**HANDOUT**

**NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Directions:** Using the U.S. Constitution on pages 95-106 in the CivicsTextbook, answer the following questions (they are in order).

1. How many articles are there in the Constitution?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**🡪The Legislative Branch (Article I)**

1. Article 1 outlines the responsibilities, powers and structure of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch AKA “Congress.”
2. The US Congress consists of \_\_\_\_\_ parts: a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***The House of Representatives (Article 1, Section 2)***

1. *Elections:* Representatives in the house are chosen every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year. So this means that Representatives serve \_\_\_\_\_\_ year terms.
2. The number of a representatives a state has in the House is determined based on that state’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. *Qualifications*: You must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old to be in the House. You must also have been a citizen for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years and you must live in the state you represent.

***The Senate (Article 1, Section 3)***

1. *Number of Senators*: There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Senators for each state. So there are a total of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Senators in the US Senate.
2. *Length of Term*. Senators serve a \_\_\_\_\_ year term.
3. *Qualifications:* Senators must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old, a US citizen for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years and a resident of the state he/she represents.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall be the “President of the Senate,” but he/she can only vote when there is a **tie.**
5. *Impeachment:* The Senate has the power to try all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for federal officials. In order to convict a person who is impeached it requires \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the members of the Senate.
   1. **Impeachment means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

***How a Bill Becomes a Law (Article 1, Section 7)***

1. All bills for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originate in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. A **Bill** is a word which means a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   2. *Role of the President*: If the President vetoes or “disapproves” of the law then Congress (The House + the Senate) can override his veto with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote in both houses.

***Powers Granted to Congress/ Enumerated Powers (Article 1, Section 8)***

1. Congress has the power to collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, borrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, regulate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, naturalize citizens, coin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, establish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, issue patents, define international law, declare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, raise and support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, provide and maintain a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, etc….
2. ***The Necessary and Proper Clause (Elastic Clause)*:** This clause states that Congress has the power to make all laws which shall be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for carrying out the US Government and the US Constitution.
   1. This clause is also called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause because it has been used to S T R E T C H the powers of the federal government just like how an elastic stretches.

**🡪The Executive Branch (Article II)**

1. Article II outlines the responsibilities, powers and structure of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch.
   1. The top two officers in the executive branch are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. *Terms*: The president is elected for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year term.
3. *Qualifications*: The president must be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ citizen, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old and have lived in the US for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.
4. Presidential Salary Trivia: What is the president’s current salary? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Powers of the President (Article II, Section 2)***

1. *Military Powers*: The president is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Army and Navy.
2. *Treaties & Appointments*: The president has the power, by and with the advice and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Senate, to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to nominate and appoint Ambassadors, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States.
   1. The President can nominate judges for the court and appoint various officials (ex: President Obama appointed John Kerry to be his Secretary of State). *Whose approval does he need to get before these appointments take effect?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**Impeachment (Article II, Section 4)**

1. *Impeachment*: The President can be impeached (tried with a crime in the Senate) for Treason (betraying your country), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.
   1. So, if even the President can be put on trial is he ABOVE the law? What principle tells us this? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**🡪The Judicial Branch (Article III)**

The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Articles IV-VI**

**Article IV** is about relations among the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Section one requires each state to give citizens of other states, the same rights as its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This is called the full faith and credit clause. Section 3 says Congress has the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Article V** is about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Article VI** is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and contains the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clause. The *supremacy clause* says the Constitution “shall be the supreme law of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This means that federal laws are superior to state laws when they come into conflict.

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| Important Clauses | What do they say? | What article are they in? |
| 1. |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |
| Three Branches | Who makes up this branch? | What article are they in? |
| 1. |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |