Unit Two Part I – The US Constitution - Test Review

1. What is the purpose of the Preamble?

To introduce and explain what is in the Constitution.

1. What is the rule of law?

Everyone must follow the law.

1. What is popular sovereignty?

The people give government its power by voting them into office.

4. What is the purpose of checks and balances?

To keep one branch of government from becoming too strong

5. What are the Virginia and New Jersey Plans?

Virginia Plan: Bicameral Legislature both based on population. Three branches of government and that Congress could tax and regulate both interstate and foreign commerce (trade)

New Jersey Plan: unicameral Legislature with all states having equal representation, three branches of government and legislative branch (Congress) could tax and regulate both interstate and foreign trade (Congress)

6. What is another name for the Great Compromise

Connecticut Compromise

7. What did the Great Compromise/Connecticut Compromise accomplish?

It established the legislative branch of government.

8. How did the Great Compromise/Connecticut Compromise set up the Legislative Branch of government?

It established a bicameral legislature with the Senate (equal) and the House of Representatives (population)

9. Explain Federalism.

Power is shared between a strong central government and strong state governments.

10. What is the purpose of the Supremacy Clause?

To make the federal government laws superior to state laws.

Why did the framers include it in the Constitution?

To make sure all the states agreed to make federal laws superior.

11. Define:

a. Expressed Powers: Powers written or enumerated in the Constitution

b. Implied Powers: given by the Necessary and Proper Clause it allows Congress to carry out their expressed powers

c. Reserved Powers: Those given to the states

d. Concurrent Powers: those shared by the Federal and State governments

e. Inherent Powers: those a country has because it is a sovereign nation.

12. Why might people find implied powers controversial?

They might believe it gave Congress too much power.

13. Our Constitution has three branches of government. Name them. Legislative, Executive, Judicial How many did the Articles have? One - Legislative

14. Know the Articles and their purpose.

a. Article I: Legislative Branch

b. Article II: Executive Branch

c. Article III: Judicial Branch

d. Article IV: Relations between States – includes the Full Faith and Credit Clause

e. Article V: How to amend the Constitution

f. Article VI: Supremacy Clause

g. Article VII: Ratification

15. Where would you find the Expressed Powers of Congress?

Article I, Section 8

16. What is Habeas Corpus?

A person held without being charged and taken to court to plead guilty or not guilty

Is it allowed in the U.S.? No

17. What is a Bill of Attainder? Throwing a person in prison/jail without a trial

Is it allowed in the U.S.? No

18. What are the Six Underlying Principles of the Constitution? Popular Sovereignty, Checks and Balances, Federalism, Separation of Powers, Judicial Review

19. What does the full faith and credit” clause mean? All States must give credit to the legal documents of the other States

20. Who were the Federalists? They supported the Constitution

21. Who were the Antifederalists? They opposed the Constitution because they thought the central/federal government had too much power. What did they insist be added to the Constitution?

A Bill of Rights to protect the rights of the people.