5. seizure
6. special needs test
7. plain view doctrine
8. Answers will vary. Any one of the following is acceptable: investigation, examination, inspection.
9. Answers will vary. Any one of the following is acceptable: taking, confiscating, keeping.

SECTION 3

1. To have due process of law, both the laws themselves and the process and procedures of applying and enforcing the law must be fair.
2. After the Court announced the use of the rational basis test it nearly stopped applying substantive due process to property rights. However, it began to use substantive due process to define basic personal rights.
3. The *Gault* decision gave juveniles most of the same due process rights as adults, such as the rights to know what they are charged with, to counsel, and to confront witnesses.
4. unstated rights protected by the Constitution's Ninth Amendment
5. a principle of law established by previous decisions
6. personal independence

SECTION 4

1. a
2. d
3. e
4. c
5. b
6. Selective exclusiveness means that when commerce requires national, uniform regulation, only Congress may regulate it. However, if the commerce does not need exclusive national regulation, then it can be regulated by the states.
7. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor argued that the principles of federalism should protect California's experiment with medical marijuana from federal regulation. She believed the ruling allowed Congress an unconstitutional use of the commerce clause.

Chapter 14: Making Foreign Policy

SECTION 1

1. defense alliance
2. isolationism
3. just war theory
4. foreign policy
5. internationalist
6. economic sanctions
7. diplomatic centers around the world
8. efforts to keep peace and order globally
9. an attempt to directly influence another country's politics or actions

SECTION 2

1. The three main organizations that make up the nation's foreign bureaucracy are the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Central Intelligence Agency.
2. The president is the chief diplomat and the leader in determining the nation's foreign policy. He or she serves as our ambassador to the world and has the power to negotiate treaties, make executive agreements, and establish diplomatic recognition. Congress must ratify treaties and must be informed within 60 days of executive agreements. Congress also has the power to declare war and controls funding. Although Congress usually supports the foreign policy actions of the president, it can also exercise its checks and balances.
3. Individual Americans can influence foreign policy by working with interest groups to do so. Interest groups supply information to the public and to policy makers and use the media to generate awareness of the topics that concern them.
4. foreign service
5. diplomatic recognition
6. presidential doctrine

SECTION 3

1. f
2. c
3. a
4. e
5. b
6. d

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7. the group within the United Nations with the task of maintaining international peace and security
8. a colony or territory managed by another country or countries

SECTION 4

1. détente
2. food security
3. containment
4. preemptive strike
5. Monroe Doctrine
6. Any three of the following are acceptable: U.S. foreign policy; came about due to World War II; builds up U.S. armed forces to discourage aggression; remains in effect today
7. Any three of the following are acceptable: cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy; supports the establishment of democratic governments; transition to democracy is a long and difficult process; nations making the transition face enormous challenges

Chapter 15: Comparative Political and Economic Systems

SECTION 1

1. authoritarian
2. apartheid
3. coalition
4. In a presidential system, the executive branch is mostly separate from the legislative branch and the president is typically elected by the people. In a parliamentary system, power is centered in the legislative branch, which chooses the chief executive. Parliamentary governments can often avoid conflict between the two branches, but they sacrifice many of the checks and balances of presidential systems.
5. Brazil's government is more like that of the United States than Mexico's government is. All three have bicameral legislatures, but in Brazil, like the United States, all members are elected by the people. In addition, the president is elected to a four-year term, unlike Mexico's six-year term. Both the United States and Brazil have a vice president, while Mexico does not.
6. The United Kingdom has no single written constitution. Instead, the government has developed over centuries into its current form.

SECTION 2

1. a government ruled by religious leaders
2. authoritarian rule that controls most aspects of peoples' lives
3. an economic and political system in which the government owns all property and controls the economy
4. In authoritarian governments, citizens have few or no protections of their civil rights. They cannot effectively participate in government. They cannot express their views freely. Rulers are not limited by law. They often use force to eliminate opposition.
5. A dictatorship is the most common form of authoritarian government. Dictators often take power by overthrowing a previous government.
6. After Stalin's death, the Soviet leaders who followed eased some restrictions but continued to limit citizens' freedoms. Eventually, the Soviet government weakened and collapsed. In China, Mao's death saw a gradual retreat from many of his policies. Many economic and a few political reforms were introduced. Today, China's leaders are balancing authoritarian rule, economic growth, and slow political reform.

SECTION 3

1. traditional economy
2. socialism
3. command economy
4. bourgeoisie
5. market economy
6. factors of production
7. proletariat
8. laissez-faire

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