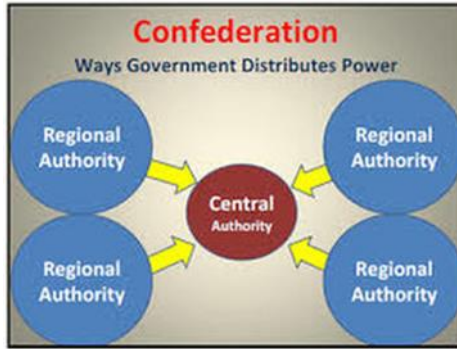


How does the image to the right relate to the Articles of Confederation and its weaknesses?



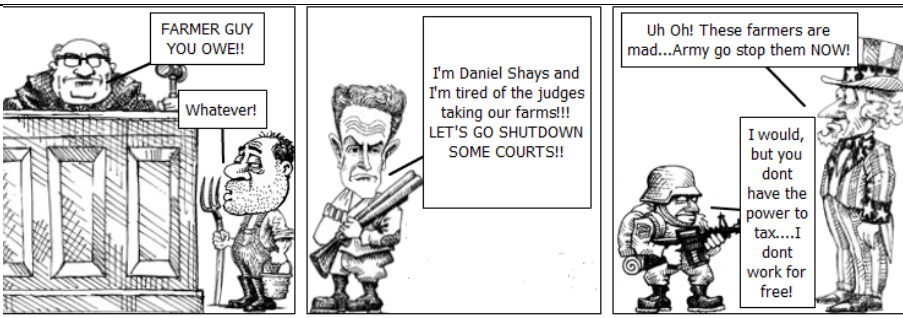
DEFINE: Bicameral

Fill in the blanks in the chart in the column to the right using the word bank below it.

| _____ Plan | Virginia Plan | _____ |
|---|--|---|
| 1 Legislative Chamber. Each state gets one vote. This plan favored _____. _____. | 2 Legislative chambers, both based on _____. This plan favored _____. | 2 Legislative chambers. The _____ is based on equal votes. (two votes per state) The _____ Is based on population. |

Word Bank: big states, Great Compromise, House of Representatives, New Jersey, population, Senate, small states

Describe the Significance of Shay's Rebellion in your own words. (use the political cartoon to help you out)



Fill in the t-chart in the column to the right with the statements below in the column you think it matches up with.

For example, for any statement you think describes a Federalist's viewpoints, you would write that into the "Federalist" column. If

| Federalists | Both | Anti-federalists |
|-------------|------|------------------|
| | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>you think the statement describes both Anti-federalists and Federalists, then you would write that statement into the "Both" column.</p> | <p>Statements: ...believed in American independence and freedom ...opposed the Constitution as-is ...wanted the Constitution to be approved as-is ...feared a strong central government ...believed citizens had rights that should be protected ...thought the Constitution needed a list of protected rights ...thought the Constitution was enough to preserve the citizens' rights. ...worried a list of rights might be seen as the ONLY rights that citizens had ...agreed to the Bill of Rights as a compromise</p> |
| <p>What was the purpose of the Federalist Papers?</p> | |
| <p>Read the primary source quotes in the right column from members of the Federalist and Antifederalist parties. For each quote, determine whether it was said by a Federalist or Anti-federalist. BRIEFLY EXPLAIN YOUR REASONING FOR EACH QUOTE.</p> | <p>1. "Our country is too large to have all affairs directed by a single government." -Thomas Jefferson _____ _____</p> <p>2. In pursuance of the plan which I have laid down for the discussion of the subject, the point next in order to be examined is the "insufficiency of the present Confederation to the preservation of the Union." -Alexander Hamilton _____ _____</p> <p>3. "We are cautioned by the honorable gentleman, who presides, against faction and turbulence. I acknowledge that licentiousness is dangerous, and that it ought to be provided against: I acknowledge, also, the new form of government may effectually prevent it: yet there is another thing it will as effectually do — it will oppress and ruin the people." -Patrick Henry _____ _____</p> <p>4. "Nothing is more certain than the indispensable necessity of government, and it is equally undeniable, that whenever and however it is instituted, the people must cede to it some of their natural rights in order to vest it with requisite powers." -John Jay _____ _____</p> <p>5. "[W]hen the people once part with power, they can seldom or never resume it again but by force. Many instances can be produced in which the people have voluntarily increased the powers of their rulers; but few, if any, in which rulers have willingly abridged their authority. This is a sufficient reason to induce you to be careful, in the first instance, how you deposit the powers of government." -Robert Yates _____ _____</p> <p>6. "First. In a single republic, all the power surrendered by the people, is submitted to the administration of a single government; and the usurpations are guarded against, by a division of the government into distinct and separate departments. In the compound republic of America, the power surrendered by the people, is first divided between two distinct governments, and then the portion allotted to each subdivided among distinct and separate departments. Hence a double security arises to the rights of the people. The different governments will control each other; at the same time that each will be controlled by itself." -James Madison _____ _____</p> |

