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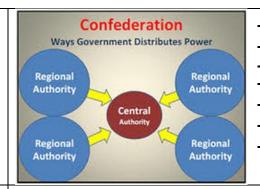
Civics 3rd Quarter Civics Study Guide

In completing this study guide, you will need to draw on your knowledge from throughout the 3rd nine weeks. You may even have to research topics you are not familiar with or may seem new to you.

l.	Making the Constitution: (includes "Th	he Articles of Confederation,	"Preamble," and	"Federalists vs. Anti-
	federalists")			

Fill in the blanks in the	The Articles of was the	
right column with the correct term below it.	The replaced it after it	was, or approved, at the
correct term below it.	WORD BANK: 1 st , Confederation, Constitution,	Constitutional Convention, ratified
Fill in the t-chart in the right column with major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. For each weakness, fill in the other side of the t-chart with an example of how the Constitution fixed it.	Weaknesses of the Articles 1. Example: The National Congress couldn't collect taxes. NOW FILL IN THE REST BELOW!	How the Constitution improved 1. Example: Article I of the Constitution gives Congress the power to collect taxes from the people. NOW FILL IN THE REST BELOW!
In the spaces provided, explain the message of the political cartoon in the right column:	ARTICLES ARTICLES NO NO SUPERIOR TO ENFORCE LAUS IN Rough Sailing Ahead?"	Wo new transfer of the state of

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



П	FF	INI	г.	D		m	_	1
IJ	ГГ	ΠV	Г:	ы	പ	ΠI	Θ	a

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.	2 Legislative chambers, both	2 Legislative chambers.
Each state gets one vote.	based on	The is based on
This plan favored	.	equal votes. (two votes per
	This plan favored	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

you think the statement Statements: describes both Anti-...believed in American independence and freedom federalists and ... opposed the Constitution as-is Federalists, then you ...wanted the Constitution to be approved as-is would write that ...feared a strong central government statement into the ...believed citizens had rights that should be protected "Both" column. ...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 What was the purpose of the Federalist Papers? 1. "Our country is too large to have all affairs directed by a single government." Read the primary -Thomas Jefferson source quotes in the right column from members of the Federalist and 2. In pursuance of the plan which I have laid down for the discussion of the subject, Antifederalist parties. the point next in order to be examined is the "insufficiency of the present For each quote, Confederation to the preservation of the Union." -Alexander Hamilton determine whether it was said by a Federalist or Anti-federalist. 3. "We are cautioned by the honorable gentleman, who presides, against faction and turbulence. I acknowledge that licentiousness is dangerous, and that it **BRIEFLY EXPLAIN YOUR** ought to be provided against: I acknowledge, also, the new form of government **REASONING FOR EACH** may effectually prevent it: yet there is another thing it will as effectually do — it QUOTE. will oppress and ruin the people." -Patrick Henry 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 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 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

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	

<u>Directions</u>: 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.

ics 5 Quarter C	ivies study duide		rage 3
Article IV	How should the get along with e	ach other?	States have to respect each other's laws.
			Example: A driver's license can be used in
A 11 L 37		1 12	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
Article VI	How does work? Which law is	aunrama?	legislatures must vote to approve it. The Constitution is the "supreme law of the
Article VI	How does work? which law is	supremer	land."
Article VII	What have to be taken to make t	the Constitution	The Bill of Rights was added to the
Alticle VII	the law of the land?	the Constitution	Constitution before it was ratified, or
	the law of the land:		approved.
Amendments	What changes have been made to the	?	There are 27 amendments.
	Sample Test Q	uestions for this u	nit:
an you answer	these sample test questions about this unit	correctly? Use info	rmation from eCampus/class websites, your
	eneral internet searches if need be.		
•	unding Fathers decide to replace the Articles of		ent explains the purpose of the Preamble to the
	th a new constitution? SS.7.C.1.5	U.S. Constitution	
. The nati nforce laws.	onal government under the Articles could not		es the responsibilities of the three branches of
	cles were only supposed to be a temporary	government. B. It create	es a domestic policy for the federal government.
olution.	, сагрессии, сагрессии,		lishes the rights and responsibilities of citizens.
	sident had too much power.		es the goals of the U.S. Constitution.
. The stat	es were calling for a new constitution.		
Why did the Er	amers promise to add a bill of rights to the U.S.	5. Which purpose	e of government found in the Preamble could be
onstitution? SS.		used to justify th	e position in this passage?
	leralists would not support the U.S. Constitution		
ithout a list of ri	ghts being promised.	١	Either you are with us, or you are with
	leralists convinced the Federalists that it would		the terrorists. From this day forward,
	with a bill of rights.		any nation that continues to harbor or

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
- В. improve the quality of life for Americans
- C. guard the freedoms of American people
- D. protect American people from threats

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

Federalists convinced the Anti-Federalists that it would

Federalists would not support the Constitution without

To provide public education.

be easier to ratify with a bill of rights.

a list of rights being promised.

