AN INDEPENDENT STUDY COURSE BY CORRESPONDENCE
Paralleling the Course of the Same Name and Number
Offered in Residence by
Texas State University
San Marcos, Texas

POSI 2320
Functions of
American Government

2005 Edition
(Three Semester Credit Hours)

Prepared by
Dr. Alfred Sullivan, Professor
Department of Political Science
Texas State University

A MEMBER OF THE TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
Correspondence Study Policy on Academic Freedom

Texas State University defends the rights of its faculty and students to express views on a full spectrum of issues. This principle of academic freedom is especially important in courses containing controversial subject matter. It extends to the Correspondence Curriculum as well as to on-campus classes. Views expressed in this study guide should not be expected to represent a consensus of the university faculty and administration.
# Contents & Overview

*Functions of American Government*

**Importantly Information** ................................................................. i
**Personal Study Schedule** .............................................................. v
**Course Author & Your Instructor** ................................................. vii
**Course Introduction** ................................................................ ix

*Scope and nature of the course, course objectives, required text, course procedure, assignments, exam, grading criteria, student learning outcomes, University Honor Code, and final comments.*

## Lessons

**Lesson 1**  
**The Bill of Rights and Personal Freedom** .......................... 1  
*The Bill of Rights; the protection it provides Americans against governmental oppression; the Fourteenth Amendment and “selective incorporation”; the five substantial liberties in the First Amendment.*

**Lesson 2**  
**The Equal Protection Clause and Civil Rights** ............... 7  
*The legal basis for civil rights; how the equal protection clause has been enforced historically; The Supreme Court and equal protection; the Civil Rights Act of 1964; the “equal protection of the laws” clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; the cases for and against affirmative action.*

**Lesson 3**  
**Economic Policy** ................................................................. 11  
*The economy and the government’s involvement in it; laissez-faire; Keynesianism; monetarism.*

**Lesson 4**  
**Welfare and Poverty** ......................................................... 19  
*Welfare and its history in the United States; the major welfare programs; social policies and who benefits from them; the cycle of poverty and attempts to break it.*

**Lesson 5**  
**Foreign Affairs** .................................................................. 25  
*Foreign policy and who is involved in shaping it; the values that guide our foreign policy; institutions and programs employed in foreign policy; America’s post-Cold War diplomacy.*

**Lesson 6**  
**The Grassroots: Governance in Counties, Cities, and Special Districts of Texas** ......................................................... 31  
*The make-up and functions of county government; the three major forms of Texas city government; the various types and functions of special districts; the purpose and function of regional councils of government.*
Lesson 7  

**Making State Policy**  

The budgeting process in Texas; the elements of state income and expenditure; the history and nature of crime and corrections in Texas; the changes in state education policy regarding desegregation; attempts to provide equity in funding the public school system; the state of poverty and welfare in Texas, and the direction of policy changes in these areas.

---

**Course Wrap-Up and Prep for the Final Exam**  

Tips for the final exam, about your exam, final exam request form.
Important Information

Before beginning work in your course, you will find it helpful to familiarize yourself with the policies and procedures of the Texas State Office of Distance and Extended Learning contained in the online student handbook and on our website. In addition, the following pages contain information important to know when taking a course from our office. Please take the time to carefully read through this section.

Textbooks and Course Materials
Be sure to purchase all materials required for your course within thirty days of your enrollment date. After thirty days, course materials may become unavailable. If you need to order additional textbooks or course materials, you may contact the University Bookstore at 512-245-2273.

Making a Schedule
You have nine months to complete your course. To meet graduation or other personal deadlines, you may need to complete your course earlier.

Using the Personal Study Schedule in the front of this study guide, set a reasonable schedule for submitting each assignment and taking any required exams. When making your schedule, keep in mind that unless otherwise stated in the Introduction of this study guide, you may submit no more than two assignments per week. Consider the assignment turnaround time involved with a correspondence course. You should plan around dates when the university is closed for extended periods of time and faculty will not be on campus or grading correspondence assignments. Also be aware that it will take longer to get your assignments graded during exceptionally busy times for faculty, such as when final exams are being administered in on-campus classes. Allow four weeks for final grades to be reported to the Texas State registrar. Allow additional time for receipt of transcripts. It is your responsibility to know your personal deadlines. Take these into consideration when making your schedule, particularly if you need to complete this course to graduate. Once you have constructed a study schedule, stick to it. Refer to it often to ensure that you are staying on track. If you should fall behind, amend your schedule so that it is still a useful tool for helping you complete the course in a reasonable amount of time.

