

Due three days before you take the exam. Also posted in google classroom.

LESSON ONE: Preamble & Structure of the Constitution

1. The Constitutional Convention took place in the year _____ in the city of _____.
2. What is the purpose of a system of checks and balances?

3. How does the U.S. Constitution achieve a system of checks and balances?

4. Fill in the chart below about delegated and reserved powers.

	Delegated Powers	Reserved Powers
State or Federal?		
Examples		

5. Identify each of the following positions as either a Federalist or an Anti-federalist position.
 - a. _____ - The national government should have more power than state governments.
 - b. _____ - the proposed constitution did not do enough to protect individual rights and freedoms.
 - c. _____ - State and local governments are best at protecting individual rights, so they should have more power than a national government.
 - d. _____ - Supporters of the constitution are just trying to grab power.
 - e. _____ - The proposed constitution does a good job limiting the power of government because it separates powers between three branches of government.
 - f. _____ - A Bill of Rights is necessary and should be added to the constitution.
 - g. _____ - Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James MAdison.
 - h. _____ - Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, & many working class people.

6. What was the purpose of the "Federalist Papers"?

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7. Fill in the chart below to show your understanding of the structure of American Government.

Part of the Constitution	Main idea / significance
Preamble	
Article I	
Article II	
Interstate Commerce Clause	
Elastic / Necessary and Proper Clause	
Article III	
Article IV / Full Faith & Credit Clause	
Article VI - Supremacy Clause	

LESSON ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

- **What plan for government does the Constitution Create?**

LESSON 2: Political Ideology & Party Platforms

8. Indicate whether each example corresponds to the public or private sector.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a job at Bojangles ● Hillside H.S. ● The National Football League 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Southpoint Mall ● Social Security payments ● your home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the Post Office ● Federal Express ● Credit Cards ● EBT Card
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Private Sector	Public Sector

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9. What are core principles of a laissez faire economy?

10. The primary purpose of political parties is to _____.

11. George Washington opposed the development of political parties. Why did he think they were bad for government?

12. In the chart below, identify three to five core beliefs of each major political party.

Platform Issue	Democratic Party	Republican Party
Role of government in the economy		
Environmental protection		
Tax rates		
Immigration		
Same sex marriage		
right to choose an abortion		

Answer this essential question in the space below.

- Good answers will apply key terminology from the lesson.

1. What are the ideological and policy differences between the major political parties?

LESSON 3: Picking the PResident & Vice President: The Two Party & Electoral College Systems

Use the terms below to answer the questions that follow.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• primary election• general election• Candidate• incumbent• open seat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nominee• Iowa Caucus• New Hampshire Primary• Electoral College• Polls / Polling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swing States• National Party Convention• popular vote• electoral votes• runoff election
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13. The winner of a _____ election is nominated by his/her party' as its candidate in the _____ election.

14. Members of the U.S. Senate & House of Representatives are elected based on the _____.

15. Members of the House of are elected to represent specific districts every two years.

16. Describe the role of "swing" states in presidential elections.

17. The system for choosing the President is called the _____.

18. A presidential candidate must secure 270 _____ to become president, meaning that an individual can win the presidency EVEN IF THEY LOSE the national _____.

19. According to current _____, Hillary Clinton is the leading Democratic candidate for President and Donald Trump is the leading Republican candidate.

20. When he ran for re-election as President in 2012, President Obama campaigned as an _____. Because he cannot run for re-election in 2016, the election is considered to have an _____.

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21. The first nomination contest that candidates of both parties compete in is the _____.
22. Each major party selects its presidential _____ at its national convention.
23. For many local and primary elections, a candidate must earn at least 50% of the vote to avoid a _____.
24. If there is a 269-269 tie in the Electoral College, how is the presidential contest be decided?

Essential question for lesson 3: Good answers will apply key terminology.

- *How do our two party system and electoral college system shape Presidential elections?*

LESSON FOUR: The Executive Branch

Match each term below to its significance and meaning for the Executive Branch.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commander in Chief ● Executive Order ● Line of Succession ● Vice-President 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cabinet ● Power of judicial appointment ● Speaker of the House ● Treaty Negotiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Embargo / sanctions ● Foreign Aid ●
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25. _____ - determines who takes over in the case of death or incapacitation of the President.
26. _____ - selected by and elected as the President's running mate.
27. _____ - 15 people selected by the President (& confirmed by the Senate) to help run the federal government.
28. _____ - Authority of the president to oversee military action.
29. _____ - Authority of the President to nominate federal judges.
30. _____ - a foreign policy aimed at assisting allied nations.

