

CITATION TEST

INSTRUCTIONS: Write the class heading. Skip one line and create research citations from the following blurbs of information. Be certain to use proper indentation, quotation marks, underlining, periods, and skip one line between each citation. If an article has three or more authors, then use the first author's name followed by et al. For example, L.J. Wilson, Edmundo O'Gorman, Amando Penerya would be: L.J. Wilson, et al. After writing the research citations, use a separate sheet of paper and then use the citations to create a Bibliography or Works Cited page. Be certain to title the page and use proper indentation and skip one line between each citation. If an article has three or more authors, then use the first author's name followed by et al. For example, Wilson, L.J. et al. Upon completion of the Bibliography or Works Cited, staple to back of citation list and turn in. (And remember: Author. "Article Title." Source. Date.)

the Atlantic

DAVID ROHDE, KRISTINA COOKE, AND HIMANSHU OJHA -

"The Decline of the 'Great Equalizer'"

DEC 19 2012



"Belief Culture: 'We Don't Need No Education'"

26 January 2011

P.L. Thomas

The following article by Albert Einstein appeared in the New York Times Magazine on November 9, 1930.

"Religion and Science"

boston.com

Joe Keohane

July 11, 2010

"How facts backfire"

“Perpetual Crisis: Common Core State Standards and the Fiscal Cliff”

P.L. Thomas on January 3, 2013

DAILY CENSORED

The New York Times

KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

November 29, 2010

“Celebrating Secession Without the Slaves”

**THE DAILY
BEAST**

“Bill Gates and Randi Weingarten”

Daniel Lyons

December 20, 2010

“Making Babies”

Alexis C. Madrigal

the Atlantic

June 2014

Final Exam

1. Although the Enlightenment stressed the importance of individualism, individualism got its jumpstart during
 - a. the Renaissance
 - b. recent history
 - c. WWI
 - d. WWII
2. A contribution of humanism that still affects us today is
 - a. education
 - b. athletics
 - c. art
 - d. science
3. Who among the following was NOT a participant of the Enlightenment?
 - a. Hobbes
 - b. Locke
 - c. Einstein
 - d. Rousseau
4. The meaning of Renaissance is
 - a. return to the past
 - b. rebirth of humanity
 - c. fine art
 - d. no war
5. The Birth Certificate of the United States of America is
 - a. the Articles of Confederation
 - b. the Declaration of Human Rights
 - c. the Declaration of Independence
 - d. the Bill of Rights
6. The High School Diploma of the United States of America is
 - a. the Articles of Confederation
 - b. the Constitution
 - c. the Declaration of Independence
 - d. the Bill of Rights
7. The College Diploma of the United States of America is
 - a. the Articles of Confederation
 - b. the Bill of Rights
 - c. the Declaration of Independence
 - d. the Constitution
8. Which of the following statues was NOT on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol Building?
 - a. Enthronement of Washington
 - b. the Thinker
 - c. the Rescue
 - d. Discovery

9. War, Science, Marine, Commerce, Mechanics, and Agriculture are national characteristics that are illustrated in a famous painting located
 a. at Mt. Vernon b. in Washington D.C. c. in New York d. at Philadelphia
10. Identify the name of the fresco inside the dome of the Capitol Rotunda:
 a. the Rescue b. the Apotheosis c. the New World d. Enthronement
11. Identify where the famous statue of Freedom is located
 a. at Mt. Vernon b. on top of the Capitol Building
 c. in New York d. Philadelphia
12. The irony of the statue of Freedom is that its casting, assembly, and mounting were
 a. the result of people being paid money b. completed by slaves
 c. contracted to the Confederacy d. not free from taxes
13. The impact of Renaissance art on the Capitol Building can be seen in _____ , _____ , and _____
 a. morning, noon, and night b. color, design, and texture
 c. architecture, sculpture, and painting d. height, width, and depth
14. The publication of *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Planets* is the beginning of the _____.
 a. time warp b. Industrial Revolution c. Scientific Revolution d. parallax view
15. The year and name of the man who began the scientific revolution are
 a. 1492/Columbus b. 1543/Copernicus c. 1642/Galileo d. 1517/Luther
16. The single most important book ever published in the natural sciences was written by
 a. Copernicus b. Newton c. Galileo d. Brahe
17. The title of the most important book ever published in the natural sciences is
 a. *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies*
 b. *The Principles of Scientific Management*
 c. *New Atlantis*
 d. *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*