Doing and Submitting Assignments
Follow assignment directions carefully. If possible, complete your assignments using a computer word processing program. If you do not have access to a computer or need to write out hard-copy assignments, print legibly in ink unless otherwise directed by the instructor. For mathematical work, show all calculations and circle your final answer.
Identify your work. Number all pages of your assignment and include on each page the course prefix and number, the assignment number, and your name. (This is especially important for assignments submitted via e-mail or online.) Attach an assignment cover sheet from the back of this study guide to all hard-copy assignments. Fill out all information completely and clearly. If you have questions, e-mail your instructor or ask them on the cover sheet for hard-copy assignments. Your instructor or our office will respond. Make or save a copy of your work. Doing so will save you from having to redo your assignment if it is lost.

When you submit your assignment, our office notes your submission, and your instructor grades it. Your instructor may take up to ten working days to grade your assignment. Our office records the grade, and graded hard-copy or e-mailed assignments are returned to you. Assignments submitted online are graded by your instructor online and available for your review online.

Submitting Assignments by Mail
Place your assignment in one of the pre-addressed envelopes provided. If you find the envelope is too small for your entire assignment, obtain a larger envelope and record on it your return address, course name, and assignment number. Do not split an assignment into more than one envelope. Never give or send your assignment directly to your instructor.

Be sure your assignment has sufficient postage to avoid any last-minute delays. You must pay any outstanding postage fees incurred during your enrollment period to avoid a hold being placed on your records. Mail exam request forms separately from your assignments; do not mail an exam request form in the same envelope with an assignment.

Submitting Assignments by Fax
In some courses, you may fax your assignments to our office for an additional fee. Check the Introduction of this study guide to see if your instructor will accept faxed assignments. When faxing an assignment to our office, fill out the assignment cover sheet and use this as the cover sheet for your fax. Always call to verify receipt of the assignment and the total amount of the fax charge.

Submitting Assignments Online
Some print-based courses have companion websites in TRACS, Texas State’s online learning environment. If your course has a companion site that includes online assignment submission, follow the directions for submitting assignments in that TRACS site. Not all print-based courses have companion sites in TRACS, and not all course companion sites include online assignment submission. The Introduction of this study guide will inform you if your course includes a course companion site in TRACS.
Exams
Almost all correspondence courses require you to take at least one exam. For these courses, a minimum grade on the exam(s) is required to pass the course independent of the grades you earn on the assignments. An explanation of the exam grade requirement for your course can be found in the Introduction of this study guide.

If you live at a distance from the Texas State campus and need to have your exam proctored, be sure to read the information on exam proctors in the About Your Exam section of this study guide. We will contact all proctors for verification. Review proctor requirements to avoid possible delays in your exam being mailed to your testing location.

Reporting Course Grades and Incompletes
All assignments must be completed and all exams must be taken for you to receive credit for your course. Once you have completed your course and the instructor has determined your final grade, you will receive a final grade report. Letter grades of A, B, C, D, and F are used for final grades. The lowest passing grade is a D. There is no pass/fail grading option for any course except MATH 1311. Final grades are reported to the Texas State Registrar only if you complete the course. No grade is reported if you do not complete the course. If your enrollment expires and you do not drop your course, your course remains on your transcript as “in progress,” but no grade is reported. If you drop your course, no transcript entry is made.

Your final exam grade report (for courses that have a final exam) and a course report are mailed to you upon completion of the course. You may also obtain a course grade on an official Texas State transcript. Transcripts are available from the Registrar’s Office, 111 J.C. Kellam Building, and may be requested in person, by mail, or by fax at 512.245.2367. The cost is $5 per transcript, payable by check, cash, or credit card. No official transcript can be released if there is any financial obligation to Texas State. For more information, refer to the website of the Texas State Registrar’s Office, www.txstate.edu/registrar.

