



The Bill of Rights

The original Constitution was signed in 1787. Many people agreed to support it only if basic rights were added. This was done in 1791. The first 10 Amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights.

1st: Freedom of religion Symbols of the five major religions: Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism		Freedom of speech 	Freedom of the press 	Freedom of assembly and petition
2nd: Right to bear arms 	3rd: Limits the quartering of soldiers 	4th: Limits searches and seizures 	5th: The right to due process of law, including protection against self-incrimination 	
6th: Rights of a person accused of a crime, including the right to be represented by a lawyer 	7th: Jury trial in civil cases 	8th: Unfair bail, fines, and punishment forbidden 	9th: Citizens entitled to rights not listed in the Constitution 	10th: Powers reserved to the states or the people

and Beyond...

Since 1791, only 16 Amendments have been added to the Constitution. Some of these Amendments have extended our rights as citizens.

11th: Rules for lawsuits against states (1795) 	VOTE TODAY 12th: New way of electing the President and Vice President (1804) 	13th: Abolishes slavery (1865) 	14th: Guarantees citizenship, due process and equal protection under the law (1868)
15th: Voting rights for former slaves (1870) 	U.S. TAX FORM 16th: Power of the federal government to collect income taxes (1913) 	17th: Election of Senators by the people (1913) 	JOE'S BAR 18th: Bans the sale of alcohol (1919)
VOTE TODAY 19th: Gives women the vote (1920) 	JANUARY 20th: Sets the date when President's and Congress's terms begin (1933) 	JOE'S BAR 21st: Repeals 18th Amendment (1933) 	22nd: Limits the President to two terms (1951)
VOLE IN THE DISTRICT COLUMBIA 23rd: Gives people in the District Columbia the right to vote for elect (1961) 	24th: Forbids having to pay a tax to vote (1964) 	25th: Says who is next in line if something happens to the President (1967) 	26th: Sets 18 as the voting age (1971)

27th Amendment
Congressional
Salaries.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The early colonists who came to America to find freedom had to face many dangers. They became very independent and self-sufficient. At first, England paid little attention to the colonists in America and the colonists were not strictly controlled by English law and government.

However, after the colonies grew and became important centers of trade, the British imposed restrictions and trade regulations on them. Some of these restrictions were made to put England in a favorable position concerning trade with the colonies. The colonies objected vigorously to this.

The colonists also objected to other things like quartering of soldiers, taxation without representation in Parliament, and lack of true self-government.

~~People soon banded together and, at the urging of such patriotic groups as the Sons of Liberty, refused to buy English goods.~~

Incidents such as the Boston Tea Party in 1773, added fuel to the fire of revolution. The Boston Tea Party occurred when patriots disguised as Indians threw tons of tea into Boston Harbor because the colonists did not like the tax policies of the British. When the British punished the Bostonians, all the colonists were aroused. Conditions grew worse and a year after the Boston Tea Party, Patrick Henry shouted:

"The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

Henry's speech became one of the best known pre-revolutionary speeches.

First Continental Congress

Colonial leaders decided to call a meeting to discuss how to win their rights. They were more interested in fair treatment than in independence. The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, PA in 1774, with delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies. Georgia did not send any representatives but agreed to support any plans made at the meeting. The delegates sent their complaints to the king, but British colonial

policy did not change.

In 1775, British soldiers were sent to Lexington, MA to seize the guns and ammunition of the colonists, and arrest colonial leaders Samuel Adams and John Hancock. It was Paul Revere who warned the Minute Men who met the British soldiers at Lexington. There, an unidentified shot started the war. Six years after the fighting began in Lexington, the British surrendered to General George Washington at Yorktown, VA. The Americans had won their fight for independence.

QUESTIONS

True or false?

1. The only objection the colonists had toward British rule concerned trade regulations.

2. When the First Continental Congress met, the members wanted to declare war against England.

3. Patrick Henry did not want to see the war begin.

4. The Sons of Liberty supported the colonists' cause.

5. The English colonists were closely governed from the time of the earliest settlements.

6. The Boston Tea Party occurred because of a tax dispute.

7. Samuel Adams and John Hancock were colonial leaders.

8. The colonists were angry about what the Indians had done at the Boston Tea Party.

9. Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

10. The First Continental Congress met in 1774.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Over a year after the American Revolution began, the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, PA. It gave various reasons why the colonists wanted to separate from England and announced the existence of a new nation. The Declaration was written by Thomas Jefferson and a committee from the Second Continental Congress which had met in 1775, in Philadelphia, PA. This meeting of the Second Continental Congress had been provided for at the First Continental Congress. The delegates to the Second Continental Congress had first come hoping for peace, but soon more and more leaders called for complete separation from Great Britain.

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia made a motion that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed and adopted. The words were mostly Thomas Jefferson's, but the ideas were centuries old. The most important part of the Declaration comes in its second paragraph:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,"—

The Declaration is Read

On July 8, 1776, the Liberty Bell was rung in Philadelphia, PA to call the people to the first public reading of the Declaration. For the safety of the signers, their names were not made public for six months. When they were revealed, many were seized by the British, thrown into prison, and their homes burned. This small group had risked their lives for liberty.

Today, in Philadelphia, PA, there stands a tablet that marks the place where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration. The original copy was exhibited for many years until light and air threatened its existence. In 1921, it was transferred to the care of the Library of Congress and in 1952, it was placed in the National Archives building in Washington, D.C. You may see it there and you may also visit the meeting place of the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, PA.

The important fact is not that the Americans had declared themselves independent, but that they had set down certain principles and beliefs that were new

The Declaration of Independence is not a constitution or form of government. It served to set up principles for a new government. Such principles were used in writing the United States Constitution.

QUESTIONS

Multiple choice:

1. Which of the following is not an unalienable right of the Declaration?

A. life C. education
B. liberty D. pursuit of happiness

2. The Declaration was written by:

A. Jefferson C. Hamilton
B. Washington D. Adams

3. The Declaration was authorized by the:

A. Second Continental Congress
B. First Continental Congress
C. British king
D. New England Federation

True or false?

1. The Declaration was written to start the American Revolution.

2. The Second Continental Congress had the task of carrying out the American Revolution.

3. The Declaration of Independence is not a constitution.

4. The Declaration was written in Washington, D.C.

5. The principles of the Declaration of Independence were used in writing the U.S. Constitution.

Define

1. unalienable: _____

2. declaration: _____

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Shortly after the Declaration of Independence was signed, the first attempt at a national or federal government was made. This attempt was named the Articles of Confederation, and it became the basic law for all the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

The Articles of Confederation acted as the first constitution for the United States. The Articles were drawn up by the Second Continental Congress and were in use until the Constitution was signed in 1787. The Articles were weak because the colonists were unwilling to give much power to a central government. This was because they feared that a new central government might be no better than the English king had been. The states themselves had state governments at this time, most with state constitutions.

When it became necessary to have a national or federal government for conducting the Revolutionary War, the states made the government weak. The Articles were so weak that the government could not even pay its bills. It did have limited powers to make war or peace, but other powers were lacking: Robert Morris stated that getting money from the states was like "preaching to the dead." To raise money the central government could only ask the states for funds; it could not tax.

At the end of the Revolutionary War, the American government was in serious financial trouble. Soldiers who had served without pay were granted western land certificates in lieu of money, but most had to sell their certificates for money to live on. Farmers with large debts rebelled against the courts that were taking away their farms. (Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts was an example of such a rebellion by farmers.) Jails were crowded with debtors. States were taxing each other harmfully and arguing about land claims to the west. Tariff laws were needed for business and industry. Prices soared and credit disappeared. It became increasingly evident that the only solution was a stronger central government.

WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES

1. No national courts, only state courts.
2. No power to tax.
3. No real power to regulate commerce.
4. All changes in the Articles had to be approved by all of the states.
5. All important laws had to be approved by nine states.

QUESTIONS

Match section A with section B

A

1. Rebellion in Massachusetts started by farmers who were losing their farms.

2. Form of government during the American Revolution.

3. Had to approve important acts under the Articles.

4. Fear of this was in the minds of many American colonists in the 1780's.

5. This power was lacking in the Articles of Confederation.

B

- A. states
- B. Shays' Rebellion
- C. taxation
- D. strong central government
- E. Articles of Confederation

True or false?

1. The Articles of Confederation acted as the first U.S. Constitution.

2. The Articles were weak because of the fear of a strong central government.

3. Shays' Rebellion was carried out to support a weak central government.

4. The Declaration of Independence was signed before the Articles of Confederation were written.

5. The Articles were drawn up by the Second Continental Congress.

Short answer

Explain what Morris meant by his statement "preaching to the dead."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (Part One)

In 1786, at Annapolis, MD, a meeting was held to discuss commerce problems. Five states attended. During the discussions a future meeting was proposed. The hope was expressed that all states would attend. This future meeting, or convention, would be held in Philadelphia, PA for the purpose of correcting faults in the Articles of Confederation.

The convention began its work in May of 1787, and finished in September of the same year. Seventy-four men had been chosen as delegates by the various states, but only fifty-five attended in Philadelphia. Average attendance each day was about thirty.

The men who attended the convention were of remarkable ability. From Virginia came George Washington, Edmond Randolph, and James Madison. New York sent Alexander Hamilton. Pennsylvania sent Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, and James Wilson. From New Jersey were William Livingston and William Peterson. Other important delegates were: Elbridge Gerry and Rufus King, Massachusetts; Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman, Connecticut; John Dickinson, Delaware; and John Rutledge, Charles C. Pickney, and Charles Pickney from South Carolina.

