

1.3 Engagement in a Democracy

1. Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: The text says, "Representative democracy cannot work effectively without the participation of informed citizens." Do you think most U.S. citizens are adequately informed about the government, how it works, and who their representatives are?

2. What are examples of community action? List at least 3.

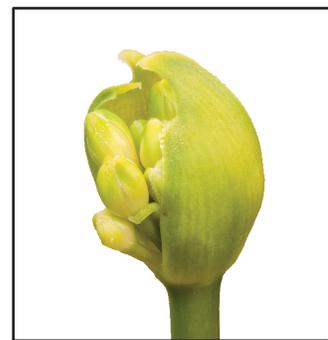


3. Latin and Greek roots: The word *infringe* comes from the Latin *infringere*, meaning to _____ or _____.

If you infringe on something, you are acting to _____ or _____ it.

4. The word *latent* comes from the Latin *latere*, meaning _____ or _____.

Explain how the word latent is used in biology.



Cracked flower bud of a
Agapanthus praecox, or
Snow White

CHAPTER 2: THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS ORIGINS

2.1 The Pre-Revolutionary Period and the Roots of the American Political Tradition

1. This line in the Magna Carta laid the foundation for the _____ Amendments to the U.S. Constitution:

"No freemen shall be taken, imprisoned . . . or in any way destroyed . . . except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land."

2. What difference in protection is there between the rights granted via the Magna Carta in 1215 and the natural rights that Locke described (life, liberty, and property)?

3. In the social contract, people sacrifice a small portion of their _____ and give their consent to be ruled in exchange for the government's protection of their _____.

Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: Do you agree with Locke's idea of the social contract? Why or why not? What level of freedom do you think is appropriate to give up in exchange for a government's protection? Do you think there are any situations where a government could abuse its power in the name of protection?

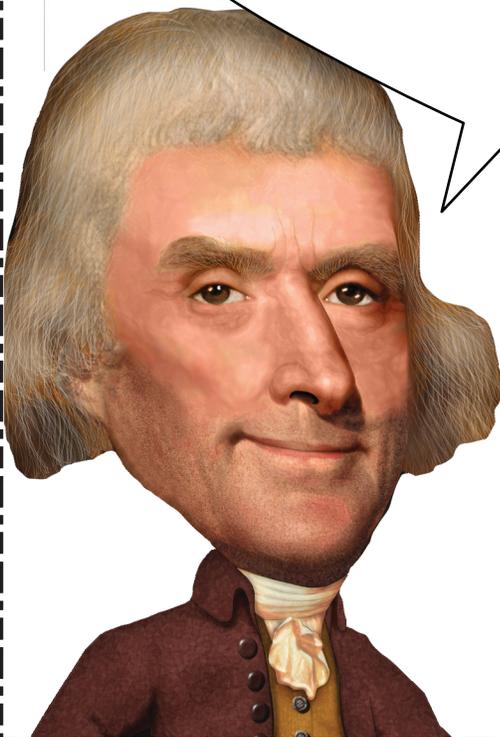
Think about the following pretend scenario: Imagine there is a deadly virus that is spreading throughout the population. Should the government be able to order everyone (or some people) to stay in their homes? Should they be able to tell people they are not allowed to leave their town or a specific area? What level of restrictions do you think the government should be able to impose? You can watch the optional movie *Outbreak* (with a parent's permission) linked in the schedule as "food for thought."

Another (short) video to watch for this discussion is linked in the schedule: [Safe and Sorry - Terrorism & Mass Surveillance](#)

4. Which one of these was the main reason the American colonists declared independence from England in 1776?

- a. They didn't want to pay taxes.
- b. The right of the people or their representatives to consent to taxation was ignored.

5. Fill in Thomas Jefferson's quote about the people's right when a government becomes destructive.

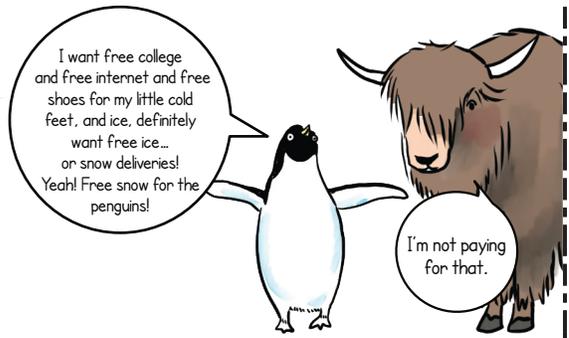


Think and discuss, but don't write an answer: By what means do you think the modern U.S. could abolish a government that no longer protected the rights of the people? What tools would citizens need? Do you think the U.S. could ever experience another revolution? Why or why not?

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO PENNY CANDY?

Chapter 5: Revolutions, Elections and Printing Presses

1. According to the book, the real meaning of "I want!" is:



Chapter 6: Wages, Prices, Spirals, and Controls

1. What is the only way for all wages and prices to go up?

2. Research the debate about raising minimum wage. Write an argument for both sides:

For an increase

Against an increase

--	--

3. Circle the correct answer: The wage/price spiral is a result cause of inflation.

4. What is likely to happen in the following scenario (as per the example in the book)?

In the Land of Make Believe, a farmer hired 100 workers to pick chocolate pods. The workers weren't happy with their wages, so they joined a union. The union fought for higher wages and won. Whoohoo! Now the workers are going to get paid twice as much. Write the rest of the scenario and make sure to mention what "law" is in play:

5. During a wage/price control, _____ develop.
6. Large increases in the supply of money are always followed by increases in _____ and _____.
7. Large decreases in the supply of money are always followed by a _____ in _____ and _____.

Chapter 7: Wallpaper, Wheelbarrows, and Recessions



1. What is the correction period following an inflation?

2. What is a recession (according to the book's brief definition)?

3. Circle the correct answer: During a deflation, prices
rise fall.
4. What is the only way to never have recessions and depressions?

Chapter 8: Fast Money

1. Define velocity as it applies to money. _____

2. If a dollar changes hands 10 times in a year, what is its velocity? _____
3. Draw a comic or diagram illustrating the velocity of money.



4. Number the following stages of inflation:

Money changes hands faster. Small amounts of money begin to do the work of larger amounts of money. Prices start rising faster than money is printed.

Money becomes worthless, even if no more is printed. No one can stop it from losing value.

People save their money and wait for prices to fall. Their money doesn't enter the market to bid up prices. A lot of newly printed money is being spent and prices can't rise quickly enough.