

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Chapter 9 Guided Reading Questions

Section 1.

1. How are states admitted to the United States?
2. What is a territory?
3. How does a Territory become a state?

Section 2

1. Are all state constitutions the same? How are they different?
2. How are state constitutions like the US Constitution?
3. What are shared and reserved powers?
4. How do state laws affect people's daily lives?

Section 3

1. What is personal income tax?
2. What is a sales tax?
3. How are federal funds given to states?
4. What are other sources of state income?

Section 4

1. What is a state's largest expense?
2. What other major expenses do states have?
3. What are the expenses of running state government?

Section 5

1. How many houses are in state legislatures?
2. How often do state legislatures meet?
3. How are state laws created?

Section 6

1. Who is the chief executive at the state level?
2. How are governors elected?
3. What other state officials do most states have?
4. What state agencies help states operate smoothly?

Section 7

1. What are state courts?
2. What are the lower state courts?
3. What are general trial courts?
4. What are the higher state courts?

Admitting States

A. Directions: In the Word Bank are the last five states admitted to the United States. Write the name of each state in the order it was admitted.

Word Bank				
Alaska	Arizona	Hawaii	Oklahoma	New Mexico

- 1) _____ 4) _____
 2) _____ 5) _____
 3) _____

B. Directions: Read each statement. Choose the best meaning from the box for the underlined word. Write the meaning on the blank lines.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area that follows government rules • Asks people in a territory to write a state constitution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow to enter • Makes a request • Condition of being a state |
|--|---|

1) Congress has the power to admit new states.

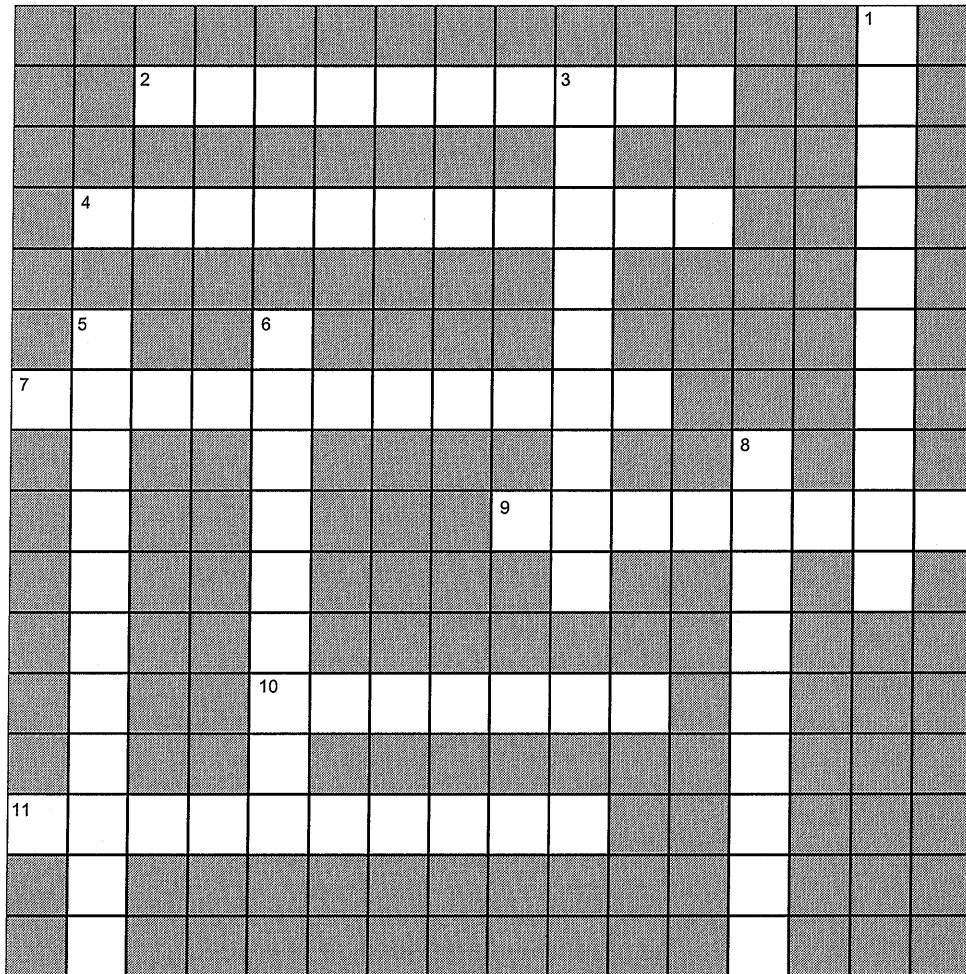
2) A territory that wants to become a state applies to Congress for admission.

3) Congress requires a territory that applies to be a state to follow certain procedures.

4) After Congress agrees that a territory is ready to become a state, it passes an Enabling Act.

