

Name _____

Period _____

Chapter 3: The Constitution

Section 1: The Six Basic Principles

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

- A) popular sovereignty –
- B) limited government –
- C) separation of powers –
- D) checks and balances –
- E) judicial review –
- F) federalism –

Directions: Match the following principles of American Government with the statements that best exemplify them.

- ___ 1) The people are the source of all government authority.
- ___ 2) The President is responsible for executing, enforcing, and administering the law.
- ___ 3) Congress must have a two-thirds vote in each house to override a veto.
- ___ 4) This practice was established in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803).
- ___ 5) “Congress shall make no law...”
- ___ 6) Educational requirements vary from State to State.
- ___ 7) Only Congress has the power to declare war.
- ___ 8) Presidential appointees are subject to approval by the Senate.
- ___ 9) “We the people of the United States...”
- ___ 10) The rule of law.
- ___ 11) In Pennsylvania, citizens pay both a State and a Federal income tax.
- ___ 12) Government may exercise only those powers delegated to it.
- ___ 13) Federal courts may declare illegal any government action violating the Constitution.
- ___ 14) Government can govern only with the consent of the governed.
- ___ 15) “All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress...”
- ___ 16) All treaties made by the President must be ratified by the Senate.
- ___ 17) The Supreme Court has voided more than 900 state laws as unconstitutional.
- ___ 18) Powers not specifically given to the federal government by the constitution are retained by the States.

Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F)

- ___ 19) The Constitution is overweighted with insignificant detail about the day-to-day operation of the government.
- ___ 20) The Constitution places all governmental power in the hands of the national government.
- ___ 21) The basic powers of the national government are divided among three distinct and independent branches.
- ___ 22) Head-on clashes between the separate branches of government are frequent and often violent.

Section 2: Our Changing Constitution: Formal Amendment

Directions: Read the statements below. By referring to the amendments to the constitution, indicate whether each statement is true (T) or false (F). Write the number of the amendment that supports your conclusion on the line following the statement.

- ____ 1) Many high school seniors may vote. _____
- ____ 2) Nancy Reagan was not allowed to vote for her husband in the 1984 presidential election. _____
- ____ 3) State legislatures choose members of the U. S. Senate. _____
- ____ 4) Adults may purchase and consume alcoholic beverages. _____
- ____ 5) You must believe in God to work for the government. _____
- ____ 6) The government has the right to tax your income. _____
- ____ 7) If Franklin D. Roosevelt were alive today, he would not be permitted to seek four terms as President. _____
- ____ 8) All presidents since George Washington have been inaugurated in the same month of the year. _____
- ____ 9) When John Kennedy was elected president in 1960, he received the District of Columbia's three electoral votes. _____
- ____ 10) Most states today require the payment of a tax in order to vote. _____
- ____ 11) Congress may not prohibit the publication of magazines and newspapers. _____
- ____ 12) The right to vote does not depend on a person's race or color. _____
- ____ 13) If a president dies in office, the Secretary of State automatically becomes acting President. _____

Answer the following questions in the space provided.

14. What is the one restriction the Constitution places on the subjects with which proposed amendments may deal?
15. How many resolutions calling for amendments have been sent on to the States, and how many have been finally ratified?
16. How can State Legislatures begin the constitutional amendment process?
17. What are the first 10 amendments of the Constitution called?