Write the words of the Preamble in your own words in the right column "In Your Own Words."

| Preamble | In your own words... |
|--|----------------------|
| We the People of the United States, | |
| In Order to form a more perfect Union, | |
| Establish justice, | |
| Insure (ensure) domestic tranquility, | |
| Provide for the common defense, | |
| 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 | |

Directions: Use the **Word Bank** below to fill in the blanks in the "Constitutional Table of Contents."

Word Bank

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Legislative | Amended | Constitution | Executive | Federalism |
| Purpose | States | Steps | Judicial | |

Constitutional Table of Contents

| Section | The sections below of the Constitution, answer these questions: | Key Information |
|-------------|---|---|
| Preamble | What does the Constitution do? What is the _____ of the government? | This is the introduction to the constitution. |
| Article I | How does the _____ branch create laws? | Congress is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. |
| Article II | How does the _____ branch carry out laws? | The president is the head of this branch. |
| Article III | How does the _____ branch interpret these laws? | The Supreme Court can decide if laws or actions made by the other branches are constitutional or not. |

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Article IV | How should the _____ get along with each other? | States have to respect each other’s laws. Example: A driver’s license can be used in any of the 50 states. |
| Article V | How can the Constitution be _____, or changed? | 2/3 both houses of Congress must vote to propose an amendment and 3/4 of the state legislatures must vote to approve it. |
| Article VI | How does _____ work? Which law is supreme? | The Constitution is the “supreme law of the land.” |
| Article VII | What _____ have to be taken to make the Constitution the law of the land? | The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution before it was <u>ratified</u> , or approved. |
| Amendments | What changes have been made to the _____? | There are 27 amendments. |

Sample Test Questions for this unit:

Can you answer these sample test questions about this unit correctly? Use information from eCampus/class websites, your online text/My Reflections workbooks, or general internet searches if need be.

1. Why did the Founding Fathers decide to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new constitution? SS.7.C.1.5

- A. The national government under the Articles could not enforce laws.
- B. The Articles were only supposed to be a temporary solution.
- C. The president had too much power.
- D. The states were calling for a new constitution.

2. Why did the Framers promise to add a bill of rights to the U.S. Constitution? SS.7.C.1.8

- A. Anti-Federalists would not support the U.S. Constitution without a list of rights being promised.
- B. Anti-Federalists convinced the Federalists that it would be harder to ratify with a bill of rights.
- C. Federalists convinced the Anti-Federalists that it would be easier to ratify with a bill of rights.
- D. Federalists would not support the Constitution without a list of rights being promised.

3. What is a goal of government according to the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution? SS.7.C.1.6

- A. To provide public education.
- B. To maintain a strong national bank.
- C. To promote the rights of government over the common good.
- D. To protect the rights and freedoms of future generations.

4. Which statement explains the purpose of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution? SS.7.C.1.6

- A. It defines the responsibilities of the three branches of government.
- B. It creates a domestic policy for the federal government.
- C. It establishes the rights and responsibilities of citizens.
- D. It outlines the goals of the U.S. Constitution.

5. Which purpose of government found in the Preamble could be used to justify the position in this passage?

Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as ...hostile...

Source: President George W. Bush, State of the Union Address, January 29, 2002.

