

The U. S. Constitution Worksheet

1. VIRGINIA PLAN THE GREAT COMPROMISE NEW JERSEY PLAN

--	--	--

James Madison

William Patterson

2. NORTHERN VIEW THE 3/5's COMPROMISE SOUTHERN VIEW

--	--	--

PREAMBLE:

1. What are the purposes of the new government?

ARTICLE I: The Legislative Branch:

1. Name the two branches of the legislature. What are they jointly called? What qualifications to be a member of each?
2. Who is the chief officer of the House of Representatives? Of the Senate?
3. Describe the impeachment process.
4. How often must Congress meet? Why?
5. What is a quorum? What are the Rules of Proceedings? The Journal of Proceedings?
6. What is a revenue bill? What is different about this bill?
7. Describe the skeletal outline of passing a bill into law?
8. What are the two kinds of vetoes?
9. What were some of the powers exclusively held by Congress?
10. Pay special attention to the last clause of Section 8 (clause 18)—the elastic clause. How does this function?
11. Section 9 includes some of the basic civil liberty protections in the Constitution. What are they?
12. Why are titles of nobility prohibited?
13. How do the election procedures differ for the House and the Senate?

ARTICLE II: The Executive Branch:

1. Know the term of office for President and the qualifications for the office.
2. How is the President elected?
3. How can a President be removed from office? List the reasons.
4. What are the Constitutional duties of the President?
5. What power does the President share with the Senate?

ARTICLE III: The Judicial Branch:

1. How is the judicial power distributed?
2. How long do federal judges serve? Why?
3. What are the exclusive powers (original jurisdiction) of the Supreme Court?
4. What are the appellate powers of the Supreme Court?
5. What is treason?

ARTICLE IV:

1. What are the guarantees to citizens of every state?
2. How are new states to be admitted?
3. What is a republican form of government?

ARTICLE V: The Amending Process:

1. Describe in detail methods by which the Constitution can be amended. How do these illustrate the principle of federalism?

ARTICLE VI:

1. What is the supreme law of the land?
2. Do you see cause for state-central government conflict in this article? How?

ARTICLE VII: The Ratification Process:

1. How is the Constitution ratified?

VOCABULARY FOR THE CONSTITUTION:

- ◆ Enumerated powers
- ◆ Delegated powers
- ◆ Implied powers
- ◆ Advice and consent
- ◆ Writ of habeas corpus
- ◆ Bill of attainder
- ◆ Naturalization
- ◆ Pocket veto
- ◆ Ex post facto

THE FIRST 10 AMENDMENTS: THE BILL OF RIGHTS:

- ◆ Learn them specifically by number. Notice that the first amendment’s “freedom” protections are part of the same amendment and not four separate amendments. Notice also the language of the first as well as the other amendments.

VOCABULARY FOR THE FIRST 10 AMENDMENTS:

- ◆ Due process
- ◆ Indictment
- ◆ Grand jury
- ◆ Jeopardy
- ◆ Reserved powers

AMENDMENTS 11 TO 27:

- ◆ You are to learn each of these. We will study these as they appear historically. Thus, amendments 11 and 12 (early 19c); amendments 13 through 15 (Civil War-Reconstruction Era); amendments 16 through 19 (Progressive-World War I era); amendments 20 and 21 (New Deal era); amendments 22 through 27 (mid-late 20c).

FEDERALISM: THE DIVISION OF POWERS:

Delegated Powers
(National)

Concurrent Powers
(Both)

Reserved Powers
(States)