5) A state constitution has to be written and approved before statehood is granted to a territory.

State Government Puzzle



Across

- 2) Small groups that study bills.
- 4) Lawmaking body that passes law.
- 7) The executive branch is made up of _____.
- 9) Heads the executive branch of state government.
- 10) In most states, a governor is _____ for a four-year term.
- 11) The second most important official in a state is the _____ governor.

Down

- 1) A banking _____ regulates the state banks.
- 3) Board of _____.
- 5) Lawmaking branch of the state government.
- 6) Many governors were later elected _____.
- 8) Official who pays approved bills a state owes.

State Government Organization

A. Directions: Complete each sentence with a word from the Word Bank.

- 1) Our country grew after the _____ went into effect.
- 2) We now have fifty states with their own _____ that is still under the rule of the federal government.
- 3) The _____ branch of the state government makes the laws.
- 4) The _____ branch is made up of departments and agencies.
- 5) The _____ is head of the executive branch of state government.
- 6) The _____ branch explains the laws and punishes those who break the laws.
- 7) A state's _____ tax is an important source of income.
- 8) Many of the states have a personal income _____ .
- 9) A state may also receive a federal _____ .
- 10) A large portion of state money is spent on public _____ .
- 11) States offer financial assistance to qualified _____ .
- 12) A state police force provides protection and _____ in crime prevention.

B. Directions: Use the words from the sentences to fill in the words in this puzzle. The letters in the box reading down are the name of a country you know very well.

1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Word Bank

assists
 Constitution
 education
 executive
 government
 governor
 grant
 judicial
 legislative
 people
 sales
 tax

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Chapter 9

Workbook
Activity

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Sec 7

Types of Courts

Directions: Match each term in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the line next to each number.

Column A

- _____ 1) judicial branch
- _____ 2) juvenile court
- _____ 3) domestic relations court
- _____ 4) small claims court
- _____ 5) general trial court
- _____ 6) state supreme court
- _____ 7) justice of the peace
- _____ 8) municipal court
- _____ 9) civil cases
- _____ 10) magistrate
- _____ 11) criminal cases

Column B

- a) Handles disputes between husbands and wives and other family problems
- b) Performs marriages
- c) Handles criminal and civil cases
- d) Handles civil suits and probate
- e) Settles disputes over small sums of money
- f) Hears cases involving young people accused of breaking the law
- g) Branch of state government that explains the laws and punishes those who break them
- h) The highest court in a state
- i) Disputes between two or more parties
- j) Brought by the state against people who have broken the law
- k) A minor law official similar to a justice of the peace

State Government

Directions: Complete each sentence with an item from the box. Write the missing words on the blank line.

- | | |
|--|--|
| • civil and criminal | • highways, hospitals and health, and general administration |
| • departments and agencies | • income they earn from their jobs |
| • disputes between two or more parties | • public assistance and welfare |
| • fees collected for driver's licenses, automobile license plates and tags, or recording certain official papers | • public education |
| • governor | • senate and house of representatives |
| | • services for their citizens |
| | • violations of state laws |

- 1) States need large amounts of money to provide _____ .
- 2) A personal income tax is a tax citizens must pay on _____ .
- 3) Besides income tax, sales tax, gas tax, and federal funds, states get money from _____ .
- 4) In most states, the largest part of the budget is spent on _____ .
- 5) Three other expenses states have are _____ .
- 6) The legislative branch of most state governments has two houses, the _____ .
- 7) The executive branch of a state government is made up of _____ .
- 8) The chief executive of a state government is the _____ .
- 9) Most states have a department of Human Resources that takes care of _____ .
- 10) Cases heard in state courts are divided into two kinds— _____ .
- 11) Civil cases deal with _____ .
- 12) Criminal cases deal with _____ .

Name _____

Date _____

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Chapter 9

Activity

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Sec 7

State Government Terms

Directions: Match each term in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letter on the line next to the number.

Column A

- _____ 1) municipal
- _____ 2) territory
- _____ 3) state constitution
- _____ 4) popular sovereignty
- _____ 5) limited government
- _____ 6) reserved
- _____ 7) personal income tax
- _____ 8) regulatory agencies
- _____ 9) speaker
- _____ 10) governor
- _____ 11) pardon
- _____ 12) magistrate

Column B

- a) A region controlled by the United States government
- b) Paid by citizens on the money they earn from their jobs
- c) Principle that means state and federal officials must obey the law
- d) Leader of the house of representatives
- e) Groups that provide rules for banks, insurance companies, and public utilities
- f) Having to do with a city or its government
- g) Head of the executive branch of a state government
- h) To release or excuse someone from jail or prison
- i) Has to be written and approved before statehood is granted
- j) Held aside for a special reason
- k) A minor law official similar to a justice of the peace
- l) Principle that means people control their government because they elect the leaders