Additional Resources
The Texas State Library
All Texas State students, including correspondence students, receive library support services from the Alkek Library, located on the main campus. The library website (which can be found at www.library.txstate.edu/services/distance-students) is your essential portal to resources and services. Distance learning students are also eligible for additional assistance (including document delivery) from the Distance Services Librarian. Some library resources may require a Texas State username and password, which you may obtain by contacting the Texas State Office of Distance and Extended Learning. Please contact the Alkek Library for more information on specific library services. Contact the Reference Desk at 512.245.2686, or contact the Distance Librarian at 866.255.3511.
Online Tutoring
The Texas State Office of Distance and Extended Learning provides students with online tutoring for correspondence courses offered through our office. The subject areas in which students can receive help include math, writing, and Spanish. For detailed information about this service, visit our website or contact us by phone.

A Final Word
The Office of Distance and Extended Learning will work with you to see that you benefit from and enjoy correspondence study. Should you have any questions about our procedures, call 512.245.2322 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Central Time, Monday through Friday. If you have questions concerning course content, e-mail your instructor or use the assignment cover sheets to communicate with your instructor. The Office of Distance and Extended Learning is committed to offering you the highest quality educational experience. We appreciate feedback concerning our services to you, your instructor, and ideas for new courses. For current course listings, visit our website, www.correspondence.txstate.edu.

You may also contact our office directly:

Texas State University,
Office of Distance and Extended Learning,
601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX 78666-4615.

Local: 512.245.2322 • Toll-free: 800.511.8656 • Fax: 512.245.8934
Website: www.correspondence.txstate.edu • E-mail: corrstudy@txstate.edu
**Personal Study Schedule**

Here’s a planning schedule to help you successfully complete your course. Follow these steps:

**First**, enter the course abbreviation and number, and the date you enrolled in the course.

**Second**, enter your deadline for completing the course at the bottom of the schedule. Be sure to allow for holidays and between semesters.

**Third**, enter the dates you plan to take the exam.

**Fourth**, enter the dates you plan to mail each assignment.

### Planning Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Planned Date</th>
<th>Actual Date Sent</th>
<th>Date Received</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINAL EXAM**

I plan to take the final exam on _______________________.

**DEADLINE**

My grade must be received on _______________________.

---

START  I began______________________________ on _______________________.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---
CORRESPONDENCE NOTE:

Plan your personal study schedule wisely, so you will get the most out of the course.
Dr. Sullivan received his B.A. from Dartmouth College, his M.A. from the University of Rhode Island, and his Ph.D. from the University of Utah. He is a co-author of *Texas Government Today*, one of the highest rated books on Texas government. Dr. Sullivan taught at the University of Utah and the University of Southern Mississippi before coming to Texas State University. In 1972, he received Texas State’s Outstanding Professor award. A former naval aviator and veteran of the Korean and Vietnam Wars, Dr. Sullivan completed post-doctoral work at Oxford and Cambridge Universities in England.

If you need to contact Dr. Sullivan, please call his office at 512.245.3280.
CORRESPONDENCE NOTE:

If you have any questions for your professor, type them up and submit them along with your assignments.
Scope and Nature of the Course
This course is a study of functions performed in the American system of government, both national and state, with special reference to Texas.

Course Objectives
After you have completed this course, you should be able to do the following:

- appreciate the Bill of Rights and understand how the courts employ judicial review to ensure national laws are constitutional;

- understand the major elements in state and federal budgets; and

- discuss some of the complexities of making foreign and defense policies.

Review these objectives again as you progress through this course.
Required Text
Ginsberg et al., *We the People: An Introduction to American Politics*, 5th (Texas) ed., 2005. ISBN 0-393-92621-4

If you have not already purchased all of your course materials, you must do so within thirty days of your enrollment. If you wait longer, the Office of Distance and Extended Learning cannot guarantee the availability of all the materials required for your course.

Course Procedure
This course is arranged in seven lessons. Each lesson contains a reading assignment from the required textbook for this course. Before you begin the assigned reading, go over the objectives listed for each lesson preceding the discussion section; then begin the textbook readings. Once that has been completed, begin reading the study guide discussion section.