The delegates were men of wealth and prestige. Many of them had served in the Revolutionary War and the First and Second Continental Congresses. Many had served in their own state governments. Eight had been signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two would become Presidents of the United States, and one would become Vice-President. Eighteen would become senators and eight would become representatives.

The average age of the men attending the convention was forty-two, yet many were in their thirties. Ben Franklin was the oldest at eighty-one. Not all of the leaders of the colonies consented to attend, however. Patrick Henry "smelt a rat" and would not attend. Later he would become a bitter foe of the Constitution, accepting it only after the addition of the Bill of Rights. Samuel Adams and John Hancock also refused to attend, and Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine were in Europe.

The delegates met in Philadelphia, PA in Independence Hall. Dirt had been spread on the cobblestone street outside the hall so that the noise from passing carriages would not disturb the meeting. George Washington was selected as president of the convention. Although the official purpose of the convention was to improve the Articles of Confederation, a deci-

"Resolved...that a national government ought to be established consisting of a Supreme, Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive."

The delegates often disagreed on proposals but they all agreed that the new government had to be strong enough to rule the entire nation. James Madison would come to be called the "Father of the Constitution" because of his negotiating power and suggestions of compromise.

QUESTIONS

True or false?

1. The Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia, PA in 1787.
2. The Annapolis Convention did not aid in the process of getting a new constitution written.
3. There were thirteen delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
4. George Washington was the president of the Constitutional Convention.
5. The official purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to write a new constitution.
6. The convention at Annapolis, MD came before the Constitutional Convention.
7. The building in which the Constitutional Convention met is called Independence Hall.

Define

1. convention: _____
2. foe: _____
3. resolution: _____

Report

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (Part Two)

Problems and Compromises

The first major difficulty that the convention had to face was the struggle for power between the small states and the large states. The Virginia Plan, submitted by James Madison, proposed two houses of Congress based on population. In that way the large states would control the government. The houses would appoint other important government officers and therefore the large states would be in control of the entire government.

On the other hand, the small states proposed the New Jersey Plan, which would have made one house of Congress. All the states would be represented equally regardless of size. Other provisions would have made the new Constitution much like the Articles of Confederation.

A compromise was reached. The new government would have two houses of Congress. In the House of Representatives each state would be represented according to population, satisfying the large states. In the Senate each state would be represented equally, satisfying the small states.

Other compromises regarding counting of slaves, slave trade; term of the President, voting qualifications, and many other issues were reached.

Delegate Distrust of the People

We can see that the delegates distrusted the people in a number of ways. For example, they decided that the President should be elected by "electors" from the states and not by the people as a whole. The senators would be elected by state legislatures and not by the people. However, since the passing of the Seventeenth Amendment, the people in the states elect the senators. Also, the people have gained more control over the election of the President since the electors from each state are now usually obliged to vote for the candidate receiving the highest popular vote in the state.

The lack of trust of the common people was due partly to the fact that there were very few representatives of the common people at the Constitutional Convention. Forty of the fifty-five delegates were wealthy enough to have loaned money to the government; fifteen were slaveholders; and fourteen held western land. None were small farmers or working men. And the champions of the common people, including Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, were not present.

In fact, most of the democratic features we have in our government today evolved since the Constitutional Convention. The writers of the Constitution may have

had some distrust of democracy. However, they wrote a document that was flexible enough to provide the basis for orderly change; most of the changes making our country more democratic as years passed.

Ratification of the Constitution

It was decided that the Constitution would become effective when approved by nine states. The convention adjourned on September 17, 1787, and the fight for ratification began. The fight was a bitter one. The Constitution was supported by the "Federalists." Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison published the "Federalist Papers." These papers were very important in convincing the people that the Constitution was of value. The "Anti-Federalists" fought an unsuccessful battle against the Constitution. By the middle of 1788, the required nine states approved the Constitution and the remainder ratified it by 1790. The Federalists and Anti-Federalists continued their battle under the Constitution and became two separate political forces under the new government.

QUESTIONS

True or false?

1. Six states had to approve the Constitution before it was effective.

2. The Federalists were against the Constitution.

3. At the convention, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson looked after the interests of the common people.

4. The small states wanted each state to have the same number of representatives.

5. The Constitutional Convention adopted the Virginia Plan.

6. The Constitution outlawed slavery.

Define

1. delegates:

2. ratify:

3. compromise:

THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE STRENGTHS OF THE CONSTITUTION

"I will tell you now what I do not like. (There is no) bill of rights, providing . . . what the people are entitled to against every government on earth."

-Thomas Jefferson commenting on the Constitution.

The authors of the Constitution trusted that the Congress would make good and just laws and that the court system would see that every person would be treated fairly. However, many people feared that the new government would be too strong and perhaps take away individual freedom as the British government had done.

Therefore, during the fight to ratify the Constitution, the Federalists were obliged to propose a bill of rights that would safeguard the rights of the people. The Federalists promised that this bill of rights would be added to the Constitution as soon as the new Congress met. In 1789, the new Congress took action when James Madison proposed fifteen amendments. In 1791, ten of them were approved. They make up what we call the Bill of Rights or the first ten amendments.

These amendments provide certain guarantees that had not been written into the Constitution. Their purpose was to protect the rights of the people against any misuse of governmental powers. These first ten amendments guarantee fundamental freedoms, including:

freedom of religion, speech, and the press.

the right to assemble and petition the government.

the right to bear arms.

freedom from unreasonable search and seizure.

that no person be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

the right to a fair and speedy trial.

the right to a trial by jury.

protection against excessive bail or unusual punishment.

These were the rights the colonists had fought for against the English king, and they did not intend to give them up.

Even today these important freedoms can be threatened

censorship, membership and activity in unpopular organizations, and expressions of minority opinions.

It seems to be human nature to believe strongly in one's own beliefs and to think that those who hold opposing views must be wrong. Many of us find the opinions expressed by others offensive and distressing. We often wish that others' opinions could be suppressed. However, we must remember that freedom to express only popular opinions would be no freedom at all.

Especially in times of emergency, it is easy to fall into the habit of thinking that measures which infringe upon individual rights can or should be taken "for the good of the country." But this attitude is dangerous to our country since it strikes at the very foundation of our democratic system. More and more rights could be taken away under the jurisdiction that it is "for the good of the country."

Before you decide that "it doesn't matter" if the rights of someone you do not agree with are violated, stop to consider whether you are willing to risk the loss of your rights because other people disagree with you.

Strengths of the Constitution

The authors of the Constitution could not have imagined that in two hundred years people would be exploring outer space or going from coast to coast in a few hours. Nor could they imagine all the changes in daily living that would occur. Yet today, we claim the protection of the Constitution, written when there were only a few million people in the United States. The Constitution now protects over 253 million Americans. Almost everything about the United States has changed except the Constitution. It is truly an outstanding document that has withstood the test of time.

(This section is continued on the next page)



THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND STRENGTHS OF THE CONSTITUTION (continued)

Yet, the Constitution changes in some very important ways. You will later see how the Constitution is officially amended. More important! is how the Constitution changes in another way. Officials who operate the government under the rules of the Constitution constantly interpret its meaning. The Constitution allows a great deal of freedom to do this. It's a basic guide for government and safeguards our freedom. It's flexible enough and brief enough to allow for adjustments. For example, the Constitution sets up rather strict rules for the making of laws to see that they are just and democratic. But, the Constitution also allows Congress areas of power over which it may make laws. This provides our Congress with power to make laws over areas that did not even exist when the Constitution was written. Space exploration is an example. See if you can think of others.

Within the framework of the Constitution, (as interpreted by the courts), we are governed by laws, treaties, and customs. Later you will study judicial review and the amending process, helping you better understand how the Constitution is changed.

The Constitution has lasted because:

1. it provides for a government by the people.
2. it provides for a government that can act when in danger.
3. it provides for a federal union where people retain certain rights and powers in their own states.
4. it guarantees individual rights even when the individual's views are unpopular or in the minority.
5. it has preserved the Union.
6. it provides the leaders of our government an opportunity to interpret the Constitution and to apply it to changing times.
7. it has provisions for orderly changes.

QUESTIONS

True or false?

1. The first ten amendments were adopted a month after the Constitution was approved.
2. Jefferson supported the idea of a bill of rights.
3. The Bill of Rights applies to all levels of government.
4. The Bill of Rights was proposed in an attempt to defeat the Constitution.
5. Changing the interpretation of the Constitution is what makes our Constitution weak.
6. The Bill of Rights does not give a person the right to criticize a government official.

7. The Constitution allows laws to be made for subjects that did not exist in 1787.

8. The Bill of Rights protects freedom of speech even if the speech may be unpopular.

9. The Constitution can be changed only through rebellion and revolution.

10. The right to a trial by jury is in the Bill of Rights.

11. The first ten amendments make up the Bill of Rights.

Discussion or report topics

1. Should a person be allowed to pass out notices on a street corner in your town if the notices are very unpopular with the people in your town? Why?
2. Should a person be allowed to give a street-corner speech in your town if he/she desires? Why?

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1763 | England decides on a program of taxation and control of the colonies. |
| 1765 | Stamp Act Congress meets in New York to protest stamp taxes. |
| 1773 | Boston Tea Party was held to show merchant's feelings towards the British Tea Tax. |
| 1774 | First Continental Congress meets to protest British policies. |
| 1775 | Battle of Lexington. Revolution begins. |
| 1776 | Second Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence. |
| 1781 | Articles of Confederation adopted by the states. |
| 1786 | Conference at Annapolis, MD recommends the Constitutional Convention. |
| 1787 | May 14, Convention meets at Philadelphia, PA. September 17, Constitutional Convention adjourns. |
| 1788 | Eleven states ratify the Constitution and it is put into effect. |
| 1789 | March 4, federal government inaugurated in New York.
April 1, first House of Representatives organized.
April 6, George Washington elected President.
April 30, George Washington inaugurated.
September 25, first ten amendments adopted by Congress. |

THE PREAMBLE AND A LOOK AHEAD

The Preamble

The Preamble to the United States Constitution comes at the beginning of the document and explains the goals of the Constitution.

