# Declaration of Independence (Background)

**Year written: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Authors:**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## Purposes:

1st section: Announce intent to break away from England.

2nd section: Provide “political rationale” / “logic” to justify independence.

Cites “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**”

States governments are created to serve the people who create them.

3rd section: List specific grievances / complaints against King George and Parliament.

4th section: Cite attempts made by Americans to resolve their differences with British.

5th section: Conclusion - The colonies assert their right to declare their independence.

**Underlying Philosophy:** “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (freedom) **>** “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (laws, regulations)

**Is the Declaration of Independence part of the constitution? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

# the Constitutional Convention

## Background

* Name the United States’ first document of government\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Underlying Philosophy**: “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (freedom) **>** “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (laws, government regulations)
* Features of the first “**national”** government:
	+ “**Confederation**:” **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of states in which a “national” government has **(excessive OR limited)** powers.
	+ **Structure**:
		- It had a “legislative branch” that could **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws.
		- It **did not** include an “executive branch” that could **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws.
		- It **did not** include a “judicial branch” to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws.
* **Weaknesses** of the first national government under the Articles of Confederation:
	+ There was no way to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws passed by the Congress (national legislature).
	+ There was no way to settle disputes between or among different **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
	+ There was no way to settle disputes between or among **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of different **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
	+ Congress did not have the power to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: Congress could only “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” states to contribute money.
	+ **Both** the national government and the states could issue “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (**money**): this made it very confusing and difficult to conduct business transactions.
	+ Congress could not regulate **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** between or among the states or with foreign nations.

## The Constitutional Convention

* Date: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Location: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, Pennsylvania
* Purposes:
	+ **Original**: Consider amendments to the Articles of Confederation
	+ **Eventual**: Write an entirely new Constitution
* “Consensus” or “Shared” feelings:
	+ A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** national government was needed.
	+ Some method was needed to “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” this more **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government.
	+ The average citizen must be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the new national government but at the same time not have too much **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
	+ **Underlying Philosophy**: “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (laws, government regulations) **>** “**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**” (freedom)
* **Key Individual** at the Convention: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Virginia.
	+ Known as the “Father of the Constitution.”
	+ Main **Contribution**: Proposals became the “**agenda**” / **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** discussed at the convention.

## Key “Conflicts” and “Compromises

### Distribution of Power: Who Does What?

### Representation in the Legislature

States with **large** populations favored representation based on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

States with **small** populations favored **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** representation for each state.

### Slavery, Representation and Taxation

Views of **southern states:**

* Slaves **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** be counted to determine representation.
* Slaves **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** be counted for purposes of taxation.

Views of **northern states**:

* Slaves **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** be counted to determine representation.
* Slaves **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** be counted for purposes of taxation.

### Compromise Solutions to Conflicts

#### The Federal System

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** those that remained with the states.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: those that the states given / assignedto the new national government.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** those that would belong to boththe states and the new national government.

#### The “Great Compromise”

Create a “bicameral” or 2 branch or house legislature

House of Representatives: representation based on **­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Senate**: each state would have (#) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** members regardless of population.

#### Compromise Solution

How many slaves would count as a white for **both** representation and taxation? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Structure of the U. S. Constitution

**Section Definition Key Numbers**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Section | Definition | Key Numbers |
| Preamble | introduction and goals | **\_\_\_\_\_\_ goals for new gov’t***
*
*
*
*
 |
| Articles | original sections | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in total** |
| Amendments | additions and changes | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to date****1-10: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

# Basic Principles of U. S. Government

## Separation of Powers: Who Does What?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **L** | **Legislative Branch** |
| **E** | **Executive Branch** |
| **J** | **Judicial Branch** |

1. **\_\_\_\_\_** Make laws.
2. **\_\_\_\_\_** Enacts (passes) taxes.
3. **\_\_\_\_\_** Enforce laws.
4. **\_\_\_\_\_** “Suggests” new laws.
5. **\_\_\_\_\_** Appoints federal judges.
6. **\_\_\_\_\_** Decides the meaning of a law.
7. **\_\_\_\_\_** Decides if a law is constitutional.
8. **\_\_\_\_\_** Appoints federal administrators.
9. **\_\_\_\_\_** Carries out U.S. foreign policy.
10. **\_\_\_\_\_** Removes federal officials from office.
11. **\_\_\_\_\_** Decides how tax money is spent.

## Definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **Amendment Process** |
| **B** | **Checks and Balances** |
| **C** | **Concurrent Powers** |
| **D**  | **Delegated Powers** |
| **E** | **Democracy** |
| **F** | **Federal Supremacy** |
| **G** | **Federal System** |
| **H** | **Impeachment Process** |
| **I**  | **Judicial Review** |
| **J** | **Republic** |
| **K** | **Reserved Powers** |
| **L** | **Separation of Powers** |
| **M** | **Elastic Clause** |

1. **\_\_\_\_** Format or “plan” for government in which powers are divided between a national (central) government and state governments.
2. **\_\_\_\_** Powers, like declaring war, that belong only to the national (central) government.
3. **\_\_\_\_** Powers, like setting marriage and divorce laws, that belong only to the states.
4. **\_\_\_\_** Powers, like taxation, that belong to both the national (central) government and the states.
5. **\_\_\_\_** The powers needed for governing are divided into separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches within any level of government (national or state).
6. **\_\_\_\_** Each branch of government limits the powers of the other branches.
7. **\_\_\_\_** The accepted authority of the U. S. Supreme Court to rule on the “constitutionality” of both federal (national) and state laws.
8. **\_\_\_\_** The technical name for the type of government in the United States, one in which voters elect representatives who, in turn, enact or pass laws.
9. **\_\_\_\_** Procedure for making changes in the U. S. Constitution.
10. **\_\_\_\_** Procedure for removing federal office holders from their government position / office.
11. **\_\_\_\_** Measure that allows the Congress to pass very specific laws (i.e. building aircraft carriers) in order to carry out its general duties / responsibilities (i.e. raise and maintain the nation’s armed forces.
12. **\_\_\_\_** The U.S. Constitution and federal laws have higher authority than state or local laws.

## Delegated, Reserved, and Concurrent Powers: Who Does What?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D** | **Delegated Powers****Federal Gov’t** |
| **R** | **Reserved Powers****State Gov’t** |
| **C** | **Concurrent Powers****Shared between Fed & State** |

1. **\_\_\_\_\_** Borrow money.
2. **\_\_\_\_\_** Establish courts.
3. **\_\_\_\_\_** Coin / print money.
4. **\_\_\_\_\_** Set marriage and divorce laws.
5. **\_\_\_\_\_** Conduct elections.
6. **\_\_\_\_\_** Set standard weights and measures.
7. **\_\_\_\_\_** Make treaties with foreign nations.
8. **\_\_\_\_\_** Create a postal system.
9. **\_\_\_\_\_** Declare war.
10. **\_\_\_\_\_** Provides a system of education
11. **\_\_\_\_\_** Enforce laws.
12. **\_\_\_\_\_** Regulate “intrastate” trade (within a state).
13. **\_\_\_\_\_** Establish armed forces.
14. **\_\_\_\_\_** Propose amendments to the Constitution.
15. **\_\_\_\_\_** Collects taxes
16. **\_\_\_\_\_** Ratify (approve) amendments.
17. **\_\_\_\_\_** Regulate “interstate” trade (trade that crosses state borders).

## Checks and Balances

| Situation | Blank is checking BlankUse L, E, J or States |
| --- | --- |
| President vetoes bill passed by Congress. | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Congress overrides a presidential veto.  | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Congress approves presidential appointments to the Executive and Judicial branches. | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_  |
| President calls a special session of Congress. | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Congress impeaches and tries the President. | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| The President “suggests” a new law.  | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Congress approves a treaty (an agreement with another country made by the President.)  | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Supreme Court declares a federal law “unconstitutional.” | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Congress impeaches, convicts, and removes a federal judge. | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| President “pardons” (frees) a person found guilty in a federal court trial | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |
| Congress and states pass a new amendment to overturn a Supreme Court decision. | \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are checking**\_\_** |
| President appoints a justice to the Supreme Court | \_\_\_\_\_ is checking \_\_\_\_\_ |

# Legislative Branch

Official name: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Key Feature: It is “**bicameral”** which means **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

## Basic Responsibilities:

* Enact **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Create **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Admit new **states.**
* Declare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Govern federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Set **naturalization** (citizenship) requirements.

## Comparison: U. S. House and U. S. Senate.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | House of Reps | Senate |
| # Of members |  |  |
| Representation for each state |  |  |
| How selected | **voters of a congressional district** | **voters statewide** |
| Term of office |  |  |
| % Elected every 2 years | **100%** | **33% 1/3** |
| Age requirement |  |  |
| Residency requirement |  |  |
| Presiding officers |  |  |
| Special (“Sole”) powers / responsibilities |  |  |

## The Law - Making Procedure: Key Facts

# The Executive Branch

## Members

Mentioned in Constitution:

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**:

* Created out of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and continued by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* **Not** mentioned in the Constitution.
* Duties
	+ Help **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws.
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the President.

