

## Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 4

### Multiple Choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Why did democracy have to be learned in the new state of Louisiana in 1812?
- No one wanted democracy.
  - The colony had no history of democratic governance.
  - The Spanish population had no voice in the government.
  - The English and the French were arguing over the government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is a monarchical government?
- a type of federalism
  - a government led by a king
  - a democratic form of government
  - a government controlled by the people
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Who holds the power of government in a democracy?
- judges
  - legislators
  - people
  - president
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. How does democracy compare to other forms of government?
- Democracy is no better or worse than any other type of government.
  - There is a greater state of equality than in less representative forms of government.
  - Bicameral governments limit participation in government compared to a democracy.
  - People in a democracy have less voice in government than in other types of governments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Where do the powers of state government originate?
- justices and voters
  - legislators and governor
  - citizens and Supreme Court
  - citizens and United States Constitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What is federalism?
- doing one's patriotic duty
  - an old form of government no longer in use today
  - a belief that all power should be in the hands of a few people
  - the division of power between the federal and state governments

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which powers are shared by the state and federal government?
- collect taxes and enforce laws
  - declare war and establish schools
  - conduct elections and establish schools
  - collect taxes and make treaties with other nations
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Why was writing a new constitution an effective way to control government?
- The constitution had to match the old laws.
  - New versions kept voters confused about the law.
  - Judges had a hard time understanding all the changes.
  - Constitutional principles are more powerful than individual laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. If a law is brought to the court for judicial review, what is being determined?
- need for the law
  - fairness of the law
  - constitutionality of the law
  - impact of the law on immigrants

\_\_\_\_\_ 10.

<b>ELECTED OFFICIALS OF STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>
<b>GOVERNOR</b>
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>
<b>TREASURER</b>
<b>COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>
<b>COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE</b>

Which one of the elected officials of the state executive branch is missing from the chart?

- Chief Justice
  - Lieutenant Governor
  - Speaker of the House
  - State Superintendent of Education
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. If the state legislature wishes to override the governor's veto, what must they do?
- come to consensus
  - have a two thirds majority
  - nothing, override is not possible
  - wait for the governor to change his/her mind

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. How is the state lieutenant governor's job similar to the U.S. vice-president's?
- Each is appointed by the president and governor.
  - Both oversee the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism.
  - If the president or the governor is unable to act the vice-president or the lieutenant governor may step in for their respective leaders.
  - The vice president is ex officio president of the U.S. Senate, and similarly the lieutenant governor is ex officio president of the state senate.

Study the chart below and use it to answer the following question(s).

Office	Requirements	Term of Office	Duties and Other Information
Governor of Louisiana	25 years old, citizen of the United States and Louisiana for at least five years	4 years (can serve two consecutive terms)	Prepares and submits a budget to the legislature, appoints citizens to boards and commissions, draws up administration bills (laws the governor wants passed), can call special sessions of the legislature
Member of the Louisiana House of Representatives	Registered voter, at least 18 years old, a resident of the state at least two years and of the district at least one year	4 years (can serve 12 years —3 elected terms)	Writes and approves laws, forms committees (both standing and temporary) to study and debate proposed laws, with each member serving on at least one committee. Presiding officer is the speaker of the house.
Member of the Louisiana Senate	Registered voter, at least 18 years old, a resident of the state at least two years and of the district at least one year	4 years (can serve 12 years —3 elected terms)	Writes and approves laws, forms committees (both standing and temporary) to study and debate proposed laws, with each member serving on at least one committee. Presiding officer is the president of the senate.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A twenty year old friend moved from Baton Rouge, where she had always lived, to Monroe, Louisiana, last month. She is very interested in serving in public office but was told she did not meet the requirements to run for the Louisiana House of Representatives. Which fact would keep your friend from being a Representative?
- The governor must *appoint* each Representative.
  - A Representative must live in the district for a least one year.
  - Women cannot serve in the Louisiana House of Representatives.
  - A Representative must have lived in the state for at least two years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which describes the office of Louisiana Attorney General?
- in charge of the state's funds
  - acts as the state's chief legal officer
  - manages all state elections and records
  - serves as governor if the governor cannot serve

\_\_\_\_\_ 15.

**In 1995, Louisiana voters approved a term limit amendment to the state constitution in order to keep legislators from becoming professional politicians.**

How does this type of change represent the democratic process?

- a. The governor decreed that a change would be made.
- b. Only those people living around the capitol could vote in this special election.
- c. The power to approve this change to the constitution was in the hands of the legislators.
- d. Even though not everyone agreed with the change, it was approved by the majority of voting people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. How are a grand jury and a trial jury different?

- a. A grand jury is part of the executive branch, and a trial jury is part of the judicial branch.
- b. A grand jury decides if there is enough evidence to go to trial, but a trial jury renders a verdict based on evidence.
- c. A police jury decides if there is enough evidence to go to trial, but a trial jury renders a verdict based on evidence.
- d. A trial jury decides if there is enough evidence to go to trial, but a grand jury renders a verdict based on evidence.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following completes the analogy?

*President is to federal government as \_\_\_\_\_ is to state government.*

- a. governor
- b. chief justice
- c. Speaker of the House
- d. President of the Senate

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which categorizes **freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to vote**?

- a. citizens' rights
- b. native rights
- c. states' rights
- d. executive rights

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. How does the judicial branch check and balance the legislative branch?

- a. The judges can vote to override the governor's veto.
- b. A law can be put on the ballot by the judicial branch.
- c. The judicial branch can declare a law unconstitutional.
- d. Once a law is declared unconstitutional, the judicial branch can create a replacement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. What is the purpose of criminal laws?
- a. organize the judicial system
  - b. determine how an election should be run
  - c. protect society from an individual's wrongdoing
  - d. enable citizens to sue each other in a court of law

**Short Answer**

1. Explain the concept of federalism and describe how the 9th and 10th amendments support federalism in our system.

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9th Amendment

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people

10th Amendment

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people

- 2. List the qualifications for being governor of Louisiana as stated in our State Constitution.
- 3. Explain how our system of checks and balances affects the power of our federal and state governments.
- 4. What is the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor?
- 5. What are the three levels of Louisiana's court system?

## Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 4 Answer Section

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- |            |        |            |
|------------|--------|------------|
| 1. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 2. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 3. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 4. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 5. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 6. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 7. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 8. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 9. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 10. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 11. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 13. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 3 |
| 14. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 15. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 16. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 17. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 18. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 2 |
| 19. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |
| 20. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: DOK 1 |

### SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:

Federalism- division of power between the federal government and state government. Our Constitution defines powers held by the federal government, powers held by state governments, and which powers are shared by both.

The 9th and 10th amendments offer additional protections the states and the individual citizens from an all powerful federal government.

PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

2. ANS:

25 years old  
citizen of the USA and citizen of Louisiana for 5 years

PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

3. ANS:

Both the Louisiana and US Constitutions provide a system of checks and balances that divides power among the branches of government. Power is shared among the legislative, judicial, and executive branches so that no one branch is all powerful. Each branch can “check” or control the power of the other two branches. All three branches share power and none can operate without the other two.

PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

4. ANS:

A felony is a more serious crime, such as murder or armed robbery.  
Misdemeanors are less serious and include crimes such as speeding or littering.

PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

5. ANS:

1. District Courts
2. Courts of Appeal
3. Supreme Court

PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1