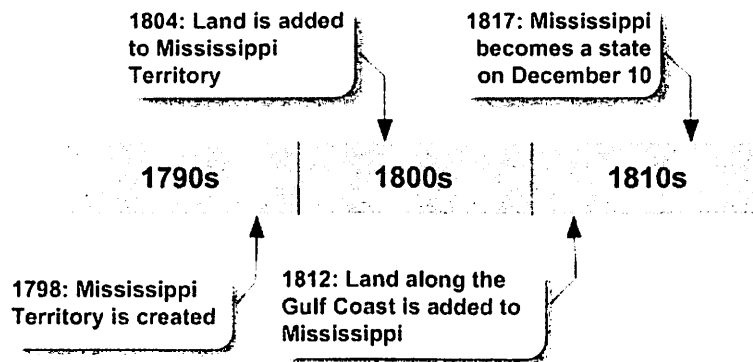


Mississippi Statehood and Governments

Question 1 .



In which year did Mississippi become a state?

- A. 1798
- B. 1804
- C. 1817
- D. 1812

Question 2 .

Which is an example of something a county government can do?

- A. make state laws
- B. collect taxes
- C. judge state laws
- D. choose city mayors

Question 3 .

Which of the following needs is being met by the state of Mississippi having strict laws on dumping waste?

- A. the need for public services
- B. the need for a system of justice
- C. the protection of health and safety
- D. the protection of individual rights

Question 4 .

Which of the following is an example of a public service that a local government would provide?

- A. the fire department
- B. the local doctors office
- C. the mail service
- D. the state police station

Question 5 .

American settlers first started moving to Mississippi Territory in 1798. In the next few decades, the population of the area grew very quickly. Which of the following was the main reason why people moved there during this time?

- A. They wanted to have religious freedom.
- B. They wanted to fish along the Gulf Coast.
- C. They wanted to grow cotton.
- D. They wanted to find gold.

Question 6 .

The local TV news had a segment titled **FEWER CASES IN TRAFFIC COURT**. Which of the following areas of the local government will this affect the most?

- A. justice system
- B. public services
- C. health system
- D. city council

Question 7 .

Which of the following represents Mississippi's legislative branch?

- A. the Mississippi Senate
- B. the governor
- C. the Mississippi Supreme Court
- D. the circuit courts

Question 8 .

Which is an example of a local county government body?

- A. Mississippi Senate
- B. Gulfport City Council
- C. United States Congress
- D. Hancock County Commission

Question 9 .

By 1817, enough settlers lived in Mississippi for it to be considered for U.S. statehood. To become a state, Mississippi had to

- A. write a constitution and form a state government.
- B. vote on a state flag and create an army.
- C. elect a governor and pay taxes.
- D. choose a state capital and build state roads.

Question 10 .

The Mississippi state government is in charge of many different areas. They are in charge of making sure the state has good roads. Why does the state government do this?

- A. Building roads is a public service.
- B. The local justice system is in charge of roads.
- C. Roads are considered to be private property.
- D. Having good roads is an individual right.

Answers

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. A

Explanations

1. Mississippi Territory was created in 1798. **It became a state in 1817.** Mississippi was the 20th state to become part of the United States.
2. County governments can **collect tax money** from citizens. They might use the tax money to pay for fixing streets, building houses, or other things that make life better for people in their county.
3. Since high levels of waste can affect how we live, especially our health and safety, it makes sense that strict laws on **dumping waste would fall under the power of those who protect health and safety.**
4. The local government will provide public services to protect the community. One of these services is **the fire department.** The postal service is also provided by the government, but it is organized by the national government.
5. Many settlers came to Mississippi in the early 1800s. Many of these people were farmers and were interested in growing cotton. Mississippi was a **good place to grow cotton** because of its good soil and warm climate. Cotton soon became the most important crop grown there.
6. Since the program has to do with court, it makes sense that it would affect the **judicial portion** of the local government.
7. **The Mississippi Senate** is part of the legislative branch of the Mississippi state government. The legislative branch is responsible for making laws. It is the responsibility of the executive branch to enforce the laws created by the legislative branch.
8. **The Hancock County Commission** is an example of a county government body. County commissions are groups of elected officials who look after county business. In Mississippi, the county is an important level of government.
9. Once Mississippi had enough settlers, it could become a state by **writing a constitution and forming a state government.** The Mississippi Constitution of 1817 explained that the new state government would have three branches, similar to the federal government. In December of 1817, Mississippi became the 20th state.
10. One of the functions of state government is to provide money for public services. Since roads and freeways can run all over the state, building and repairing roads fall under the duty of the state government instead of just the local government. **Therefore, building roads is a public service.**

Mississippi Leaders and Citizens

Question 1 .

