

Unit 2 Packet

Name _____

Due: _____



Agenda:

2/12/16 – Writingpalooza
2/15/16 – 2.1 Constitutional Convention
2/16/16 – 2.2 Bill of Rights / DBQ #1
2/17/16 – 2.3 Principles of the Constitution
2/18/16 – 2.4 Structure of the Constitution
2/19/16 – 2.5 Congress
2/22/16 – 2.6 How Congress Works
2/23/16 – 2.7 How a Bill Becomes a Law
2/24/16 – 2.8 President

Assignments Due:

2/12/16 – CNN Student News (wk 3)
2/17/16 – 2.1-2.2 Quiz
2/19/16 – 2.3-2.4 Quiz
2/19/16 – CNN Student News (wk 4)
2/22/16 – DBQ 1 – Students Online Speech
2/24/16 – 2.5-2.7 Quiz
2/25/16 – Unit 2 Test
2/26/16 – Unit 2 Packet

Unit 2 Study Guide

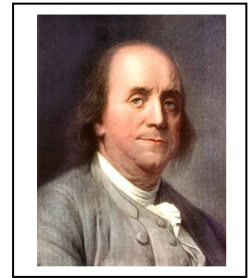
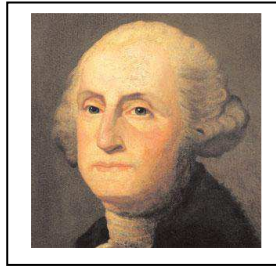
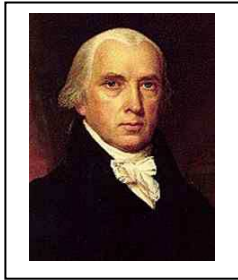
- Constitutional Convention
 - Washington
 - Philadelphia
 - Rhode Island
 - Secret
- Great Compromise
 - Virginia Plan
 - New Jersey Plan
- 3/5ths Compromise
- Federalists & Anti-Federalists
- Bill of Rights
 - 1st Amendment
 - Establishment Clause
 - Free Exercise Clause
 - 4th Amendment
 - 5th Amendment
 - 8th Amendment
- Rule of law
- Federalism
- Separation of powers
- Checks and Balances
- Popular sovereignty
- Expressed powers
- Concurrent powers
- Reserved powers
- Implied powers
- Preamble
- Treason
- Articles I, II, & III of Constitution
- Full Faith and Credit Clause
- Supremacy Clause
- Requirements for House and Senate
- Terms for House and Senate
- Apportionment
- Gerrymandering
- Incumbent
- Franking privilege
- Power of the purse
- Vice President
- Seniority
- Standing and select committees
- Speaker of the House
- President pro tempore
- Pigeonhole
- Filibuster
- Cloture
- Rider
- Pocket veto
- Qualifications of President
- Electoral College
- Executive agreement
- Executive order
- 7 Roles of the President
 - Commander-in-chief
 - Legislative leader
 - Head of State
 - Economic Leader
 - Party Leader
 - Chief Diplomat
 - Chief Executive
- State-of-the-Union Address
- 23rd Amendment
- 2000 Election
- 22nd Amendment
- 25th Amendment
- Patronage
- Pardon

2.1 ~ Constitutional Convention ~

1. Constitutional Convention
 - a. Where?
 - b. Leader?
 - c. Rhode Island
 - d. Famous absentees
 - e. Purpose of convention
 - f. Why secret?
 - g. Issues
2. Virginia Plan
 - a. James Madison
 - b. Virginia Plan Described
3. New Jersey Plan
 - a. William Paterson
 - b. New Jersey Plan Described
4. Great Compromise
 - a. Roger Sherman
 - b. Great Compromise Described
5. Three-Fifths Compromise
6. Slave Trade Compromise
7. Ratification
 - a. Factions
 - b. Federalists
 - c. Federalist Papers
 - d. Anti-Federalists
 - e. Bill of Rights

The Constitutional Convention

1. Explain the main reason the States needed to write a new Constitution.
2. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention are now called _____ of the Constitution.
3. Identify these 4 major delegates to the Constitutional Convention:



-
4. Who wrote is called “the father of the Constitution?”
 5. Describe the **Virginia Plan**.

How was representation in Congress determined according to the Virginia Plan?

6. Describe the **New Jersey Plan**.

How was representation in Congress determined according to the New Jersey Plan?

7. What was the main difference between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans. Why did the two States’ differ on this issue?
8. How were the Virginia Plan and New Jersey Plan merged under **The Great Compromise?**
9. Explain the issue/controversy that arose during the Constitutional Convention regarding slavery.
10. What compromise was agreed to in order to deal with this issue. Explain the compromise.

