U.S. Government Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Stafstrom Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Constitution Test – Must Know List***

***All or Nothing!***

**DUE: Tuesday, May 17, 2016**

Directions: Provide a definition and example, when appropriate, for each question.

# Principles of Government

## Basic Terms

1. Government
2. state vs. State
3. Sovereignty
4. The 6 Purposes of a government, according to the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution are?

*Forms of Government*

1. Federal (National) government
2. Unitary government
3. Confederate government
4. Presidential government
5. Parliamentary government
6. Democracy

Direct democracy vs. Representative democracy/republic

### **Basic Concepts of Democracy**

1. Limited government
2. Popular sovereignty
3. John Locke/social contract

#### Origins of the Constitution

1. Magna Carta
2. Bicameral vs. Unicameral
3. Constitution
4. Declaration of Independence- purpose, year
5. “We hold these truths to be self-evident that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
6. Who were “all men” in 1776? Does this change by 1787?
7. Articles of Confederation
   1. What was it?
   2. Weaknesses
   3. Successes
   4. Who had the power?

#### U.S. Constitution - Adoption

1. Government gets its power from the first three words of the Constitution, which are what?
2. Where and when of the convention
3. Virginia Plan
4. New Jersey Plan
5. Connecticut Compromise/ Great Compromise
6. 3/5ths Compromise
7. Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
8. Ratify- by how many?
9. Federalists - know names/know position
10. Anti-Federalists – know names/position
11. Factions-
12. Bill of Rights – relationship to the Constitution/who wanted them included in the Constitution?
13. James Madison
14. Thomas Jefferson
15. George Washington
16. Alexander Hamilton
17. *Federalist Papers*

##### Constitution- Nuts and Bolts

1. How many articles and amendments are in the Constitution?
2. Main Principles in the Constitution
   1. Limited government (also known as constitutionalism and “rule of law”)
   2. Separation of powers
   3. Checks and Balances
   4. Judicial Review – *Marbury v. Madison*
      1. Unconstitutional (who decides and what is the result?)
   5. Federalism
   6. *Lopez v. United States*
3. Amending the Constitution
4. Describe the method most frequently used to formally change the Constitution.
5. Informal Amendment (Change by other means or interpretation)
   1. Basic legislation
   2. Executive Action (actions by the President)
   3. Unwritten custom
   4. Court decisions (especially the U.S. Supreme Court)
6. Powers in the Constitution (reflects limited government and federalism)
7. Delegated powers – to whom and what powers?
   1. Expressed powers- (definition and example for a-c)
   2. Implied powers
      1. Elastic Clause
      2. McCullough v Maryland
   3. Inherent powers
8. Reserved powers- to whom, as stated in what amendment?
9. Concurrent powers
10. Supremacy Clause– what is it, what does it say and where is it located? Which first applied this case?
11. Relationships between the States (definition and example for each)
12. Interstate Compacts
13. Full faith and credit
14. Privileges and Immunities
15. Extradition
16. Interpreting the Constitution

Strict constructionist versus liberal constructionist

1. Congressional Powers in the Constitution (a- d are Express Powers)
2. Currency power/Legal tender
3. Eminent domain
4. Power to declare war
5. Power to regulate interstate commerce
6. Necessary and Proper Clause- also known as the “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
7. Non-legislative Powers
8. Impeachment – know who brings charges, who tries the case?
9. Confirmation
10. Oversight function
11. Structure of the federal government
12. Legislative
13. Executive
14. Judicial
15. Roles of Congressman and Constituents

#### Legislative Branch- Congress

1. Definitions

* 1. Speaker of the House
  2. President of the Senate
  3. President pro tempore
  4. Whips
  5. Bills (know basic steps in how it becomes a law)
  6. Committees (know the different types)
  7. Veto and override
  8. How many members make up Congress?

2. House of Representatives

1. Representatives (know terms, minimum req., how many are there, what do they represent, minimum # per State)
2. Date of Federal elections
3. Off-year / mid-term election
4. Apportioned (what does the Constitution say?)
5. Reapportionment (census)
6. Congressional Districts
7. Gerrymandering
8. Role in impeachment

###### 3. Senate

1. Senators (know terms, how elected, minimum req., # per State)
2. 17th Amendment (how selected before 17th A?)
3. Confirmation
4. Treaties
5. Role in impeachment
6. filibuster/cloture

#### Executive Branch

1. Formal Qualifications
2. 22nd Amendment
3. Presidential succession (first four)
4. Vice President (roles and qualifications.) What happens when there’s a vacancy?
5. How elected? Electoral College
   1. Presidential electors – how many does each State have?
   2. Winner takes all rule-- Exceptions?
   3. # Electoral votes- how calculated, # needed to win under current law
   4. What if no candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes?
6. Presidential Powers
   1. President’s Executive Powers- definition and example of each
      1. Executing the Law
      2. The Ordinance Power
      3. The Appointing Power
      4. The Removal Power
   2. The Diplomatic and Military Powers- definition and example of each
      1. Treaty
      2. Executive Order
      3. Executive agreement
   3. The Judicial Powers- definition and example
      1. Reprieve
      2. Pardon
      3. Commutation
      4. Amnesty
7. Which two Presidents were impeached? Was either removed from office?
8. Youngest elected President? Youngest President ever? Only President to resign?

#### Judicial Branch

1. Structure of the Court System
   1. Dual Court system – State and federal
   2. Appellate courts/ inferior Courts

1. Jurisdiction- definition? in federal court is based on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**OR** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is jurisdiction?
3. Original jurisdiction
4. Appellate jurisdiction
5. Concurrent jurisdiction
6. Federal Courts
   1. District Courts – how established/type of jurisdiction
   2. Court of Appeals– how established/type of jurisdiction
   3. Supreme Court– how established/type of jurisdiction?/# justices
7. Appointment and term of federal judges
8. Minimum requirements to be a federal judge (at any level)?
9. Judicial review/supremacy clause

**Political Parties and Voting**

1. Definitions

* 1. Political parties
  2. Partisan
  3. Bi-Partisan
  4. Cannot voters/Ineligible vs. Non-voters (example?)
  5. Minor parties (3rd parties) – definition and example for each
     1. Ideological
     2. Single issue
     3. Economic protest
     4. Splinter party
  6. Suffrage

2. Platform (major beliefs) and typical voter:

1. Democrats
2. Republicans

Amendments

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

6th

7th

8th

9th

10th

13th

14th

15th

17th

19th

22nd

23rd

24th

25th

26th