

Review

Constitution

What is the Bill of Rights?

First ten amendments to the Constitution which guarantee personal freedoms.

Why were the Bill of Rights originally added to the Constitution?

**To ease the Anti-federalists
concerns about the power of
the Federal government by
guaranteeing personal
freedoms.**

What are some specific freedoms protected in the Bill of Rights?

First Amendment...

**speech, press, religion,
petition & assembly**

What are two aspects of our democratic heritage we got from the Puritans? (press for hints)

Mayflower Compact

And

Town Meetings

2nd Amendment

Right to Bear Arms

**What were the historical
circumstances that led to this?**

**Declaration of
Independence stated people
had the right to rebel
against a cruel
government, but they also
need the means (weapons)
to be able to rebel.**

**What allowed the British to
search houses without
warrants in the colonial era
(today's 4th Amendment)?**

writs of assistance

Voting rights amendments and...

**13th Amendment -
ended slavery**

**14th - equal rights for
blacks under the
Constitution**

What amendments affected the Presidency?

(Be aware of these, but not used

**12th - separate ballots for President and
V.P.**

**20th - exact times of entering and exiting
office.)**

Others...

22nd Presidential terms

**President can only serve
two terms**

25th Succession of the President

**allows the Vice President
the ability to take office
if the President is
disabled**

**What amendments have
influenced our
representative
government? (means
made us more
democratic)**

**Those that increased
those who could vote**

15th - black men

19th - women

26th - 18 to 21 year olds

**What other amendment
made America more
democratic – hint electing
members of Congress?**

**17th Amendment -
direct election of U.S.
Senators**

What is Federalism?

state and national

governments share power.

**What are the five workings
of our government we say
are part of the Unwritten
Constitution?**

Cabinet

Judicial Review

Lobbyists

Political Parties

Committee System

**Congress can check the
power of the President by...**

**impeachment removing the
President for breaking the law.**

**Congress can check the
power of the President by...**

**override a veto with a 2/3
majority vote.**

**Congress can check the
power of the President by...**

**The Senate must approve all
appointments
and
treaties.**

Congress has the power to stretch the meaning of the Constitution to “make all laws necessary and proper...”

This is called the

Elastic Clause

**The Federalist Papers were
written to get people to...**

support the Constitution

**A major problem with the
Articles of Confederation was...**

it was too weak

**An example of the
Articles of Confederation being
too weak was...**

**Congress did not have the power to
tax**

**or
regulate interstate
trade**

**Term that means the power is
divided between the states and
national government**

Federalism

What were the three key ideas of the Declaration of Independence?

**All people are created equal
(with certain inalienable rights)**

What were the three key ideas of the Declaration of Independence?

**Government gets its power from
the people**

(“the consent of the governed”)

What were the three key ideas of the Declaration of Independence?

**If the government denies people their
rights they have the right to
rebel
(or abolish the government)**

Which of the following were always directly elected by the people (always part of the Constitution)?

a. the President

b. members of the House of Representatives.

c. members of the Senate

d. Federal or Supreme Court judges

A major purpose of the Bill of Rights being added to the Constitution was to

- a. increase the power of the government**
- b. establish the office of the Presidency**
- c. guarantee personal liberties.**
- d. reduce taxes**

Ratification of the Constitution means...

- a. rejecting the document**
- b. accepting the document**
- c. writing the document**
- d. ignoring the document**

The Virginia House of Burgesses, the Mayflower Compact and New England town meeting are all important because they contributed to our...

- a. democratic heritage**
- b. economic development**
- c. established freedoms**
- d. encouraged immigration**

The Great Compromise...

- a. established three branches of government
- b. encouraged federalism
- c. established two houses of Congress**
- d. was strongly opposed by the small states

At the Constitutional Convention, the Great Compromise resolved the issue of...

- a. representation of large and small states**
- b. powers of the judicial branch**
- c. liberties in the Bill of Rights**
- d. the Electoral College**

**The Federalists believed
it was important to have ...**

- a. an independent judicial branch**
- b. a presidential committee**
- c. a strong national government**
- d. a Bill of Rights**

A major objection to the US Constitution when it was presented for ratification was that the Constitution

a. provided for insufficient guarantees of civil liberties.

b. contained too many compromises

c. reserved too many powers to the states

Which is an example of federalism (state and national governments share power)?

a. the Bill of the Rights was added to the Constitution

b. states and the national government levy taxes.

c. constitutional rights are not absolute

d. broadened the authority of Congress

1st Amendment