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, 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."

The six reasons for the new government are clearly stated and the phrase "a more perfect Union" refers to the hope that the Constitution would do a better job than the Articles had done.

A Look Ahead

In this book you will see the terms federal, national, and central. They all refer to our United States government in Washington, D.C. Our Constitution is a federal constitution. States also have constitutions, but for now we are studying only the federal Constitution.

In the following pages you will see that the government has three branches: executive, legislative, judicial. You will learn what the President does, how laws are made, how the courts protect us, and many other things about our government. You will also learn how the three branches check each others' powers.

The Constitution can be understood by students who carefully study it. You will probably find that you are able to read and understand many parts of the Constitution yourself. Surely you will find, if you listen to your teacher's directions and instructions, that you are easily able to understand the portions of the Constitution explained in this book.

As you study, refer to a copy of the Constitution to see the exact wording of each section. You will learn about your state government at the end of this study.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the six goals in the Preamble?

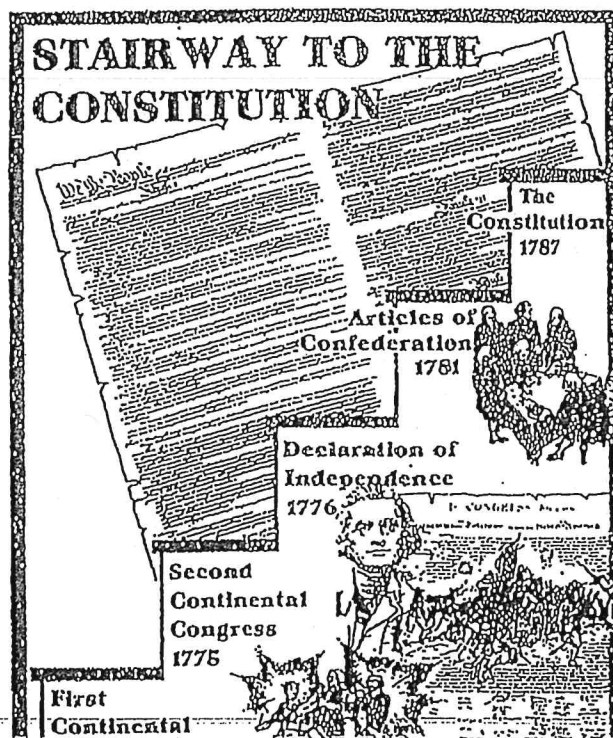
2. What are some of the words used that refer to the "United States" government?

3. What are the three branches of government?

4. What is the meaning of the phrase "a more perfect Union?"

Definition project

On a sheet of paper, list and define words under the heading: Key words to know if one is to understand the Preamble.



SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The Constitution consists of the Preamble, seven original articles, and twenty-seven amendments. This summary will aid you in gaining an overview of the Constitution or as an index to finding the particular portion of the Constitution that you wish to study. You will find a copy of the entire Constitution in the back of your history book or in the library. Free copies of the federal Constitution and your state Constitution are available from your secretary of state, in your state capital.

Preamble

The Preamble to the United States Constitution comes at the beginning of the document and explains the goals of the Constitution. (See page 9.)

Article 1

Legislative Branch This article outlines the legislative branch, how laws are made, requirements for Congress, the elastic clause, and forbidden powers. It is the longest article in the Constitution.

Article 2

Executive Branch This article outlines presidential and vice-presidential duties, terms of office, succession, impeachment, oath of office, and specific executive powers.

Article 3

Judicial Branch The judicial powers of the United States, the Supreme Court and other courts, and judges are discussed in this article. It also defines treason.

Article 4

States and the Union This article outlines how the states are to fit in with the plan of federal government. It sets requirements for new states and requirements of the federal government in respect to states.

Article 5

Amendments How to amend the Constitution is outlined in this article.

Article 6

United States Constitution Supreme This important part of the Constitution makes it clear that the federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

Article 7

Ratifying Procedure This article explains how the Constitution was ratified.

Amendments

The first ten amendments were adopted in 1791, and are known as the Bill of Rights. A summary of each amendment follows:

2. Right to bear arms; refers to state militias.
3. Housing of soldiers.
4. No unreasonable search or arrest.
5. No person tried without grand jury indictment, or to be punished twice for same offense. Prohibits being a witness against yourself, and guarantees due process of law.
6. Rights of accused in criminal cases.
7. Trial by jury.
8. No excessive bail or cruel punishment.
9. People retain rights not listed in the Constitution.

10. Power not given to the federal government is given to the people or states.
(Very important for state government.)

11. 1795 - Individual cannot sue a state in federal courts.
12. 1804 - Repeals part of Article 2, Section 1 of the Constitution. Electoral College must cast separate ballots for President and Vice-President. In 1800 there was difficulty when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received the same amount of votes in the Electoral College, even though the electors meant Burr's votes to be for the position of Vice-President. The election had to go to the House of Representatives where Jefferson won, thanks to the support of Alexander Hamilton. This helps explain why Hamilton and Burr would later have a duel in which Hamilton would be killed.
13. 1865 - Abolished slavery.
14. 1868 - All persons born or naturalized in the United States enjoy full rights. This was done to protect the rights of freed slaves and minorities after the Civil War, but it applies equally to all Americans. This amendment also made certain rules concerning the southern states after the Civil War.
15. 1870 - States cannot prevent a person from voting because of race, creed, or color.
16. 1913 - Income tax amendment.
17. 1913 - Provides for popular election of United States senators. Repeals part of Article 1, Section 3. In the past, senators were elected by state legislatures.

SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION (continued)

18. 1919 - Prohibition. No alcoholic beverages to be bought or sold in the United States.

19. 1920 - Woman suffrage. Some states had already given women the right to vote in some elections. This amendment gives all women who are U.S. citizens the right to vote in all elections.

20. 1933 - Changed the date the President takes office from March 4 to January 20 (4-year term). Also changed the start of Congress to January 3 and ended old second session. (End of Lame Duck Congress.)

21. 1933 - Repealed prohibition. Eighteenth Amendment void. The only amendment to repeal another amendment.

22. 1951 - No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice.

23. 1961 - Gave residents of Washington, D.C. the right to vote in presidential elections.

24. 1964 - Anti-poll tax amendment. Forbids taxing voters before they may vote in national elections.

25. 1967 - Established the process by which an ailing President may pass the duties of office to the Vice-President, and for the filling of the V.P.'s office, when vacant.

If the President notifies Congress of being unable to serve, the Vice-President becomes President until the President once again feels able to serve. (If, in the judgment of the majority of the Cabinet and the Vice-President, the President is not able to serve, the Vice-President will become President until the President can serve. Prolonged disputes over this amendment are settled by Congress.)

Any vacancy in the Vice-Presidency is filled by an appointment made by the President, with approval by a majority of both houses of Congress.

In 1973, we saw the first use of the Twenty-fifth Amendment. Vice-President Spiro Agnew became the second Vice-President ever to resign. President Richard Nixon proposed Gerald Ford as Vice-President, and he was approved by both houses of Congress.

26. 1971 - Eighteen year-olds are allowed to vote in federal and state elections.

QUESTIONS

1. Which amendment repealed another amendment?

2. Which part of the Constitution tells how to amend the Constitution?

3. In which part of the Constitution would you find out about the:

executive branch? _____

legislative branch? _____

judicial branch? _____

4. Where would you look to find the goals of the Constitution?

5. The Constitution has a Preamble, _____ original articles, and _____ amendments.

6. The First Amendment was passed in _____, and the last was passed in _____.

7. Where would you find information concerning the states and their relationship with the federal government?

8. Where would you look to find how the Constitution was adopted?

9. Which article of the Constitution makes it clear that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land?

10. Which amendment gives 18 year-old women the right to vote?

11. Which amendment established rules to fill vacancies in the Vice-Presidency?

12. Which amendments are called the Bill of Rights?

13. Which amendment limits the number of presiden-

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (Part Two)

The Senate

The Senate of the United States is discussed in Article 1, Section 3 of the Constitution.

The Senate has one hundred members; two from each of the fifty states. If you remember the dispute between the small states and the large states at the Constitutional Convention, you will understand how the Senate was designed to favor small states. Every state, regardless of size, has two members.

Of the one hundred senators, one-third are elected every two years for six-year terms. Terms are staggered this way so that only one-third of the Senate goes out of office at any one time. This assures us that the Senate will have experienced members at all times. Each one-third of the Senate is called a class. All senators serve six-year terms.

CHART OF ELECTION			U.S. SENATE
class	have served	years to serve	comments
1	0	6	just elected
2	2	4	elected 2 years ago
3	4	2	elected 4 years ago
	6	0	were just up for re-election and were re-elected or replaced by class 1

Senators may be re-elected for an unlimited number of terms. This is not uncommon; many have had long careers.

Qualifications

A senator must be at least thirty years old, a United States citizen for at least nine years, and must live in the state he/she represents in the Senate.

Vacancies

If a Senate vacancy occurs, the governor of the state affected makes a temporary appointment until the next election. This appointment is a very important duty for the governor.

Officers of the Senate

The Vice-President of the United States is president of the Senate. This is established by the Constitution. Since the Vice-President is the second highest official

which the two branches are drawn closer.

