

Civics: A Christian Worldview. Republic—True or False? (10 minutes)

TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS/KEY

Instructions

1. **Objective:** Students evaluate 15 True/False statements to determine whether or not each describes a republic, to solidify their understanding of a republic and differentiate between a republic and a democracy.
2. Print Page 2 for yourself—no handouts today! (Answer key is right after each question.)
3. Ask students for volunteers to answer; if you don't get volunteers, go around the room!
4. Ask students: "Does everybody see the difference between a republic and a democracy?"

Key

1. In a democracy, citizens vote directly on many laws. (T)
2. U.S. Senators were originally chosen by state legislatures, not voters. (T)
3. A government that allows a majority to pass any law, even if it violates minority rights, is a republic. (F)
4. A constitutional republic limits government powers through law. (T)
5. A banana republic is usually technologically advanced with a strong economy. (F)
6. The 17th Amendment changed how U.S. Senators are elected. (T)
7. Thomas Jefferson said a republic is always at war with the rights of mankind. (F)
8. A republic is more stable than a pure democracy because it relies on laws and representatives rather than impulsive majorities. (T)
9. Direct voting on every issue by citizens is practical in a large modern nation. (F)
10. In a republic, debates among representatives and public oversight are part of lawmaking. (T)
11. The U.S. Constitution guarantees a republican form of government to every state. (T)
12. Majority rule is always safe for protecting minority rights. (F)
13. Senators today are elected by majority voters in their states. (T)
14. A constitutional republic is a type of democracy where the majority decides everything. (F)
15. The U.S.S.R. was an example of a "fake republic." (T)

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Choose “True” or “False” for each statement:

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