

Q1 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What is Economics?

- 1. The study of money only
- 2. The study of human choices
- 3. The study of history
- 4. The study of nature

Q2 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

Which of the following best describes 'opportunity cost'?

- 1. The money spent on a good
- 2. The benefit of the next best alternative forgone
- 3. The total cost of production
- 4. The time taken to make a decision

Q3 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What is a 'market economy'?

- 1. An economy controlled by the government
- 2. An economy based on customs
- 3. An economy driven by supply and demand
- 4. An economy with no private property

Q4 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What does 'specialization' mean in economics?

- 1. Producing many different goods
- 2. Avoiding international trade
- 3. Focusing on a specific task to increase efficiency
- 4. Government controlling industries

Q5 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

A 'command economy' is characterized by:

- 1. Private ownership of businesses
- 2. Government control of resources
- 3. Decentralized decision-making



4. Market-driven pricing

Q6 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What is the primary goal of an entrepreneur?

- 1. To create jobs
- 2. To make a profit
- 3. To eliminate competition
- 4. To increase taxes

Q7 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

Which of the following is an example of a natural resource?

- 1. A factory
- 2. A computer
- 3. A river
- 4. A truck

Q8 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What happens when demand for a product increases?

- 1. The price usually rises
- 2. The price usually falls
- 3. Supply stops
- 4. The government sets the price

Q9 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

Which of these is an example of a service?

- 1. A teacher educating students
- 2. A factory making cars
- 3. A farm growing vegetables
- 4. A bakery selling bread

Q10 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What is the term for the amount of a product that producers are willing to sell?

1. Demand



- 2. Supply
- 3. Scarcity
- 4. Investment

Q11 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What is 'scarcity' in economics?

- 1. Unlimited resources available
- 2. Limited resources and unlimited wants
- 3. Resources that are always available
- 4. A surplus of goods

Q12 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

Which factor of production includes workers and employees?

- 1. Land
- 2. Labor
- 3. Capital
- 4. Entrepreneurship

Q13 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

Which of the following is an example of capital in economics?

- 1. A machine in a factory
- 2. A river
- 3. A forest
- 4. Sunlight

Q14 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What do we call the person who takes risks to start a business?

- 1. Investor
- 2. Consumer
- 3. Entrepreneur
- 4. Manager

Q15 - Social Studies - Basic Economic Principles

What happens when supply is greater than demand?



- 1. Prices usually drop
- 2. Prices usually rise
- 3. Production stops
- 4. Consumers buy more

Q16 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What is the primary purpose of the U.S. Constitution?

- 1. To establish the framework of the federal government
- 2. To declare independence from Britain
- 3. To outline the rights of individual states
- 4. To set tax rates for citizens

Q17 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which branch of government has the power to interpret laws?

- 1. Military Branch
- 2. Executive Branch
- 3. Legislative Branch
- 4. Judicial Branch

Q18 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What is required for a constitutional amendment to be ratified?

- 1. Approval by the Supreme Court.
- 2. Approval by the President.
- 3. Approval by three-fourths of the state legislatures.
- 4. Approval by a national referendum.

Q19 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which branch of government is established by Article I of the Constitution?

- 1. Legislative
- 2. Executive
- 3. Judicial
- 4. State

Q20 - Social Studies - The Constitution



Which branch of government is established by Article I of the Constitution?

- 1. State Governments
- 2. Executive Branch
- 3. Judicial Branch
- 4. Legislative Branch

Q21 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What does the system of "checks and balances" refer to in the U.S. government?

- 1. The method of electing the President.
- 2. The process of balancing the federal budget.
- 3. Each branch has some control over the others to prevent any one from becoming too powerful.
- 4. The division of powers between state and federal governments.

Q22 - Social Studies - The Constitution

How many amendments does the U.S. Constitution currently have?

- 1.27
- 2, 10
- 3.15
- 4. 21

Q23 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What is the introduction to the Constitution called?

- 1. The Bill of Rights
- 2. The Preamble
- 3. The Articles
- 4. The Amendments

Q24 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What does the First Amendment protect?

- 1. Freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition
- 2. Right to bear arms
- 3. Protection against unreasonable searches and seizures
- 4. Right to a speedy trial



Q25 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What is the main purpose of the U.S. Constitution?

