

Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____



*Principles and Precepts
of Government*



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The mind is somewhat like a _____, in that whatever is programmed into it becomes the data base for making decisions.
2. In programming either computers or the mind, the acronym GIGO stands for _____.
3. A person's *perception* of reality may or may not equate to *actual* reality. _____
(a) True (b) False
4. That which is programmed into our minds, and how we interpret the world around us, is referred to as our _____.
(a) ethnicity (b) *rubric* (c) *worldview*
5. One of the four basic components of _____ is a Supreme Being or Force that orders the universe.
6. A person's *value system* is insignificant when deciding how to select or evaluate a government system. _____ (a) True (b) False
7. Every choice and decision a person makes is driven by his or her _____.
8. The Rule of _____ is important to unify and regulate a nation when ideas compete for authority.
9. This course will draw your attention to governance by the US _____ and rights and privileges of citizens expressed in it.
(a) Declaration of Independence (b) Constitution (c) Bill of Rights

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1. Ever since recorded history, civilizations have been held together by _____ to control and protect the well-being of their citizens. (a) laws (b) customs (c) beliefs
2. The term *State* refers to a group of people living within a specific geographic boundary, organized as the highest authority to make and enforce laws designed to govern the people. _____
(a) True (b) False
3. The earliest form of government was the _____ system in which the family *patriarch* was solely in charge of family affairs, fully guaranteed as his legal right.
4. ***Autocratic*** rule, which became known as a *monarchy*, is that of a State ruled by one leader with absolute authority, such as a king or _____.
5. Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher and scientist whose classification of types of _____ is still the standard today.
6. An *oligarchy* is a form of government that is similar to a democracy. _____
(a) True (b) False
7. An *aristocracy* is a form of government in which authority is vested in people of _____ or high social standing.
8. Rule by a religious group or priests is known as a _____.
9. A *representative democracy* is a form of government in which rule is by the people who elect citizens to meet as a group to make and enforce laws for the good of the culture. _____
(a) True (b) False
10. A pure or *direct democracy* is one in which citizens vote directly for officials, expenditures, and rules, somewhat like a New England _____ meeting.
11. What distinguishes the *Divine Right* Theory from other theories? _____
(a) rulers were elected by the people (b) rulers gained power by force
(c) rulers claimed to be authorized by God (d) none of these
12. The *Social Contract* form of government is essentially the same as the Divine Right of Kings theory. _____ (a) True (b) False

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13. Ancient Jewish writings presented a view of major world empires that began with the most-powerful _____ Empire, depicted by a great statue of a _____ with a head of gold and a chest of silver.
14. Compared to most modern cultures, Babylonian laws were _____ regarding punishment of persons who committed serious crimes.
(a) consensual (b) harsh (c) lenient (d) moderate
15. Cyrus the Great defeated the _____, and made the Persian Empire the largest empire of ancient history. (a) Romans (b) Greeks (c) Babylonians
16. Darius I, who succeeded Cyrus, instituted *satraps*. To the common man, this was simply _____.

(a) a politically correct term for province governors (b) a synonym for provinces
(c) another one of Satan’s traps (d) none of these
17. Ancient Persia had major highways, communication systems, and fair economic and social policies designed to promote the economic welfare of its: _____.
(a) rulers (b) children (c) citizens (d) immigrants (e) tourists
18. Ancient Persia was the first nation to attempt to alleviate _____ among its various _____ populations.
19. The Persian and Greek Wars lasted more than a fourth of a _____.
(a) decade (b) century (c) millennium
20. Alexander the Great defeated the _____ armies.
21. Mycenaean monarchies were a part of the _____ Empire.
(a) Babylonian (b) Persian (c) Greek
22. By 400 BC, most Greek oligarchies had disappeared because people rebelled over food shortages and harsh rulers. _____ (a) True (b) False
23. Tyranny spread across Greece during the 16th century BC, but then began to diminish as middle-class groups demanded more freedom and democracy. _____ (a) True (b) False

Review. Match the ancient world empires with their accomplishments for numbers 24-26:

- ____ 24. Babylonian Empire (a) experimented with various government forms
____ 25. Persian Empire (b) the most-powerful empire of ancient times
____ 26. Grecian Empire (c) the largest empire of ancient times

27. **Write the Life Principle:** “ _____
_____.”