

U.S. HISTORY

CONSTITUTION, BILL OF RIGHTS PAGES 173-242

MANY CHALLENGES FACED THE NEW NATION AT THE END OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. AMERICANS SET UP A REPUBLIC; A GOVERNMENT IN WHICH CITIZENS RULE THROUGH ELECTED OFFICIALS. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION CREATED A WEAK GOVERNMENT THAT COULD NOT REGULATE TRADE, IMPOSE TAXES TO PAY DEBTS, OR MAKE STATES OBEY ITS LAWS. THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION WERE SO WEAK, THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION MET IN PHILADELPHIA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1787 AND WROTE A CONSTITUTION CALLING FOR A STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. THE CONSTITUTION CALLED FOR THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT WITH A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES. MANY IMPORTANT POWERS WERE LEFT TO THE STATES AND SOME OTHERS WERE TO BE SHARED BETWEEN STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. FEDERALISTS SUPPORTED THE CONSTITUTION. ANTI-FEDERALISTS WERE GUARANTEED A BILL OF RIGHTS WOULD BE ADDED TO THE CONSTITUTION. NINE OF THE THIRTEEN STATES HAD TO RATIFY OR APPROVE THE CONSTITUTION FOR IT TO GO INTO EFFECT.

BLACK/GOLD DAYS:

- SEPT. 26-27 MAKE UP TESTS ON EXPLORATION UNIT. GO OVER EXPLORATION UNIT TEST. LESSON PLAN FOR CONSTITUTION UNIT. EXTRA CREDIT EXPLANATION. READ CHAPTER 7 LESSON 1 (ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION) PAGES 176-183.
- SEPT. 28-29 VIDEO CLIP HOLT "FORMING NEW GOVT". DISCUSS/CORRECT 7-1 DVD-TAXES. WORKSHEET NW ORDINANCE. READ 7-2 (FORGING A NEW CONSTITUTION) PAGES 184-191.
- OCT. 2-3 VIDEO CLIP PH "CREATING THE CONSTITUTION". DISCUSS/CORRECT 7-2. WORKSHEET CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. READ 7-3 (A NEW PLAN OF GOVERNMENT) PAGES 194-199.
- OCT. 4-5 DISCUSS/CORRECT 7-3. WORKSHEET CHECKS AND BALANCES. READ 8-1 (PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION) PAGES 206-211.
- OCT. 6-10 VIDEO CLIP PH "BILL OF RIGHTS". DVD PH "DIVIDED GOVERNMENT". DISCUSS/CORRECT 8-1. WORKSHEET WHICH BRANCH. READ 8-2 (GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE) PAGES 212-215.
- OCT. 9 NO SCHOOL: NATIVE AMERICAN DAY
- OCT. 11-12 DISCUSS/CORRECT 8-2. WORKSHEET PREAMBLE. READ PREAMBLE AND ARTICLE I PAGES 220-225.
- OCT. 13-16 DVD-DEFENDING AMERICA. DISCUSS/CORRECT PREAMBLE AND ARTICLE I PAGES 220-225. WORKSHEET ARTICLE I. READ ARTICLE II PAGES 225-228.
- OCT. 17-18 DVD-EXECUTIVE POWERS. DISCUSS/CORRECT ARTICLE II PAGES 225-228. WORKSHEET ARTICLE II. READ ARTICLE III PAGES 228-229.
- OCT. 19-20 PH DVD "DEATH PENALTY". DISCUSS/CORRECT ARTICLE III PAGES 228-229. WORKSHEET ARTICLE III. READ ARTICLES IV, V, VI, VII PAGES 229-231.
- OCT. 23-24 VIDEO PH-BILL OF RIGHTS. VIDEO HOLT-IMPACT OF BILL OF RIGHTS. DISCUSS/CORRECT ARTICLES IV, V, VI, VII PAGES 229-231. WORKSHEET ARTICLES IV, V, VI, VII. READ AMENDMENTS ONE THRU TEN PAGES 232-233.

NAME: _____

- OCT. 25-26 DVD PH "GUN OWNERSHIP". DISCUSS/CORRECT AMENDMENTS ONE THRU TEN PAGES 232-233. WORKSHEET BILL OF RIGHTS. READ AMENDMENTS 11-27 PAGES 233-242. PROJECTS.
- OCT. 27-30 DVD PH "EQUALITY IN SPORTS". DISCUSS/CORRECT AMENDMENTS 11-27 PAGES 233-242. WORKSHEET U.S. CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS.
- OCT. 31-NOV. 1 U.S. CONSTITUTION UNIT TEST

CHAPTER 7 LESSON 1

BICAMERAL
REPUBLIC
ARTICLES OF CONFED.
LAND ORDINANCE 1785
NORTHWEST ORDINANCE
LAND ACT OF 1800

CHAPTER 7 LESSON 2

SHAY'S REBELLION
CONSTITUTIONAL CONV.
SLAVERY
AMEND
VIRGINIA PLAN
NEW JERSEY PLAN
THE GREAT COMPROMISE
3/5 COMPROMISE

CHAPTER 7 LESSON 3

JOHN LOCKE
MONTESQUIEU
FEDERALISM
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
ELECTORAL COLLEGE
JUDICIAL BRANCH
CHECKS AND BALANCES
FEDERALISTS
ANTI-FEDERALISTS
BILL OF RIGHTS
RATIFICATION

CHAPTER 8 LESSON 1

POPULAR SOVEREIGN
REPUBLIC
LIMITED GOVERNMENT
FEDERALISM
ENUMERATED POWERS
RESERVED POWERS
CONCURRENT POWERS
SEPARATION OF POWER
CHECKS AND BALANCE
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
IMPLIED POWERS

CHAPTER 8 LESSON 2

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
JUDICIAL BRANCH
JUDICIAL REVIEW
CITIZEN'S RIGHTS
DUE PROCESS
EQUAL PROTECTION (14TH)
CITIZENSHIP
NATURALIZATION
DUTY
RESPONSIBILITY

PREAMBLE AND ART. I

PREAMBLE
CONSTITUTION
ENUMERATION
IMPEACHMENT
PRESIDENT PRO-TEMPORE
INDICTMENT
QUORUM
ADJOURN
EMOLUMENTS
BILL
REVENUE
RESOLUTION
IMPOST
NATURALIZATION
TRIBUNAL
INSURRECTION
APPROPRIATIONS

ARTICLE II

PRESIDENT
ELECTORS
CABINET

ARTICLE III

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
APPELLATE JURISDICTION
TREASON

ARTICLES IV, V, VI, VII

AMENDMENT
RATIFICATION

AMENDMENTS 1-10

QUARTER
WARRANT
PROBABLE CAUSE
COMMON LAW
BAIL

AMENDMENTS 11-27

MAJORITY
DEVOLVE
ABRIDGE
EMANCIPATION
PRESIDENT ELECT

Lesson Quiz 7-1**networks****A More Perfect Union**

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If false edit the statement to make it a true statement.

_____ 1. By the end of 1776, all states had written their constitutions.

_____ 2. Americans were ready to concentrate power in the hands of a single ruler.

_____ 3. Under the Articles of Confederation, central government could carry out foreign affairs.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 4. The states adopted constitutions that limited the power of the

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| A. governor. | C. state representative. |
| B. president. | D. state senator. |

_____ 5. The Americans formed a republic, a government in which citizens rule through

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| A. appointed representatives. | C. kingships. |
| B. elected representatives. | D. monarchies. |

_____ 6. One of the Confederation's accomplishments was an arrangement for

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. currency to be created. | C. new states in the West. |
| B. foreign troops. | D. the military. |

_____ 7. What was the single territory that was created out of the lands north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Mississippi Territory | C. Ohio Territory |
| B. Northwest Territory | D. Western Territory |

_____ 8. One major weakness of the Confederation was that it could not deal with

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. drawing maps. | C. new states. |
| B. Native Americans. | D. the nation's finances. |

Lesson Quiz 7-2

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic of a network, consisting of several lines radiating from a central point, resembling a starburst or a web.