- 1. To declare independence from Britain.
- 2. To establish the framework of the federal government and define its powers.
- 3. To outline the rights of individual states.
- 4. To set tax rates for citizens.

Q26 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Who is known as the "Father of the Constitution"?

- 1. Benjamin Franklin
- 2. George Washington
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. James Madison

Q27 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What is the minimum age required to become President of the United States?

- 1. 35
- 2. 25
- 3.30
- 4.40

Q28 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which principle ensures that no single branch of government becomes too powerful?

- 1. Federalism
- 2. Separation of Powers
- 3. Popular Sovereignty
- 4. Judicial Review

Q29 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which amendment guarantees the freedom of speech?

- 1. Fifth Amendment
- 2. Second Amendment
- 3. First Amendment



4. Tenth Amendment

Q30 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which principle divides power between national and state governments?

- 1. Popular sovereignty
- 2. Separation of powers
- 3. Checks and balances
- 4. Federalism

Q31 - Social Studies - The legal system

What is the primary function of laws in a society?

- 1. To maintain order and protect citizens
- 2. To create chaos and confusion
- 3. To promote individual interests
- 4. To eliminate government authority

Q32 - Social Studies - The legal system

Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting laws?

- 1. Executive
- 2. Legislative
- 3. Judicial
- 4. Electoral

Q33 - Social Studies - The legal system

What is the role of a judge in a courtroom?

- 1. To represent the defendant
- 2. To enforce laws and maintain order in court
- 3. To create laws
- 4. To serve as a juror

Q34 - Social Studies - The legal system

Which term describes a system where laws apply equally to all individuals?

1. Rule of Law



- 2. Anarchy
- 3. Dictatorship
- 4. Oligarchy

Q35 - Social Studies - The legal system

What is the purpose of a constitution in a legal system?

- 1. To outline the structure and powers of government
- 2. To list daily routines for citizens
- 3. To determine prices of goods
- 4. To establish international treaties

Q36 - Social Studies - The legal system

Which body typically makes laws in a democratic society?

- 1. The judiciary
- 2. The executive
- 3. The legislature
- 4. The military

Q37 - Social Studies - The legal system

What is a common consequence for breaking a law?

- 1. Receiving a reward
- 2. Facing a penalty or punishment
- 3. Gaining additional rights
- 4. Being promoted in society

Q38 - Social Studies - The legal system

Which document often begins with a preamble outlining its purposes?

- 1. A constitution
- 2. A newspaper
- 3. A novel
- 4. A scientific journal

Q39 - Social Studies - The legal system

What is the role of a jury in a trial?



- 1. To create laws
- 2. To determine guilt or innocence
- 3. To enforce laws
- 4. To represent the accused

Q40 - Social Studies - The legal system

What does "innocent until proven guilty" mean?

- 1. The accused must prove their innocence
- 2. The government must prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt
- 3. The accused is always guilty
- 4. The accused can be punished before trial

Q41 - Social Studies - The legal system

What is the purpose of a legal contract?

- 1. To document an agreement between parties
- 2. To punish criminals
- 3. To replace government laws
- 4. To avoid taxes

Q42 - Social Studies - The legal system

Who is responsible for defending someone accused of a crime in court?

- 1. The judge
- 2. The prosecutor
- 3. The defense attorney
- 4. The jury

Q43 - Social Studies - The legal system

What type of law deals with crimes like theft or assault?

- 1. Civil law
- 2. Criminal law
- 3. Constitutional law
- 4. Family law

Q44 - Social Studies - The legal system



What is an example of a civil case?

- 1. A person sues a company for a broken contract
- 2. A person is arrested for robbery
- 3. A person is charged with assault
- 4. A government official is impeached

Q45 - Social Studies - The legal system

What does a prosecutor do in a criminal trial?

- 1. Defends the accused
- 2. Represents the government and proves guilt
- 3. Serves as a juror
- 4. Writes new laws

Q46 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What does the term 'quantity supplied' refer to in economics?

- 1. The amount of a product that producers are willing and able to sell at a given price.
- 2. The amount of a product that consumers are willing to buy at a given price.
- 3. The difference between the quantity demanded and quantity supplied.
- 4. The total market demand for a product.

Q47 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What happens when there is a decrease in demand?

- 1. The demand curve shifts to the right
- 2. Prices usually rise
- 3. Supply increases
- 4. Prices usually fall

Q48 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What happens when there is excess demand in a market?

