(1) There are over 3 million Native Americans living in the United States today, many of whom still live on reservations. Living conditions on many reservations are poor. Native Americans are more likely to die from suicide, alcoholism, car crashes, diabetes, murder, and tuberculosis than any other group in America. Most of these problems are related in some way to poverty.

The question is: how can the U.S. government help? What can be done to undo some of the problems that have been created by government policies in the past? One solution is for the government to provide money for Native American small business owners. Many Native American tribes have long traditions of art and crafts that could be produced and sold. The government could help people set up online stores and other businesses to sell the many beautiful items they make, such as jewelry and baskets.

(2) The situation in Germany during the Great Depression was worse than elsewhere. The Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I, stripped the country of all means to make money. Without trade, ships or mines, the country could not weather the economic storm. Therefore, inflation in the country caused the cost of goods to skyrocket, making German money worthless. At the same time, many people were unemployed and could not find jobs.

Since the government could not deal with the problems, it was very unpopular among the people. Desperate for help, Germans were willing to follow anyone who offered solutions to their many problems. A war veteran and member of the National Socialist (or Nazi) Party, Adolf Hitler made many speeches promising to strengthen the country's economy. As a result, he was elected to office in 1933, marking the beginning of his rise to power.

(3) In both command and market economies, decisions are made about what to produce, for whom to produce, and how to produce goods and services. However, in a command economic system or economy, an authority (usually the government) makes these decisions. Under a command system the government either owns the factors of production and companies, or they have control over privately-owned businesses.

On the other hand, a market economy exists when decisions are made by private people in response to supply and demand. People in market economies are free to produce whatever they want, buy whatever they want, and work for whomever they want. Private individuals own companies and are free to make decisions without government influence.

(4) For a bill to become a law, it must first be introduced to Congress by either a member of the House of Representatives or the Senate. Then bills are referred to a committee to be studied. Most bills never leave the committees. Those that do survive then receive further study by members of more committees and subcommittees. Many changes are made to the bill in this step. Once the bill has been revised in committees, it goes to the Senate or House for debate. The bill is then debated and members take a vote. The bill must be voted on and passed by a majority of members. Finally, the bill is sent to the president. The president can either sign the bill, making it a law or he can veto the bill which means he rejects it. If a bill is vetoed, Congress can still pass it, but a two-thirds majority must agree for it to become a law.

(5) Coal mining was very common in England in the early 1700's. Coal had many uses by then as fuel for stoves and heating homes. Furthermore, factories used coal more and more in making their products. Another factor that made the demand for coal rise was the invention of the steam engine. This new machine required hot water to produce the steam to power the engine. Therefore, more coal was needed to heat the water. For all these reasons the demand for coal continued to rise throughout the 18th century. For example, in 1750 alone, coal miners produced over 5,000,000 tons of coal. These numbers continued to rise into the 1800's.