

# 1.10 Unit 1 Assessment

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# The Branches of Government

Legislative

Executive

Judicial

Main Duty: Write and Pass Laws

People/Positions: Representatives and Senators

## Wisconsin's Representatives



**Bryan Steil**  
R-WI-1 (since 2019)



**Mark Pocan**  
D-WI-2 (since 2013)



**Derrick Van Orden**  
R-WI-3 (since 2023)



**Gwen Moore**  
D-WI-4 (since 2005)



**Scott Fitzgerald**  
R-WI-5 (since 2021)



**Glenn Grothman**  
R-WI-6 (since 2015)



**Tom Tiffany**  
R-WI-7 (since 2020)



**Tony Wied**  
R-WI-8 (since 2024)

## Wisconsin's Senators



**Ron Johnson**  
R-WI (since 2011)



**Tammy Baldwin**  
D-WI (since 2013)



# The Branches of Government

Legislative

**Executive**

Judicial

**Main Duty:** Sign bills into law or veto bills

**People/Positions:** President, Vice President, and Cabinet Members



**Donald Trump**  
Republican (since 2025)



**JD Vance**  
Republican (since 2025)



# The Branches of Government

Legislative

Executive

Judicial

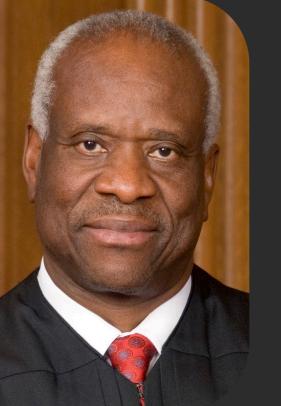
Main Duty: Interpret laws & rule them constitutional or not

People/Positions: Justice

**John Roberts**  
since 2005



**Clarence Thomas**  
since 1991



**Samuel Alito**  
since 2006



**Sonia Sotomayor**  
since 2009



**Elena Kagan**  
since 2010



**Neil Gorsuch**  
since 2017



**Brett Kavanaugh**  
since 2018



**Amy Coney Barrett**  
since 2020



**Ketanji Brown Jackson**  
since 2022





# The Houses of Congress

House of Representatives

Senate

**How Members Selected:** Democratically in elections

**How many:** 435 representatives (219 Republican, 213 Democrat, 3 Vacant\*)

**Key powers:** Must start all revenue bills

## Wisconsin's Representatives



**Bryan Steil**  
R-WI-1 (since 2019)



**Mark Pocan**  
D-WI-2 (since 2013)



**Derrick Van Orden**  
R-WI-3 (since 2023)



**Gwen Moore**  
D-WI-4 (since 2005)



**Scott Fitzgerald**  
R-WI-5 (since 2021)



**Glenn Grothman**  
R-WI-6 (since 2015)



**Tom Tiffany**  
R-WI-7 (since 2020)



**Tony Wied**  
R-WI-8 (since 2024)

\*1 representative, Adelita Grijalva (D-AZ-7) has yet to be sworn in. Seat considered Vacant.

Representative count sourced from Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_States\\_House\\_of\\_Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives)