- 1. There is a surplus
- 2. Prices decrease
- 3. There is a shortage
- 4. Supply increases



Q49 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What occurs when the quantity demanded exceeds the quantity supplied?

- 1. Surplus
- 2. Shortage
- 3. Equilibrium
- 4. Saturation

Q50 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

Which factor would cause a movement along the supply curve?

- 1. A change in the price of the good itself
- 2. A change in technology
- 3. A change in the number of sellers
- 4. A change in production costs

Q51 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What term describes the point where supply and demand meet?

- 1. Inflation
- 2. Surplus
- 3. Shortage
- 4. Equilibrium

Q52 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What does a surplus indicate in a market?

- 1. Quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded
- 2. Quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied
- 3. Market is in equilibrium
- 4. There is a price ceiling

Q53 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What is the effect of a government-imposed price ceiling?

- 1. It eliminates market equilibrium
- 2. It ensures higher profits for producers
- 3. It can lead to shortages



4. It leads to a surplus

Q54 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

How is 'quantity demanded' defined?

- 1. The amount of a product consumers are willing and able to purchase at a specific price.
- 2. The amount of a product producers are willing to sell at a specific price.
- 3. The total market supply of a product.
- 4. The equilibrium point between supply and demand.

Q55 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

In a supply and demand graph, what does the intersection of the supply and demand curves represent?

- 1. Price ceiling
- 2. Market equilibrium
- 3. Price floor
- 4. Market failure

Q56 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

Which factor would shift the supply curve to the right?

- 1. A decrease in the number of sellers
- 2. An increase in the cost of production
- 3. A technological improvement
- 4. A rise in input prices

Q57 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What is depicted by a rightward shift of the demand curve?

- 1. A decrease in demand
- 2. An increase in demand
- 3. An increase in supply
- 4. A decrease in supply

Q58 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What is the primary function of price in a market economy?



- 1. To control inflation
- 2. To determine wages
- 3. To allocate resources
- 4. To regulate government policies

Q59 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What effect does an increase in production costs have on supply?

- 1. It shifts the demand curve
- 2. It increases supply
- 3. It has no effect on supply
- 4. It decreases supply

Q60 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

Which graph is used to represent the relationship between price and quantity supplied?

- 1. Demand curve
- 2. Supply curve
- 3. Production possibilities frontier
- 4. Lorenz curve

Q61 - Social Studies - Government

What is the primary purpose of government?

- 1. To make laws
- 2. To interpret laws
- 3. To execute laws
- 4. To represent citizens

Q62 - Social Studies - Government

How does the system of government in the U.S. balance power between different branches?

- 1. By giving absolute power to one branch
- 2. By having one strong central authority
- 3. Through division of labor
- 4. Through the system of checks and balances

Q63 - Social Studies - Government



What is one example of a check the executive branch has over the legislature?

- 1. Reviewing laws
- 2. Passing laws
- 3. Vetoing bills
- 4. Approving treaties

Q64 - Social Studies - Government

Which branch of government is responsible for making laws?

- 1. Legislative
- 2. Executive
- 3. Judicial
- 4. Local

Q65 - Social Studies - Government

How do state governments differ from the federal government?

- 1. They focus on international issues
- 2. They focus on local issues
- 3. They have more power over military decisions
- 4. They are part of the executive branch

Q66 - Social Studies - Government

What is the role of international organizations like the United Nations?

- 1. Manage state elections
- 2. Enforce national laws
- 3. Make laws for each country
- 4. Promote global peace

Q67 - Social Studies - Government

What does the system of checks and balances prevent in the government?

- 1. Laws from being enforced
- 2. Too much power in one branch
- 3. New laws from being passed
- 4. Corruption among politicians



Q68 - Social Studies - Government

What is the role of the executive branch of government?

- 1. Enforce laws
- 2. Make laws
- 3. Interpret laws
- 4. Represent citizens

Q69 - Social Studies - Government

Which branch of government can veto bills?

- 1. Judicial
- 2. Executive
- 3. Legislative
- 4. Local

Q70 - Social Studies - Government

What are the responsibilities of the federal government compared to the state government?

- 1. The state governments make treaties
- 2. The state governments deal with international matters
- 3. The federal government enforces state laws
- 4. The federal government deals with national issues, while states handle local matters

Q71 - Social Studies - Government

Why is the legislative branch called the 'law-making' branch?