Although the Vice-President is the presiding officer of the Senate, this official cannot debate or vote except in the case of a tie. The Senate also elects one of its own members to be president pro tempore. The president pro tempore serves in the absence of the Vice-President. There are also Senate majority and minority leaders.

Senate Duties

The Senate passes bills (a term for proposed laws) it hopes will become laws according to a plan you will read about shortly. According to this plan, the House of Representatives must also pass the bill before it is sent to the President for approval.

The Senate of the United States also has the important job of approving treaties made by the President. It also approves the selection of certain federal officers by the President. The Senate is the jury in cases of impeachment. If a President is tried for impeachment, the chief justice of the Supreme Court presides over the trial. The Senate has sat in fifteen impeachment cases. The earliest was in 1799 and the latest in 1989.

Electing Senators

The Seventeenth Amendment changed the way we elect senators. If you look at Article 1, Section 3 of the Constitution, you will see that state legislatures originally had the power to elect senators. A look at the Seventeenth Amendment will show that the people of the states now have that power.

The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is discussed in Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution.

The House of Representatives has 435 members from the various states. This number is fixed by law. Each state is given its share of the 435 according to population. Going back to the Constitutional Convention we can see that this house of Congress favored the large states in their dispute with the small states, since large states receive more members.

Each state has at least one representative and the largest state has more than fifty. Alaska has but one representative, as do several other states. Voters elect their representative from their state district. Senators are not elected by district, since they represent the entire state. See the state fact sheet on page 62 of this

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (Part Two, continued)

All members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years, for two-year terms. They are elected at the general election held in their states in November of even-numbered years. They take office on January 3 of the odd-numbered years. Representatives may be elected an unlimited number of times.

The House and Congress' Number
Congress gets a new number each time the House of Representatives starts a new term. Therefore, every two years we have a new Congress. For example, the House that began its term in 1991 was the 102nd Congress. The House that began its term in 1993 was the 103rd, etc.

Qualifications

A representative must be at least twenty-five years of age, a U.S. citizen for at least seven years, and an inhabitant of the state he/she represents. A vacancy in the office of a representative is filled by a special election called by the governor of the state affected.

QUESTIONS

Senate/House Comparison

Answer: Senate, House, both or neither

1. Approves or rejects treaties. _____
2. Starts all revenue bills. _____
3. Passes bills they hope will become laws. _____
4. Has 100 members. _____
5. Designed to favor small states. _____
6. Has 435 members. _____
7. Are elected by the people of the entire state. _____
8. Has speaker for chief officer. _____
9. Approve nominations made by the President. _____
10. Has the Vice-President of the United States as chief officer. _____
11. Sole power of impeachment. _____
12. Decides the case in impeachment. _____
13. Elected every two years. _____
14. Meet in the Capitol Building. _____
15. Has vacancies filled by appointment of the governor. _____
16. Discussed in Article 1, Section 3. _____

House Officers

The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the speaker of the House, elected by the majority party. Texas Democrat Sam Rayburn was elected to the office of speaker ten times. Before his death in 1961, he served as speaker during the terms of Presidents Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, and John Kennedy. There is also a House minority and House majority leader elected from the minority and majority parties.

House Duties

The House passes bills it hopes will become laws. The Senate must pass the same bill before it is sent to the President for final approval. All bills for revenue must start in the House. The House has sole power of impeachment against any federal officer. After the House brings charges of impeachment, the Senate decides the case. The House has the important duty of selecting a President if no candidate has a majority in the Electoral College.

Women In Government

Many women representatives and senators have distinguished themselves in the service of their government. At the present time, there are a number of women serving in Congress and at all levels of govern-

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (Part Two, continued)

Specifics about the Senate

1. How many senators are there? _____
2. How many from each state? _____
3. How long is a Senate term? _____
4. How many, fraction and approximate number, are elected every two years? _____
5. What are the qualifications for a senator? _____

6. Name four duties of the Senate. _____

7. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate? _____

8. Each third of the Senate is called a: _____
9. Name two other officers of the Senate besides question 7 above. _____

True or false?

1. Senators must be men. _____
2. The governor fills a temporary vacancy in the office of senator. _____
3. The make-up of the Senate favors the large states. _____
4. The Sixteenth Amendment changed the way we select a senator. _____
5. A senator may be re-elected an unlimited number of times. _____

Projects

1. The late President Kennedy's Book *Profiles in Courage* will tell you something about the famous senators. Read about one of them in this book and report to class.
2. Prepare a wall chart explaining the one-third Senate selection plan and add the reasons for the plan.
3. Write a brief report on the two senators from your state.

4. Write a brief report on the present speaker of the

Specifics about the House

1. What are the qualifications for a representative? _____

2. In which article and section number of the Constitution will you find information about the House? _____

3. Who is the speaker of the House of Representatives? _____
4. How many representatives are there? _____
5. How many representatives does your state have? _____
6. Name two other officers of the House besides question 3 above. _____

7. What is the present number of Congress? _____

8. What happens if there is a vacancy in the House? _____

True or false?

1. All representatives are men. _____
2. Representatives serve two-year terms. _____
3. Each state must have at least four representatives. _____
4. Representatives take office on January 1. _____
5. The House has nothing to do with impeachment. _____
6. Under certain conditions the House selects the President of the United States. _____
7. The Vice-President is a valuable link between the executive branch and the legislative branch. _____
8. Representatives may be re-elected for an unlimited number of terms. _____
9. Senators are elected from the state as a whole, representatives are elected from districts in the state. _____
10. The number of Congress changes every six years. _____
11. All revenue bills must start in the House. _____

LAWMAKING PROCESS

"Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States..."

-United States Constitution

Powers to make laws are given to the Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. A description of these powers can be found in Article 1 of the Constitution.

In both houses of Congress, no business can be transacted without a quorum. A quorum in each house is a majority of its members. A majority is one-half plus one.

Bills (a term for proposed laws) may be started in either house of Congress, however, bills for revenue must begin in the House of Representatives. (See Article 1, Section 7.) After a bill is introduced, it is given a number and usually referred to a special committee.

There are sixteen Senate committees and twenty-two House committees.

In a committee, detailed studies are made of the bill and hearings may be held. A committee may amend, re-write, recommend passage, or ignore a bill. It is possible to pass some bills without committee approval, but this seldom happens. Some people feel that these committees are too powerful and that they may keep members of Congress from considering certain laws. Committees are necessary, however, and rules controlling their behavior and power are determined by Congress.

Ten to fifteen thousand bills are introduced during a session of Congress. Four out of five of these bills have little or no chance of being passed into law. Bills that seem unimportant to the committees are ignored. About one out of five bills is taken seriously and public hearings on the bill may be held. After the committee finishes with a bill, it is reported to the house favorably or unfavorably. The entire house then votes on the bill.

The bills that come from committees are put on a calendar and voted on according to a schedule. Changes to the bill may be made, and then the final vote is taken. The bill is sent to the other house of Congress if the vote is favorable.

In the other house of Congress the same type of procedure is followed. If the other house passes the bill, but with changes, a joint committee from both houses is set up to work out a compromise bill.

After the bill has passed both houses it is sent to the President who may either sign or veto it. This particu-

If the President does not sign the bill, but vetoes it, the two houses of Congress may try to override the President's veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. Very few bills are passed this way.

If the President does not act at all, the bill becomes a law automatically in ten days, providing Congress is still in session. If Congress adjourns before the ten day period is up and the President does not act on the bill, it is automatically vetoed. This is called a pocket veto.

After Congress (legislative branch) has passed a bill and the President (executive branch) has signed it into law, it is the President's duty to enforce the law. The courts (judicial branch) then interpret it and administer justice under it, and the Supreme Court (judicial branch) may rule whether or not the law is constitutional.

Lobbies

Our lawmakers in Congress feel the effect of political action committees (PACs), special interest groups and lobbies. PACs and special interest groups are groups of individuals interested in certain goals. Lobbies are the active parts of these groups that seek to influence our legislators. Lobbies are controlled by law and most operate legally. Some even provide helpful service to legislators by informing them how certain groups feel about important issues. However, a legislator must be careful that these lobbies do not exert too much influence over him/her, and that views of other Americans are not overlooked. It is the right and duty of organized groups to let their legislators know of their opinions on legislative matters, but it is important that these groups are kept within proper bounds.



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive branch of government is discussed in Article 2 of the Constitution.

The main duty of the executive branch is to administer and enforce laws. The most important official in this branch is the President. The President and the Vice-President are the only national officers of the government elected by votes of the entire United States. The President is thought of as being the representative of all the people.

The President assumes the duties of office on the twentieth day of January following the election, and serves for four years. The President may be re-elected only once, since the Twenty-second Amendment sets a limit of two terms for any President.

A candidate for the office of President is nominated at a party convention the summer before the election. A party convention is a meeting of delegates and party officials for the purpose of nominating candidates and carrying out other party business.

After a candidate has been nominated for President by the party, a campaign begins. This campaign is an organized attempt to be elected in the November election. The major candidates are those nominated by the Democratic and Republican Parties. Campaigns get underway in late summer and last until the November election.

A President or Vice-President must be a natural born citizen, a minimum of thirty-five years old, and a resident of the United States for at least fourteen years.

Oath of Office.

With the words of this simple oath the President takes the most important political position in the world:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The entire section of the Constitution that tells about the powers of the President contains only 320 words, but the wording is designed so that the office gets a maximum of necessary powers with necessary safeguards for the people.

Duties

may be assigned duties by the President, and in recent years Presidents have given considerable authority and responsibility to their Vice-Presidents. This is one way the President can ease the burdens of the office. The Vice-President is also the president of the Senate and provides the President with a valuable link to the Congress.

