

Article I Legislative Branch

1. The job of the legislative branch is to ____Make laws____
2. The legislative branch is divided into two parts or two houses which are House of Representatives_,
____Senate_____

House of Representatives

3. The House of Representatives has ____435____ members
4. There are three qualifications from becoming a member of the House of Representatives
 1. Must be ____25____ years old.
 2. Must be a US citizen for ____7____ years before election
 3. Must live in the state that elects you
5. Only Congress can make ____laws____
6. The term of office for a member of the House of Representatives is ____2____ years
7. The number of Representatives a state sends to the House of Representatives depends on the states
____population____ (this favors large states)
8. Special Powers only the House has:
 1. They have the powers of impeachment (formal listing of charges against a federal official)
 2. All ____money or revenue____ bills must start here.
 3. They choose their own overseeing officer who is The ____Speaker of the House____
 4. In special cases they pick the President (if there is no majority of electoral votes for a candidate)

Senate

9. There are how many members of the Senate _____100_____ (favors smaller states)
10. There are three qualifications from becoming a member of the Senate:
 1. Must be _____30____ years old.
 2. Must be a US citizen for ____9____ years before the election.
 3. Must live in the state that elects them

11. The term of office for a member of the Senate is _____6_____ years.

12. How many Senators are up for election every 2 years? ___Approximately 1/3_____

13. Special Powers of the Senate:

1. They have the power to try ___impeachment_____ cases (they act as the court)

Congress (Both the House and the Senate)

14. Congress must meet at least ___once_____ a year.

15. Each house ___seats___, punishes, or expels its own members.

16. One privilege that members of Congress have is free mail for official business. This is called ___Franklin Privilege

17. If a President doesn't like a bill he may do the following:

1. He can ___veto_____ the bill and send it back to the originating house.

2. He can refuse to sign the bill for 10 days with Congress in session and it becomes a law without his signature

3. He can refuse to sign the bill for 10 days and if Congress adjourns in that time, the bill is dead-- its called a ___pocket_____ veto

18. Powers Granted to Congress:

1. Only Congress can declare ___war_____

2. They set the rate for and collect ___taxes_____

3. They can borrow money

4. They can ___coin_____ money

5. They control Naturalization or the control of ___immigration_____

6. They regulate or control trade between the states (interstate)

7. They grant copyrights and ___patents_____.

8. They set up lower ___courts_____

19. Powers forbidden to Congress:

1. They cannot put a ___tax_____ on goods going from one state to another.

2. There can be no ___ex post facto_____ laws (can't make an act a crime after the act has already been committed)

20. One power that is forbidden to the states is that states cannot ___coin_____ money.

Article II Executive Branch

1. The job of the Executive Branch is to _____ carry out and enforce the laws _____
2. The President takes office on __January 20th__
3. The Executive Branch directs most departments of government.
4. There are three qualifications to become the President:
 1. Must be at least _____35_____ years old.
 2. Must be a ____natural ____ citizen of the United States.
 3. Must live within the borders of the US ____14_____ years before election.
5. The President's term of office is _____4_____ years.
6. Powers stated in the Constitution:
 1. President is the _____commander-in-chief_____ of all the armed forces.
 2. President makes treaties and appointments (these need to be approved by the __Senate____)
 3. President grants ____pardons_____ and reprieves for federal crimes.
 4. President must give a _____State of the Union_____ message every year.
7. One of the President's domestic (or at home) jobs is to prepare the __budget____ .
8. One group of people the President appoints and can fire, is the __Cabinet____ heads.
9. One of the President's powers is the that he can call ____Congress_____ into a special session.
10. The President's Cabinet Departments are advisors of the President. It is a custom started by _George Washington__ and they are not listed in the Constitution.

Article III Judicial Branch

1. The job of the Judicial Branch is to interpret laws and settle disputes. They also try cases under law and determine the ____Constitutionality_____ of laws.
2. There are ____9__ Supreme Court justices and 1 of the 9 is called the Chief Justices (John Roberts)
3. The term of office for a federal judge is _____life_____

4. In order to be a judge you must be at least ___there is no age requirement___ years old.

5. Treason can be defined as:

1. making ___war___ against the United States.

2. helping the ___enemies___ of the United States.

6. You can be found guilty of treason by:

1. the testimony of ___2___ eyewitnesses

2. your own ___confession___ in open court.

Article IV Relations Among States

1. Each state must give “___Full Faith and Credit___” to legal documents

2. All citizens are guaranteed a ___Republican___ form of government.

Article V Amending the Constitution

1. Amendments can be suggested or proposed by ___2/3's___ of both houses of Congress **OR**

by ___2/3's___ of state legislators holding a convention

2. Amendments are ratified or approved by ___3/4's___ of the states' legislatures **OR**

by ___3/4's___ of the state conventions.