- A. guarantee of cooperation among Americans
- B. improve the quality of life for Americans
- C. guard the freedoms of American people
- D. protect American people from threats

II. The Bill of Rights and other Amendments: Chapter 6 (Includes “Amending the Constitution”)

| Amending the Constitution | |
|---|--|
| What is the process/steps to amend the US Constitution? | |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Why did the Founding Fathers include the amendment process in the constitution?</p> | |
| <p>The Bill of Rights <i>Directions: Write out each Amendment to the Bill of Rights. Following, describe what each amendment means and how it relates to events leading up to the revolution.</i></p> | |
| <p>Amendment I</p> | |
| <p>Amendment II</p> | |
| <p>Amendment III</p> | |
| <p>Amendment IV</p> | |
| <p>Amendment V</p> | |
| <p>Amendment VI</p> | |
| <p>Amendment VII</p> | |
| <p>Amendment VIII</p> | |
| <p>Amendment IX</p> | |
| <p>Amendment X</p> | |

| Vocabulary Review: Define the following terms in relation to the Federal Government: | |
|---|--|
| Amend | |
| Ratify | |
| Suffrage | |
| Caucus | |
| Civil disobedience | |
| Civil Rights | |
| Poll Tax | |
| Black Codes | |
| Segregation | |
| Accused | |
| Ordain | |
| Precedent | |
| Rule of Law | |
| Equal | |
| ex post- facto | |
| Habeas corpus | |
| States' rights | |
| Double jeopardy | |
| Due Process | |
| Eminent-domain | |
| Search and seizure/Search Warrant | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>What were the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments and how did they impact/influence the landscape of the United States?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amendment 13: |
|--|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amendment 14: ▪ Amendment 15: ▪ Amendment 19: ▪ Amendment 24: ▪ Amendment 26: |
|--|---|

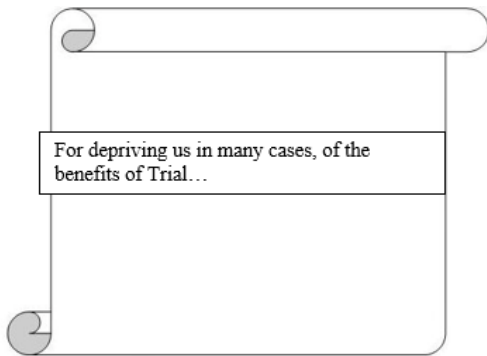
Sample Test Questions for this unit:
 Can you answer these sample test questions about this unit correctly? Use information from eCampus/class websites, your online text/My Reflections workbooks, or general internet searches if need be.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>1. Which is an example of unprotected speech? <u>SS.7.C.2.4</u></p> <p>A. criticizing the government in a newspaper B. placing a political campaign sign in your yard C. publishing lies about another person D. publicly disagreeing with a new law</p> <hr/> <p>2. Which 1st Amendment right are parents exercising when they sign a statement asking that a new school be built in their community? <u>SS.7.C.2.4</u></p> <p>A. assembly B. petition C. protest D. religion</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>1923: The Equal Rights Amendment is introduced in Congress. 1972: The Equal Rights Amendment is voted on by Congress with a seven year deadline. 1977: The Equal Rights Amendment is ratified by 35 states. 1978: The Equal Rights Amendment deadline is extended to 1982. 1982: The Equal Rights Amendment fails.</p> </div> | <p>6. Why did this amendment fail? <u>SS.7.C.3.5</u></p> <p>A. It was not ratified by the President. B. It was not ratified by the Senate. C. It was not ratified by 38 states. D. It was not ratified by 50 states.</p> <hr/> <p>7. Which can vote on ratification of amendments to the U.S. Constitution? <u>SS.7.C.3.5</u></p> <p>A. president and vice-president B. state Supreme Courts C. state legislatures D. federal courts</p> |
|---|---|--|

3. Which group is the primary focus of the Bill of Rights? **SS.7.C.2.4**

- A. politicians
- B. individuals
- C. cities
- D. states

The phrase below is one of the grievances found in the Declaration of Independence.



Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

4. Which rights listed in the Bill of Rights reflect this complaint? **SS.7.C.2.4**

- A. equal protection, protection from cruel and unusual punishment, protection from self-incrimination.
- B. equal protection, protection from double jeopardy, protection from self-incrimination.
- C. due process of law, right to confront witnesses, right to eminent domain.
- D. due process of law, right to confront witnesses, right to counsel

Robert is unhappy with the current political party in Presidential office. He decides to publicly voice his opinions in the middle of the city square with a speech outlining the faults of the party, the mistakes of the President, and the overall decline of the administration.

5. This is an example of which First Amendment right? **SS.7.C.2.4**

- A. Freedom of religion
- B. Freedom of speech
- C. Freedom of the press
- D. Freedom to petition the government

8. The statement below was written by Thomas Jefferson.

No society can make a perpetual (permanent) constitution, or even a perpetual (permanent) law.