Vacancy

If the Presidency becomes vacant, the Vice-President becomes President. Next in order of succession is the speaker of the House, then president pro tempore of the Senate, then members of the Cabinet, starting with the secretary of state.

In 1973, the office of Vice-President became vacant when Vice-President Spiro Agnew resigned, as the result of a scandal. President Richard Nixon first made use of the Twenty-fifth Amendment when he nominated Gerald Ford, House minority leader, as the new Vice-President. Congress approved the nomination. (For more about the Twenty-fifth Amendment, see page 11.)

Before 1974, the only way the office of the President had become vacant was through death. However, in 1974, when President Nixon was found to be involved in the Watergate cover-up, he became the first President to resign. Vice-President Ford became the thirty-eighth President of the United States.

In general, the duties of the President can be divided into five classes:

1. Foreign Affairs

The President makes treaties with Senate approval, nominates ambassadors and other foreign service officials, and receives foreign representatives. The President is in charge of all of our foreign affairs. Much of the work in this area is done through one of the Cabinet officials, the secretary of state.

2. Domestic Administration

The President is commander in chief of the armed forces, including state militias. Since the President appoints many domestic officials and prepares the budget of the nation for Congressional approval, the office has many domestic powers.

3. Legislation

The President may call both houses of Congress into special session. The President may recommend measures to Congress, and the President may veto bills from Congress. The President informs Congress of



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FACT SHEET

Main Body	Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives
Membership	<u>Senate</u> : 100 <u>House of Representatives</u> : 435
Terms	<u>Senate</u> : six years <u>House of Representatives</u> : two years
Requirements	<u>Senate</u> : thirty years old, a citizen for nine years, live in the state represented. <u>House of Representatives</u> : twenty-five years old, citizen for seven years, live in state represented.
Officers	<u>Senate</u> : president of the Senate (Vice-President of the United States), president pro tempore, majority leader, minority leader. <u>House of Representatives</u> : speaker of the House, majority leader, minority leader.
Meeting Place	Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.
Duties	Main duty of the legislative branch is to make laws. <u>Senate</u> : pass bills, decide guilt of impeached federal officers, approve presidential appointments, approve treaties. <u>House of Representatives</u> : pass bills, charge federal officers in impeachment cases, select President when no candidate has a majority in the Electoral College, start all revenue bills. <u>Joint Duties</u> : raise, borrow, and coin money; defense powers; control immigration; copyrights; patents; control commerce; govern Washington, D.C.; investigate executive branch. <u>Forbidden Powers</u> : no ex post facto laws, cannot suspend habeas corpus, no tax on exports, no title of nobility, no bill of attainder, no midterm pay raise.

Article Number
In Constitution

Article 1

CONGRESS AND THE STATES

"This great principle is, that the Constitution and the laws . . . are supreme; that they control the Constitution and the laws of the respective states, and cannot be controlled by them."

—John Marshall

The Constitution has something to say about how the states should act toward each other and toward the federal government. For example, in Article 4 there is the "full faith and credit" clause. Under this clause every state must accept the statutes, records, and decisions of all other states. In criminal cases, a criminal found in a different state must be returned to the state where the crime was committed, by a process called extradition. Because each state must accept the statutes of another state, we sometimes find people crossing state lines for court decisions when it works to their advantage, as in some marriages and divorces.

Each state must treat the citizens of other states the same as it treats its own citizens. There cannot be special laws for those who are from other states. This directive is given in Article 4, Section 2.

The federal government in Washington, D.C. must guarantee all states a republican form of government and must guarantee to protect them from invasion. Also, a state may call for federal assistance to put down domestic violence.

The Constitution specifies duties that may only be performed by the federal government. For example, Article 1, Section 10 states, among other things, that the states cannot coin money, make treaties, grant titles of nobility, pass ex post facto laws, or impair obligation of contracts. In Article 1, Section 8 are the powers of Congress, showing that the states cannot use any of these powers.

However, anything not forbidden by the Constitution or given to the federal government may be done by the states through their state constitutions. States make laws about education, traffic, doctors, state lands, local government, criminals, state taxes, recreation, intrastate commerce, and many other areas. This idea is further strengthened by the Tenth Amendment which states: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

There are some things that state and federal government both have power over. For example, both have power to tax, to borrow, to charter banks, to establish

Each state has a government much like the United States government. Each state has three branches of government with duties similar to the duties of the three branches of the federal government. Some exceptions would be foreign affairs, postal affairs, and defense, which are only the duties of the federal government.

State constitutions are much more detailed than the United States Constitution. For example, one state constitution is so detailed that it provides for the teaching of home economics in the high schools. The United States Constitution leaves most of the details to Congress, but most states try to include all their details in writing. Because of this, state constitutions often get far behind the times with many in serious need of revision.

QUESTIONS

True or false?

1. Under the "full faith and credit" clause, states do not have to accept the statutes of other states.

2. Each state must treat the citizens of other states the same as it treats its own citizens.

3. State government can do whatever the federal government can do.

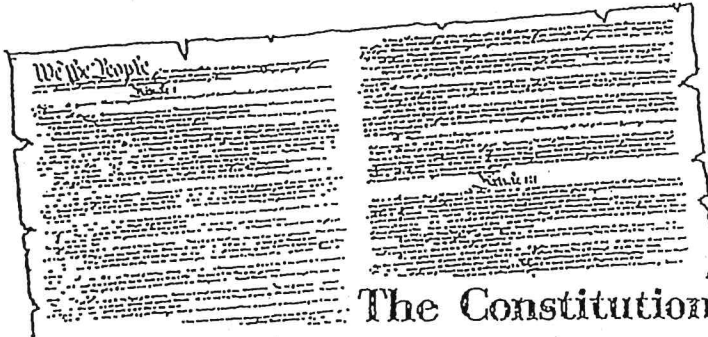
4. States may coin money, but they may not pass ex post facto laws.

5. States may not make treaties.

6. States make laws about local government.

7. Both state and federal government can establish courts.

8. The federal government must guarantee a republican form of government to the states.



HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND STATES DIVIDE POWERS

The Constitution Says . . .



Certain Powers Belong to the Federal Government - Such As:

- ★ REGULATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE
- ★ CONDUCT FOREIGN AFFAIRS
- ★ COIN AND ISSUE MONEY
- ★ ESTABLISH POST OFFICES
- ★ MAKE WAR AND PEACE
- ★ MAINTAIN ARMED FORCES
- ★ ADMIT NEW STATES AND GOVERN TERRITORIES
- ★ PUNISH CRIMES AGAINST THE U.S.
- ★ GRANT PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS
- ★ MAKE UNIFORM LAWS ON NATURALIZATION AND BANKRUPTCY



Certain Powers Belong to State Governments (Mainly comes from an interpretation of the reserved powers.)

- ★ AUTHORIZE ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
- ★ ESTABLISH AND SUPERVISE SCHOOLS
- ★ PROVIDE FOR STATE MILITIA
- ★ REGULATE COMMERCE WITHIN THE STATE
- ★ CHARTER CORPORATIONS
- ★ REGULATE LABOR, INDUSTRY, AND BUSINESS WITHIN THE STATE
- ★ ALL OTHER POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED TO THE STATES

Certain Powers are Shared by Both Governments



TAX...ESTABLISH COURTS...PROMOTE AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY...BORROW...CHARTER BANKS...PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH...PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC WELFARE...

Certain Powers are Prohibited to Both Governments



THE PERSONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, AS LISTED IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS (FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION) AND IN STATE CONSTITUTIONS, CANNOT BE REDUCED OR DESTROYED BY THE FEDERAL OR THE STATE GOVERNMENTS. ALSO, CERTAIN SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS IN THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF, SUCH AS NO TITLE OF NOBILITY, NO EX POST FACTO LAWS, NO DUTY

OTHER DUTIES OF CONGRESS (continued)

QUESTIONS

True or false?

1. Coining and printing money are the responsibilities of the Treasury Department.
2. An ex post facto law is a law that makes an act illegal after the act has been committed.
3. Only federal officials may have titles of nobility.
4. Congress cannot tax goods being exported from a state, even if the goods are going to a foreign country.
5. A writ of habeas corpus is an order to a jailer to bring a prisoner before a court or to set free the prisoner.
6. A state can tax commerce between two states.

7. The Senate and the House are prohibited from adjourning without the consent of the other.

Elastic, enumerated, or denied? Identify each of the following as an elastic, enumerated, or denied power of Congress.

1. Lay taxes.
2. Declare war.
3. Regulate air travel.
4. Provide for the punishment of counterfeiters.
5. Grant patents and copyrights.
6. Regulate satellite communications.
7. Grant titles of nobility.
8. Establish post offices.
9. Pass ex post facto laws.

Define

1. counterfeiters:
2. copyright:
3. capital:
4. capital:

5. elastic:

6. impeachment:

7. coin:

8. commerce:

Review, fill in the blanks

1. After a bill has passed the two houses of _____, it is sent to the _____.
2. After a law is passed, if it is in conflict with the Constitution it can be made void by the _____.
3. Revenue bills must begin in the _____.
4. The _____ starts impeachment proceedings and the official is tried by the _____. If the President of the U.S. is tried, the _____ presides.
5. The _____ has been used by Congress in writing laws about things not directly mentioned in the Constitution.
6. Congress' power can be roughly divided into three groups:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Pages About one hundred boys and girls are employed as pages by the Senate and the House of Representatives to act as messengers for members. The history of pages is recorded during the very first session of Congress in 1789. Although adult males were the first pages, in 1829 the program changed to the hiring of young boys. In 1971, the first female page was hired. Today, all pages must be a junior in high school, at least sixteen years of age, a United States citizen, and carry a "B" average in school. They are appointed by representatives and senators from their home districts.

