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QUESTION 1

- a) Explain the importance of the role of the... (text is very faint)
- b) ... (text is very faint)
- c) ... (text is very faint)

QUESTION 2

- a) ... (text is very faint)
- b) ... (text is very faint)

QUESTION 3

- a) ... (text is very faint)
- b) ... (text is very faint)
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QUESTION 4

- a) ... (text is very faint)
- b) ... (text is very faint)
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- d) ... (text is very faint)

Department of Biological Sciences
Department of Chemistry
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- 1. The United States was founded in 1776.
- 2. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776.
- 3. The American Revolution was fought between 1775 and 1781.
- 4. The Constitution was signed in 1787.
- 5. The Bill of Rights was added in 1791.
- 6. The Louisiana Purchase was made in 1803.
- 7. The War of 1812 was fought between 1812 and 1815.
- 8. The Missouri Compromise was passed in 1820.
- 9. The Texas Revolution was fought in 1835-1836.
- 10. The Mexican-American War was fought in 1846-1848.
- 11. The California Gold Rush began in 1848.
- 12. The Civil War was fought between 1861 and 1865.
- 13. The Reconstruction era followed the Civil War.
- 14. The Industrial Revolution began in the late 18th century.
- 15. The Progressive Era was a period of reform in the early 20th century.
- 16. World War I was fought between 1914 and 1918.
- 17. The Great Depression began in 1929.
- 18. World War II was fought between 1939 and 1945.
- 19. The Cold War was a period of tension between the US and the Soviet Union.
- 20. The Vietnam War was fought between 1955 and 1975.
- 21. The Civil Rights Movement was a period of social change in the 1950s and 1960s.
- 22. The Space Age began in the late 1940s.
- 23. The Vietnam War ended in 1975.
- 24. The Iran-Iraq War was fought between 1980 and 1988.
- 25. The Gulf War was fought in 1990-1991.
- 26. The September 11 attacks occurred on September 11, 2001.
- 27. The Iraq War was fought between 2003 and 2011.
- 28. The 2008 financial crisis led to the Great Recession.
- 29. The Arab Spring began in 2011.
- 30. The COVID-19 pandemic began in late 2019.

10-1

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PROBING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- **CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**
- **CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES**
- **CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE**
- **CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE**
- **CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY**
- **CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

Topic	Sub-Topic	Key Concepts / Issues	Relevant Provisions / Articles	Significance / Impact
Introduction	Definition of Constitution	Supreme Law of the Land	Article I, Section 1	Establishes the legal framework for governance
	Evolution of the Constitution	From the Articles of Confederation to the current Constitution	Articles of Confederation (1777-1789)	Reflects the changing needs and aspirations of the nation
Structure	Separation of Powers	Division of authority among the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches	Articles I, II, and III	Prevents the concentration of power and ensures checks and balances
	Federalism	Division of power between the Federal Government and the States	Articles I, II, and III	Ensures a balance of power between the national and state governments
	Checks and Balances	Each branch has the ability to limit the powers of the other two branches	Articles I, II, and III	Prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful
Principles	Rule of Law	All individuals and institutions are subject to the law	Article III, Section 1	Ensures equality before the law and protects individual rights
	Individual Rights	Protection of fundamental liberties and freedoms	Bill of Rights (Articles I, II, and III)	Ensures the government respects the rights of its citizens
Procedure	Amendment Process	Process for making changes to the Constitution	Article V	Allows the Constitution to evolve and adapt to changing circumstances
	Impeachment Process	Process for removing high-ranking officials from office	Articles I and II	Ensures accountability and integrity of the government
History	Founding Fathers	Key figures in the drafting and signing of the Constitution	George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton	Shaped the foundational principles and structure of the government
	Historical Context	Events and circumstances that influenced the Constitution	Revolutionary War, Articles of Confederation	Provides insight into the motivations and challenges of the framers
Reforms	19th Century Reforms	Changes to the Constitution during the 1800s	13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments	Addressed issues of slavery, citizenship, and voting rights
	20th Century Reforms	Changes to the Constitution during the 1900s	16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd Amendments	Addressed issues of taxation, presidential terms, and civil liberties
Conclusion	Summary of Key Points	Overview of the Constitution's structure, principles, and history		Reinforces the importance of the Constitution in American society
	Final Thoughts	Reflection on the Constitution's role in shaping the nation		Emphasizes the need for continued vigilance and protection of constitutional values

The Constitution is the cornerstone of American democracy, providing the legal framework for the federal government and protecting the rights of its citizens. It is a living document that has evolved over time through amendments and judicial interpretation. Understanding the Constitution is essential for citizens to participate effectively in the democratic process and hold their government accountable.

Name: _____
Date: _____

Signature: _____
Instructor: _____

PROBING THE POLITICAL FRONTIERLANDS OF THE STATE
 (Continued on the next page)

The student is to be an **observer** rather than a participant. He should not be asked to participate in any of the activities, but to observe and record the activities as they take place.

Observation and recording:

1. The student should be provided with a list of questions to be asked of the group. These questions should be asked in a way which will elicit a response from the group.
2. The student should be asked to record the answers to the questions in a notebook. He should also be asked to record the names of the members of the group who give the answers.
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Question No.	Answer	Name
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1. The first step in the development of the business plan is to conduct a market analysis. This involves identifying the target market, understanding the needs and preferences of the customers, and assessing the competitive landscape. The market analysis should also consider the overall economic environment and any potential risks or opportunities.

2. Financial Projections and Budgeting

2. The second step is to create financial projections and a budget. This includes estimating the costs of goods sold, operating expenses, and capital expenditures. It also involves projecting revenue based on the market analysis and determining the break-even point. A detailed budget should be developed for each year of the plan, including a cash flow statement and a balance sheet.

3. Marketing Strategy

3. The third step is to develop a marketing strategy. This involves identifying the most effective channels for reaching the target market, such as social media, email marketing, and direct sales. The strategy should also include a plan for product development, pricing, and distribution. It is important to set clear marketing objectives and to track progress regularly.

4. Implementation and Monitoring

4. The final step is to implement the business plan and monitor its progress. This involves setting up a system for tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) and adjusting the plan as needed. Regular communication with stakeholders is essential for ensuring that everyone is on the same page and that the business is staying on track. It is also important to have a contingency plan in place to address any unexpected challenges.