Assignments account for 10 percent of your final course grade. However, you must submit all assignments before the final exam may be taken and credit awarded. Students are not allowed to waive any assignments.

Assignments
*Part I—Objective Questions:* These questions are to be answered on the answer sheet provided at the end of each lesson.

*Part II—Essay Questions:* Answer these on your own paper. Ideally, this part of each assignment should be typewritten or done using a word processing program on 8 1/2” x 11” paper with one-inch margins on all sides. You do not have to retype each question, but you should clearly number the question you are answering. If you do not have access to a computer or typewriter, you may hand-write each assignment. However, you must write clearly and neatly. Work that is difficult to read will be returned ungraded.

Exam
The final exam accounts for 90 percent of your final course grade. This is a closed-book exam. You will be allowed 2 1/2 hours to complete it. The final exam covers Lessons One through Seven. The exam contains forty objective questions, worth one point each.
You will also be required to write five out of a choice of eight essay questions, worth ten points each. The essay answers are typically about one page long. **You must pass the final exam in order to pass the course.**

**Grading Criteria**
Your grade for the semester will be determined by the total number of points earned on each assignment and on your performance on the final exam.

- Lessons One through Seven: 10 points
- Final Exam: 90 points
- Total: 100 points

The following grading scale applies:

- A 90%-100%: Excellent
- B 80%-89%: Good
- C 70%-79%: Average
- D 60%-69%: Poor
- F 59% or less: Failure

**NOTE:**
Again, you must pass the final exam to receive credit for this course. All assignments prior to the final exam must be submitted for grading before the exam may be administered.

**There is no pass/fail grading option.**

**Student Learning Outcomes**
Student learning outcomes will be assessed upon your completion of this course. This assessment is mandatory for all students, but **this assessment will not affect your grade in the course.**
The assessment of learning outcomes for POSI 2320 will accompany your final exam, and you will return the completed assessment, along with your completed final exam, to your exam proctor. **You must complete and submit the assessment to receive credit for this course.** Refer to the Course Wrap-Up and Prep for the Final Exam for more information.

### University Honor Code

The Texas State University Honor Code serves as an affirmation that the University demands the highest standard of integrity in all actions related to the academic community. The Honor Code applies to all Texas State students, including correspondence students. As stated in the Texas State *Student Handbook*,

Learning and teaching take place best in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom and openness. All members of the academic community are responsible for supporting freedom and openness through rigorous personal standards of honesty and fairness. Plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty undermine the very purpose of the university and diminish the value of an education.

Students who have committed academic dishonesty, which includes cheating on an examination or other academic work to be submitted, plagiarism, collusion, or abuse of resource materials, are subject to disciplinary action.

Academic work means the preparation of an essay, thesis, report, problem, assignment, or other projects which are to be submitted for purposes of grade determination.

Cheating means

- copying from another student’s test paper, laboratory report, other report or computer files, data listing, and/or programs;

- using materials during a test unauthorized by the person giving the test;

- collaborating, without authorization, with another person during an examination or in preparing academic work;
• knowingly, and without authorization, using, buying, selling, stealing, transporting, soliciting, copying, or possessing, in whole or part, the content of an unadministered test;

• substituting for another student—or permitting another person to substitute for oneself in taking an exam or preparing academic work;

• bribing another person to obtain an unadministered test or information about an unadministered test.

Plagiarism means the appropriation of another’s work and the unacknowledged incorporation of that work in one’s own written work offered for credit.

Collusion means the unauthorized collaboration with another person in preparing written work offered for credit.

Abuse of resource materials means the mutilation, destruction, concealment, theft, or alteration of materials provided to assist students in the mastery of course materials.

Final Comments
Having read this Introduction, you are now ready to begin learning about the functions of American government. I hope you find the course interesting and gain some insight into your own and others’ behavior.

