Objective Test

**Grade and Subject:** High School Civics (I took it in senior year so essentially senior year)

**Essential Questions:** What are the political and philosophical beliefs that form the basis of modern political theory, and who did those ideas come from? What are the differences and similarities between different systems of government? What are the different models of representation, what do they share, and how are they different?

**MI Standards Met: C1 Philosophical Foundations of Civic Society and Government**: Philosophical Foundations of Civic Society and Government. **C1.1.1** (Describe, compare, and contrast political philosopher’s views on purposes of government(s) including but not limited to Aristotle, Locke, Hobbes, Montesquieu, and Rousseau.) **C1.1.2** (Identify, provide examples of, and distinguish among different systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, power, legitimacy, and authority) **C1.1.3** (Compare, contrast, and evaluate models of representation in democratic governments including presidential and parliamentary systems.) **C1.1.4** (Compare and contrast federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty and distribution of governmental powers.) **C2 Origins and Foundations of Government of the United States of America**

**Learner Outcomes:** I can (1) compare and contrast political philosopher’s views on purposes of government (2) identify and distinguish different systems of government, (3) compare and contrast both models of representation, and federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government?

**Test:**

**Multiple Choice 10 Questions, 3 pts each (30 total)**:

My multiple-choice questions will be built more to test that students understand the differences between the philosophers that we looked at during the unit. We would have spent a lot of time learning about the different views held by theorists, and also their contributions to modern day political thought.

1. **John Locke is widely seen as the father of what political philosophical movement?**
	1. Marxism
	2. Fascism
	3. Liberalism
	4. Daoism
2. **Which revolution (that we learned about) drew on ideas from Jean-Jacques Rousseau?**
	1. Haitian Revolution
	2. Russian Revolution
	3. German Revolution
	4. French Revolution
3. **Who authored the book Leviathan?**
	1. Thomas Hobbes
	2. Karl Marx
	3. John Locke
	4. István Mészáros
4. **This man’s contribution to classic republicanism made his work a big inspiration in the drafting of the American Revolution**
	1. Thomas Hobbes
	2. Aristotle
	3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
	4. John Locke
5. **Of the ancient Greek philosopher’s, which of the following is considered to have had the most impact on modern day political theory?**
	1. Socrates
	2. Aristotle
	3. Diogenes
	4. Plato
6. **Montesquieu was known for his idea of what idea?**
	1. Republicanism
	2. Capital accumulation
	3. Separation of powers
	4. Constitutionalism
7. **Leviathan was about?**
	1. Social Contract Theory
	2. Dependency theory
	3. Systems theory
	4. Critical theory
8. **Rousseau argues that this is the source of inequality?**
	1. Greed
	2. Leviathon
	3. Private Property
	4. Government
9. **This political philosopher not only contributed a lot to the foundations of modern political thought, but also to modern scientific thought?**
	1. Plato
	2. Aristotle
	3. Socrates
	4. Pythagoras
10. **This man was considered one, if not the first to survey and classify various forms of human society**
	1. Karl Marx
	2. Walt Disnisiousos
	3. Montesquieu
	4. Archimedes

The second section is the fill in the blank section and will focus on identifying and distinguishing different systems of government, much like above we would have spent time looking various forms of government (probably via a project where students design their own country and government).

**Fill in the blank 5 questions, 2 points each(10 total) (not all words in the word bank are used)**

While 1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system that favors no government, 2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known for its excessive use of government especially to oppress a population.

A 3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system of rule wherein power is held by various generals or other leaders in similar fields.

While a 4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of leadership in a church or similar religious institution, a 5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of a leader chosen by birth and sometime the so called divine right.

**Word Bank:** Anarchy (1), socialist, tribal governments, dictatorship (2), republic, military junta (3), democracy, theocracy (4), oligarchy, monarchy (5)

**True False 5 questions, 2 points each (10 total)**

In my true or false section I am hoping to test students ability to evaluate models of representation, I try and keep true and false a little loose, and I might even move it to the top to start things off a little on the easier side to boost students confidence.

1. America is a direct democracy
	1. True
	2. False
2. An indirect democracy, or a representative democracy is characterized by the election of various types of representatives to vote on matters for the whole population
	1. True
	2. False
3. A constitutional government is likely to practice common law.
	1. True
	2. False
4. At the time of its founding, some wanted America to use a unicameral system.
	1. True
	2. False
5. One of the major differences between America and the United Kingdom is that the UK utilizes a prime minister while America favors a president.
	1. True
	2. False

**Short Answer 2 questions 10 points each (20 total)**

For my short answers I am looking to see some understanding of differences between various ways of government like unitary, federal etc (see C1.1.4). This would also relate back to the designing of a country project.

1. **Describe the differences between federal, confederal, and unitary system of government in terms of distribution of governmental powers**
	1. The main points I would be looking for here is that a federal system favors a strong central government, a unitary system favors a central government that controls weaker states, and confederal systems have a weak organization of states under a weak central government
2. **Compare the differences between federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government in terms of sovereignty**
	1. Here the main point would be that in a unitary or federal system states are usually not granted sovereignty, but in a confederation style states can be given more sovereignty

**Long Answer 1 question, 30 points**

In my long answer question I would be looking for students to show an understanding of various forms of government by comparing one of their choosing to other systems. This will hopefully be an easy win for students if as I said above we did a design your own country project, as this will be a part of it and thus they should be familiar with it.

**Pick any of the systems of government we talked about during class (republicanism, anarchism, socialism, dictatorship, military junta, tribal government etc) and compare and contrast it to at least three other systems we have talked about**.

The correct answer here is really up to the student to come up with, they have a lot of leeway in this specific question. But basically I would be looking for how the systems rule, what kinds of power they give to citizens and to governmental bodies (and what those bodies may look like), how in depth they go in to governance (for instance socialism in and of itself has almost nothing to do with politics rather it focuses on economics, while something like a republic says little of economics and more on political structure).

For reference too, I would definitely allow test corrections for partial credit on the true and false, and multiple choice sections, though I think for short answer and long answer I would either allow corrections or create new prompts.