The Bill of Rights prohibits police searches without permission from a judge.
5. The Bill of Rights allows gun ownership.
6. The Bill of Rights forbids imprisonment without an explanation.
7. The Bill of Rights does not permit secret trials.

**E****Sample answers:**

2. The Bill of Rights forbids the police to search without permission from a judge.
3. The Bill of Rights permits citizens to criticize the government.
4. The Bill of Rights allows citizens to express their ideas freely.

**4 Writing definitions** Page 22**B****Sample answers:**

1. A criminal suspect is a person who is accused of a crime.
2. Libel is a lie that could harm someone.
3. The Bill of Rights is a document that establishes many fundamental rights and freedoms.
4. Suffragettes were women who fought for their right to vote.

**Chapter 1 Academic Vocabulary Review**

## Page 24

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. framework | 6. documents   |
| 2. maintain  | 7. fundamental |
| 3. consists  | 8. assistance  |
| 4. rejected  | 9. guarantees  |
| 5. removed   | 10. specifies  |