Pages receive a monthly salary while living in Washington, D.C. They must attend the Page School which meets every week day at 6:45 a.m. for approximately three hours in the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress.

Many pages have returned to Congress after graduation as representatives, senators, secretaries, clerks, floor assistants, sergeants at arms, or one of the many

OTHER DUTIES OF CONGRESS AND THINGS CONGRESS CANNOT DO

The material discussed on this page concerns Article 1, Sections 8 and 9 of the Constitution, and various amendments. (Also, see the chart on page 22.)

The Senate and House of Representatives have a number of duties besides making laws, and besides the ones listed previously. (Impeachment, appointment approval.)

Eighteen powers are given to Congress by the Constitution. These powers can be roughly classified into three groups:

Money Congress' greatest power lies in the fact that it holds the nation's purse strings. Congress has the power to raise, borrow, and coin money, and also set the value of money. Raising money is achieved by collecting taxes and borrowing through the sale of government bonds. Coining money is the task of the Treasury Department.

Defense Powers relating to defense include powers for raising and supporting armed forces. Only Congress has the power to declare war.

Miscellaneous Congress regulates immigration and issues copyrights to protect the creations of writers and composers. Congress also governs commerce between states, and between the United States and foreign countries. If you remember some of the commerce difficulties under the Articles of Confederation you know why Congress has these commerce powers.

Congress also governs the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.). It does so to insure that the capital of the United States will be run in the best interests of all Americans.

Elastic Clause

The most all-inclusive power granted by the Constitution to Congress is found in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. After spelling out the duties of Congress, the authors realized that situations may arise that are not covered under the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, a clause, called the elastic clause, states that Congress shall "make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

Briefly, this means that Congress has the power to make all laws necessary to carry out the spirit of the

been used to cover a number of areas and situations never dreamed of by the members of the Constitutional Convention. Powers that are actually expressed in the Constitution are called expressed or enumerated powers. Powers that are not actually expressed but believed to be a power of the Congress are called implied powers. (The power to declare war is an expressed power. The power to regulate TV stations is an implied power.)

Things Congress Cannot Do

Besides things Congress can do, the Constitution lists a few things Congress cannot do. (See Article 1, Section 9, various amendments, and especially the Bill of Rights, for the exact prohibitions in the Constitution.)

For instance, Congress cannot pass a law that turns an act into a crime after the act was committed. This type of law is called an ex post facto law. An example would be a woman who receives a ticket for parking on Main Street on Monday, when there is no law against it. When she arrives in court later in the week she finds that such a law was passed on Tuesday, and she is being punished for parking on Monday. Obviously, this would not be fair. This type of law was used by unjust kings to trap their enemies.

No person holding a federal office is permitted to accept a title of nobility, such as duke, earl, etc., from a foreign country. No member of Congress may accept a present from a foreigner without Congress' consent.

Congress cannot suspend the writ of habeas corpus except under special circumstances. Habeas corpus is a Latin term meaning "you shall have the body." It is an order to a jailer to bring a prisoner to court or to set free the prisoner. Without habeas corpus, prisoners could be detained almost permanently without a trial. Congress is also not permitted to pass a bill of attainder. A bill of attainder is an act passed by a legislature to punish a person or group without a trial.

Congress cannot tax any goods exported from any state, whether the goods are going to another state or to a foreign country. This provision for no export taxes comes from weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation. Under the Articles, states had been taxing each other harmfully and commerce was at a standstill. States are also prohibited from taxing commerce.

Neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives may adjourn or move to another location without the consent of the other house. These denials of power came about either as a result of the misuses of power under the Articles of Confederation or under British rule.

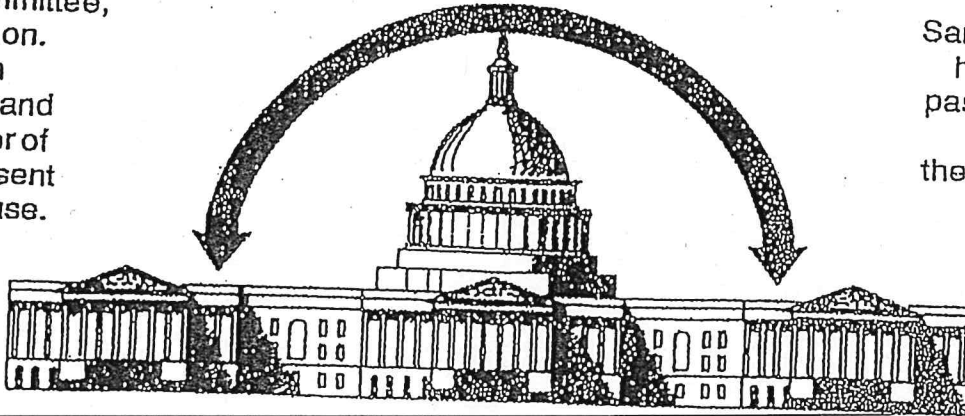
Since the passage of the Twenty-seventh Amendment in 1992, Congress is also prohibited from voting itself a

THE LAWMAKING PROCESS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

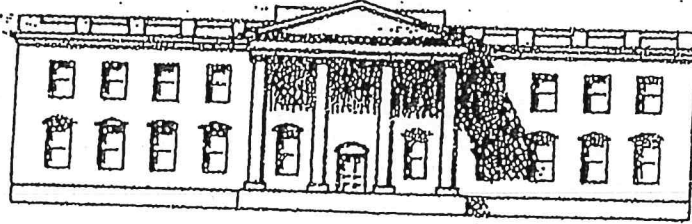
Bill is introduced,
sent to committee,
then voted on.
If passed in
committee and
then on floor of
house, it is sent
to other house.

Same process
here; if bill is
passed here it
is sent to
the President.



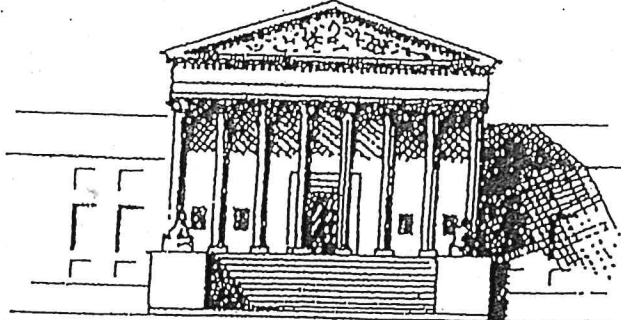
EXECUTIVE BRANCH THE PRESIDENT

The President may
sign the bill and it
will be a law, or
veto it. If there is
a veto, Congress
may try to pass it
over the veto by a
two-thirds vote.



JUDICIAL BRANCH THE SUPREME COURT AND OTHER COURTS

The courts see that
justice is administered
under the law.
The Supreme Court
may declare
laws unconstitutional.



LAWMAKING PROCESS (continued)

Member of Congress: Typical Day

A member of Congress may have a typical day something like this:

- 7:00 a.m. Breakfast with the family, the only time they will see each other until late that evening.
- 8:00 a.m. Trip to the office to go over mail with an assistant. The mail may be heavy if a critical issue is pending.
- 10:15 a.m. Meet with party members who are considering action on a bill that will come before Congress.
- 10:30 a.m. House Ethics Committee meeting. This committee, which is his/her most important committee assignment, may be discussing new allegations of concern to Congress. Both senators and representatives may have more than one committee assignment.
- 11:00 a.m. A party caucus (meeting) takes place.
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch with other members from their home state. Congressional business is discussed.
- 1:30 p.m. On the way to the House floor he/she is stopped by the majority leader for a brief discussion of important bills.
- 1:40 p.m. He/she remains on the floor for the entire afternoon House of Representatives session.
- 3:30 p.m. Short conference with other lawmakers concerning a defense bill.
- 3:45 p.m. Lobbyist John Jones comes to the office seeking aid favorable to the lobbyist's organization.
- 5:00 p.m. A reporter calls for an interview concerning the House Ethics Committee.
- 7:00 p.m. Home for supper. After supper he/she reads home town newspapers and works on a speech to be delivered the next day.

The day, now over twelve hours long, has been busy and important.

QUESTIONS

1. In Congress, where are bills sent for consideration?

2. What is the President's role in lawmaking?

3. What is a pocket veto?

4. Where must revenue bills begin?

True or false?

1. The Congress vetoes laws.

2. The Supreme Court helps in making laws.

3. All bills start in the House of Representatives.

4. Revenue bills start in the Senate.

5. A three-fourth vote is necessary for Congress to override a President's veto.

6. The President can declare laws unconstitutional.

7. After ten days, a bill passed by Congress automatically becomes a law if the President does not act.

8. Pocket vetoes are vetoed bills that do not reach the President.

Answer: executive, legislative, or judicial branch

1. Makes the country's laws.

2. Enforces the country's laws.

3. Tries cases under the laws.

4. Is the court system of the country.

5. Has two houses.

6. Has the President for the head of its branch.

7. Has the Supreme Court as its chief body.

8. Not elected.

9. Uses pocket veto.

10. Uses joint committees.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH (continued)

through the "State of the Union" message at each session of Congress. And, as political leader of the party in power, the President has much informal power over legislation.

4. Appointment

The President appoints a great number of officials in the executive and judicial branches. Some of these appointments include judges, Cabinet members, advisors, department heads, etc. Many of these appointments must be approved by the Senate.

5. Judicial Functions

The President may grant pardons and reprieves for federal offenses. An example of this was President Gerald Ford granting Richard Nixon a pardon for all federal crimes that he may have committed while serving as President.

