

8th Grade Social Studies (American History)

Exit Test – Part 1

GOVERNMENT

Purpose of Government

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. Society without laws would be like playing a game without .
2. In a society without laws mistrust, and hatred would violate the of citizens and injustice would reign.

Social Contract

Policy

Democracy

3. _____ - protecting citizens from physical harm, destruction, or theft from personal property.
4. _____ - when people reach an agreement to surrender some power to a common authority in return for security; comes from the consent of the people.
5. _____ - laws are proclaimed by the ruler.
6. How many branches does the United States government have?
3
5
1
7. Who helps the President?
Federal Agencies
State Police
The Town Mayor
8. What court is the highest level and has the final say on different cases?
Civil Court
Federal Court
Supreme Court
9. Who is the head of the US military?
Supreme Court
President
Cabinet
10. Who can break a tie in the Senate and can take over if something happens to the President?
Vice President
Congress
Cabinet
11. There are _____ elected officials than the state and national ones.
12. Larger cities like New York, Chicago, Atlanta, and Los Angeles have _____ arrangements not unlike those in state and national governments.
13. The System of Checks and Balances gives each branch of government a in the country's affairs. If one branch ever tries to overstep its boundaries there is always a check in place for one of the other two branches to pull one branch back into a .

BASIC ECONOMICS

1. **Basic Economic Principles**

Matching:

Opportunity Loss

Barter

Economics

PPF

Opportunity Cost

Trade

1. _____ – the study of how people satisfy unlimited wants with limited resources.
2. _____ – the cost of anything is what you give up to get it
3. _____ – if you choose one thing, then you are losing the other
4. _____ – buying and selling of goods between two parties, with compensation paid by the buyer to the seller
5. _____ – the exchanging of goods between two parties without any money involved
6. _____ – a graphical representation of maximum possibilities for two goods

2. What is the legal process by which a foreign citizen can become a US citizen?

- Citizen
- Naturalization
- Good citizenship

3. What is an individual who is a legal member of your community called?

- Citizen
- Good citizenship
- Naturalization

4. What is it called when democracy works best when citizens are knowledgeable?

- Valued Citizenship
- Invaluable to Democracy
- Democracy

5. What court are most cases originally filed and are ruled by judges and juries; also known as the front line courts?

- Federal Court
- Supreme Court
- District Court

6. What is the highest court in the US?

- District Court
- Supreme Court
- Court of Appeals

7. What are the two court systems that exist in the US?

- International and Local
- Regional and Out of State
- Federal and State

8. Where is the US Supreme court based?

- Washington D.C.
- Lexington, KY
- Sugarland, TX

9.

Politics: Republican Vs Democrat

Matching: Use the following terms to complete the definitions

Obamacare

GOP

Political Spectrum

Progressive Taxation

1. _____ – gives a general idea of the party's main philosophies.
2. _____ – a federally funded health care program started by Barack Obama that ensured all citizens with access to affordable health care.
3. _____ – the rich should pay a higher tax rate
4. _____ - Grand Old Party

10. The farther left you go on the political spectrum, the _____ government control, the farther right you go, the _____ government control.

11. Democrats believe government should play a _____ role, more regulations and spend more money on social programs such as Medicaid, food stamps, housing assistance.

12. Democrat or Republican?

Logos:

- : Elephant ("Seeing the Elephant")
- : Donkey (strong-willed animal)

Ideals:

- : Government has a more progressive approach to helping citizens of the United States. They are typically more liberal in their views on the rights of citizens.
- : push for a more limited and less controlling government. They take a more conservative approach to most rights of citizens. They promote citizen's individual rights to choose.

Economy:

- : Progressive Taxation on citizens (the higher the income, the higher the taxes)
- : Support cutting taxes (whenever possible) and the nation's debt; every American has the right to own, invest, build, and prosper.

Healthcare:

- : Keep health care private, (citizens can choose the health care provider they want)
- : Federally funded health care programs

Military:

- : Reduce budget for military defense; Safeguard nuclear weapons worldwide; believe peace is achieved through worldwide relationship building with other nations.
- : The key to protecting America is maintaining a strong military with a comprehensive defense system; believe that strengthening the military will build a safer world and better guarantee for peace.

Gun Control:

- : Restrictions on gun control; oppose the right to carry concealed weapons in public places.
- : Limit restrictions on gun control; Strongly support the Second Amendment, the Right to Bear Arms as well as the right to carry concealed weapons in public places.

Marriage:

- : Strongly against Same-Sex marriage; support marriage between man and woman only
- : Most support Same-Sex marriage

Abortion:

- : Pro-Life (human rights of the child come before the woman's choice); support alternatives to abortion such as adoption.
- : Pro-Choice (allows women to make their own choice)

Immigration:

- : Strict Immigration Restrictions (support closed or tight borders and regulating the amount of immigrants moving to the United States)
- : Less restrictions allow for immigrants from other countries to move to the United States

13.

Supply and Demand

Matching

Demand Schedule

Supply Schedule

Supply and Demand

Equilibrium

Supply Curve

Law of Demand

- A. a graphical representation of a supply schedule
- B. point of balance between quantity demanded and quantity supplied
- C. a table that lists the quantity of something that a person will buy at various prices in a market
- D. states that when stuff is cheaper, consumers will buy more of it; when stuff is more expensive, consumers will buy less of it
- E. shows the relationship between price and quantity supplied for a specific good or service; how much the supplier will offer at various prices
- F. the amount of stuff that exists and how much consumers are willing to pay for it