A More Perfect Union

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The United States went through an economic _____ after the American Revolution.
2. After hearing about _____, George Washington was willing to revise the Articles of Confederation.
3. Many white Southerners feared economic difficulties if _____ no longer existed.
4. The presence of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin guaranteed public trust in the _____.
5. In order to keep the Southern states part of the nation, Northern states agreed to prevent Congress from interfering with the slave trade until _____.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Shays's Rebellion forced courts to close so judges could not take away
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. criminals' homes. | C. stolen goods. |
| B. farmers' land. | D. money from taxes. |
- _____ 7. The American Revolution brought into focus the contradiction between the American battle for liberty and
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. the need for getting money. | C. women's right to vote. |
| B. the practice of slavery. | D. the right of rebellion. |
- _____ 8. Constitutional Convention delegates voted to work toward a new national government based on the
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. New Jersey Plan. | C. Northwest Territory Plan. |
| B. New York Plan. | D. Virginia Plan. |
- _____ 9. Convention delegates broke the deadlock between large and small states when they approved
- | |
|---------------------------------|
| A. the Great Compromise. |
| B. the Three-Fifths Compromise. |
| C. the Two-Thirds Compromise. |
| D. the Washington Compromise. |

Lesson Quiz 7-3**networks****A More Perfect Union****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Federalist | A. favored local government controlled more closely by the people |
| _____ 2. Anti-Federalist | B. the men who shaped the Constitution |
| _____ 3. checks and balances | C. supporter of the Constitution |
| _____ 4. Electoral College | D. system that keeps any one branch of government from gaining too much power |
| _____ 5. Framers | E. indirectly elects the president |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Those who opposed the Constitution feared the national government would
- A.** limit the number of new states.
 - B.** limit trade.
 - C.** require religion to be practiced.
 - D.** take rights away from people.
- _____ 7. The belief that all people have a right to life, liberty, and property was promoted by philosopher
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Baron de Montesquieu. | C. John Adams. |
| B. Benjamin Franklin. | D. John Locke. |
- _____ 8. Which state was the last to ratify the Constitution?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Maryland | C. North Carolina |
| B. New York | D. Rhode Island |
- _____ 9. The branch of the government that is headed by the president is called the
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. constitutional branch. | C. judicial branch. |
| B. executive branch. | D. legislative branch. |
- _____ 10. The branch of government that deals with the court system is called the
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. constitutional branch. | C. judicial branch. |
| B. executive branch. | D. legislative branch. |

Lesson Quiz 8-1

The Constitution

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The first ten amendments added to the Constitution are known as the _____.
2. The words "We the People" are the first words of the _____.
3. If a state law _____ the Constitution or federal law, the Constitution or federal law prevails.
4. Ratified by the states in 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment granted full citizenship rights to _____.
5. The U.S. Congress claims _____, which are powers that are suggested but not directly stated in the Constitution.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The Constitution, written in Philadelphia in 1787, included which of the following?
- A. Electoral College
 - B. enumerated powers
 - C. number of congressional districts
 - D. number of Supreme Court justices
- _____ 7. The Americans formed a republic, a government in which people rule through
- A. appointed representatives.
 - B. council of representatives.
 - C. elected representatives.
 - D. popular vote.
- _____ 8. The system established to maintain a balance of power between the three branches of government is called
- A. checks and balances.
 - B. equilibrium.
 - C. separation of powers.
 - D. veto and override system.
- _____ 9. For an amendment to be ratified, it must be approved by what fraction of the states?
- A. one-half
 - B. one-third
 - C. three-fourths
 - D. nine-tenths

Lesson Quiz 8-2

networks

The Constitution

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The president is head of the executive branch of the federal government.
- _____ 2. States with larger populations have more representatives in Congress.
- _____ 3. If at least one house of Congress agrees on a bill, the bill can be sent to the president.
- _____ 4. The term "U.S. soil" refers not only to the land of the United States but also to American territories and military bases around the world.
- _____ 5. The Fifth Amendment says no one shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. A state's number of representatives may increase or decrease depending on changes to the
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. economy. | C. population. |
| B. Electoral College. | D. number of senators. |
- _____ 7. Which of the following delegates to the House of Representatives is a voting member?
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| A. District of Columbia | C. New Mexico |
| B. Guam | D. Puerto Rico |
- _____ 8. The Supreme Court has the power of
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| A. filibuster. | C. judicial review. |
| B. independent approval. | D. veto. |
- _____ 9. A person who was born in another country can become a U.S. citizen through
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. emigration. | C. naturalization. |
| B. House approval. | D. Senate approval. |
- _____ 10. How many justices make up the Supreme Court?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. eight | C. ten |
| B. nine | D. twelve |

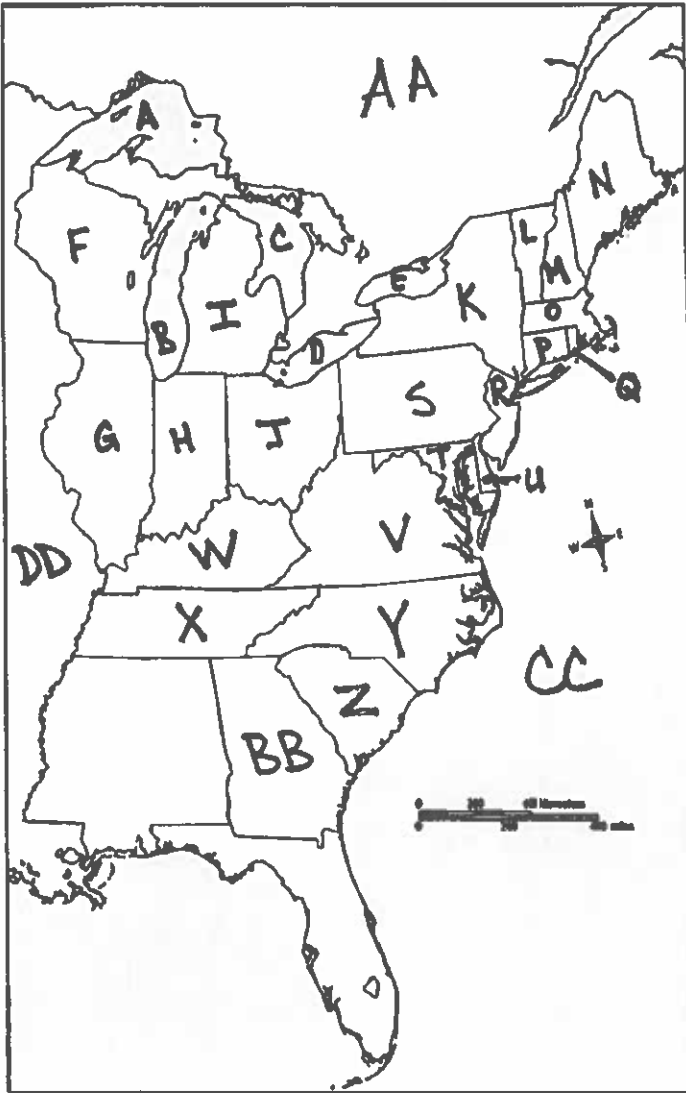
NORTHWEST ORDINANCE

NAME: _____

networks

Eastern United States (with state boundaries)