Electoral College

~~As you learned earlier, the President and Vice-President are elected by the Electoral College. The College is a group of individuals from each state appointed by the state legislatures. Originally these individuals were to select the President and Vice-President. However, over the years, this group has lost much of its original power. Today the Electoral College members are under obligation, in most cases, to vote for the presidential candidate who received the most popular votes in each state. The number of votes each state has in the Electoral College is determined by the total number of senators and representatives the state has in Congress. A majority is necessary in the College to select a President. If no candidate receives a majority the election goes to the House of Representatives, where each state has one vote.~~

All of each state's electoral votes go to the candidate who received the majority of popular votes in that state, regardless if the candidate won the popular vote by one vote or a million votes. This could result in a candidate receiving a majority of the electoral vote without receiving a majority of the nation's popular vote.

Many people feel we should drop our Electoral College and elect our President and Vice-President by direct popular vote.

The Cabinet

"... he (the President) may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices..."

The Constitution

This short quote above from Article 2, Section 2 is the closest mention the Constitution makes concerning

these "executive departments" became known as members of the President's Cabinet. This group of presidential advisors now has fourteen members, but President George Washington's first Cabinet had only three departments - State, War, and Treasury. Through the actions of succeeding Presidents, Cabinet officials were added to meet changing needs.

Here is a brief description of each department's work, the Cabinet member's title, and the year the department was established.

The Department of State

The Secretary of State This department is charged with foreign affairs, including participation in the United Nations, issuing passports, and running our foreign embassies. (1789)

The Department of the Treasury

The Secretary of the Treasury This department manages our nation's finances, is responsible for coining and printing of money, enforces monetary laws, and runs the Secret Service. (1789)

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior This department is charged with all natural resources of the nation: scenic and historical regions, the National Parks System, Indian affairs, dams and water power. (1849)

The Department of Agriculture

The Secretary of Agriculture This department conducts educational and research plans aimed at aiding agriculture. It also promotes legislation to help farmers and aids them with their problems. (1862)

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General This department enforces laws of the United States in federal courts, conducts suits in which the United States is concerned, and is chief legal officer of the federal government. This individual conducts investigations and suits concerning monopolies, anti-trust laws, and organized crime. (1870)

The Department of Labor

The Secretary of Labor This department aids wage earners, enforces labor standards and laws, runs employment bureaus, mediates strikes and suggests legislation. (1913)

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce This department promotes all phases of commerce, industry, and business. (1913)

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense All provisions for the defense of the United States are carried out in this department, including the operation of the armed forces. (1849) (Originated in 1799 as the War Department)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH (continued)

The Department of Housing and Urban Development
The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
 This department seeks solutions to the many problems of urban life. Its addition is an acknowledgment of the growing needs of urban living. (1965)

The Department of Transportation
The Secretary of Transportation Transportation has become a vital problem for a complex society like ours. All methods and use of transportation come under its jurisdiction. The Coast Guard is a branch of this department in peacetime. (1966)

The Department of Energy
The Secretary of Energy This agency is charged with establishing an energy policy for the United States. It encourages conservation of fuel and electricity and researches new energy sources. (1977)

The Department of Education
The Secretary of Education This department manages all the federal education programs in the nation and oversees educational grants to the states. (1979)

The Department of Health and Human Services
The Secretary of Health and Human Services This department takes care of health matters and many programs that affect the quality of American citizens' lives. Agencies include: Public Health Service, Social Security, Food and Drug Administration; the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and many other programs affecting Americans of all ages. (1979)

The Department of Veterans Affairs
The Secretary of Veterans Affairs This Cabinet post is responsible for a broad range of problems faced by American veterans from the country's many wars and conflicts. (1989)

In general, the secretaries play a major role in advising the President in each of their areas. The secretaries are specialists in their field. The various Cabinet members play a vital role in shaping national policy.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the qualifications for President of the United States?
2. What are the names of the two major political parties?
3. What are the five major areas of presidential duties?

4. Who is commander in chief of the armed forces?

5. How long is the President's term? _____
 How many terms maximum? _____

6. What is the order of succession to the Presidency?

7. What is the main duty of the executive branch?

Define

1. militia: _____
2. succession: _____
3. reprieves: _____
4. pardons: _____
5. popular vote: _____
6. budget: _____
7. domestic: _____
8. legislation: _____
9. appointment: _____
10. judicial: _____

Project

Examine the newspapers for examples of difficult



EXECUTIVE BRANCH FACT SHEET

Main Officers	President and Vice-President of the United States
Qualifications	<p><u>President:</u> thirty-five years old, a natural born citizen, live in the United States fourteen years.</p> <p><u>Vice-President:</u> thirty-five years old, a natural born citizen, live in the United States fourteen years.</p>
Term of Office	<p><u>President:</u> four years, may be re-elected only once.</p> <p><u>Vice-President:</u> four years, may be re-elected only once.</p>
Duties	<p><u>President:</u> controls foreign affairs, domestic power, appoints many officials, grants pardons and reprieves, commander in chief of the armed forces, prepares budget of the nation, legislative leader of the party in power.</p> <p><u>Vice-President:</u> presides over the Senate of the United States, takes any other duties assigned by the President, succeed the office of President if the President is unable to complete his/her term.</p>
Advisors	<p><u>The Cabinet:</u> fourteen officials appointed by the President to aid in running our country.</p> <p>Department of State: foreign affairs</p> <p>Department of the Treasury: manages nation's finances; Secret Service</p> <p>Department of the Interior: conserve and develop natural resources</p> <p>Department of Agriculture: aids farmers</p> <p>Department of Justice: chief legal department</p> <p>Department of Labor: aids wage earners</p> <p>Department of Commerce: deals with business problems</p> <p>Department of Defense: provides defense for the country</p> <p>Department of Housing and Urban Development: urban problems</p> <p>Department of Transportation: all aspects of our domestic transportation; Coast Guard</p> <p>Department of Energy: energy matters</p> <p>Department of Education: promote educational opportunities</p> <p>Department of Health and Human Services: public health and economic security</p> <p>Department of Veterans Affairs: rehabilitation; war memorials</p>
Article Number in Constitution	Article 2

JUDICIAL REVIEW

"Laws are a dead letter without courts to expound their true meaning and operation." -Alexander Hamilton

Judicial review is the name given to the process by which the courts interpret the meaning of the Constitution and the laws passed under it. It is clear that the Constitution is the supreme law of our land and takes precedence over any law passed or any action taken by any state or federal official. But the Constitution is not a detailed legal code, and it is not always easy to see how the Constitution can be applied to particular cases. As conditions change, new interpretations may be placed on the Constitution; actions may be taken in areas which are not directly covered by the Constitution. Someone must have the authority to say exactly what the Constitution means and to decide if the government is acting within constitutional limits. Most historians agree that the delegates at the Constitutional Convention meant the courts to have the power of judicial review, even though they did not specify it in writing. Apparently they thought that the idea had

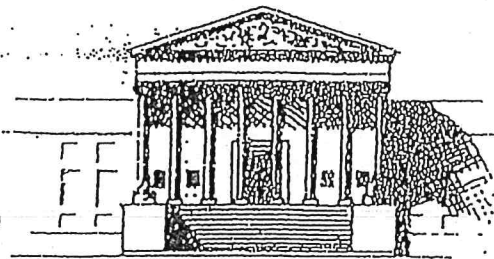
been conveyed adequately through the wording of Article 3, the judicial article, and Article 6, the "supreme law of the land" clause.

There had been some discussion of this question after the Constitutional Convention, but nothing was settled until 1803, when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the case of Marbury v. Madison. The court ruled that one section of a 1789 law was contrary to the Constitution and, therefore, was not a valid law. This case established the precedent for judicial review.

The Supreme Court's right to interpret the Constitution has been challenged, but has always been upheld. In a sense, all of our courts contribute to the interpretation of the Constitution through the rulings they hand down on various cases. But, the Supreme Court can, and often does, overturn the rulings of lower courts, and is the final authority on the meaning of the Constitution.

JUDICIAL BRANCH FACT SHEET

Main Courts	The Supreme Court, courts of appeals, and district courts.
Number of Courts	The Supreme Court: 1 Courts of appeals: 13 District courts: 95
Number of Judges	The Supreme Court: 9 Courts of appeals: 3 or more District courts: 1 or more
Terms	For life; may be removed only by impeachment.
Duties	Main duty of the judicial branch is to interpret laws and administer justice. Supreme Court: decide if laws are constitutional Courts of appeals: hear appeals from lower courts District courts: ordinary trial courts
Meeting Place	Supreme Court: Washington, D.C. Courts of appeals: various circuits District courts: various districts
Article Number in Constitution	Article 3



CHECKS AND BALANCES

The authors of the Constitution wanted to be sure that no person or group would seize power and control the American government. To insure that this would not happen, our United States government, under the Constitution, was divided into three parts: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Each of these three branches has a check on the powers of the others. These checks provide a system of balance in our government, and that is why we call the system checks and balances.

These are the most important checks and balances:

1. Executive branch has the power to check the legislative branch by vetoing laws.
2. Legislative branch may check the executive branch by passing laws over the veto by two-thirds vote in each house.
3. Judicial branch may check both the legislative and executive by declaring laws unconstitutional.

Obviously, this is not the whole system, but it is the main idea. Other checks and balances include:

Executive over the judicial branch The President appoints all federal judges.

Legislative over the executive branch The legislative branch must approve appointments that the President makes; the Senate must approve treaties that the President makes; and the legislative branch may investigate the executive branch.

Legislative over the judicial branch The legislative branch must approve the President's choice of judges to the judicial branch.

Legislative over the executive and judicial branch The legislative branch has impeachment powers over all federal officers.

