

Summative Assessment for
**Federalism and the Prevention of Abuse of
Power in the US Federal Government**

Directions: On notebook paper, answer each of the following questions. Please use whole sentences unless the answer is a list. Be sure to answer the entire question completely and include examples and explanations as necessary.

1. Name each of the first 10 amendments to the US Constitution and match them to their descriptions.

1 st Amendment	A. Search and Seizure
2 nd Amendment	B. Speedy Trial
3 rd Amendment	C. Speech, Religion, Press
4 th Amendment	D. Trial By Jury
5 th amendment	E. Cruel and Unusual Punishment
6 th Amendment	F. Bear Arms
7 th Amendment	G. Quartering Troops
8 th Amendment	H. Right Reserved To The People
9 th Amendment Against Yourself	I. Not Having To Be A Witness
10 th Amendment	J. Rights Reserved To The States

2. Identify a freedom and identify a right.

3. Describe the 3 branches of the US Federal Government and the functions and responsibilities of each. You must provide at least 3 of the discussed functions and responsibilities.

4. What is the purpose of federalism? Show examples of shared and separated powers of government using a Venn diagram.

5. Compare and contrast a democracy vs. a republic. You must be able to demonstrate knowledge of differences and similarities through use of a Venn diagram.

6. List the 5 basic principles of a democracy.
7. Identify James Madison's concerns about democracies and what his two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic were.
8. In essay format, explain how the separation of powers is essential in U.S. government and how it helps prevent abuse of power.
9. In essay format, name the 10 freedoms and rights that you think are most important in our society and explain your answer.

Summative Assessment Key:

1. Matching

Correctly match the following amendments to their description:

1 st Amendment	A. Search and Seizure
2 nd Amendment	B. Speedy Trial
3 rd Amendment	C. Speech, Religion, Press
4 th Amendment	D. Trial By Jury
5 th amendment	E. Cruel and Unusual Punishment
6 th Amendment	F. Bear Arms
7 th Amendment	G. Quartering Troops
8 th Amendment	H. Right Reserved To The People
9 th Amendment Against Yourself	I. Not Having To Be A Witness
10 th Amendment	J. Rights Reserved To The States

Answers: 1. C, 2. F, 3. G, 4. A, 5. I, 6. B, 7. D, 8. E, 9. H, 10. J

2. Students should be able to identify rights vs. freedoms.

- A. Have A Tattoo (Freedom)
- B. Pursue Employment (Freedom)
- C. Not Be Discriminated Against (Right)
- D. Vote In Elections (Right)
- E. Have A Jury Trial (Right)
- F. Travel Between States (Freedom)
- G. Due Process (Right)

3. Students should be able to identify 3 powers from each branch of government.

Responses may vary.

Judicial- run courts, decide issues of constitutionality, etc.

Executive- appoint judges, enforce laws, commander-in-chief, etc.

Legislative- collect taxes, confirm judges, pass laws, etc.

4. What is federalism? Show examples of shared and separated powers of government using a Venn Diagram.

Student responses may vary. Federalism exists to keep certain powers at the state level and others at the federal level. Issues concerning state's rights have existed in this country since its inception. Some items that students might have in their responses for examples of separated and shared powers are

- A. Build roads-- state
- B. Build bridge-- shared
- C. Collect taxes-- shared
- D. Run elections—state
- E. Conduct marriages—state
- F. Law enforcement—shared
- G. Military (non-national guard)—federal
- H. Operate courts—shared
- I. Treaties with other nations—federal
- J. Operate banks—shared
- K. Coin money—federal
- L. Interstate commerce—federal
- M. Intrastate commerce—state

5. Place each of the following items in the correct portion of a Venn diagram.

Students will be able to show correct contrast and comparison of a Democracy vs. a Republic.

1. Has elected leadership (both)
2. Minority rights are a priority (Republic)

3. Does not actually need an elected or nominated chief executive (Democracy)
 4. Majority rule (Democracy)
 5. People have natural rights (Republic)
 6. People have civil rights (Democracy)
 7. Rights are granted by the majority (Democracy)
 8. People are protected from the majority (Republic)
 9. One vote in a jury can prevent the majority from depriving an individual of his/her rights (Republic)
 10. No such thing as a significant minority (Democracy)
 11. A dictatorship by the majority (Democracy)
6. Describe the 5 basic principles of a democracy.
 1. Individual freedom
 2. Equality
 3. Compromise
 4. Majority Rule
 5. Worth of the individual
 7. Identify James Madison's concerns about democracies and what his 2 great points of difference between a democracy and a republic were. Also, do his 2 points match your answer in #6? Why or why not?
 8. In essay format, explain how the separation of powers is essential in US government and how it helps to prevent the abuse of power. Answers may vary. An average response to this essay question should include at least 2 of the roles/responsibilities of the 3 branches of government. This may include any of items that the student included as part of their answer from question #3. Also, an average response must include at least 2 of the roles/responsibilities of state and federal government(s). This may include any of the items from question #4.

9. Using what you know about freedoms and rights, identify the 10 most important freedoms and rights that you have and explain your answer (you need not have 10 each, but rather a total of 10. Answers may vary. At a minimum the student must be able to explain why he/she has chosen that particular freedom or right. The student's response must also show that they understand each choice to be either a freedom or a right.

Note: You may award partial credit for each answer if you desire.