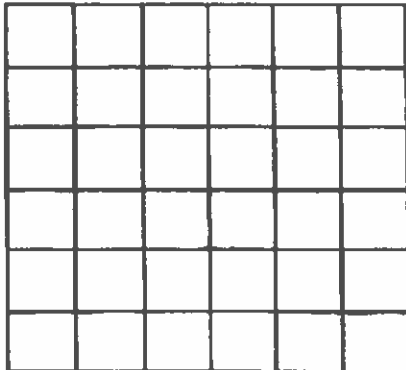
OUTLINE MAP



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MATCHING:

- _____ 1. Georgia
- _____ 2. Louisiana Territory
- _____ 3. Wisconsin
- _____ 4. Maine
- _____ 5. Virginia
- _____ 6. Canada
- _____ 7. Lake Superior
- _____ 8. Vermont
- _____ 9. Tennessee
- _____ 10. Atlantic Ocean
- _____ 11. Illinois
- _____ 12. Rhode Island
- _____ 13. New Hampshire
- _____ 14. Ohio
- _____ 15. Lake Michigan
- _____ 16. Indiana
- _____ 17. Kentucky
- _____ 18. Pennsylvania
- _____ 19. South Carolina
- _____ 20. Lake Erie
- _____ 21. North Carolina
- _____ 22. New Jersey
- _____ 23. Lake Ontario
- _____ 24. Maryland
- _____ 25. New York
- _____ 26. Lake Huron
- _____ 27. Delaware
- _____ 28. Massachusetts
- _____ 29. Michigan
- _____ 30. Connecticut



Number the sections of this township 1-36.

Which section is for schools? _____

Name the 12 Townships in Davison County.

Name the 3 Towns/Cities.

Number two of the townships correctly.

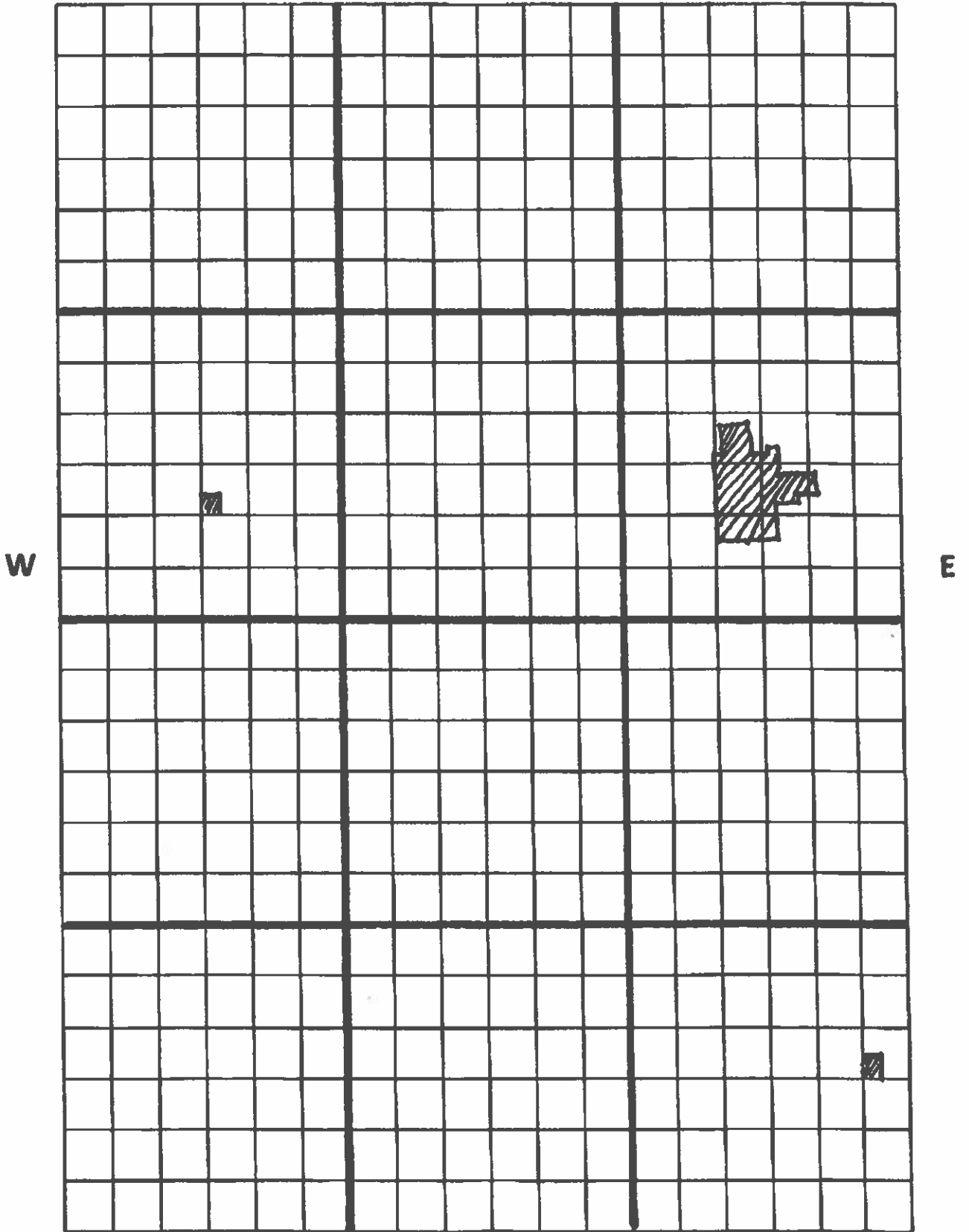
How many square miles are in Davison County? _____

ON THE BACK



DAVISON COUNTY TOWNSHIPS

N



W

E

S

The Constitutional Convention

The Constitutional Convention Begins

Weakness of the Articles of Confederation led to the Constitutional Convention, which met in _____. The original thought was to revise the Articles but many argued that it would not be enough. They voted to keep their debates _____ so they would be free to speak their minds. The only state without a representative was _____. _____ of _____ took careful notes on the meetings.

The Virginia Plan

The principle author of the Virginia Plan was _____. The plan called for central government to have _____ separate branches. Congress would still be the _____ branch. The _____ branch would carry out the laws. The _____ branch would consist of a system of courts to interpret the law. The delegates debated how many people should consist of the executive branch but eventually voted to only have one person, called the _____, serve as executive. Congress would change to two parts- the _____ and the _____.

The Great Compromise

The part of the Virginia Plan that nearly tore the convention apart was calling for the representation based on _____. This grew support from big states like Virginia, _____, and _____. The states that opposed this idea were ones that were _____. The _____ Plan was very different than the Virginia plan. It called for a single house of Congress, with _____ representation for each state and expanded the power of Congress to raise money and regulate commerce. _____ of Connecticut worked out a compromise that would hopefully satisfy large and small states. It came to be known as the _____.

The lower house would be called the _____ of _____ based on _____ which would please the _____ states. Representatives would be voted in by the people to serve a term of _____ years. The upper house would be called the _____ and each state would have _____ seats. State _____ would choose senators to serve for _____ years. This part would please the _____ states.

A New Constitution

_____ was largely responsible for writing the _____, or introduction. It highlights the major differences between the Constitution and the _____. The first seven words of the Constitution are _____.

Signing the Constitution

The Father of the Constitution refers to _____ who wrote much of it. _____ was voted president of the Constitutional Convention and held a firm leadership. _____ helped draft the Great Compromise that determined how states would be represented in Congress.

