Names:

**TEST 4 STUDY GUIDE – CONSTITUTION & SEPARATION OF POWERS**

**Part 1: Match the key words to the correct definitions. You will use each one once.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cabinet | Bicameral | Senate | House of Representatives |
| Committee | Veto | Regulations | Vice President |
| Checks & Balances | President | Preamble | Separation of Powers |
| Supreme Court | ~~Bill~~ | Judicial Review | Speaker of the House |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DEFINITION** | **TYPE IN THE KEY WORD** |
| 1) A proposed law. | Bill |
| 2) The place in the House & Senate where bills start. |  |
| 3) The President's chief advisers, and the heads of the executive departments. |  |
| 4) When the President rejects a bill that Congress has passed. |  |
| 5) The idea (from Montesquieu) that power should be divided up into three branches to keep one branch from becoming too powerful. |  |
| 6) The leader of the executive branch. |  |
| 7) The leader of the Senate, and takes over as President if the President dies. |  |
| 8) Members of this house of Congress are apportioned (selected) equally from each state; there are 100 in total. |  |
| 9) Members of this house of Congress are apportioned (selected) from states based on population; there are 435 members. |  |
| 10) The introduction to the Constitution. |  |
| 11) The leader of the House of Representatives. |  |
| 12) The head of the judicial branch. |  |
| 13) The idea that each branch of government should be able to limit the power of the other branches. |  |
| 14) A lawmaking body of two houses. |  |
| 15) Rules created by executive departments that are similar to laws. |  |
| 16) The ability of a court to review a law and declare it unconstitutional. |  |

**Part 2: Use the word bank to match the part of the Preamble to its corresponding real-world example. You will use each once.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| We the People | A More Perfect Union | Establish Justice | Domestic Tranquility |
| Common Defense | General Welfare | Blessings of Liberty |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PREAMBLE QUOTE** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| General Welfare | 17) Congress passes a law providing money for the healthcare system. |
|  | 18) We have the rule of law in our country, where the laws are fair, equal, and apply to everyone. |
|  | 19) The Articles of Confederation didn’t work very well, so we needed to replace it with a better, stronger federal government. |
|  | 20) The police help the President to enforce the laws and to make sure that anyone who commits a crime is arrested and put on trial. |
|  | 21) Citizens protect the freedoms of others and work to make the country a better place for their children and descendants. |
|  | 22) We elect our leaders and practice self-government in the United States. |
|  | 23) The President orders the US Navy to patrol waters outside the United States in order to protect the country. |

**Part 3: Decide which branch of government is responsible for each job or action. You may write “L,” “E,” or “J” to abbreviate the branches of government. You will use each one multiple times.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Legislative (7) | Executive (6) | Judicial (3) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BRANCH OF GOVT** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| Legislative | 24) Makes the laws. |
|  | 25) Enforces, or carries out, the laws. |
|  | 26) Interprets or studies the laws. |
|  | 27) Declares war. |
|  | 28) Acts as Commander-in-Chief of the military. |
|  | 29) Passes bills about taxes. |
|  | 30) Can veto bills. |
|  | 31) Can declare laws unconstitutional. |
|  | 32) Can impeach the President and judges. |
|  | 33) Appointed by the President and serves for life (so that no one can influence them when they rule on a case). |
|  | 34) Gives a State of the Union address every year. |
|  | 35) Approves appointments made by the President. |
|  | 36) Makes treaties with other countries. |
|  | 37) Makes laws about creating the post office. |
|  | 38a) Selected directly by the people (popular vote). |
|  | 38b) Selected by the Electoral College. |

**Part 4: Review Questions *[location in Unit 4 Readings PDF]***

39) What is the job of the Preamble? *[p. 16]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

40) How does the separation of powers help to shield us from tyranny, or “cruel rule?” *[p. 18]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

41) What are some ways that Congress can check, or limit, the power of the President? Try to find at least three. *[p. 20-21]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

42) What supreme court case established the principle of judicial review for the judicial branch? *[p. 22]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

43) How old do you have to be in order to be a member of the Senate and House of Representatives? *[p. 23]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

44) All bills have to start in committees in the House or Senate, but the ideas for them can come from anywhere. What are five places from where these ideas can originate? *[p. 26]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

45) What three actions can the President take when a bill makes it to his desk? *[p. 30]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

46) Why is it important that the process of creating laws is so complex and takes so long? *[p. 30]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

47) If the president dies or resigns, who would become the next president? Who would be next in line after this person? *[p. 32]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

48) Why do the Cabinet, executive departments, and executive agencies exist? *[p. 33-34]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

49) What are the three levels of courts in our federal court system? *[p. 36]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

50) What is original jurisdiction (“OJ”), and what level of courts has this? *[p. 36]*

|  |
| --- |
|  |