Article VI General Provisions

1. The Constitution of the United States and the laws passed by Congress are the “_Supreme Law of the Land”

2. There can be no ___Religious___ test required to hold a public office.

Article VII Ratification

1. When ___9___ states had ratified the Constitution it would go into effect.

Study all of the Amendment with your flashcards and you can study online. Go to www.schoolnotes.com and enter 60927 and go to Mr. McGill's Web Site. One of the links on the page is for Constitution Study Material and Notes. In the right hand column toward the bottom of that site, there is a link for Amendment Flash Cards. There are also some Jeopardy games on the site.

Tell which branch of government does the following items. Use the letters:

L. for Legislative Branch (Congress)

E. for Executive Branch (President or Cabinet)

J. for Judicial Branch (the Federal Courts)

__E__ 1. Grants pardons and reprieves.

__L__ 2. Sets up the nation's lower courts

__E__ 3. Commands the army and the navy.

__L__ 4. Issues money and sets its value.

__E__ 5. Uses pocket veto

__L__ 6. Declare war.

__J__ 7. Has no age requirement

__L__ 8. Controls interstate trade

__E__ 9. Protects the rights of citizens

__L__ 10. Controls immigration

__J__ 11. Decides the constitutionality of laws

__E__ 12. Directs most departments of the government

__E__ 13. Makes treaties with foreign countries.

__J__ 14. Tries cases under the law.

__E__ 15. Enforces the laws

__E__ 16. Vetoes a bill

__L__ 17. Coins money

__J__ 18. Interprets laws and the Constitution

Amendments

1st Amendment -- Five Freedoms

- A. Religion
- B. Speech
- C. Press
- D. Assembly
- E. Petition

2nd Amendment --Right to Bear Arms

- A. You have a right to have a gun
- B. Congress and the states can regulate their use

3rd Amendment -- Housing of Troops

- A. you don't have to have soldiers in your house during peacetime

4th Amendment-- Search and Seizure (You should know at least one exception to the warrant clause. Example: hot pursuit, consent search, stop and frisk, airport search, plain view, automobile, etc.

- A. Search warrants must tell the person and things to be seized.

5th Amendment-- Rights of Accused Persons

- A. You must have an indictment by a grand jury
- B. You can't be put into jeopardy of your life twice for the same crime
- C. You can't be a witness against yourself
- D. Private property can't be taken without just compensation

6th Amendment-- Right to a Speedy and Fair Trial

- A. You have a right to an impartial jury
- B. You have a right to confront witnesses against you
- C. You have a right to get witnesses to testify for you
- D. You have a right to have a lawyer defend you

7th Amendment-- Civil Suits

- A. You have a right to have a jury trial if the value is over \$20

8th Amendment-- Bail and Punishments

- A. Bails or fines cannot be excessive
- B. Punishments can't be cruel or unusual

9th Amendment-- Powers Reserved to the People

- A. The listed rights in the Constitution can't be interpreted to deny other rights the people have.

10th Amendment-- Powers Reserved to the States

- A. These are called residual powers and they go to the states.

11th Amendment-- Suits against the States

- A. It changes the authority of the federal courts where a citizen sues a state

12th Amendment-- The Election of the President and Vice-President

- A. The electors meet in the state capitals and cast 2 votes

1. One ballot for President
 2. One ballot for Vice-President
- B. The ballots are sent to the Senate
C. The ballots are opened in a joint session of Congress
D. The person getting a majority of the votes in the electoral college is the winner

13th Amendment-- Slavery is Abolished

- A. There will be no slavery in the U.S.

14th Amendment--Citizenship

- A. All people born or naturalized in the United States are citizens
B. It makes the states guarantee due process of law
C. The number of representatives in Congress can be reduced if states deny the right to vote

15th Amendment-- Right to vote

- A. The right to vote can't be denied because of race

16th Amendment-- Income Taxes

- A. This amendment allows the government to tax peoples' incomes

17th Amendment-- Election of Senators

- A. Senators are now elected by popular vote in their states

18th Amendment-- National Prohibition

- A. It forbids the sale, manufacture or transportation of alcoholic beverages

19th Amendment-- Women Suffrage

- A. Women given the right to vote

20th Amendment-- "Lame Duck" Amendment or Presidential Terms

- A. President and Vice-President take oath of office on January 20th
B. Congress meets once a year beginning January 3rd

21st Amendment-- Repeal of Prohibition

- A. This amendment throws out the 18th Amendment

22nd Amendment-- Two Term Limit for President

- A. One President can't serve more than 2 terms or a total of 10 years

23rd Amendment-- Presidential electors for the District of Columbia

- A. The people living in the District of Columbia can now vote for the President and Vice-President
B. District of Columbia has 3 electors

24th Amendment-- Abolition of Poll Taxes

- A. There will be NO tax charge for voting

25th Amendment-- Presidential Disability and Succession

- A. If the President dies, the Vice-President moves up to become the new President
B. The new President can appoint a new Vice-President
C. A President can be declared disabled by Congress and then the Vice-President takes over

D. Presidential succession after the Vice-President

1. The Speaker of the House of Representatives
2. The president pro-tempore of Senate
3. The Cabinet- in order that the departments were set up

26th Amendment-- Lowering the Voting Age

- A. the legal voting age is 18 years

27th Amendment-- Pay Raises

- A. Congress can't raise their pay during their sessions