NAME: _____

THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

WRITE L FOR LEGISLATIVE, E FOR EXECUTIVE, OR J FOR JUDICIAL ON EACH OF THE LINES

WHO IS DOING THE CHECKING

WHO IS BEING CHECKED

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| _____ 1. THE PRESIDENT MAY VETO AN ACT OF CONGRESS. | _____ |
| _____ 2. CONGRESS CAN OVERRIDE THE PRESIDENT'S VETO BY 2/3 VOTE. | _____ |
| _____ 3. THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS FEDERAL JUDGES. | _____ |
| _____ 4. THE SUPREME COURT MAY DECLARE ACTS OF CONGRESS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. | _____ |
| _____ 5. THE SUPREME COURT MAY DECLARE PRESIDENTIAL ACTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. | _____ |
| _____ 6. THE SENATE MUST APPROVE FEDERAL JUDGES APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT. | ____/____ |
| _____ 7. THE SENATE MUST RAIFY TREATIES MADE BY THE PRESIDENT. | _____ |
| _____ 8. CONGRESS MAY REMOVE JUDGES THROUGH IMPEACHMENT. | _____ |
| _____ 9. THE PRESIDENT MAY CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS. | _____ |
| _____ 10. CONGRESS MAY REMOVE THE PRESIDENT THROUGH IMPEACHMENT. | _____ |
| _____ 11. CONGRESS MAY PROPOSE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OVERRIDING
COURT DECISIONS. | _____ |
| _____ 12. CONGRESS MAY REFUSE TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS REQUESTED BY THE PRESIDENT. | _____ |
| _____ 13. THE SENATE REJECTS A PRESIDENT'S NOMINEE TO THE SUPREME COURT. | ____/____ |
| _____ 14. THE HOUSE IMPEACHES A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE. | _____ |
| _____ 15. THE PRESIDENT GRANTS A PARDON. | _____ |
| _____ 16. CONGRESS VOTES TO RAISE THE NUMBER OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES. | _____ |
| _____ 17. THE PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRESS A NEW LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL. | _____ |

WHICH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT??

LOOK AT EACH OF THE POWERS LISTED BELOW. IN FRONT OF THE NUMBER; MARK EACH OF THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS E FOR EXECUTIVE, L FOR LEGISLATIVE, OR J FOR JUDICIAL. USE THE CONSTITUTION IN YOUR TEXTBOOK ON PAGES 219-231 OR YOUR ONLINE TEXTBOOK IN CHAPTER 8, THE CONSTITUTION TAB. ALSO, REFERENCE WHERE YOU FOUND THE INFORMATION BY ADDING WHICH ARTICLE, SECTION, PARAGRAPH OR CLAUSE.

	<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CLAUSE</u>
_____ 1. COIN MONEY	_____	_____	_____
_____ 2. MAKE TREATIES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 3. DECIDE CONTROVERSVIES BETWEEN STATES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 4. DECLARE WAR	_____	_____	_____
_____ 5. RAISE ARMIES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 6. LEVY TAXES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 7. APPOINT AMBASSADORS	_____	_____	_____
_____ 8. ESTABLISH POST OFFICES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 9. GRANT PARDONS	_____	_____	_____
_____ 10. MAKE RULES FOR GOVERNMENT	_____	_____	_____
_____ 11. BAROW MONEY	_____	_____	_____
_____ 12. APPOINT SUPREME COURT JUDGES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 13. CALL OUT THE MILITIA	_____	_____	_____
_____ 14. MAKE LAWS	_____	_____	_____
_____ 15. SEE THAT LAWS ARE EXECUTED	_____	_____	_____
_____ 16. INTERPERET LAWS	_____	_____	_____
_____ 17. APPROVE TREATIES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 18. REGULATE COMMERCE	_____	_____	_____
_____ 19. COMMAND THE ARMY	_____	_____	_____
_____ 20. COLLECT TAXES	_____	_____	_____

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- PREAMBLE

PART A: READ THE PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MEANINGS OF THE WORDS. THEN USE A DICTIONARY OR THESAURUS TO WRITE TWO SYNONYMS- WORDS THAT MEAN THE SAME OR NEARLY THE SAME- FOR EACH WORD LISTED BELOW.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

1. PERFECT _____
2. UNION _____
3. JUSTICE _____
4. DOMESTIC _____
5. TRANTILITY _____
6. COMMON _____
7. DEFENSE _____
8. GENERAL _____
9. WELFARE _____
10. BLESSINGS _____
11. LIBERTY _____
12. POSTERITY _____

PART B: REWRITE THE PREAMBLE BY REPLACING THE ORIGINAL WORDING WITH THE SYNONYMS YOU'VE WRITTEN ABOVE. CHOOSE YOUR SYNONYMS CAREFULLY TO AVOID CHANGING THE MEANING OF THE PREAMBLE.

*We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more _____
_____, establish _____, insure _____, provide
for the _____, promote the _____, and
secure the _____ of _____ to ourselves and our _____, do ordain
and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLE I

ARTICLE I- LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (PAGES 221-225)

ALL LEGISLATIVE POWERS ARE GIVEN TO _____, WHICH HAS TWO PARTS; A _____ OF _____, AND A _____. MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ARE CHOSEN EVERY _____ YEARS. MEMBERS MUST BE _____ YEARS OLD AND A U.S. CITIZEN FOR _____ YEARS. THE TERM OF A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IS _____ YEARS. THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A STATE HAS IS BASED ON THE STATE'S _____. THE _____ IS CHOSEN BY ITS MEMBERS TO PRESIDE OVER THE HOUSE. SOUTH DAKOTA HAS _____ REPRESENTATIVE(S). THE NAME OF THAT REPRESENTATIVE IS _____.

THE U.S. SENATE IS MADE UP OF # _____ SENATORS. EACH STATE HAS _____ SENATORS. THE TERM OF A U.S. SENATOR IS _____ YEARS. A U.S. SENATOR MUST BE _____ YEARS OLD, AND A U.S. CITIZEN FOR _____ YEARS. SOUTH DAKOTA'S U.S. SENATORS ARE _____ AND _____.

ALL REVENUE BILLS (MONEY BILLS) ORIGINATE OR START ON THE _____ OF _____. POWERS OF CONGRESS ARE FOUND IN WHAT SECTION OF ARTICLE I? _____

CLAUSE 7 OF THAT SECTION SAYS WHAT? _____.

EVERY BILL WHICH HAS PASSED CONGRESS SHALL BE PRESENTED TO THE _____ BEFORE IT CAN BECOME LAW ACCORDING TO ARTICLE _____ SECTION _____ CLAUSE _____.

IF THE PRESIDENT VETOS A LAW; WHAT FRACTION OF VOTE OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS IS NEEDED TO OVERRIDE THE VETO? _____

WHICH HOUSE OF CONGRESS HAS THE SOLE POWER OF IMPEACHMENT? _____

GIVE THE ARTICLE, SECTION, AND CLAUSE FOR EACH OF THESE CONGRESSIONAL POWERS:

	<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CLAUSE</u>
_____ 1. COIN MONEY	_____	_____	_____
_____ 2. DECLARE WAR	_____	_____	_____
_____ 3. RAISE ARMIES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 4. LEVY & COLLECT TAXES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 5. MAKE RULES FOR GOVERNMENT	_____	_____	_____
_____ 6. BORROW MONEY	_____	_____	_____
_____ 7. REGULATE COMMERCE	_____	_____	_____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLE I: READING THE CONSTITUTION

THE WORDS IN THE LIST ARE ALL FOUND IN ARTICLE I OF THE CONSTITUTION. LOOK UP ANY UNFAMILIAR WORDS. USE THE WORDS TO DEFINE THE UNDERLINED PHRASE IN THE SENTENCES BELOW.