- 1. They interpret the laws
- 2. They enforce the laws
- 3. They create the laws
- 4. They approve executive orders

Q72 - Social Studies - Government

What is the main responsibility of local governments?

- 1. Interpreting laws
- 2. Handling education and infrastructure
- 3. Making national laws



4. Managing military forces

Q73 - Social Studies - Government

Which branch of government approves or rejects laws passed by the legislature?

- 1. Judicial
- 2. Legislative
- 3. Executive
- 4. Local

Q74 - Social Studies - Government

Which branch of government interprets laws and ensures justice?

- 1. Local
- 2. Legislative
- 3. Executive
- 4. Judicial

Q75 - Social Studies - Government

What is the function of a judicial review in the U.S. government?

- 1. To interpret laws
- 2. To enforce laws
- 3. To review the constitutionality of laws
- 4. To make laws

Q76 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is the first step in the U.S. naturalization process?

- 1. Filing an application with the USCIS
- 2. Taking the Oath of Allegiance
- 3. Passing the civics test
- 4. Attending a citizenship interview

Q77 - Social Studies - Citizenship

Which test must applicants pass to become U.S. citizens?

1. English language proficiency test



- 2. Driving test
- 3. Civics test
- 4. Physical fitness test

Q78 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is one responsibility that comes with U.S. citizenship?

- 1. Serving in the military
- 2. Voting in federal elections
- 3. Traveling with a U.S. passport
- 4. Receiving Social Security benefits

Q79 - Social Studies - Citizenship

How long must an applicant have been a permanent resident before applying for naturalization?

- 1. 1 year
- 2.3 years
- 3.5 years
- 4. 10 years

Q80 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is the final step in the U.S. naturalization process?

- 1. Passing the civics test
- 2. Attending a citizenship interview
- Taking the Oath of Allegiance
- 4. Receiving a certificate of naturalization

Q81 - Social Studies - Citizenship

Which government agency handles the naturalization process?

- 1. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- 2. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
- 3. Department of Homeland Security
- 4. Department of State

Q82 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is one right only for U.S. citizens?



- 1. Freedom of speech
- 2. Freedom of religion
- 3. Right to vote in federal elections
- 4. Right to a fair trial

Q83 - Social Studies - Citizenship

At what age can U.S. citizens vote in federal elections?

- 1. 16 years old
- 2. 18 years old
- 3. 21 years old
- 4. 25 years old

Q84 - Social Studies - Citizenship

Which of the following is a right only for U.S. citizens?

- 1. Freedom of speech
- 2. Freedom of religion
- 3. Right to vote in federal elections
- 4. Right to a fair trial

Q85 - Social Studies - Citizenship

How long must a permanent resident live in the U.S. before applying for naturalization?

- 1.3 years
- 2.5 years
- 3.7 years
- 4. 10 years

Q86 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?

- 1. Serve on a jury
- 2. Obey the laws
- 3. Pay taxes
- 4. Defend the country if needed

Q87 - Social Studies - Citizenship



During the naturalization process, applicants must demonstrate an ability to read, write, and speak:

- 1. Their native language
- 2. English
- 3. Spanish
- 4. Any official U.S. language

Q88 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is the purpose of the Oath of Allegiance in the naturalization process?

- 1. To declare loyalty to the U.S. Constitution
- 2. To renounce previous citizenships
- 3. To pledge to obey U.S. laws
- 4. All of the above

Q89 - Social Studies - Citizenship

Which of the following is NOT a requirement for naturalization?

- 1. Being at least 18 years old
- 2. Having a high school diploma
- 3. Being a permanent resident for a specific period
- 4. Passing a civics test

Q90 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?

- 1. Right to bear arms
- 2. Freedom of speech
- 3. Right to a speedy trial
- 4. Freedom from unreasonable searches

Q91 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

Which of the following is a primary source?

- 1. A diary entry
- 2. A newspaper article
- 3. A letter from a historical figure
- 4. A photograph



Q92 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

Which of the following is a secondary source?

- 1. A textbook
- 2. A speech by a historical figure
- 3. A magazine article
- 4. A review article

Q93 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

What is the difference between a fact and an opinion?

- 1. A fact is a statement that can be proven
- 2. A fact is based on personal beliefs
- 3. An opinion is a statement that can be proven
- 4. A fact is an opinion based on beliefs

Q94 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

When was the first century BCE?