# The Houses of Congress

House of Representatives

Senate

**How Members Selected:** Democratically in elections

**How many:** 100 senators (53 Republican, 45 Democrat, 2 Independent\*)

**Key powers:** Acts as jury in impeachment trials (2/3 vote needed)

## Wisconsin's Senators



**Ron Johnson**  
R-WI (since 2011)

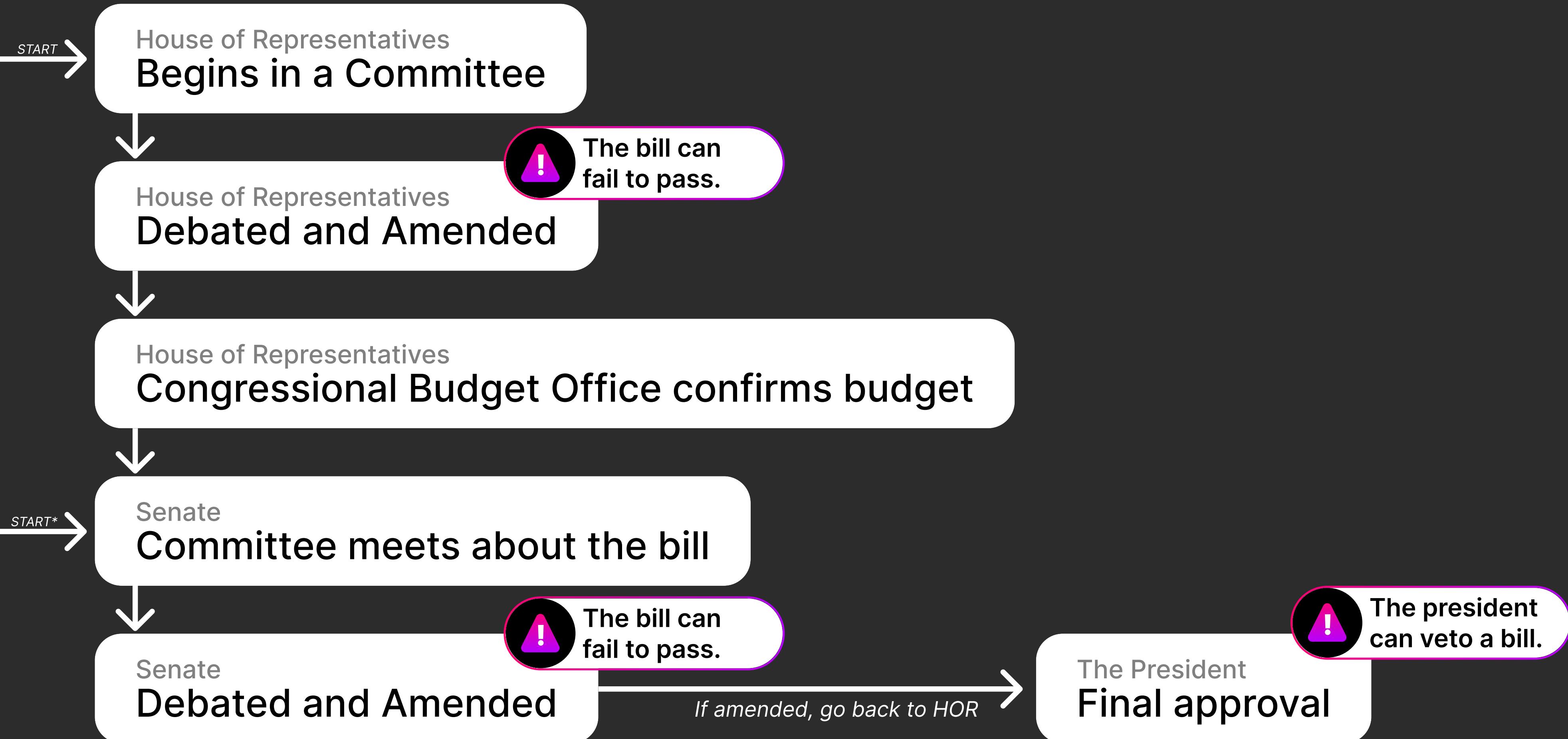


**Tammy Baldwin**  
D-WI (since 2013)

\*2 Independent Senators, Angus King of Maine and Bernie Sanders of Vermont caucus with the Democrats.  
Senator count sourced from Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_States\\_Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate)