ADJOURN	EX POST FACTO	REVENUE
APPROPRIATIONS	IMPEACHED	TITLE OF NOBILITY
BILL OF ATTAINDER	LEGISLATIVE	TREASON
CENSUS	PRO TEMPORE	VETO
DUTIES, IMPOSTS, & EXCISES	QUORUM	WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

1. THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WAS ACCUSED OF WRONGDOING BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HE WAS _____.
2. WHILE THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE IS AWAY, SOMEONE ELSE WILL SERVE AS THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT. HE WILL BE CALLED THE PRESIDENT _____.
3. THE GROUP COULD LEGALLY CARRY ON ITS BUSINESS BECAUSE ENOUGH MEMBERS ATTENDED THE MEETING. THERE AS A(N) _____ PRESENT.
4. WHEN HE SOLD GOVERNMENT SECRETS TO THE ENEMY, HE BETRAYED HIS COUNTRY. HE COMMITTED _____.
5. THE CITY RECEIVES ITS MONEY FROM TAXES, LICENSES, AND FINE. IT RECEIVES _____.
6. THE PRESIDENT WANTED TO REJECT THE PLAN. HE WANTED TO _____.
7. THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTS MANY KINDS OF TAXES. IT COLLECTS _____.
8. THE JAILOR RECEIVED AN ORDER STATING THAT HE SHOULD BRING THE PRISONER TO COURT. HE RECEIVED A(N) _____.
9. CONGRESS COULD NOT MAKE A LAW THAT PUNISHES A PARTICULAR PERSON. IT COULD NOT PASS A(N) _____.
10. THE CITY COUNCIL PASSED A LAW PROVIDING PUNISHMENT FOR SOMETHING SHE HAD DONE BEFORE THE LAW WAS PASSED. SHE SAID THE COUNCIL COULD NOT DO THAT BECAUSE IT WAS A(N) _____ LAW.
11. WHEN PLANNING ITS BUDGET, THE SCHOOL BOARD SET ASIDE A SUM OF MONEY FOR TEXTBOOKS. IT MADE A(N) _____.
12. IN ENGLAND, AN EARL IS CALLED A LORD. HE HAS A(N) _____.
13. THE GOVERNMENT COUNTS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY EVERY TEN YEARS. IT TAKES A(N) _____.
14. AT BOTH THE STATE AND NATIONAL LEVEL, ONE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT MAKES THE LAWS. IT IS CALLED THE _____ BRANCH.
15. WHEN THE SPEAKER HAD CONCLUDED HIS REMARKS, THE CHAIRPERSON WANTED TO END THE MEETING. SHE CALLED FOR THE MEETING TO _____.

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLE I- SENATE & HOUSE

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT APPLY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AS SET OUT IN ARTICLE I, SECTION 1-6 OF THE CONSTITUTION. IN THE FIRST BLANK UNDER HOUSE, WRITE HR IF THE STATEMENT APPLIES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, S IF IT APPLIES TO THE SENATE, OR B IF IT APPLIES TO BOTH. IN THE SECOND BLANK UNDER SECTION, WRITE THE NUMBER OF THE SECTION IN ARTICLE I WHERE EACH STATEMENT IS FOUND.

<u>STATEMENT</u>	<u>HOUSE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
1. MUST BE AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.	_____	_____
2. DECIDES ON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ITS MEMBERS.	_____	_____
3. MUST HAVE BEEN A CITIZEN FOR AT LEAST SEVEN YEARS.	_____	_____
4. CANNOT BE ARRESTED FOR CIVIL CRIMES DURING A MEETING.	_____	_____
5. PAID OUT OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.	_____	_____
6. ONE-THIRD OF THE ENTIRE HOUSE IS ELECTED EVERY TWO YEARS.	_____	_____
7. MUST BE AT LEAST THIRTY YEARS OLD.	_____	_____
8. THE VICE-PRESIDENT IS THIS HOUSES PRESIDENT.	_____	_____
9. ELECTS AN OFFICIAL CALLED THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.	_____	_____
10. CONDUCTS TRIALS OF IMPEACHMENT.	_____	_____
11. MUST MEET AT LEAST ONCE EVERY YEAR.	_____	_____
12. MORE THAN HALF THE MEMBERS MUST BE PRESENT FOR MEETINGS.	_____	_____
13. HAS LAW-MAKING POWERS.	_____	_____
14. MAY SET ITS OWN RULES OF OPERATION.	_____	_____
15. NUMBER OF MEMBERS IS BASED ON STATE POPULATION.	_____	_____
16. ELECTED FOR SIX-YEAR TERM.	_____	_____
17. MEMBER CAN BE PUNISHED FOR BEHAVIOR, OR EVEN EXPELLED.	_____	_____
18. ELECTED FOR A TWO-YEAR TERM.	_____	_____
19. MUST KEEP AN OFFICIAL RECORD OF IT'S PROCEEDINGS.	_____	_____
20. MUST LIVE IN THE STATE FROM WHICH THEY ARE ELECTED.	_____	_____

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLE II

ARTICLE II- EXECUTIVE BRANCH (PAGES 225-228)

THE EXECUTIVE POWERS IS GIVEN TO THE _____ WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE IS _____ YEARS; BUT NO MORE THAN _____ TERMS. THE CURRENT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS _____. THE SYSTEM BY WHICH THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED IS CALLED THE _____. EACH STATE'S ELECTORS ARE EQUAL TO THE NUMBER OF THAT STATE'S _____ AND _____ WHO IN TURN CHOOSE THE PRESIDENT.

A PRESIDENT MUST BE _____ YEARS OLD, A _____ CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND A RESIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AT LEAST _____ YEARS.

IN CASE OF DEATH OR DISABILITY OF THE PRESIDENT, THE _____ SHALL ASSUME THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT ACCORDING TO WHICH AMENDMENT? # _____

WHO IS THE CURRENT VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES? _____

THE PRESIDENT CAN BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE FOR TREASON, BRIBERY, OR OTHER HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS. THIS IS CALLED _____. WHICH HOUSE OF CONGRESS HAS THIS POWER TO REMOVE THE PRESIDENT? _____

	<u>ARTICLE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>CLAUSE</u>
_____ 1. COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MILITARY	_____	_____	_____
_____ 2. CAN GRANT REPRIEVES AND PARDONS	_____	_____	_____
_____ 3. APPOINT AMBASSADORS AND FEDERAL JUDGES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 4. CAN VETO CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION	_____	_____	_____
_____ 5. CAN CALL SPECIAL SESSIONS OF CONGRESS	_____	_____	_____
_____ 6. MAKE TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES	_____	_____	_____
_____ 7. MUST GIVE A YEARLY STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE	_____	_____	_____

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLE II: READING THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE II OUTLINES THE ROLE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. READ THE ARTICLE AND THEN USE THE WORDS AND NUMBERS IN THE LIST BELOW TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS.

ELECTORS

4

SUPREME COURT

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

PARDONS

REPRESENTATION

VETO

14

CONGRESS

NOMINATE

EXECUTIVE

35

NATURAL BORN

HIGH CRIMES & MISDEMEANORS

VICE PRESIDENT

THE _____ POWER SHALL BE VESTED IN A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE TERM OF OFFICE FOR THE PRESIDENT IS _____ YEARS.

THE PRESIDENT MUST BE AT LEAST _____ YEARS OLD, A RESIDENT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FOR AT LEAST _____ YEARS, AND _____ CITIZEN.

THE PRESIDENT SHALL BE THE _____ OF THE ARMED FORCES. OTHER POWERS THE PRESIDENT HAS INCLUDE THE POWER TO GRANT REPRIEVES AND _____; THE POWER TO _____ AMBASSADORS AND JUDGES OF THE _____; THE POWER TO _____ OR REJECT, LEGISLATION PASSED BY CONGRESS; AND THE POWER TO CALL SPECIAL SESSIONS OF _____.

