Government Quiz Study Guide  
Chapter 3: The Constitution

Directions: Using your notes, fill in this study guide. Remember this is a study guide, not the quiz.

1. List the Principle of the Constitution next to its definition.
   a. Popular sovereignty - power rests with the people
   b. Limited government - the idea that government is not all-powerful
   c. Separation of powers - each branch is given its own responsibilities
   d. Checks and balances - each branch of government exercises power over the other two
   e. Judicial review - power of the Supreme Court to declare actions of the President or Congress unconstitutional
   f. Federalism - power is shared/divided at national and local levels

2. Explain one way in which the Legislative Branch has power over the Executive Branch and Judicial Branch.
   Executive Branch – can override a veto with a 2/3 vote of both chambers; can impeach (accuse) the president; Senate ratifies treaties and confirms appointments
   Judicial Branch – can impeach justices; can create lower federal courts; Senate confirms justices

3. Explain one way in which the Executive Branch has power over the Legislative Branch and Judicial Branch.
   Legislative Branch – veto bills; appeal to the people to bypass or influence Congress
   Judicial Branch – appoints federal judges; enforces court orders

4. Explain one way in which the Judicial Branch has power over the Legislative Branch and Executive Branch.
   Legislative Branch – may declare acts of Congress unconstitutional
   Executive Branch – judges are appointed for life; may declare executive actions to be unconstitutional

5. Which Supreme Court case established the principle of judicial review? Marbury v. Madison

6. The elastic clause allows Congress to stretch its powers to make all laws that are “necessary and proper” for the function of the government.

7. Define impeach - to accuse

8. The preamble lists the goals and purposes of the US Constitution.

9. Write the entire preamble: We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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

10. Explain what each of the Articles of the Constitution do.
Article I sets up the legislative branch

Article II sets up the executive branch

Article III sets up the judicial branch

Article IV explains the relationship of the states to one another

Article V explains how to amend the Constitution

Article VI sets up the Supremacy clause.

Article VII explains how to ratify the Constitution.

11. How many Amendments are there? 27

12. How many states (fraction) are needed to propose and amendment? 2/3 To ratify? 3/4

13. Write the number of the amendment next to its description.

a. 1 - freedoms of grievances, religion, assembly, speech, and press
   - List and define the three limitations on this amendment.
   - slander – false speech intended to damage someone’s reputation
   - libel – written words intended to damage someone’s reputation
   - cannot infringe on another person’s rights
b. 2 - the right to bear arms

c. 3 - freedom from quartering of troops

d. 4 - freedom from undue searches and seizures; need probable cause

e. 5 - no one is subject to double jeopardy (tried twice for the same crime); all persons are protected against self-incrimination

f. 6 - right to a trial by jury in a criminal case

g. 7 - right to a trial by jury in a civil case involving property worth more than $20

h. 8 - prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment

i. 9 - people’s rights are not limited to the first 8 amendments

j. 13 - abolished slavery in the U.S.

k. 14 - you cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; everyone gets equal protection of laws

l. 15 - gave all men the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude

m. 16 - income tax

n. 18 - outlawed alcohol

o. 19 - gave women the right to vote

p. 20 - inauguration on Jan. 20

q. 21 - repealed the 18th amendment

r. 22 - limited presidency to two terms (ten years)

s. 24 - outlawed poll tax

t. 25 - established presidential succession

u. 26 - 18 to vote

v. 27 - Congressional pay raises to take effect after the next election.
14. We studied several cases in class that clearly define your rights in school. Write the name of the court case next to its outcome.

a. **Tinker v. Des Moines** - defended the freedom of expression when students wanted to wear armbands to protest the Vietnam War (1st amendment)

b. **New Jersey v. TLO** - established the principle that schools do not need probable cause, only reasonable suspicion (4th amendment)

c. **Cornfield v. Consolidated High** - the Court upheld the strip search of a minor for drugs (that minor had a history of using drugs) (4th amendment)

d. **Ratner v. Loudoun County Public Schools** - courts upheld the long-term suspension of an 8th grader for taking a knife from a suicidal friend (8th amendment)

e. **Ingraham v. Wright** - courts decided corporal punishment in schools does not violate the 8th amendment