- 1. Year 1 BCE
- 2. Year 500 BCE
- 3. Year 100 BCE
- 4. Year 1 CE

Q95 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

Which is an example of a fact?

- 1. The Earth is round
- 2. The Earth is flat
- 3. Humans are the most intelligent species
- 4. It is a statement based on personal beliefs

Q96 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

Which is an example of an opinion?

- 1. The Earth is flat
- 2. The Earth is round
- 3. The sun rises in the east



4. Humans are the most intelligent species

Q97 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

What does BCE stand for in a timeline?

- 1. Before Common Era
- 2. Common Era
- 3. Before Christ Era
- 4. Current Era

Q98 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

What does CE stand for in a timeline?

- 1. Common Era
- 2. Before Common Era
- 3. Central Era
- 4. Before Christ Era

Q99 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

Which of the following would appear first on a BCE timeline?

- 1. Event in 400 BCE
- 2. Event in 1000 BCE
- 3. Event in 100 BCE
- 4. Event in 2000 BCE

Q100 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

Which of the following would appear first on a CE timeline?

- 1. Event in 300 CE
- 2. Event in 1500 CE
- 3. Event in 500 CE
- 4. Event in 1000 CE

Q101 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

When did the common era (CE) begin?

1. Year 1000 CE



- 2. Year 500 CE
- 3. Year 1 CE
- 4. Year 1 BCE

Q102 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

What is an example of a timeline event listed in BCE?

- 1. The fall of the Roman Empire
- 2. The signing of the Declaration of Independence
- 3. The building of the Great Wall of China
- 4. The first Olympics

Q103 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

What is an example of a timeline event listed in CE?

- 1. The start of World War I
- 2. The fall of the Berlin Wall
- 3. The Renaissance
- 4. The signing of the Magna Carta

Q104 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

How are timelines with BCE and CE organized?

- 1. By putting BCE years first in the timeline
- 2. By alternating between BCE and CE
- 3. By listing events with dates in reverse order
- 4. By reading from left to right

Q105 - Social Studies - Social Studies skills

How do you properly read a timeline with BCE and CE dates?

- 1. By combining BCE and CE in a single timeline
- 2. By reading from left to right
- 3. By reading from right to left
- 4. By alternating between BCE and CE

Q106 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is the main function of a bank?



- 1. To store money
- 2. To lend money
- 3. To keep money safe
- 4. To issue currency

Q107 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What does "online banking" refer to?

- 1. Banking done using a computer or smartphone
- 2. Banking done only in person
- 3. Banking done by phone calls
- 4. Banking done through mail

Q108 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is an example of a financial institution?

- 1. Grocery store
- 2. Insurance company
- 3. Bank
- 4. Telephone company

Q109 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is a savings account used for?

- 1. To borrow money
- 2. To save money
- 3. To invest in stocks
- 4. To open a business

Q110 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is an example of a loan?

- 1. A gift from a friend
- 2. Money to buy a house
- 3. A savings deposit
- 4. A transaction at a store

Q111 - Social Studies - Banking and finance



Why is it important to keep your bank account information private?

- 1. To make more money
- 2. To prevent theft
- 3. To earn interest
- 4. To receive bank loans

Q112 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is an ATM used for?

- 1. To withdraw money from an account
- 2. To open a new bank account
- 3. To apply for a loan
- 4. To deposit checks

Q113 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

Which of these is NOT a type of bank?

- 1. Commercial bank
- 2. Investment bank
- 3. Central bank
- 4. Grocery bank

Q114 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What does the term 'interest' mean in banking?

- 1. A fee for using a bank card
- 2. Money earned on savings
- 3. A loan repayment fee
- 4. A banks deposit balance

Q115 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What does it mean to "balance your checkbook"?

- 1. To match your checkbook records with bank statements
- 2. To spend all the money in the account
- 3. To deposit money into your account
- 4. To close your bank account



Q116 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is a checking account used for?

- 1. To save money
- 2. To keep track of expenses
- 3. To store a large amount of cash
- 4. To invest in real estate

Q117 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is a loan repayment schedule?

- 1. A plan for saving money
- 2. The list of payments to be made for a loan
- 3. The agreement to borrow money
- 4. A record of expenses

Q118 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is the role of the Federal Reserve in the U.S.?