IN CASE OF DEATH OR DISABILITY OF THE PRESIDENT, THE _____ SHALL ASSUME THE DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE FOR TREASON, BRIBERY, OR OTHER _____.

THE PRESIDENT IS NOT ELECTED DIRECTLY BY THE PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE CHOOSE _____ WHO, IN TURN, ELECT THE PRESIDENT. THEIR NUMBER EQUALS THE STATE'S _____ IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

FIND OUT ABOUT THE CURRENT PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. THEN FILL OUT THE CHART BELOW.

	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT
AGE		
PLACE OF BIRTH		
LENGTH OF TIME IN OFFICE		

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLE III

ARTICLE III- JUDICIAL BRANCH (PAGES 228-229)

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IN ARTICLE III STATES THAT THE JUDICIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL BE VESTED IN ONE _____. THE _____ IS AUTHORIZED TO ESTABLISH ANY OTHER FEDERAL COURTS. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS _____ MEMBERS. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT IS GIVEN THE TITLE OF THE _____ . THE PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS POSITION TODAY IS _____. THE OTHER 8 JUSTICES ARE CALLED _____. THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT ARE APPOINTED BY THE _____, BUT THESE APPOINTMENTS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE _____. JUSTICES SERVE IN OFFICE UNTIL THEY _____, _____, OR _____. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES CAN ALSO BE REMOVED BY _____. THE SUPREME COURT HEARS ABOUT _____ CASES EVERY YEAR. THE POWER TO HEAR AND DECIDE CASES IS CALLED _____. WHEN A CASE IS HEARD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE SUPREME COURT THIS IS CALLED _____ JURISDICTION IN THESE CASES. A CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT IS DECIDED BY A _____ VOTE. IF A JUSTICE DISAGREES WITH THE VOTE, HE OR SHE MAY WRITE A _____ OPINION. THE 1803 SUPREME COURT CASE OF MARBURY VS. MADISON ESTABLISHED A PRECEDENT KNOWN AS _____; WHICH GAVE THE SUPREME COURT ITS POWER. THIS ALLOWS THE SUPREME COURT TO RULE THAT ANY LAW CAN BE _____ (AGREES WITH THE CONSTITUTION) OR _____ (DISAGREES WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND MUST BE ABOLISHED).

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLE III- READING THE CONSTITUTION

COMPLETE EACH STATEMENT BELOW BY WRITING IN THE MISSING WORD FROM THE WORD LIST BELOW. ALL THE STATEMENTS CONCERN ARTICLE III OF THE CONSTITUTION.

AID	COMPENSATION	INFERIOR	TREATIES
APPELLATE	CONFESS	JURY	TWO
ATTAINER	CONGRESS	ORIGINAL	UNITED STATES
LIFE	CONSTITUTION	STATE	WAR
COMFORT	CORRUPTION	SUPREME COURT	WITNESSES

1. FEDERAL JUDGES ARE APPOINTED FOR _____, AND FROM TIME TO TIME RECEIVE _____ FOR THEIR SERVICES.
2. THE _____ DECIDES WHAT PUNISHMENTS CAN BE GIVEN FOR TREASON. THERE MAY NOT BE A(N) _____ OF TREASON, HOWEVER. THE CRIME OF TREASON CANNOT BE HELD AS _____ OF BLOOD.
3. TREASON IS WHEN SOMEONE CARRIES OUT _____ OR GIVES _____, AND _____ TO THE ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
4. THE SUPREME COURT HAS _____ JURISDICTION IN CASES INVOLVING AMBASSADORS, OTHER PUBLIC MINISTERS, AND CONSULS.
5. IN ALL OTHER CASES THE SUPREME COURT HAS _____ JURISDICTION.
6. ANYONE ACCUSED OF A CRIME HAS THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY A(N) _____ WHICH IS HELD IN THE _____ WHERE THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.
7. FEDERAL COURTS DEAL WITH ALL CASES THAT INVOLVE THE _____, THE LAWS OF THE _____, AND _____.
8. THE FEDERAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES IS VESTED IN ONE _____, AND OTHER _____ COURTS.
9. A PERSON CAN ONLY BE FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON IF _____ WITNESSES TESTIFY, OR HE OR SHE _____ IN OPEN COURT.

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- ARTICLES IV, V, VI, & VIII

ARTICLES IV, V, VI, & VIII - (PAGES 229-231)

WHICH ARTICLE REFERS TO THE FOLLOWING

	<u>ART.</u>
RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION IS FOUND IN WHICH ARTICLE?	_____
PROVISIONS FOR AMENDMENTS ARE FOUND IN WHICH ARTICLE?	_____
RELATIONS AMONG STATES ARE FOUND IN WHICH ARTICLE?	_____
INFO ON NATIONAL DEBT, SUPREMACY OF LAW, & OATHS ARE IN WHICH ARTICLE?	_____

IN WHICH ARTICLE, SECTION, AND CLAUSE CAN YOU FIND THE FOLLOWING?

	<u>ART.</u>	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>CLAUSE</u>
THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES EVERY STATE A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVT.	_____	_____	_____
NO RELIGIOUS TEST SHALL EVER BE REQUIRED TO QUALIFY FOR POLITICAL OFFICE.	_____	_____	_____
ALL FEDERAL & STATE OFFICERS MUST SWEAR TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION.	_____	_____	_____
THE CONSTITUTION WAS SIGNED BY DELEGATES ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.	_____	_____	_____
THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND IS THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.	_____	_____	_____
TWO-THIRDS OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS CAN PROPOSE AN AMENDMENT.	_____	_____	_____
THE U.S. CONGRESS HAS THE POWER TO ADMIT NEW STATES.	_____	_____	_____
SUSPECTED CRIMINALS MUST BE RETURNED TO THE STATE THEY ARE WANTED.	_____	_____	_____
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES MUST BE RECOGNIZED BY OTHER STATES.	_____	_____	_____
AN AMENDMENT MUST BE RATIFIED BY THREE-FOURTHS OF STATE LEGISLATURES.	_____	_____	_____
THE UNITED STATES SHALL PROTECT EACH STATE FROM INVASION.	_____	_____	_____
TWO OR MORE STATES CAN NOT JOIN TOGETHER TO FORM A LARGER STATE.	_____	_____	_____
CITIZENS OF EACH STATE ARE ENTITLED TO THE SAME PRIVILEGES IN EVERY STATE.	_____	_____	_____
EACH STATE MUST RECOGNIZE OFFICIAL ACTS & RECORDS OF OTHER STATES.	_____	_____	_____
THE 13 TH AMENDMENT REPLACED THIS PART OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.	_____	_____	_____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- AMENDMENTS