Source: Letter to James Madison from Paris, September 6, 1789.

Which conclusion does the statement support? **SS.7.C.3.5**

- A. The amendment process allows the U.S. Constitution to reflect citizens' views over time.
- B. The amendment process makes sure that the U.S. Constitution is formally approved.
- C. The ratification process allows the U.S. Constitution to reflect presidents' views over time.
- D. The ratification process makes sure that the U.S. Constitution is formally approved.



Source: Library of Congress

9. The cartoon to the left shows an American woman in 1909.

What impact on political participation is shown in this cartoon?

SS.7.C.3.7

- A. parental rights for women
- B. voting rights for women
- C. custody rights for men
- D. equal rights for men

10. Why was the U.S. Constitution amended to abolish poll taxes?

SS.7.C.3.7

- A. To permit more eligible citizens to buy property.
- B. To permit resident aliens to buy property.
- C. To permit more eligible citizens to vote.
- D. To permit resident aliens to vote.

11. What was the major impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution? **SS.7.C.3.7**

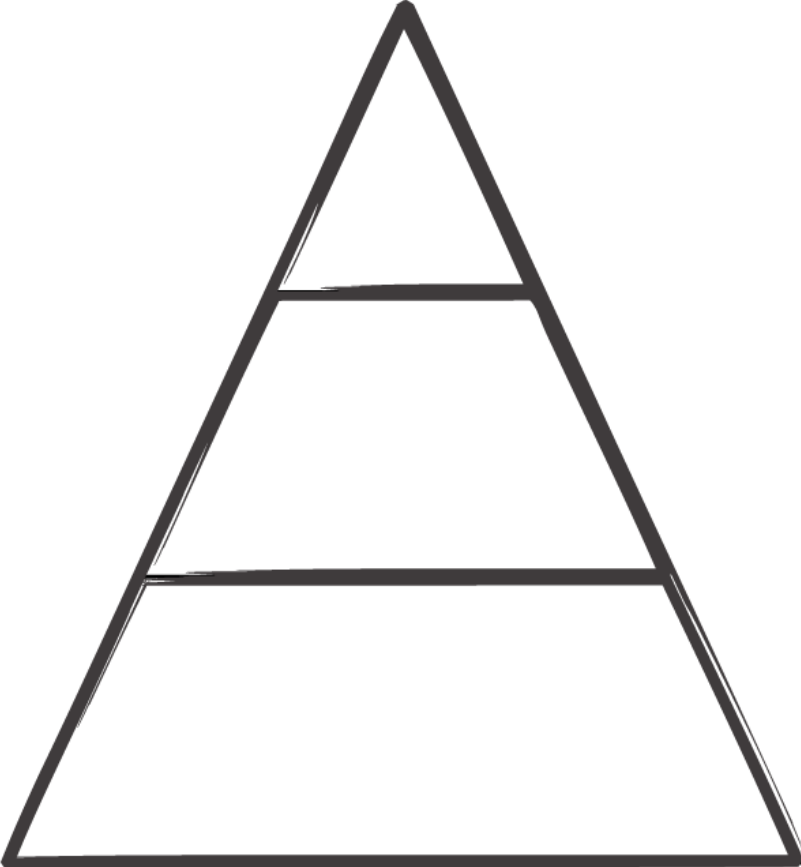
- A. They decreased minority participation in the political process.
- B. They decreased minority participation in social movements.
- C. They increased minority participation in the political process.
- D. They increased minority participation in the military.