Your success in this course depends upon your understanding of the material. Therefore, if you have any questions as you progress through this course, please be sure to submit them with your assignments.
CORRESPONDENCE NOTE:

Devote at least a half-hour daily to your correspondence study.
The Bill of Rights and Personal Freedom

Reading Assignment
Chapter Four, “Civil Liberties”

Objectives
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

• appreciate the Bill of Rights as an instrument that protects Americans from governmental oppression;

• know that the Bill of Rights applied only to the national government until the Supreme Court began applying it piece by piece to the state governments through “selective incorporation” based on the Fourteenth Amendment; and

• understand that the First Amendment has five substantive liberties which are the sine qua non of individual liberties. They limit what government can do, whereas procedural liberties deal with how the government can act.

Discussion
When Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence that we were all created equal and endowed “with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” the states had constitutions that often included a Bill of Rights. So when the Philadelphia Convention wrote a national constitution without such a list of proscriptions on governmental actions towards individuals, there was an outcry. Rather than risk
rejection of the Constitution, the Federalists agreed to add a national Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution by writing the first ten amendments to flesh-out in more detail the “certain unalienable rights” Jefferson had claimed for the people.

Because the Founders were writing to limit the federal government and not the states, which had their own bills of rights, the First Amendment begins “Congress shall make no law . . .,” and it was not until 1897 that the Supreme Court used the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause to begin applying the U.S. Bill of Rights to the states in bits and pieces. In 1897, the Court “selectively incorporated” the Fifth Amendment’s right of eminent domain by which government can take private property for public use by paying just compensation. In 1925, in the famous case of *Gitlow v. New York*, the Court selectively incorporated the First Amendment’s right of free speech. In 1931, it incorporated freedom of the press in *Near v. Minnesota*. The process accelerated after WWII, so that today, virtually everything in the U.S. Bill of Rights that could be applied to the states has been, excepting grand jury protection and excessive bail. Thus, the Bill of Rights has been “nationalized” by the Court’s use of the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause.

Our fundamental rights could not be absolute, or chaos would soon reign because our actions could not be restricted by laws. When our actions infringe on others’ rights or when we try to overthrow lawful government, we can be restricted by laws that prohibit libel, slander, murder, or treason.

It is well to note that democracies do not limit individual freedoms arbitrarily or without some compelling government reason. Finally, the U.S. government features courts that act as a safety valve to protect us from laws of dubious constitutionality.
Assignment One

Please complete Part I of this assignment using the answer sheet provided, complete Part II on your own paper, and then submit the assignment for grading. Be sure to fill out and attach an assignment cover sheet from the back of this study guide.

You may also type out the assignment using a word processor and submit the document online via TRACS.

Submit written work in typed form, or on pages detached from this study guide. You may mail in written work, or if you’d prefer, you may scan the pages and submit them as a .pdf document online via TRACS.

Part I

True or False—On the accompanying answer sheet, circle T if the statement is true or F if it is false.

1. The courts have interpreted the First Amendment’s “establishment clause” to uphold laws separating church and state.

2. The “free exercise” clause guarantees us the right to choose a religion, be agnostic, or be atheist.

3. In our democracy, all speech, provided it is true, has equal protection from the First Amendment. Thus, television advertisements and commercial speech get the same protection as political debate on the same television station.

4. In Bower v. Hardwick (1986), the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Hardwick for violating a Georgia law banning sodomy.

5. In any number of cases, judges may have to prioritize different civil rights or may have to consider the duties of a government versus the rights of an individual.

Multiple Choice—On the accompanying answer sheet, circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

6. When the Founders wrote the Constitution, they added a Bill of Rights to protect citizens from
   a. Congress.
   b. the states.
   c. neither a nor b
   d. both a and b
7. If the press becomes malicious and writes about someone with “reckless disregard as to the truth,” this activity constitutes a case of
   a. symbolic speech.
   b. slander.
   c. libel.
   d. application of the Fourth Amendment.

8. The clear and present danger test is applied by the courts in many cases involving freedom of
   a. religion.
   b. speech.
   c. press.
   d. assembly.

9. The U.S. Bill of Rights was applied to the states
   b. piecemeal by “selective incorporation.”
   c. by using the exclusionary rule.