18. Who refined and used the telescope and confirmed Copernicus' theory of the solar system?
a. Brahe b. Kepler c. Galileo d. Newton
19. What do we call the Copernican theory of the solar system?
a. geocentric b. Divine c. actual d. heliocentric
20. What do we call the Ptolemaic theory of the solar system?
a. geocentric b. Divine c. actual d. heliocentric
21. The reason that Science is important for understanding American Democracy is that the _____ is based on "newly discovered or recently improved principles of science."
a. Declaration of Independence b. Constitution
c. American mind d. American economy
22. The author of *Two Treatises of Government* is
a. Locke b. Rousseau c. Hobbes d. Montesquieu
23. Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws* had the following influence on the Constitution:
a. separation of power b. division of power into branches
c. a system of checks and balances d. all of the above
24. The movement began by Martin Luther is called
a. revolution b. Counter-Reformation c. Reformation d. a mistake
25. The group of religious beliefs that occurs after Luther's criticism of the Catholic Church, but accepts Jesus as the Savior of Humankind is called
a. Christianity b. Protestant c. Orthodox d. Abyssinian
26. A phrase that explains *The Enlightenment* (1689-1789) is
a. Age of Faith b. Age of Doubt c. Age of Reason d. Age of Intellect
27. Which of the following people is NOT part of the Enlightenment?
a. Abraham Lincoln b. George Washington
c. Thomas Jefferson d. Sam Adams

28. From whom did Americans learn about the right to revolt against repressive government?

- a. John Locke b. Baron Montesquieu c. Voltaire d. Rousseau

29. From whom did Americans learn about branches of government and checks and balances?

- a. John Locke b. Montesquieu c. Voltaire d. Rousseau

30. Which of the following terms refers to Rousseau's notion of popular sovereignty?

- a. power to the people b. the general will
c. beauty pageants d. presidential elections

31. Although Washington agreed with Hobbes's understanding of human nature—that a strong government was necessary to control human passions—he was willing to hand over to the people the reins of government because he believed that

- a. the Constitution would regulate the interests of the people
b. God would watch over America
c. England would return and take back the colonies
d. the people would finally create a true democracy

32. Which enlightenment thinker affected both the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights

- a. Hobbes b. Locke
c. Rousseau d. Montesquieu

33. The weirdest event in all of human history was the formation of

- a. Entangling Alliances b. the United States of America
c. public schools d. the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

34. In the process of how a bill becomes a law, the first phase is

- a. some one having an idea about how to improve something
b. getting presidential approval
c. asking a committee chair for permission
d. finding the correct committee

35. The second step of a bill becoming a law requires that an elected representative or an elected senator
- approves of a suggested idea
 - asks permission to introduce the bill
 - gets a suggested idea drafted into a bill
 - consults their friends about the chances of the bill passing
36. The third step of a bill becoming a law is that the bill is assigned a number and
- gets introduced by an elected representative or an elected senator
 - is approved by everyone
 - is checked for spelling errors
 - gets signed by the president
37. The fourth step of a bill becoming a law is that the bill
- passes the first reading on the floor of the house or senate
 - passes out of the finance committee
 - be read by each chamber of the legislature
 - returns to the person who introduced the bill
38. After a bill passes its first reading, it is assigned to one or more
- committees
 - legislators for consideration
 - new numbers
 - to be read in public
39. The term stacking refers to
- bills that have passed three readings and are ready to be sent to either the house or the senate
 - the amount of paperwork that piles up in the legislature
 - the amount of bills that never get read
 - both b and c
40. Once a bill is sent to either the house or the senate, the bill
- becomes law
 - is sent to the president
 - must be read on the floor and approved by committees three more times
 - is turned into an act

41. Once a bill makes its way to the desk of a president or a governor, the executive has three choices:
- sign the bill, veto the bill, trash the bill
 - sign the bill, veto the bill, send the bill back
 - sign the bill, veto the bill, let the bill stay on his or her desk and in ten days, the bill will become law without an executive signature
 - sign the bill, veto the bill, send the bill to the Supreme Court
42. One example when a governor let a bill become law, because of its controversial nature (abortion) in 1970, was in the state of
- Hawaii
 - Oregon
 - Nevada
 - Utah
43. A major difference between the house and the senate in Congress is that
- a representative can amend a bill on the floor of the house
 - a senator can amend a bill on the floor of the senate
 - the house meets twice as long as the senate
 - senate meets twice as long as the house
44. An example of the power of a senator and the ability to amend a bill on the floor of the senate was Senator _____ and the passage of _____
- Inhofe / time
 - Byrd / Civil Rights
 - Akaka / the Akaka Bill
 - Inouye / H-3
45. The key idea of whether or not to allow women into combat positions in the military was
- equal rights
 - sex discrimination
 - physical ability
 - gender
46. The most difficult concept of the argumentative essay is
- claim status
 - significance
 - refutation
 - reasoning
47. Which part of the argumentative essay deals with “wrap up, re-cap, and next steps”?
- claim statement
 - counter claim statement
 - refutation
 - conclusion
48. Which of the following best describes academic learning?
- a lonely experience
 - fun and games
 - hands on projects
 - lots of activities

49. The best solution to compulsory education is

- a. voluntary education
- b. vocational education
- c. no education
- d. both a and b

50. Ninety percent of all learning is

- a. intelligence
- b. hard work
- c. luck
- d. paying attention