III. Landmark Supreme Court Cases

| Summarize the background and significance of each case below: | |
|---|---|
| Gideon v. Wainwright | |
| Miranda v. Arizona | |
| Tinker v. Des Moines | |
| Hazelwood v Kuhlmeier | |
| Marbury v. Madison | |
| Plessy v. Ferguson | |
| Brown v. Board of Education | |
| in re Gault | |
| United States v. Nixon | |
| Bush v. Gore | |
| <p>Sample Test Questions for this unit: Can you answer these sample test questions about this unit correctly? Use information from eCampus/class websites, your online text/My Reflections workbooks, or general internet searches if need be.</p> | |
| <p>1. What U.S. Supreme Court decision could high school students use to defend their right to wear t-shirts with a skull-and-bones design on campus? <u>SS.7.C.3.12</u></p> <p>A. Tinker v. Des Moines (1969) B. Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972) C. Texas v. Johnson (1989) D. Bush v. Gore (2000)</p> | <p>4. Which of the following has NOT occurred as a result of the decision in Marbury v. Madison (1803)? <u>SS.7.C.3.12</u></p> <p>A. The U.S. Supreme Court has played a key role in interpreting the U.S. Constitution. B. A constitutional amendment was ratified that specifically defined "judicial review." C. A law can be thrown out if it violates the U.S. Constitution. D. The concept of checks and balances was upheld.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>2. Many Florida schools remain under desegregation orders as a result of which U.S. Supreme Court case? SS.7.C.3.12</p> <p>A. District of Columbia v. Heller (2008) B. Brown v. Board of Education (1954) C. Tinker v. Des Moines (1969) D. U.S. v. Lopez (1995)</p> <hr/> <p>3. What lessons did future U.S. leaders learn from the 1974 U.S Supreme Court case United States v. Nixon? SS.7.C.3.12</p> <p>A. The president is accountable for obeying the law. B. The president is responsible for enforcing the law. C. The president is not allowed to hold secret talks with foreign governments. D. The president is not allowed to have private meetings with cabinet members.</p> | <p>5. Which U.S. Supreme Court decision could cause confessions to be thrown out as evidence? SS.7.C.3.12</p> <p>A. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) B. Marbury v. Yoder (1803) C. Miranda v. Arizona (1966) D. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</p> <hr/> <p>6. When the U.S. Supreme Court makes a decision in a case, how is their opinion on the case determined? SS.7.C.3.8</p> <p>A. by a unanimous vote B. by a two-thirds vote C. by a three-fourths vote D. by a simple majority vote</p> |
|--|--|

IV. The American Legal System

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The Pyramid to the right represents the Federal Court System.</p> <p>Write in the different LEVELS of the Federal court system in the pyramid, with the lowest level starting at the bottom.</p> <p>Use the word bank below:</p> <p>Supreme Court, District Court, Appellate Court</p> |  |
|---|---|

Use the word bank below to fill in the blanks.

The _____ interprets/gives their opinion on the laws. If a law is _____, it means it follows the rules of the Constitution. If a law is _____, it means that it violates or goes against the Constitution in some way. The _____ has the power of _____, which means they can decide if a law violates the Constitution or not. If they decide that the law does violate the Constitution, then they can cancel or _____ the law.

Word Bank:

Unconstitutional, Judicial Review, Constitutional, Supreme Court, Nullify, Judicial Branch

Types of Law

Directions: Match each scenario below with the correct type of law and BRIEFLY explain your choice.

Types of Law to choose from: Criminal Law, Civil Law, Constitutional Law, Military Law, Case Law, Juvenile Law

1. In 2009, Army Sgt. Bowe Bergdahl left his post in Afghanistan without permission from his commanding officer. He faced a court martial after being charged with desertion. *What type of law is this and why?*

2. When the Supreme Court had to make a decision in the Tinker v. Des Moines (1969) case, they referred to another case from 1967. In Hammond v. South Carolina State College, the Supreme Court ruled that people in public schools are protected by constitutional rights. This case set a *precedent*, or established a type of law that the Supreme Court would follow. Tinker v. Des Moines would act as a precedent for hundreds of cases that would come after it as well. *What type of law is this and why?* _____

3. Under Section 1003.26 of the Florida State Statute, truancy is defined as an offense that can be charged to any student of elementary school age through age 16 who has accumulated 15 or more unexcused absences in a three month period without the knowledge of their parent or guardian. A court can issue several different types of punishments on minors and parents including mandatory summer school, being remanded to a detention center, probation, etc... *What type of law is this and why?* _____

4. Markeith Loyd was arrested after being accused of killing his pregnant ex-girlfriend in December and an Orlando officer in January. He will stand trial for murder. *What type of law is this and why?* _____

5. USA Today reported that President Donald Trump has been sued as a *defendant* 1,450 times. Also, Trump has sued others as a *plaintiff* 1,900 times. In one case, Trump sued a marketing agency calling itself "Trump your Competitor" for using his name to make a profit without permission or royalties. *What type of law is this and why?* _____

6. Obergefell v. Hodges (2015), is a landmark United States Supreme Court case in which the Court held in a 5–4 decision that the fundamental right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples by both the Due Process Clause and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. *What type of law is this and why?* _____