10. What part of the Constitution did the Supreme Court use to justify applying the U.S. Bill of Rights to the states when it was originally meant to restrict only the Congress?
    a. the First Amendment
    b. the Fourth Amendment
    c. the Fourteenth Amendment
    d. Article I of the Constitution

11. When Boerne, Texas, denied its Catholic Church the right to expand its facilities when the existing church claimed it was protected from government control by the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) of 1993, the Supreme Court ruled
    a. the city of Boerne had violated the RFRA.
    b. Boerne’s action constitutional because the RFRA was unconstitutional. Congress had violated the separation of powers; they had infringed on the courts by expanding religious rights, instead of just enforcing them.

12. Which is unconstitutional?
    a. burning your draft card as a symbolic free speech protest
    b. wearing a black arm band to school as a symbolic free speech protest
    c. burning an American flag as a symbolic free speech protest of government action

13. Which is true?
    a. Armed state militias (national guards) are constitutional, but private militias are not.
    b. No gun control law has ever been declared unconstitutional as a violation of the
14. The exclusionary rule, which forbids illegally obtained evidence from being introduced in court, grew out of the
   a. Second Amendment.
   b. Fourth Amendment.
   c. Fifth Amendment.
   d. Sixth Amendment.

15. Though the Constitution says nothing of a right of privacy, Justice William O. Douglas found a “zone of privacy” in elements of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments, and a concurring Justice threw in the Ninth for good measure in the case of
   b. Mapp v. Ohio.
   c. Planned Parenthood v. Casey.

16. A Texas law prohibiting abortion except to save a mother’s life was successfully challenged by Norma McCorvey in
   b. Roe v. Wade.
   c. Webster v. Reproductive Health Services.

17. Which protection is not found in the First Amendment?
   a. religion
   b. speech
   c. illegal search
   d. assembly

**Short Answer**—On the accompanying answer sheet, answer the following.

18. In protests against the Vietnam War, why did the court deny the burning of draft cards but uphold wearing black armbands to school?

19. a. What test did the court apply in the case of Ku Klux Klan leader Charles Brandenburg?
    b. What point of law did the Supreme Court make when overturning Ohio’s Criminal Syndicalism law?

20. a. What was the court’s ruling in Reno v. ACLU?
    b. What reason did the court give for its decision?
21. Answer yes or no to the following.
   a. Do American citizens have the right to bear arms?
   b. Can this right be regulated by both federal and state laws?

22. O.J. Simpson won his criminal case but lost the civil one. Explain the difference in evidence needed to convict in criminal versus civil cases.

**Part II**

**Essay**—On your own paper, respond to the following. Write a paragraph or two as appropriate.

1. How and when did the Supreme Court nationalize the Bill of Rights?

2. About all the Constitution says about religion is contained in the First Amendment’s free exercise and establishment clauses. Explain both.

3. In *NY Times v. Sullivan*, what was the reason for the Court’s finding that the *Times* was not guilty of libel?


5. Identify and explain the “Lemon Test.”

6. a. Which Amendment says no citizen “shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself…”?
   b. What do the authors list as the four elements of the “Miranda Warning”?

7. Explain the case of *Gideon v. Wainwright* and its importance.
Assignment One Answer Sheet

Record your answers for the objective questions on this answer sheet, and then detach it and submit it for grading along with the essay questions. Be sure to fill out and attach an assignment cover sheet, found at the end of this study guide, to your work.

Name: _________________________________________________________

Student Identification Number: _________________________________

Part I
True or False

1. T  F
2. T  F
3. T  F
4. T  F
5. T  F

Multiple Choice

6. a  b  c  d
7. a  b  c  d
8. a  b  c  d
9. a  b  c
10. a  b  c  d
11. a  b
12. a  b  c
13. a  b  c
14. a  b  c  d
15. a  b  c  d
16. a  b  c
17. a  b  c  d
Short Answer

18. _______________________________________________________________________________
    _______________________________________________________________________________ 

19. a. _____________________________________________________________________________
    b. _____________________________________________________________________________

20. a. _____________________________________________________________________________
    b. _____________________________________________________________________________

21. a. _____________________________________________________________________________
    b. _____________________________________________________________________________

22. ________________________________________________________________________________
    _______________________________________________________________________________
    _______________________________________________________________________________
    _______________________________________________________________________________

COMPLETE THE ESSAY PORTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT ON YOUR OWN PAPER.