- 1. To print money
- 2. To regulate interest rates
- 3. To make loans to banks
- 4. To control inflation

Q119 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is the difference between a bank and a credit union?

- 1. Banks are for-profit, credit unions are not-profit
- 2. Banks offer loans, credit unions do not
- 3. Banks are owned by the government
- 4. Credit unions are only for people with high credit scores

Q120 - Social Studies - Banking and finance

What is a "credit score"?

- 1. A measure of how much money you have
- 2. A number that represents your credit history
- 3. A bank account balance
- 4. The amount of interest on a loan



Answer Key

Q1: The study of human choices

Q2: The benefit of the next best alternative forgone

Q3: An economy driven by supply and demand

Q4: Focusing on a specific task to increase efficiency

Q5: Government control of resources

Q6: To make a profit

Q7: A river

Q8: The price usually rises

Q9: A teacher educating students

Q10: Supply

Q11: Limited resources and unlimited wants

Q12: Labor

Q13: A machine in a factory

Q14: Entrepreneur

Q15: Prices usually drop

Q16: To establish the framework of the federal government

Q17: Judicial Branch

Q18: Approval by three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Q19: Legislative

Q20: Legislative Branch

Q21: Each branch has some control over the others to prevent any one from becoming too powerful.

Q22: 27

Q23: The Preamble

Q24: Freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition

Q25: To establish the framework of the federal government and define its powers.

Q26: James Madison

Q27: 35

Q28: Separation of Powers

Q29: First Amendment

Q30: Federalism

Q31: To maintain order and protect citizens

Q32: Judicial

Q33: To enforce laws and maintain order in court



Q34: Rule of Law Q35: To outline the structure and powers of government Q36: The legislature Q37: Facing a penalty or punishment Q38: A constitution Q39: To determine guilt or innocence Q40: The government must prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt Q41: To document an agreement between parties Q42: The defense attorney Q43: Criminal law Q44: A person sues a company for a broken contract Q45: Represents the government and proves guilt Q46: The amount of a product that producers are willing and able to sell at a given price. Q47: Prices usually fall Q48: There is a shortage Q49: Shortage

Q51: Equilibrium

Q52: Quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded

Q50: A change in the price of the good itself

Q53: It can lead to shortages

Q54: The amount of a product consumers are willing and able to purchase at a specific price.

Q55: Market equilibrium

Q56: A technological improvement

Q57: An increase in demand

Q58: To allocate resources

Q59: It decreases supply

Q60: Supply curve

Q61: To make laws

Q62: Through the system of checks and balances

Q63: Vetoing bills

Q64: Legislative

Q65: They focus on local issues

Q66: Promote global peace

Q67: Too much power in one branch

Q68: Enforce laws



Q69: Executive

Q70: The federal government deals with national issues, while states handle local matters

Q71: They create the laws

Q72: Handling education and infrastructure

Q73: Executive

Q74: Judicial

Q75: To review the constitutionality of laws

Q76: Filing an application with the USCIS

Q77: Civics test

Q78: Voting in federal elections

Q79: 5 years

Q80: Taking the Oath of Allegiance

Q81: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Q82: Right to vote in federal elections

Q83: 18 years old

Q84: Right to vote in federal elections

Q85: 5 years

Q86: Serve on a jury

Q87: English

Q88: All of the above

Q89: Having a high school diploma

Q90: Freedom of speech

Q91: A diary entry

Q92: A speech by a historical figure

Q93: A fact is a statement that can be proven

Q94: Year 100 BCE

Q95: The Earth is round

Q96: The Earth is round

Q97: Before Common Era

Q98: Before Common Era

Q99: Event in 400 BCE

Q100: Event in 1500 CE

Q101: Year 1 CE

Q102: The fall of the Roman Empire

Q103: The fall of the Berlin Wall



Q104: By putting BCE years first in the timeline

Q105: By reading from right to left

Q106: To lend money

Q107: Banking done using a computer or smartphone

Q108: Bank

Q109: To save money

Q110: Money to buy a house

Q111: To make more money

Q112: To open a new bank account

Q113: Grocery bank

Q114: Money earned on savings

Q115: To match your checkbook records with bank statements

Q116: To keep track of expenses

Q117: A plan for saving money

Q118: To regulate interest rates

Q119: Banks offer loans, credit unions do not

Q120: A number that represents your credit history