- В. To maintain a strong national bank.
- To promote the rights of government over the common good.
- To protect the rights and freedoms of future generations.

II. The Bill of Rights and other Amendments: (Includes "Amending the Constitution")

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

Why did the Founding				
Fathers include the				
amendment process				
in the constitution?				
The Bill of Rights				
	SUMMARY of each Amendment to the Bill of Rights. Then, describe what each amendment means and			
how it relates to events leading up to the Declaration of Independence. (Ex: King George III's Quartering Act of 1765 led to the				
founding fathers including the 3 rd Amendment in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution)				
Amendment I				
Amendment II				
Amendment III				
Amenament III				
Amendment IV				
Amendment				
Amendment V				
Amendment VI				
Amendment VII				
Amendment VIII				
Amendment IX				
Amendment X				

	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		
What were the 13 th , 14 th , 15 th , 19 th , 24 th , and 26 th amendments and how did they impact/influence the landscape of the United States? Amendment 13:		

	■ 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, or general internet searches if need be.			

 Which is an example of unprotected speech? <u>SS.7.C.2.4</u>

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

2. Which 1st Amendment right are parents exercising when they sign a statement asking that a new school be built in their community?

SS.7.C.2.4

- A. assembly
- B. petition
- C. protest
- D. religion

- 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.

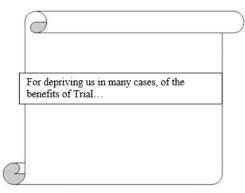
1978: The Equal Rights Amendment deadline is extended to 1982.

1982: The Equal Rights Amendment fails.

- 6. Why did this amendment fail? **SS.7.C.3.5**
- 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.
- Which can vote on ratification of amendments to the U.S. Constitution? <u>SS.7.C.3.5</u>
- A. president and vice-president
- B. state Supreme Courts
- C. state legislatures
- D. federal courts

- 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.



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

What impact on political participation is shown is shown by 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

Source: Library of Congress

- 10. Why was the U.S. Constitution amended to abolish poll taxes? <u>SS.7.C.3.7</u>
- 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				
Marbary V. Madison				
Placery Forgues				
Plessy v. Ferguson				
Brown v. Board of				
Brown v. Board of				
Education				
in re Gault				
United States v. Nixon				
Bush v. Gore				
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, or general internet searches if need be.	A MILL CIL CIL I NOT L II CIL			
What U.S. Supreme Court decision could high school students use to defend their right to wear t shirts with a	4. Which of the following has NOT occurred as a result of the decision in Marbury v. Madison (1803)? SS.7.C.3.12			
students use to defend their right to wear t-shirts with a skull-and-bones design on campus? SS.7.C.3.12	A. The U.S. Supreme Court has played a key role in			
A. Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)	interpreting the U.S. Constitution.			
B. Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)	B. A constitutional amendment was ratified that			
C. Texas v. Johnson (1989)	specifically defined "judicial review."			
D. Bush v. Gore (2000)	C. A law can be thrown out if it violates the U.S.			
	Constitution.			
	D. The concept of checks and balances was upheld.			

- 2. Many Florida schools remain under desegregation orders as a result of which U.S. Supreme Court case? **SS.7.C.3.12**
- 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)
- What lessons did future U.S. leaders learn from the 1974
 U.S Supreme Court case United States v. Nixon?
 \$5.7.C.3.12
- 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.

- 5. Which U.S. Supreme Court decision could cause confessions to be thrown out as evidence? **SS.7.C.3.12**
 - A. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
 - B. Marbury v. Yoder (1803)
 - C. Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
 - D. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- When the U.S. Supreme Court makes a decision in a case, how is their opinion on the case determined? <u>SS.7.C.3.8</u>
- A. by a unanimous vote
- B. by a two-thirds vote
- C. by a three-fourths vote
- D. by a simple majority vote