COMPLETE THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

1. ACCORDING TO AMENDMENT _____, NO SOLDIER DURING TIMES OF PEACE MAY BE QUARTERED IN MY HOUSE.
2. IF I AM ACCUSED OF A CRIME, I'M ENTITLED TO A SPEEDY & PUBLIC TRIAL BY AMENDMENT _____.
3. ACCORDING TO AMENDMENT _____, UNITED STATES SENATORS ARE ELECTED BY DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.
4. AMENDMENT _____, SECTION _____, STATES THAT TERMS OF SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVES END ON JANUARY 3.
5. ACCORDING TO AMENDMENT _____ A PRESIDENT MAY BE ELECTED TO OFFICE FOR ONLY TWO TERMS.
6. YOU ARE ENTITLED TO A TRIAL BY JURY IF THE MONEY IN QUESTION IS \$20 ACCORD TO AMENDMENT _____.
7. THE TERM OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT ENDS _____ ACCORDING TO AMENDMENT _____, SECTION _____.
8. CONGRESS WILL ASSEMBLE AT LEAST _____ EACH YEAR, BEGINNING _____; AMENDMENT _____, SECTION _____.
9. ACCORDING TO AMENDMENT 19, SECTION 1, _____ ARE ALLOWED TO VOTE.
10. NO ONE CAN BE FORCED TO BECOME A SLAVE. THIS RIGH IS GUARANTEED IN AMENDMENT _____.
11. AMENDMENT _____ REPEALED AMENDMENT _____.
12. AMENDMENT _____ WAS ADDED SO THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT TAKE AWAY PEOPLE'S RIGHTS NOT NAMED IN THE CONSTITUTION.
13. AS A RESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, I AM ENTITLED TO VOTE DURING A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. AMENDMENT _____.
14. ACCORDING TO AMENDMENT _____, THE VICE-PRESIDENT SHALL BECOME PRESIDENT IN THE CASE OF A REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENT FROM OFFICE OR IN CASE OF DEATH OR RESIGNATION.
15. UNDER AMENDMENT _____, A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES IS ENTITLED TO VOTE WHO IS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.
16. INCOME TAX IS AUTHORIZED BY AMENDMENT _____.
17. AMENDMENT _____ STATES THAT RACE IS NO BARRIER TO VOTING RIGHTS.
18. AMENDMENT _____ PERMITS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE EVEN IF THEY FAIL TO PAY POLL TAX OR ANOTHER TAX.

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- AMENDMENTS TRUE/FALSE

EACH STATEMENT BELOW CONCERN A TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMENDMENT. WRITE T NEXT TO THE NUMBER OF THE STATEMENT IS TRUE AND WRITE F IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE. CORRECT THE FALSE STATEMENTS ON THE WRITING LINES BELOW THE STATEMENT.

_____ 1. CONGRESS CAN COLLECT TAXES ON INCOME AS LONG AS THE TAXES ARE THE SAME FOR EVERYONE IN ALL STATES.

_____ 2. SENATORS ARE TO BE ELECTED EVERY SIX YEARS BY ELECTORS CHOSEN FROM THEIR STATE LEGISLATURES.

_____ 3. AMENDMENT 18 PROHIBITED THE SALE, IMPORTATION, OR EXPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

_____ 4. WOMEN WERE GIVEN THE RIGHT OT VOTE IN 1920, AND THE STATE LEGISLATURES WERE GIVEN THE POWER TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

_____ 5. IF THE PRESIDENT DIES BEFORE TAKING OFFICE, THE NEWLY ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT BECOMES PRESIDENT.

_____ 6. AMENDMENT 21 REPEALED AMENDMENT 18 AND MADE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES LEGAL EVERYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

_____ 7. NO ONE CAN BE ELECTED PRESIDENT MORE THAN TWICE.

_____ 8. CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAN VOTE TO ELECT THEIR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

_____ 9. POLL TAXES ARE ILLEGAL IN ALL FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

_____ 10. EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD CITIZENS CAN VOTE IN ALL FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

U.S. CONSTITUTION- BILL OF RIGHTS

(PAGES 232-233)

BILL OF RIGHTS: IDEA BANK/VIOLATIONS

FREEDOM OF RELIGION (2)	PERSON DOES NOT HAVE TO TESTIFY AGAINST YOURSELF	NO EXCESSIVE BAIL
RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL	AN ARRESTED PERSON CAN HAVE THEIR OWN WITNESS	FREEDOM OF PRESS
SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL	NO SIEZURE OF PROPERTY WITHOUT A FAIR PRICE	RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS
FREEDOM OF SPEECH	JURY TRIAL IN CIVIL CASE OVER \$20	RIGHT TO ASSEMBLY
NO DOUBLE JEOPARDY	PEOPLE HAVE MORE RIGHTS THAN WHAT ARE LISTED	
RIGHT TO HAVE A LAWYER	NO CRUEL OR UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT	
RIGHT TO PETITION GOVT.	ARRESTED PERSON MUST KNOW CHARGES AGAINST THEM (2)	
NO QUARTERING OF TROOPS IN HOMES	NO ILLEGAL SEARCH OR SEIZURE	

AFTER READING EACH VIOLATION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS; LIST THE AMENDMENT # AND VIOLATION

AMEND # VIOLATION

_____, _____ 1. MR. GOLDMAN WAS PREVENTED BY AUTHORITIES FROM SPEAKING ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS RELIGION.

_____, _____ 2. MR. JONES WAS PUT IN JAIL FOR FAILING TO PAY A PARKING FINE. BAIL WAS SET AT \$10,000.

_____, _____ 3. MR. NEWMAN WAS NOT TOLD WHY HE WAS ARRESTED; AND WAS PUT IN JAIL FOR OVER A WEEK BEFORE THE TRIAL DATE WAS SET.

_____, _____ 4. A MAN AND WOMAN ACCUSED OF TRYING TO ASSASSINATE THE GOVERNOR WERE IMMEDIATLEY SENTENCED TO LIFE IN PRISON WITHOUT A TRIAL.

_____, _____ 5. A WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR ALLEGEDLY SHOOTING AT CITY BUSES WAS TOLD BY COURT OFFICIALS THAT SHE WHOULD HAVE TO DEFEND HERSELF AT HER TRIAL.

_____, _____ 6. THE SURPEME COURT RULED THAT INDIVIDUALS ARE NO LONGER ALLOWED TO WEAR ANY RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS. LEADERS OF THE CHURCH WHO DEFIED THE ORDER WERE ARRESTED.

_____, _____ 7. THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA ISSUED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER REQUIRING ALL LICENSED HUNTERS TO TURN IN THEIR RIFLES AT THE END OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

_____, _____ 8. THE SUPREME COURT RULED TODAY THAT PEOPLE HAVE ONLY THOSE RIGHTS THAT ARE LISTED IN THE CONSTITUTION. NO OTHER RIGHTS WILL BE ALLOWED.

_____, _____ 9. FRED HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLING BANK FUNDS. AFTER SEVEN YEARS, HE IS FINALLY BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

NAME: _____

_____, _____ 10. THE ROCK GROUP HOT FUDGE SUNDAE SUES A PROMOTER FOR VIOLATING A CONTRACT. THE SUIT IS FOR \$20,000 IN DAMAGES. THE JUDGE DENIES HOT FUDGE SUNDAE A JURY TRIAL.

_____, _____ 11. SEVEN BARRACKS AT FORT BRAVO WERE DESTROYED BY FIRE. GENERAL SMITHSON ORDERS HIS TROOPS TO BE HOUSED IN PRIVATE HOMES IN NEARBY HARRISBURG.

_____, _____ 12. FIVE MEN AND SIX WOMEN MEET IN A PUBLIC PARK TO DISCUSS PLANS TO PROTEST THE HIGH LEVEL OF TAXES. WITHIN MINUTES THE MEETING IS BROKEN UP BY POLICE.

_____, _____ 13. A MASS MURDERER IS FOUND GUILTY. THE JUDGE DECIDES THAT THE ONLY PUNISHMENT IS DEATH BY SLOW TORTURE.

_____, _____ 14. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES A RULE THAT PREVENTS THE READING OF ANY PETITION ON THE HOUSE FLOOR THAT RELATES TO ACID RAIN.

_____, _____ 15. THE PRESIDENT ISSUES AN EXECUTIVE ORDER REQUIRING THE NEW YORK TIMES TO PRINT ONE FAVORABLE EDITORIAL ABOUT THE PRESIDENT FOR EVERY UNFAVORABLE ONE.

_____, _____ 16. THE POLICE THINK THAT A PERSON THEY HAVE ARRESTED IS GUILTY OF SOME CRIME. THEY DECIDE TO HOLD HER UNTIL THEY GET ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO PROVE HER GUILT.