Which First Amendment freedom makes it illegal for the government to decide what the newspapers can print?

- A. freedom of the press
- B. the right to a speedy trial
- C. the right to bear arms
- D. freedom of religion

Question 2 .

All citizens in the United States have the right to vote once they turn 18. This right is guaranteed by

- A. the House of Representatives.
- B. state legislatures.
- C. the U.S. Constitution.
- D. state governors.

Question 3 .

Amendment I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II: A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III: No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V: No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment VI: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII: In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII: Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX: The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Rachel Cohen is in fourth grade. Her family is Jewish. She is allowed to miss school on the days of major Jewish holidays such as Yom Kippur.

Which amendment of the Bill of Rights protects the family's freedom to practice their religion?

- A. The First Amendment
- B. The Eighth Amendment
- C. The Sixth Amendment
- D. The Fifth Amendment

Question 4 .

Which of the following is the main function of Mississippi's governor?

- A. interpreting the laws of the state
- B. representing Mississippi in the U.S. Senate
- C. enforcing the laws
- D. establishing the laws for the state

Question 5 .

The president is the leader of the

- A. state.
- B. country.
- C. town.
- D. city.

Question 6 .

The police chief works in which level of government?

- A. city
- B. state
- C. county
- D. country

Question 7 .

The governor is the leader of a

- A. county.
- B. country.
- C. city.
- D. state.

Question 8 .

The 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified on December 6, 1865. The effect of the amendment was that

- A. slaves were freed only if they could buy their freedom.
- B. slaves were set free only in the Northern states.
- C. slaves were freed only in the Southern states.
- D. all slaves in the North and South had to be set free.

Question 9 .

Which is an example of a local city government body?

- A. Mississippi Senate
- B. Jackson City Council
- C. U.S. Supreme Court
- D. Clarke County Commission

Question 10 .

The third amendment of the U.S. Constitution protects citizens from which of the following?

- A. being denied the right to vote in elections
- B. being arrested and not getting a trial by jury
- C. being denied the right to free speech
- D. being forced to let soldiers live in their homes

Answers

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. D

Explanations

1. The "press" is another word for newspapers and other news-gathering services. **Freedom of the press** is protected by the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights. It is a very important right because it allows reporters to do their jobs. They are free to gather stories and write the news without fearing that the government will stop them.
2. The **U.S. Constitution** guarantees the right to vote to all citizens. Many laws and amendments have been passed over time to protect the right to vote.
3. Freedom of religion is a very important right in this country. It is the reason that many people came to America in the first place. In many other countries of the world, only one or two religions are allowed. **The First Amendment** of the U.S. Bill of Rights says that citizens may practice whatever religion they choose.
4. The governor is in charge of **enforcing the laws** in a state government. This is because the governor is in charge of the executive branch of the state government.
5. The President is the leader of the **country**. The President is also the commander of the armed forces. The President works with other branches of government like Congress.
6. The police chief is an important part of the **city government**. The police chief works with the city council and the mayor. The police chief is in charge of the city police department and making sure laws are followed in the community.
7. The governor is the leader of the **state**. Every state has a governor. The governor works with all levels of government to make the state run smoothly.
8. In 1863, President Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This made it illegal to keep slaves in the Confederate states, but the 13th Amendment **made it illegal to keep slaves anywhere in the country**. It was a law that meant the end of slavery in the United States.
9. The **Jackson City Council** is a local government body. The city council works with the mayor to make sure the city government runs smoothly.
10. Before America gained its independence, Britain used to force colonists to open up their homes to soldiers whenever they wanted. To make sure this would never happen again, the third amendment says that citizens cannot be **forced to let soldiers live in their homes**.