# How an idea becomes a law



*\*If bills start in the Senate, they must go to the HOR before final approval*



# Becoming a Supreme Court Justice





# Checks & Balances

Legislative

Executive

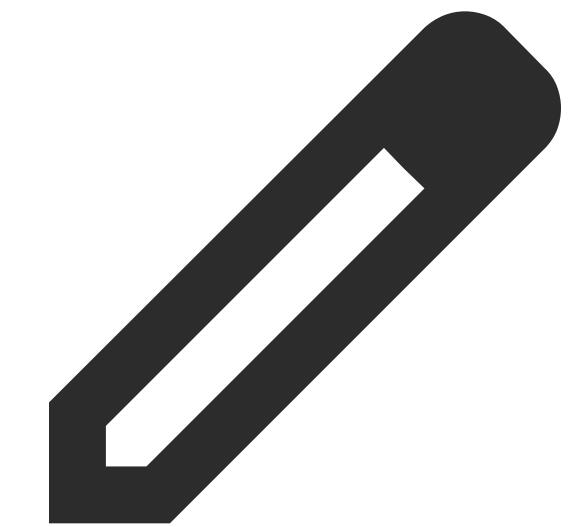
Judicial

## On Executive



Can impeach the President

## On Judicial



Can initiate constitutional  
amendments



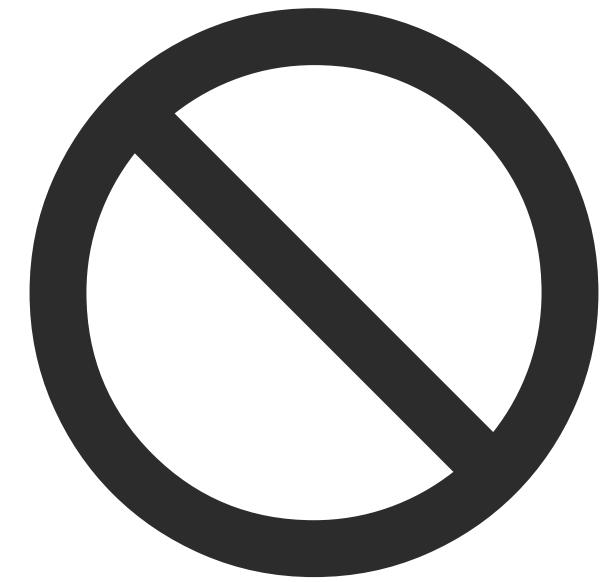
# Checks & Balances

Legislative

**Executive**

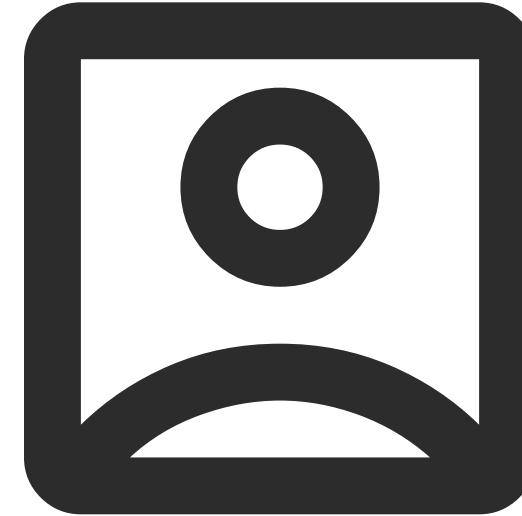
Judicial

## On Executive



Can veto laws

## On Judicial



Can nominate Supreme Court Justices



# Checks & Balances

Legislative

Executive

Judicial

## On Legislative



Can rule laws  
unconstitutional

## On Executive



Can rule actions  
unconstitutional



# The Bill of Rights

Forming the first 10 amendments to the constitution, the Bill of Rights includes basic rights for individuals and states. They are as follows:

**Amendment 1:** Congress can not make a law that favors any religion, prevents the 'free exercise' of any religion, limit speech, limit the press, prevent peaceful assemblies to ask the government to change something.

**Amendment 2:** Congress can't prevent people from carrying or having weapons.

**Amendment 3:** Soldiers can not forcibly live in your house, except in times of war. Even in times of war, congress will pass a law and set the rules.

**Amendment 4:** No one can forcibly search you or your property without a judge's approval or a good reason.

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# The Bill of Rights (cont.)

**Amendment 5:** You can not be tried for any serious crime without a Grand Jury meeting and agreeing that there is enough evidence against you; if you are found innocent, the government can not try you again for the same crime; you can not be forced to admit guilt; you can not be jailed, fined, or killed unless found guilty by a jury, all proper legal steps were taken during your arrest and trial; the government can not take your property, or anything of yours, unless you are paid a fair amount.

**Amendment 6:** If arrested and charged: you have a right to a trial in public; your trial to be decided by a jury, if wanted; you have the right to know what you are accused of and to cross-examine, see, and hear those who are witnesses against you; you have a right to a lawyer, if you can not afford one, one will be appointed to you at no cost.

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# The Bill of Rights (cont.)

**Amendment 7:** You can have a jury in a civil case if you wish.

**Amendment 8:** The government can not make you pay an unreasonable amount in fines or bail, and can not enact unusual or cruel punishments, even if found guilty.

**Amendment 9:** Just because these rights are in the constitution, does not mean you do not have other rights too.

**Amendment 10:** Anything not said in the constitution that congress can do, is the duty of states and the people.

*Adapted from ACLU Delaware: <https://www.aclu-de.org/en/know-your-rights/bill-rights-simple-language>*



# Amendments

Amendments are essentially just edits. They may address something that wasn't addressed in the original text.

For example in Congress, you'll see bills get amended. This could be part of a compromise between political parties to get the bill passed.

Also, you'll commonly hear about the constitution's amendments. The most common amendments mentioned are the first (see slide 13) and second. (see slide 13)



# The Constitution

The constitution, also known as ‘the law of the land’, is a document that establishes the federal government and its boundaries.

It contains a Preamble, which states the purpose of the government. (it also has those famous words, “We The People”)

The preamble is followed by 3 articles.

Article 1 establishes the legislative branch, or Congress. (see slide 3)

Article 2 establishes the executive branch, or the Presidency. (see slide 4)

Article 3 establishes the judicial branch, or the Supreme Court. (see slide 5)

The constitution has received many updates over its 240 year life, these are called amendments and there is 27 of them, the first ten being part of the Bill of Rights. (see slides 13-15)

*Many sources were used in this slide, see slide 19 for all sources.*



# Sources and Notes

## Slide 6:

- 1 representative, Adelita Grijalva (D-AZ-7) has yet to be sworn in. Seat considered Vacant.
- Representative count sourced from Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_States\\_House\\_of\\_Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives)

## Slide 7:

- 2 senators, Angus King (I-ME) and Bernie Sanders (I-VT) caucus with the Democrats.
- Senator count sourced from Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_States\\_Senate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate)

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# Sources and Notes (cont.)

## Slide 8:

- If a bill starts in the Senate, it must go to the House of Reps. before final approval from the President.

## Slides 13-15:

- Content adapted from ACLU Delaware: <https://www.aclu-de.org/en/know-your-rights/bill-rights-simple-language>

## Slide 17:

- Many sources were used, including the National Constitution Center, and the National Archives.  
(<https://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution> & <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution/what-does-it-say>)

# The End