2.2 ~ Bill of Rights~

1. 1st Amendment
 - a. Speech
 - b. Press
 - c. Religion
 - d. Assembly
 - e. Petition
2. 2nd Amendment
 - a. Bear arms
3. 3rd Amendment
 - a. Quartering of soldiers
4. 4th Amendment
 - a. Search and seizures
5. 5th Amendment
 - a. Due Process
 - b. Eminent Domain
 - c. Grand jury
 - d. Double Jeopardy
 - e. Right to remain silent
6. 6th Amendment
 - a. Speedy and public trial
7. 7th Amendment
8. 8th Amendment
 - a. Excessive bail
 - b. Cruel and unusual punishment
9. 9th Amendment
10. 10th Amendment
 - a. Reserved powers

2.3

~ Principles of Constitution~

1. Limited Government
 - a. Definition

 - b. Rule of Law

 - c. Checks and Balances

 - d. Separation of Powers
 - i. Legislative Branch

 - ii. Executive Branch

 - iii. Judicial Branch

2. Popular Sovereignty

3. Federalism

4. Enumerated Powers

5. Concurrent Powers

6. Reserved Powers

2.4

~ Structure of Constitution~

1. Preamble
2. Article One
3. Article Two
4. Article Three
 - a. Treason
 - b. Espionage
5. Article Four
 - a. "Full Faith and Credit Clause"
 - b. Extradition
6. Article Five
7. Article Six
8. Article Seven

2.5 ~ Congress~

1. House of Representatives
 - c. Requirements for Membership

 - d. Terms of Representatives

 - e. Constituents

 - f. Apportionment

 - g. Gerrymandering

2. Senate
 - b. Requirements for Membership

 - c. Terms of Senators

 - d. Constituents

3. Incumbent

4. Franking Privilege

5. Limited Immunity

6. Censure

7. Expulsion

2.6 ~ How Congress Works~

1. Enumerated Powers (definition and examples)

2. Implied Powers (definition and examples)

3. Powers of the House of Representatives
 - a. "Power of the Purse"

 - b. Other Powers

 - c. "Closer to the people"

4. Powers of the Senate

5. 10th Amendment

6. Checks and Balances (examples)

2.6 ~ How Congress Works ~

1. Speaker of the House
2. Vice President
3. President Pro-Tempore
4. Majority Leader
5. Minority Leader
6. Party Whip
7. Committee Government
 - a. Standing Committee
 - b. Select Committee
 - c. Joint Committee
 - d. Seniority
 - e. Chairperson

2.7
~ How a Bill Becomes Law ~

Put the following in numerical order from 1-10

_____ SUB-COMMITTEE holds public hearings about the bill. May kill or make changes to the bill, then send it back to the full committee.

_____ Bill is sent to COMMITTEE for the first time.

_____ The FULL HOUSE or SENATE will debate the proposed bill.

_____ Each house must pass an IDENTICAL BILL in order to pass it on to the President.

_____ Bill goes to the PRESIDENT, who signs it, doesn't sign it, or vetoes it.

_____ Bill can STILL BE PASSED after VETO if 2/3 of members of Congress vote to override.

_____ After the debate, the full House or Senate will VOTE on the proposed bill.

_____ The FULL COMMITTEE meets again to decide whether the bill should be sent to the full House or Senate.

_____ The bill is INTRODUCED and SPONSORED by a member of Congress.

_____ Anyone in America comes up with an idea for a new law.

- a. Pigeonhole

- b. Public Hearings

- c. Rider

- d. Filibuster

- e. Cloture

- f. Conference Committee

- g. Pocket Veto

2.8 ~ The President ~

1. Qualifications of the President and Vice President

2. Historical Characteristics of the President and Vice President

3. Electoral College
 - h. Popular Vote

 - i. Number of Electoral Votes

 - j. Winner-Take-All System

 - k. 23rd Amendment

4. 2000 Election (Bush v. Gore)

5. Terms of the President/22nd Amendment

6. Presidential Succession/25th Amendment

2.8 ~ The President ~

1. Chief Executive
 - a. Bureaucracy

 - b. Executive Orders

2. Chief Diplomat
 - a. Ambassadors

 - b. Treaties

 - c. Executive Agreement

3. Commander-in-Chief

4. Legislative Leader
 - a. Party Platform

 - b. State-of-the-Union Address

5. Party Leader
 - a. Patronage/"Spoils System"

 - b. Endorsements

6. Judicial Leader
 - a. Immunity

 - b. Pardon

 - c. Amnesty

7. Chief of State