## Terms

President:

* (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** years.
* (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** full terms.
* Maximum of (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** years.

Cabinet:

* as agreed upon by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **cabinet member**.

## Duties of the President

* Supervise the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of laws.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the **armed forces.**
* Prepare a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_** message **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a year.
* Negotiate **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with foreign nations.
* Appoint **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** officials.
* Recommends an annual **federal budget.**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** bills and laws to Congress
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** bills from Congress
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** bills sent from Congress

## Presidential Succession

### 25th Amendment

Fills vacancies in the office of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. This person immediately goes to the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the succession list.

## Election and Selection of Executive Branch members

### President:

* 1st attempt: by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** If it fails, then
* 2nd attempt: by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_**
* **Never** by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (peoples’)** direct vote**!!!!!!**

### Cabinet:

* Nominated by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* Approved by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## Key Electoral Vote Numbers.

|  |
| --- |
| Current Electoral Votes |
| IL =  | MO =  | NY =  |
| WI = | IN =  | TX =  |
| IA =  | CA = | FL =  |

* Total of number of Electoral Votes nationwide: (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* “Formulas” for determining the number of Electoral Votes for each state:
	+ # of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ +** # of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** = # Electoral votes
* Fewest Number of Electoral votes a state can have: (#) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* # of Electoral Votes needed to win the Presidency in the Electoral College: (#) **270 (simple majority)**

# The Judicial Branch of Government

##  The Federal Court System

### Top: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* (#) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** judges / justices since 1869
	+ fewest ever: (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**; most ever: (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* possesses **Original Jurisdiction** (first hearing rights) in:
	+ cases involving disputes between **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ cases involving other **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* possesses **Appellate Jurisdiction** in that it can:
	+ “review” decisions of lower **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** courts.
	+ exercise **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_**: rule on the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of federal and state **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Most important power:** Has the final authority to interpret the Constitution.

### Middle: Federal Appellate Courts

* Number: (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** courts with a total of (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** judges.
* possess “appellate jurisdiction” in that they can “review” decisions of federal **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** courts.

### Bottom: Federal District Courts

* Number: (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** covering the U.S., WDC, Puerto Rico, Virgin Is., Guam & Marianas Is.
* possess **Original Jurisdiction**: most federal cases **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** here.

### Selection Process

* Nominated by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Approved by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Term of Office: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

### Removal:

* Get **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of a crime
* Decide to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in office

# The Amendment Process and the Amendments

## The Amendment Process

* **Step #1: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Step #2: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (fraction) of the congress or by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (fraction) of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
	+ by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (fraction) of each branch of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

## The AmendmentS

**Amendments #1 - 10**: The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Purpose: protect **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

### Key Principles of Bill of Rights:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amend’t | Main Ideas in Amendment |
| 1 | Freedom of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Freedom of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Freedom of the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Right to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Right to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 2 | Right to “bear arms” (keep **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) for purpose of militia service. |
| 3 | No forced **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of troops in home in peacetime. |
| 4 | No illegal **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of property. |
| 5 | Right to TrialDo not have to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** against self in court (self incrimination)Can’t be tried twice for the same offence: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Depriving you of life, liberty, or property without: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Can’t take property without just compensation: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 6 | Right to know **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Right to “face” (know) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** trials. Right to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  (a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**)Right to force witnesses to testify in your behalf |
| 7 | Choice of a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** trial. |
| 8 | No excessive **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**No **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** punishments. |
| 9 | Rights not expressed in the constitutionRight to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 10 | Powers not granted to the federal government are reserved for the states or people(**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**) |

### Key Principles in Amendments #11 - 27

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Amend’t | Main Ideas in Amendment |
| 11 | Residents of another **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** cannot sue a state in federal court. |
| 12 | Separate Electoral College ballots for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 13 | Abolished **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 14 | Granted **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and accompanying rights to minorities. |
| 15 | Prohibited discrimination in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** based on race or color. |
| 16 | Congress was given the authority to enact **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** taxes |
| 17 | Direct election of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** rather than by**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 18 | **Prohibition:** banned manufacture, sale, and transportation of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** beverages. |
| 19 | Gave **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the right to vote. |
| 20 | Set **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** instead of March 4 as inauguration day for President. |
| 21 | Canceled the (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Amendment. |
| 22 | Limits a person to (#)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** years total as president. (Two full terms and up to two years of someone else’s term.) |
| 23 | Residents of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (city) made eligible to vote in presidential elections. |
| 24 | States cannot enact **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 25 | Vacancy in office of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** will now be filled. **ALSO**:Procedure for temporary transfer of presidential powers to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| 26 | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** year old can vote. |
| 27 | Congress can enact but not accept **pay increases** during current session of Congress. |

# Voting

## Types of Elections

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** elections: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** candidates for office.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** election: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** public officeholders.
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** “Yes / No” vote on a specific proposal.