Other Checks and Balances

There are other checks and balances in the American government besides those between branches of government. They include:

Senate and House of Representatives The Senate and House are able to check each other by rejecting bills passed by the other. The House has the added check of sole power to start revenue bills.

Checks on the people A President is not elected directly by the people; only one-third of the Senate is elected at one time; and judges are not elected by the people.

Federalism

Another check and balance is the theory of Federalism. This is a division of power between the federal government and the state government. In many ways this is a natural division of functions. Local affairs are handled by local governments; national affairs by the federal government.

The Constitution lists certain specific powers that belong to the federal government. These are called

to fulfill the purposes of the Constitution. Powers under this authority are called implied powers.

Since the Constitution does not list in detail the powers belonging to the states, there have been many conflicts over their respective powers. The Constitution does say that any powers not delegated by the Constitution to the federal government are reserved to the states or the people. These are called reserved powers.

QUESTIONS

1. Why is there a system of checks and balances?

True or false?

1. The judicial branch has no check on the other branches.
2. The Constitution says the states may have no powers.
3. The theory of Federalism is a division of power between the states and federal government.
4. There are checks on the people too.
5. The Supreme Court judges are appointed by Congress.
6. Once a Supreme Court judge is appointed, he/she may never be removed.
7. The President's veto is part of the system of checks and balances.
8. Reserved powers refers to the powers reserved to the states or the people.
9. Implied powers are the powers specifically listed in the Constitution.
10. The legislative branch has impeachment powers.

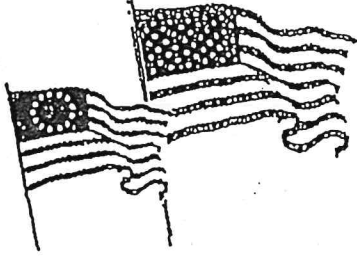
Define

1. rural: _____
2. treaties: _____
3. function: _____

Project

Make a wall chart showing the most important

THE UNITED STATES FLAG



On June 4, 1777, less than a year after the Declaration of Independence was signed, the Continental Congress adopted the stars and stripes as the flag of the United States. Original plans to provide a new star and a new stripe for each new state proved impractical and it was decided that only a new star would be added for each new state. Our flag today retains thirteen stripes in honor of the thirteen original colonies and fifty stars, one for each of our fifty states.

We look upon our flag as a symbol of union, freedom, and justice. Historically, the red of the flag stands for courage, the white for liberty, and the blue for loyalty. Since the number of stars show the growth of our nation, the flag is both an emblem and a history of our nation.

It is the American custom to fly the flag on national holidays and other patriotic occasions. When we pledge allegiance to our flag, it is not a pledge to any person or political party, but to the United States Constitution and its ideals.

When the flag passes in a parade, or during the ceremony of raising or lowering the flag, all persons present should face the flag and stand at attention.

The Pledge of Allegiance

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Honoring the Stars and Stripes

All people should treat their country's flag with respect. In America, we have adopted a certain set of standards. The most important are listed here. For a more complete list, consult your school library's encyclopedia.

1. The flag should be flown only from sunrise to sunset.
2. The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.
3. When displayed against the wall, the union should be on top and to the flag's own right, your left.

4. The flag may be used to cover a casket, but should not be lowered into the ground.
5. The flag should always be at the front of a procession.
6. When shown with other flags, the American flag should be in the center and highest.
7. Shown with flags of other nations, the American flag should not be flown higher than any other.
8. The flag should never be used as a cover or carrying device.
9. The flag should be displayed daily and especially on national holidays.
10. The flag should never be used for advertising.
11. Nothing should be attached to the flag.
12. The flag should not be bowed or lowered to any person or thing.
13. The flag should never touch the ground.
14. Worn-out flags should be burned rather than thrown in the trash.
15. On a speakers platform, the flag should be displayed at the right if it is on a staff or on the wall behind the speaker if it is hung flat.
16. Flags flown from fixed staffs are placed at half staff to indicate mourning. When raising the flag it should be first raised to the peak and then lowered to half staff; it is also raised to the peak before lowering.

QUESTIONS

1. What do the stars on the flag stand for?

2. What do the stripes on the flag stand for?

True or false?

1. A flag flown from a staff should be on the speaker's right.
2. The flag should be used in advertisements only if the products advertised are in good taste.
3. The flag should come at the end of a procession.
4. The flag should be raised only on holidays.
5. The flag can be displayed from public buildings.

CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION AND OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Our constitutional form of government can be changed without revolution or rebellion. The authors of the Constitution, revolutionaries themselves, felt there should be provisions for orderly change.

The amendment process is discussed in Article 5 of the Constitution. To make an amendment to the Constitution, the amendment must be proposed by either the states or Congress, and then ratified by the states.

There are two methods of proposing amendments to the Constitution:

1. Congress may propose amendments approved by a two-thirds majority in each house, or
2. the legislatures of two-thirds of the states may require Congress to summon a constitutional convention to consider amendments.

There are two ways of ratifying amendments:

1. an amendment is official when three-fourths of state legislatures approve it, or
2. when special conventions in three-fourths of the states approve it.

Every amendment except the Twenty-first was approved by using the first method of proposing and ratifying.

Miscellaneous Constitutional Information

In Article 4 of the Constitution, debts made under the Articles of Confederation were declared valid under the new government of the Constitution.

Article 6 of the Constitution lists no religious tests for government office. John F. Kennedy was the first Catholic to be elected to the Presidency, and there has never been a Jewish president. Article 6 requires that government officials take an oath supporting the Constitution.

Amendments to the United States Constitution may be adopted whenever the need arises. The Sixteenth Amendment was passed to allow income taxes after an earlier income tax law was found to be unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. This is not to say that the U.S. Constitution is changed without much thought and consideration. Since the adoption of the U.S. Constitution in the late 1700's, there have only been twenty-seven amendments. By comparison, Alabama has made 452 amendments to its state constitution.

Conclusion

The responsibility and importance of voters has increased with the growth of our country and our government. The only way to safeguard our rights and interests is to understand the Constitution, and become an interested voter. Though our government costs a great deal in money and effort, Americans have always been willing to work for effective, democratic government.

QUESTIONS

1. Describe the most common process used in amending the Constitution.

2. Does the Constitution outline religious qualifications for the President?

3. How many states does it take to ratify an amendment?

4. What was the Sixteenth Amendment?

5. How many amendments to the Constitution have been made?

6. Which article of the Constitution describes the amending process?

Define

1. convention: _____

2. affirmation: _____

3. oath: _____

4. revolution: _____



REVIEW QUESTIONS: FEDERAL UNIT

1. Why did the colonists revolt against England? _____

2. Briefly describe what the Declaration of Independence is. _____

3. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? _____

4. When and where was the Declaration of Independence signed? _____

5. What were the Articles of Confederation? _____

6. Briefly describe some of the problems our country experienced under the Articles of Confederation. _____

7. When did the Constitutional Convention meet? _____

8. Where did the Constitutional Convention meet? _____
9. What major problem had to be solved during the Constitutional Convention between the large states and the small states, and what was the solution? _____

10. How did Thomas Jefferson feel about the new Constitution? _____

11. What is the purpose of the Preamble to the Constitution? _____

12. How many articles does the Constitution have? _____

13. Which article gives you information about the President's role? _____

14. Which article tells how to amend the Constitution? _____

15. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution? _____
16. Explain what is meant by representative government: _____

17. Why are there staggered terms of office in the Senate? _____

18. Explain what happens if a senator cannot complete a term. _____

19. Who is the president of the Senate? _____
20. How many senators does each state have? _____
21. How many members in the total Senate? _____
22. How many times may a senator be re-elected? _____
23. How long is a senator's term of office? _____
24. How many representatives does each state have? _____
25. How many representatives in the total House? _____
26. How many representatives does your state have? _____
27. How long is a representative's term? _____
28. What are the qualifications to be a United States senator? _____

29. What are the qualifications to be a member of the House of Representatives? _____

30. Explain the lawmaking process of Congress. _____

31. Explain the process by which sessions of Congress are numbered. _____

32. List the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. _____

33. List the powers denied to Congress. _____

34. Explain what lobbies are. _____

35. What is the "full faith and credit" clause? _____

36. What is the executive branch responsible for? _____

37. Who are the two most important officials in the executive branch? _____

38. What are the qualifications to be President? _____

39. How long is the President's term of office? _____

President takes office?

[illegible]

53. How are federal judges selected? _____

54. How long do federal judges serve? _____

55. Explain what judicial review is and how it affects the Constitution. _____

56. How did judicial review develop? _____

57. Which court would rule on the constitutionality of a federal law? _____

58. What is the name of the chief official of the Supreme Court? _____

59. Describe the two ways an amendment may be proposed. _____

60. Describe the two ways an amendment may be ratified. _____

61. List the important checks and balances system that has been built into our government. _____

62. Explain what Federalism is. _____

63. What do the stars and stripes of our flag stand for? _____

Vocabulary

What do these terms refer to?

1. ratify _____
 2. amend _____
 3. lobby _____
 4. executive branch _____
 5. legislative branch _____
 6. judicial branch _____
 7. treaty _____
 8. veto _____
 9. committee _____
 10. checks and balances _____
-
11. Federalism _____
 12. Constitution _____
 13. unalienable rights _____
 14. compromise _____
 15. judicial review _____
 16. Bill of Rights _____
 17. commander in chief _____
 18. qualifications _____
 19. minority _____
 20. majority _____

Founding fathers

What are they famous for?

1. Patrick Henry: _____
2. Thomas Jefferson: _____
3. George Washington: _____
4. James Madison: _____
5. Benjamin Franklin: _____