_____, _____ 17. THE STATE POLICE SET UP A ROAD BLOCK ON ROUTE 7. THEY DECIDE TO STOP AND SEARCH ONLY THOSE CARS THAT ARE DRIVEN BY TEENAGERS.

_____, _____ 18. SANDRA IS CHARGED & TRIED FOR ARMED ROBBERY. SHE IS FOUND NOT GUILTY. LATER, THE POLICE FIND MORE EVIDENCE THAT SHOWS SANDRA WAS, IN FACT, GUILTY. THE POLICE DECIDE TO BRING SANDRA TO TRIAL AGAIN.

_____, _____ 19. THE JUDGE THINKS THE WITNESSES CALLED BY THE DEFENSE ARE LIARS, SO HE REFUSES TO LET THEM TESTIFY.

_____, _____ 20. THE CITY TAKES THE WILSONS' 100-ACRE FARM AND TURNS IT INTO A MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE. THE WILSONS ARE PAID \$50.00 BY THE CITY.

_____, _____ 21. THE JUDGE ORDERS THE DEFENDANT IN A MURDER CASE TO TAKE THE WITNESS STAND AND ANSWER QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE CASE.

NAME: _____

U.S. CONSTITUTION- JUDICIAL BRANCH VOCABULARY

USE YOUR COMPUTER TO LOOK UP AND DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS RELATED TO THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT.

1. SUPREME COURT: _____

2. JUDICIAL: _____

3. CHIEF JUSTICE: _____

4. APPELLATE JURISDICTION: _____

5. PETIT JURY: _____

6. WITNESS: _____

7. BAIL: _____

8. CAPITAL CRIME: _____

9. APPEAL: _____

10. COUNSEL: _____

11. DEFENDANT: _____

12. GRAND JURY: _____

13. INDICTMENT: _____

14. PARDON: _____

15. ARRAIGNMENT: _____

CONESTOGA WAGON PROJECT

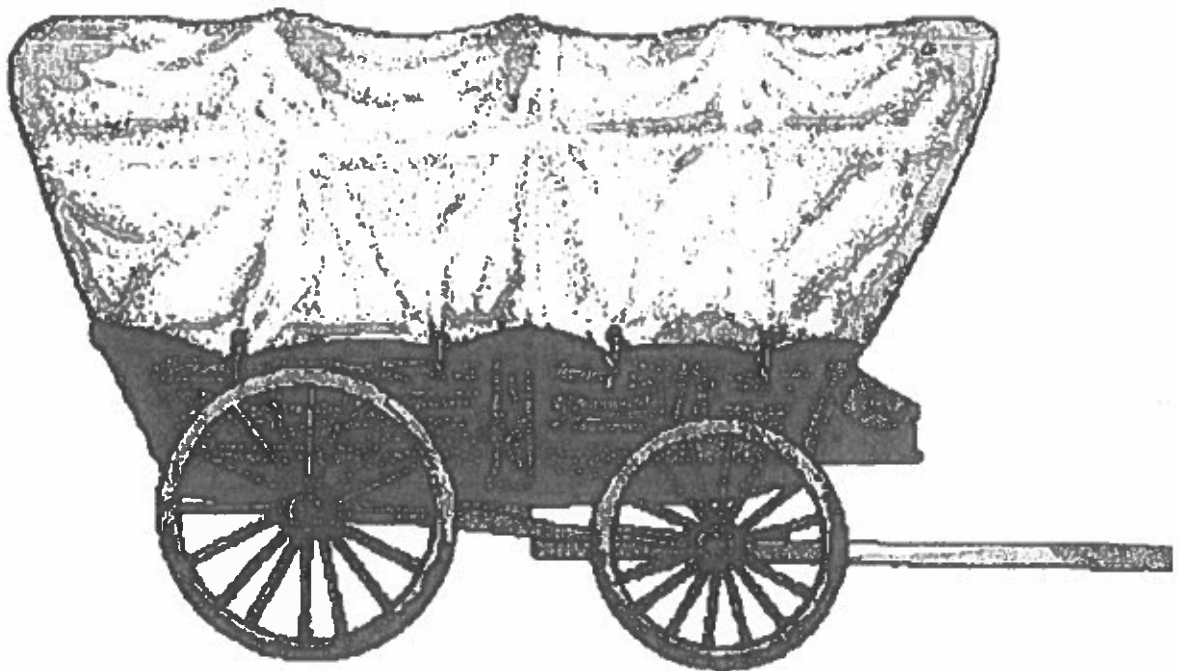
FIND DRAWINGS OR PICTURES OF CONESTOGA WAGONS TO USE FOR REFERENCES (P. 281 AND 294) IN BUILDING A MODEL WAGON. NOTE THAT THE BACK AND FRONT OF THE WAGON WAS TILTED. MAKE YOUR CONESTOGA WAGON AUTHENTICALLY CORRECT, AND BUILD TO SCALE.

GRADING:

- A** SIZE NO LARGER THAN (16" LONG BY 8" HIGH) AND TO SCALE
AUTHENTICALLY CORRECT
WOOD AND CLOTH CONSTRUCTION
HOMEMADE (NO KITS)
NO TOY PARTS SUCH AS LEGGOS, ETC.
CLASS PRESENTATION
- B** SIZE NO LARGER THAN (16" LONG BY 8" HIGH) AND TO SCALE
WOOD AND CLOTH CONSTRUCTION
HOMEMADE (NO KITS)
NO TOY PARTS SUCH AS LEGGOS, ETC.
CLASS PRESENTATION
- C** SIZE NO LARGER THAN (16" LONG BY 8" HIGH) AND TO SCALE
WOOD AND CLOTH CONSTRUCTION
HOMEMADE (NO KITS)
NO TOY PARTS SUCH AS LEGGOS, ETC.
- D** SIZE NO LARGER THAN (16" LONG BY 8" HIGH) AND TO SCALE
WOOD AND CLOTH CONSTRUCTION
HOMEMADE (NO KITS)

Due
Black: Wed Oct. 11
Gold: Thurs. Oct. 12

Conestoga Wagon



Constitution Unit Study Guide

Instructions: Use this completed study guide along with your notes, worksheets, and textbook from class to help you prepare for your chapter test.

1. 5th Amendment-
2. Sending a Bill to President-
3. State Constitutions-
4. "U.S. Soil"-
5. A Single Ruler-
6. Powers of Articles of Confederation-
7. Representation in Congress-
8. Head of Executive Branch-
9. Changes to Articles of Confederation-
10. War Debt-
11. Framers-
12. Federalist-
13. Electoral College-
14. Anti-federalist-
15. Checks & Balances-
16. Location of Shay's Rebellion-
17. Presidential Term-
18. State Constitutions-
19. Shay's Rebellion-
20. Confederation Accomplishment-
21. Weakness of Confederation-
22. Republic-
23. Northwest Territory-
24. Executive Branch-
25. Great Compromise-

26. Bill of Rights-
27. Articles of Confederation Laws-
28. Senate-
29. The Articles of Confederation-
30. Checks & Balance-
31. Contradiction of Liberty & Slavery-
32. Rhode Island-
33. Arguments Against the Constitution-
34. Great Compromise-
35. John Lock-
36. Constitutional Ratification (Approval)-
37. Virginia Plan-
38. Ratification of Amendments-
39. Executive Branch-
40. Checks & Balances-
41. Judicial Branch-
42. Constitution of Philadelphia 1787-
43. Republic-
44. Nineteenth Amendment-
45. Supreme Court Justices-
46. State Representation-
47. Naturalization-
48. Non-Voting House of Representatives-
49. Judicial Review-
50. Republic-