Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Constitution Test Review**

1. People that supported the Constitution and a strong central government were known as…
	1. Federalists
2. People that supported a weaker central government, opposed the Constitution, and wanted a Bill of Rights were known as…
	1. Anti-Federalists
3. One of the major compromises made, that allowed the convention to continue and a constitution to be written, was one in which slaves counted as 3/5’s of a person for representation purposes. This was known as…
	1. Three-Fifths Compromise
4. What is the purpose of “Checks and Balances?”
	1. They keep any one branch from abusing their power or becoming to powerful
5. How are the Fifth and Sixth Amendments similar?
	1. They both deal with the rights of defendants in court causes
6. If the police entered someone’s house without a warrant, which amendment would they most likely be violating?
	1. The 4th Amendment (search warrants and probably cause are required)
7. When a criminal invokes his Fifth Amendment rights, what does he mean?
	1. He doesn’t want to testify against himself in court
8. What can you conclude from the fact that the U.S. Constitution can be amended?
	1. The Founding Fathers thought the government should be allowed to change with the times (as new issues/concerns arise, they should be addressed through the amendment process)
9. What might happen if the Second Amendment didn’t exist?
	1. Citizens might not legally be allowed to own guns
10. Supreme Court decisions based on the First Amendment usually involve…
	1. Rights of the individuals (freedom of religion, speech, press, protests, petition)
11. Which document is characterized by these attributes mentioned below?
	1. Articles of Confederation

\*Congress could not levy and collect taxes.

\*The thirteen separate states lacked national unity.

\* Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign trade.

\*There was no national court system to settle disputes.

1. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 wrote a new constitution because
	1. The government under the Articles of Confederation was too weak
2. By which process can the U.S. Constitution be changed?
	1. The Amendment process
3. To win support for ratification of the U.S. Constitution, Federalists agreed to add…
	1. Add a Bill of Rights to the Constitution
4. This branch of government includes the President and Vice President of the U.S.
	1. Executive Branch
5. This branch of government includes the Senate and House of Representatives.
	1. Legislative Branch
6. This branch of government decides if laws are Constitutional and includes the Supreme Court.
	1. Judicial Branch
7. Who comes up with ideas that eventually become laws?
	1. Anyone can come up with an idea – the senators and representatives can use those ideas to create a bill
8. Who is responsible for writing an idea into formal legal language known as a bill?
	1. Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate
9. If a bill is introduced in the House of Representatives, is approved by a committee and then approved by a majority vote in the House of Representatives, where does the bill go next?
	1. The Senate (it will follow the same process before going to the president)
10. How many Senators need to vote “yes” in order for a bill to win the simple majority it needs to pass?
	1. 51 (a majority vote is required in both the House of Representatives and the Senate)
11. What happens if a bill gets enough votes to pass in the Senate, but does not get enough votes to pass in the House of Representatives?
	1. The bill dies
12. If the vote in the Senate is a tie, who casts the tie-breaking vote?
	1. The Vice President

**Annotate the following documents and answer the accompanying questions. (You must annotate to receive credit)**

*“When the people fear their government, there is tyranny; when the government fears the people, there is liberty.” – Thomas Jefferson*

1. What is the main idea in this excerpt from Thomas Jefferson?
	1. That the control of the government should be in the hands of the citizens

*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. –* Preamble to the Constitution

1. The Preamble of the U.S. Constitution says that the power to govern originates with who?
	1. People
2. The Preamble of the United States Constitution states the purpose of government and is based on the belief that people should be…
	1. Free and self-governing



1. What is the reason the U.S. has multiple branches of government?
	1. Checks and balances – it keeps any one branch from becoming too powerful and abusing their power.
2. How does the executive branch check the power of the legislative branch?
	1. The executive branch (president) has the power to veto the laws that are suggested by the legislative branch (congress).

*“There is no declaration of rights; and, the laws of the general government being paramount to the laws and constitutions of the several states, the declarations of rights in the separate states are no security.”* – George Mason, October 1787; Objections to the Constitution

1. Why did George Mason and other Anti-Federalists object to the ratification (approval) of the Constitution?
	1. Mason states that “there is no declaration of rights” – this means that he believes that Constitution didn’t protect the rights of the people (as it was originally written)
2. What were the goals of the Anti-Federalists in expressing their objections to the Constitution?
	1. Antifederalists wanted to ensure that the U.S. would not become a monarchy, because he believed that a monarchy would ultimately fail and American would be overtaken

*Here is a resolution as radical as that which separated us from Great Britain. It is radical in this transition; our rights and privileges are endangered, and the sovereignty of the states will be relinquished…The rights of conscience, trial by jury, liberty of the press…are rendered insecure.* – Patrick Henry, Virginia State Ratification Convention; June 1788

1. Did Patrick Henry oppose or support the Constitution?
	1. He opposed the Constitution