## Election Dates

* Primary elections: anytime **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to general election. In **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in Illinois.
* General elections: First **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** after first **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## Voter Qualifications

* Age requirement **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Citizenship requirement: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Registration: Must be assigned a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (voting site) prior to an election.
	+ Location: Near one’s place of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ “**Reregistration**” is **not required** prior to each election: Only when one **changes** his/her **permanent** address.
* Citizens serving time in prison **(CIRCLE: can OR cannot )** vote.

## Representation

* Deemack High school is in the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** district for the U.S. House of Representatives
* Per the 2010 census, Illinois has **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives
* Illinois has how many senators? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

# Illinois Constitution Information

## Introduction

* **Date Illinois became a state: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Effective Date** of the current Illinois Constitution: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Previous** Illinois constitutions:
	+ 1818-1848
	+ 1848-1870
	+ 1870-1970

### Structure: Two main sections

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The Preamble**: | states the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Illinois state government |
| **The Articles**:  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (14) in all |
|  | **1st -** State of Illinois **“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:”**  | twenty provisions / guarantees |
|  | 2**nd - Separation of Powers:** |  |
|  |  | **Legislative Branch**:  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (bicameral: State House and State Senate) |
|  |  | **Executive Branch**:  | Governor and other state executive officials. |
|  |  | **Judicial Branch**:  |  |
|  | **3** |  |
|  | **4** |  |
|  | **5** |  |
|  | **6** |  |
|  | **7** |  |
|  | **8** |  |
|  | **9** |  |
|  | **10** |  |
|  | **11** |  |
|  | **12** |  |
|  | **13** |  |
|  | **14** |  |

## Legislative Branch

* **Name**: **General Assembly**
* **Required meetings**: **once** a year

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Structure: “Bicameral”* State House of Representatives: \_\_\_\_\_members
* State Senate: \_\_\_\_\_\_ members
 | Terms of Office:* State Representative: **\_\_\_\_\_ years**
* State Senator: **\_\_\_\_\_ years;** staggered elections: **one half** elected every **two years**
 |
| Qualifications:* age: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* residency: live in the legislative district one represents
* citizenship: U.S. citizen
 | Responsibilities:* Enact laws
* Checks and Balances: Can **override** a governor’s **veto** by a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (\_\_\_\_\_**%**) vote
 |

## Executive Branch

### Qualifications

* Age: 25 years old
* Residency: 3 years in the state

### Terms of Office

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** years
* Elected in **even-numbered, non-presidential election years** (1998, 2002, 2006, etc)
* **No limits** on **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that can be served (unlike the U.S. President).

### Duties

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state laws
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bills
* Call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of General Assembly
* Command the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in peacetime

### Veto Powers of Governor: (Checks and Balances)

* **Regular Veto**: can veto an entire bill
* **Amendatory Veto:** governor can make **specific changes** in a bill after it has passed the General Assembly.
* **Item Veto**: governor can **reduce** the amount of **money** appropriated in a revenue bill.

### Veto-Override Rules

* Number of days governor has to consider a veto: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (#)

## Judicial Branch

### Structure

* Top: **State Supreme Court (7 judges)** - hears final appeals of cases
* Middle: **State Appellate Courts** - **reviews** decisions of state **circuit courts**
* Bottom: **Circuit Courts** - general **trial courts**

### Qualifications

* Education: Law degree
* Registration: Licensed to practice law in Illinois
* Residency: Live in the judicial district he/she represents

### Terms

* **Key Point: Illinois judges are elected, not appointed.**
* Supreme Court: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years**
* Appellate Courts: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years**
* Circuit Courts: **six years.**

### Reelection: Retention Ballots

* Judges must receive a “**YES**” vote from at least **60%** of the voters voting in the election.

### Major Responsibilities

* Conduct trials involving state laws.
* Interpret state laws.
* Rule on the constitutionality of state laws (**checks and balances**).
* State Supreme Court reviews decisions of lower state courts.