Match 1- 10 with a—j, then write your answers in the boxes provided below.

01

1. federalism	a. rises and falls, especially in the value or success of something
2. materialism	b. the person who helped end the Great Depression with his "New Deal" of relief, recovery, and reform
3. volunteerism	c. any form of education or teaching that incorporates the histories, texts, values, beliefs, and perspectives of people from different cultural backgrounds
4. ups and downs	d. the philosophy that individuals make themselves into better persons by contributing some of their time or money to charitable, educational, or religious causes
5. Congress	e. the mix of ethnic groups, languages, and cultures that coexist within society
6. lobby	f. an institutional arrangement that creates two relatively autonomous levels of government, each possessing the capacity to act directly on the people with authority granted by the national constitution
7. mosaic	g. move away from home
8. multicultural education	h. seek to influence (a legislator) on an issue
9. leave the nest	i. a tendency to consider material possessions and physical comfort as more important than spiritual values
10. Franklin D. Roosevelt	j. a national legislative body, especially that of the US

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

02

1. common goods	a. the experience then when individuals truly open their hearts to God and Jesus Christ, their lives are so completely changed
2. hard work	b. the major points when Franklin D. Roosevelt began implementing the New Deal in the 1930's
3. born again	c. having an extremely strong belief or opinion that is unlikely to change
4. Constitution	d. a family type consisting of a couple, the children they have had together, and their children from previous relationships
5. electoral college	e. goods that all people may use but that are of limited supply
6. hardcore	f. directed at a particular occupation and its skills
7. out of many, one	g. the basic written set of principles and precedents of federal government in the US, which came into operation in 1789 and has since been modified by twenty-six amendments.
8. vocational	h. a body of people representing the states of the US, who formally cast votes for the election of the president and vice president
9. blended	i. the emergence of a single nation out of the union of 13 original colonies
10. the Three R's	j. a great deal of efforts and endurance

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

03

1. democracy	a. a person who has the right to vote in an election, especially one for members of a national parliament
2. Declaration of Independence	b. the smaller upper assembly in the US, US states, France, and other countries
3. national religion	c. a form of government where political power rests in the hands of the people
4. Senate	d. the eleven southern states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia) which seceded from the United States in 1860–1, thus precipitating the American Civil War
5. elector	e. a family which extends beyond the nuclear family to include grandparents and other relatives
6. melting pot	f. One who, being born an alien, has lawfully become a citizen of the United States Under the constitution and laws
7. toast	g. a document declaring the US to be independent of the British Crown, signed by the Congressional representatives of thirteen states
8. extended family	h. an occasion when you ask everyone who is present to drink something in order to thank or wish someone luck
9. naturalized citizen	i. a place where a variety of peoples, cultures, or individuals assimilate into a cohesive whole
10. Confederate States of America	j. the mixture of religion and patriotism

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

04

1. elite theory	a. a couple and their dependent children, regarded as a basic social unit
2. destiny	b. the number of votes received by the winning person in an election where there are three or more people trying to be selected
3. spiritual kaleidoscope	c. the events that will necessarily happen to a particular person or thing in the future
4. House of Representatives	d. an article added to the US Constitution
5. plurality	e. the lower house of the US Congress and other legislatures
6. salad bowl	f. religious diversity in the United States
7. undergraduate	g. the 19th-century doctrine or belief that the expansion of the United States throughout the American continents was both justified and inevitable
8. nuclear family	h. a university student who has not yet taken a first degree
9. amendment	i. a metaphor for the way a multicultural society can integrate different cultures while maintaining their separate identities
10. manifest destiny	j. claims political power rests in the hands of a small, elite group of people

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

05

1. monarchy	a. the highest judicial court in a country or state
2. heritage	b. a person who has successfully completed a course of study or training, especially a person who has been awarded an undergraduate or first academic degree
3. special purpose groups	c. having or combining the cultural attitudes and customs of two nations, peoples, or ethnic groups
4. Supreme Court	d. a person born in the years following the Second World War, when there was a temporary marked increase in the birth rate
5. popular vote	e. a form of government where one ruler, usually a hereditary one, holds political power
6. bicultural	f. the branch of government who makes the laws of the nation
7. graduate	g. all the qualities, traditions, or features of life there that have continued over many years and have been passed on from one generation to another
8. baby boomer	h. a name given to the present days' American state Texas
9. legislative	i. support groups or groups to help the homeless or clean up the environment
10. Lone Star Republic	j. an act of voting by the electorate of a country or area

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

06

1. bachelor's degree	a. a television or radio advertisement
2. Protestants	b. worldwide economic downturn that began in 1929 and lasted until about 1939
3. commercials	c. the first constitution of the 13 American states, adopted in 1781 and replaced in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States
4. president	d. a person who holds a first degree from a university or other academic institution
5. Great Depression	e. the one who earns money to support the family
6. assimilation	f. the head of a society, council, or other organization
7. bachelor	g. a degree awarded upon completion of approximately four years of full-time study
8. breadwinner	h. a linear process by which one group becomes culturally similar to another over time
9. Articles of Confederation	i. an act of the British Parliament in 1765 that exacted revenue from the American colonies by imposing a stamp duty on newspapers and legal and commercial documents
10. Stamp Act	j. a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with the principles of the Reformation, including the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran Churches

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. self-reliance	a. the economic measures introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 to counteract the effects of the Great Depression
2. persecution	b. a certificate issued by an education organization such as a college or university
3. novelty	c. dependence on one's own powers and resources rather than those of others.
4. checks and balances	d. a member of a group of English Protestants of the late 16th and 17th centuries who regarded the Reformation of the Church under Elizabeth I as incomplete and sought to simplify and regulate forms of worship
5. New Deal	e. the period of history following the detonation of the first nuclear weapon
6. WASPs	f. cruel or unfair treatment, especially because of religious or political beliefs
7. diploma	g. a person who spends their time looking after a home and doing housework rather than being employed outside the home
8. homemaker	h. an upper- or middle-class American white Protestant, considered to be a member of the most powerful group in society
9. Atomic Age	i. counterbalancing influences by which an organization or system is regulated, typically those ensuring that political power is not concentrated in the hands of individuals or groups
10. Puritans	j. one of the three things American consumers are particularly fond of

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS

08

1. individualism	a. the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the US, ratified in 1791
2. denomination	b. professional politicians who control political machines in cities, counties, or states in ostensibly democratic regimes
3. hurry sickness	c. schools to which the state government has given money and special permission to operate but that are operated by parents, companies, etc. rather than by the public school system
4. Bill of Rights	d. a recognized autonomous branch of the Christian Church
5. welfare state	e. a behavior pattern characterized by continual rushing and anxiousness
6. political bosses	f. the systematic separation of people into racial or other ethnic groups in daily life
7. charter schools	g. strong disagreement between two people who are married, given as a legal reason for getting a divorce
8. irreconcilable difference	h. a social theory favoring freedom of action for individuals over collective or state control
9. League of Nations	i. an association of countries established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles to promote international cooperation and achieve international peace and security
10. Racial segregation	j. a system whereby the state undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, by means of grants, pensions, and other benefits

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

LIVEWORKSHEETS