Match each of the following Federal Agencies / Cabinet Departments to the role they play.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State Department ● Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) ● Justice Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ● Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) ● Department of Homeland Security
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31. _____ - Oversees the prosecution of federal crimes and ensures that all Federal and State agencies follow federal laws and regulations
32. _____ - Assists the President in creating & implementing US Foreign Policy.

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33. _____ - Sets and enforces regulations designed to prevent pollution and maintain clean air and drinking water.
34. _____ - Oversees the collection of Federal income taxes.
35. _____ - Oversees the investigation of federal crimes including terrorism, serial murders, kidnapping, etc.
36. _____ - Oversees enforcement of border security, including customs and immigration policy.

LESSON ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

- *What are the powers of the President and how are these powers exercised through the Executive Branch?*

**LESSON FIVE: Representative Government:
Political Districts & Bicameral Legislatures**

37. The U.S. government conducts a census every 10 years. What is the “census” and how does it affect the representation of each state in the U.S. Congress?

38. What is the purpose of creating specific “political districts”?



39. Explain why southern slave owners wanted to count slaves in the census. How did the 3/5 compromise benefit southern slave states?

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40. Complete the chart below showing the basic differences between the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives.

	U.S. Senate	U.S. House
How many serve in this body?		
Representation is based on:		
Frequency of elections		
Which party controls it now?		

41. How does partisan gerrymandering influence the process of drawing political districts? You may write or draw examples.

LESSON ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

- **What determines how each state is represented in the national government?**

LESSON Six: U.S. Congress: Powers & Structure of the Legislative Branch

42. Describe the role of each of the following in influencing how Congress works:

Terms/Concepts	Role in/influence on Congress:
Speaker of the House	3rd in line for Presidential succession; in charge of HOR
Partisanship	Of or relating to a particular law/group
Filibuster	Distraction in the form of a speech during the lawmaking process

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Special Interest Groups	
Lobbyists	
Standing Committees	
Earmarks / pork barrel politics	

43. Place the following steps in the correct order with regard to how legislation is passed.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● President Signs / Vetoes Bill ● Bill introduced in House or Senate Standing Committee ● Senate & House hold Conference Committee to resolve differences between bills ● Bill voted on by full House and/or Full Senate ● Compromise bill voted on AGAIN by full house / Full senate ● Senate & House have opportunity to override Presidential veto
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44. What percentage of the House and Senate must vote to override a presidential veto?

- a. 50%+1; B. $\frac{3}{5}$ C. $\frac{2}{3}$ D. $\frac{3}{4}$

45. When a political party controls the House or Senate, what powers does that give the party?

LESSON ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

- *What are the powers and operating procedures of the U.S. Congress?*
- *How do partisanship and other factors affect the legislative process?*

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CUMULATIVE: LESSONS 3-6

46. Place each power listed in either the “powers of congress” or “executive powers” column.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Power to tax ● negotiates treaties ● ratifies treaties ● commander in chief ● enforces the laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● declares war ● can issue pardons ● makes the law ● sets foreign policy ● can issue executive orders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● coins money ● ratifies treaties ● confirms judges ● appoints judges ● impeachment |
|---|---|---|



Powers of Congress	Executive Powers	Judicial Powers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judicial review ● interprets the law

47. Complete the chart below demonstrating examples of checks and balances.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● can rule acts of congress unconstitutional ● can appoint judges to the Supreme and other Federal courts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● can veto laws passed by congress ● can impeach the president ● must confirm nominees to the judicial branch as well as cabinet officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● may create (or eliminate) courts other than the Supreme court ● can override a presidential veto |
|--|--|---|

	Checks the power of the legislature by:	Checks the power of the executive by:	Checks the power of the courts by:
Legislative	<u>Bi-cameral</u> legislature separates power between the Senate and House of Representatives		
Executive		n/a	
Judicial			n/a