Vocabulary Review: Define the following terms in relation to the American Legal System and provide examples where applicable.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| The Rule of Law | |
| Jury | |
| Evidence | |
| Felony | |
| Misdemeanor | |
| Lawsuit | |
| Statute | |
| Writ of Habeas Corpus | |
| Ex post facto law | |
| Bail | |
| Plaintiff | |
| Defendant | |
| Summons | |

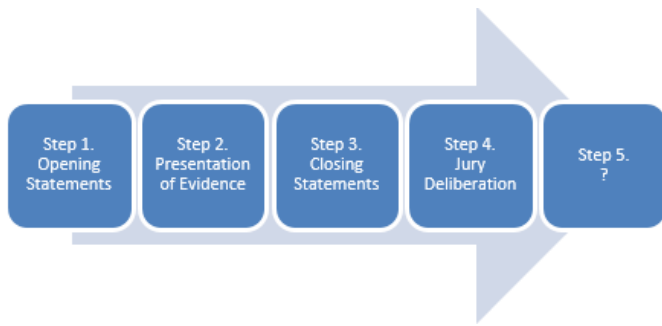
The parts of the trial process are in order below. (1-7) Match up the parts of the trial process with the correct definition by writing the correct letter next to each part.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Opening Statement____ | A. The lawyer who called the witness asks the witness the first set of questions. |
| 2. Direct Examination____ | B. The lawyer sums up the evidence for the jury and asks the jury to rule in his or her client's favor. |
| 3. Cross Examination____ | C. The jury's decision in the case. |
| 4. Re-direct Examination____ | D. The lawyer tells the jury what the case is about and what the evidence will show. |
| 5. Closing Statement____ | E. The lawyer who did not call the witness asks the witness questions in order to point out weaknesses in the witness's testimony. |
| 6. Jury Deliberation____ | F. The jury looks over the evidence from the case. |
| 7. Verdict____ | G. The lawyer who called the witness asks the witness questions in order to counter the cross-examination. |

Sample Test Questions for this unit:

Can you answer these sample test questions about this unit correctly? Use information from eCampus/class websites, your online text/My Reflections workbooks, or general internet searches if need be.

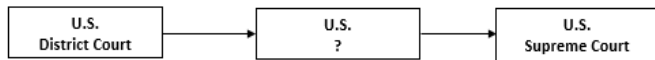
The trial process is listed below.



1. Which option completes the trial process? **SS.7.C.3.11**

- A. cross-examination
- B. jury instructions
- C. investigation
- D. verdict

2. Which court completes the diagram? **SS.7.C.3.11**



- A. Court of Veterans Appeals
- B. Court of Appeals
- C. Military Courts
- D. Claims Courts

3. The table below lists examples of laws:

| Category A | Category B |
|---|--|
| Assault Murder Theft | Adoption Contract Disputes Personal Injury |
| Category C | Category D |
| Abandonment of post Conduct unbecoming of an officer Mutiny | Discrimination Eminent domain Treason |

Which category list represents military law? **SS.7.C.3.10**

- A. Category A
- B. Category B
- C. Category C
- D. Category D

4. What does this court decision illustrate? **SS.7.C.3.11**

In 1940, the Texas Democratic Party refused to give an African-American man a ballot to select candidates to run for Congress and governor.

In finding this action unconstitutional "...this Court is not constrained to follow a previous decision which..., involves the application of a constitutional principle, rather than an interpretation of the Constitution to evolve the principle itself."

- A. The court has the power to accept appeals cases.
- B. The court has the power of judicial review.
- C. The court is a district court.
- D. The court is a trial court.

5. Which type of law is used to resolve disputes between Congress and the President? **SS.7.C.3.10**

- A. civil
- B. constitutional
- C. criminal
- D. military

6. The scenario below involves damage to someone's property.

Last Saturday, a driver was ticketed for speeding through a neighborhood and crashing into a fence. The fence owner is suing the driver \$2500.00 for the cost to repair the fence.

What court would hear this case? **SS.7.C.3.11**

- A. appeals
- B. civil
- C. criminal
- D. family

7. The passage below describes a dispute between two neighbors in Florida.

Liz's 16 year old daughter backed into Doug's car while it was parked in front of his house. Doug sued Liz for \$1500 to cover the cost of repairing the car.

Which court heard the case? **SS.7.C.3.11**

- A. Circuit Court of Appeals
- B. Florida Supreme Court
- C. appellate court
- D. county court