

PART 1: VOCABULARY: Using your class notes, correctly match the terms on the left side of the page with the correct definitions on the right side. Neatly write the letter of the definition on the line that corresponds with the correct term.

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| 1. ____ constitution | A. a written document that sets out the laws and principles of a government |
| 2. ____ due process | B. the first government of the United States that failed because it was too weak |
| 3. ____ federalism | C. a term that means all laws must be fairly applied to every American citizen |
| 4. ____ bill(s) | D. a term that means "peace at home" |
| 5. ____ general welfare | E. means the national government has the power to take care of its citizens |
| 6. ____ domestic tranquillity | F. a term that means "freedom to live as you please" |
| 7. ____ amendments | G. a document that protects rights so governments cannot take them away from people |
| 8. ____ veto | H. a belief that people hold the final authority in government |
| 9. ____ justice | I. system where people participate in government by electing representatives to represent them |
| 10. ____ Articles of Confederation | J. principle that divides power between the national and state governments |
| 11. ____ liberty | K. a term that also means "law" |
| 12. ____ Bill of Rights | L. something a President can do if he disagrees with a proposed law |
| 13. ____ representative government | M. something that is not allowed or permitted by the Constitution |
| 14. ____ ratify | N. a name given to a change to the Constitution |
| 15. ____ propose | O. a term meaning to offer or suggest (a law, rule, process, etc.) for consideration, acceptance, or action |
| 16. ____ unconstitutional | P. a term that means to approve |
| 17. ____ popular sovereignty | Q. means that all people must be treated equal under the law |

PART 2: GOALS OF THE CONSTITUTION: Using your class notes, correctly identify the name of the Constitutional goal being described and write it in the space provided.

18. This goal states that all laws must be fairly applied to every American regardless of who they are or what their background is. Under this goal the Constitution set up a system of courts to settle disputes between people, groups of people, businesses, and others.

The name of the Constitutional Goal being described here is:

19. This goal allowed Congress the power to create and fund our nation's military in order to protect it from any threats. The Constitution designates the President to be the Commander in Chief of the nation's armed forces.

The name of the Constitutional Goal being described here is:

20. This goal allows Congress and the national government the ability to tax its citizens and use the funds collected to provide services that help take care of the well being of the people.

The name of the Constitutional Goal being described here is:

21. This goal was the main reason that our Constitution was written. Under the old constitution, called the Articles of Confederation, our national government was weak and states could not get along and solve their differences together. This goal helped create a stronger national government to ensure laws are carried out consistently throughout the country.

The name of the Constitutional Goal being described here is:

22. This goal allows people the right to live their lives as they please so long as they are obeying the laws and respecting the rights of others. It gives the people the right to choose their own leaders and remove those they feel do not fairly represent them.

The name of the Constitutional Goal being described here is:

23. This constitutional goal gives the national government the power to ensure “peace at home”. The government allows state and local governments the ability to enforce national laws. It also allows state and local governments to establish police agencies to ensure laws are followed.

The name of the Constitutional Goal being described here is:

PART 3: SEPARATION OF POWERS/BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT: Using your class notes, correctly answer the questions listed below.

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|------------------------------|---|
| _____ 24. Legislative Branch | A. determines whether laws are constitutional or have been carried out fairly |
| _____ 25. Executive Branch | B. main purpose is to pass bills-also has power to tax, coin money, and declare war |
| _____ 26. Judicial Branch | C. main job is to ensure laws passed by Congress are carried out – head of this branch is the President |

27-28. What are the two bodies of government that make up Congress?

27. _____

28. _____

29. The Supreme Court is the head of what branch of government?

PART 4: CHECKS AND BALANCES: Using your class notes, correctly answer the questions listed below. Write “T” if the answer is TRUE or “F” if the answer is FALSE in the space provided.

- _____ 30. The Supreme Court and the President make up Congress.
- _____ 31. If the Supreme Court declares a bill passed by Congress to be unconstitutional, then it can only become a law if the President agrees with the bill.
- _____ 32. The Executive Branch has the power to declare war.
- _____ 33. The Legislative Branch may “check” the Executive Branch by overriding a Presidential veto with a 2/3 vote.
- _____ 34. The Executive Branch appoints all federal judges and the Legislative Branch approves them.
- _____ 35. The President may “check” Congress by vetoing a bill that he does not approve of.
- _____ 36. The Executive Branch has the power to remove unjust judges from the Judicial Branch.

PART 5: A LIVING DOCUMENT: Using your class notes, correctly answer the questions listed below. Read the paragraph listed below and fill in the missing terms in the spaces provided.

The framers of the Constitution knew that the country would change over time. They realized that they had to create a document that could change with the times and meet the needs of the country's people. Changes made to the Constitution are known as (37) _____.

The framers did not want it to be easy to change the Constitution. To ensure that only the most necessary changes were made, the framers came up with only two ways to make a changes to the document. To propose a change to the Constitution (38) _____ of each house of (39) _____ can vote to propose an amendment. Also, 2/3 of each (40) _____ legislatures can also demand Congress call a national (41) _____ to propose an amendment.

There are two ways a proposed amendment can be approved. Another word for approving is (42) _____. To ratify an amendment, (43) _____ of the state legislatures must approve it OR $\frac{3}{4}$ of each state meeting in special (44) _____ must approve the amendments.

Since the Constitution was approved only (45) _____ amendments have been added. The first ten of these amendments are known as the (46) _____. These amendments list the basic rights of all American citizens such as freedom of speech, religion, and the right to bare arms to name a few.

Amendments 13-15 are known as the (47) _____ War Amendments. These were passed to protect the rights of former (48) _____. The 13th Amendment abolished (49) _____. The 14th Amendment guaranteed (50) _____ and (51) _____ rights to African Americans while the 15th Amendment gave the right to (52) _____ to African American men.

Amendments 19 and 26 are known as (53) _____ Amendments. The 19th Amendment gave (54) _____ the right to vote while the 26th Amendment set the national voting age at (55) _____.

PART 6: GOOD CITIZENSHIP: Using your class notes, correctly answer the questions listed below.

56-58. List three responsibilities you have as an American citizen.

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____