Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ QUIZ ON FRIDAY!

\*\*COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS TO REVIEW FOR THE QUIZ ON FRIDAY. THE QUIZ WILL COVER SECTIONS 1-3. YOU WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETAKE YOUR QUIZ FROM MONDAY AS WELL.

**SECTION 1: AMENDMENTS**

1. **What is the process for Amending the US Constitution?**
	1. **Proposal: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	2. **Ratification:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. **Bill of Rights-Directions: Write the number of the amendment on the line (1-10)**
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Trial by jury in civil cases over $20
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Powers not named go to the people
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_No quartering of soldiers
	4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Right to bear arms
	5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Right to a speedy trial & the right to an attorney
	6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_No unreasonable search and seizure
	7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Freedom of speech, religion, press and petition
	8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Rights of the accused: Right against self-incrimination, no double jeopardy, “due process” of law
	9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Powers not named go to the people and the states
	10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_No cruel and unusual punishment& no excessive bail
3. **Amendments Directions: Write the number of the amendment on the line (11-27)**
4. Which **three** Amendments were ratified following the Civil War? \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Which **two** Amendments expanded suffrage (the right to vote) in America? \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which Amendment was created to give former slaves the right to vote? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Which Amendment ended slavery? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Which Amendment gave women the right to vote?\_\_\_\_\_
9. Which Amendment made 18 the national voting age? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which Amendment was used by the Supreme Court to end segregation in the US?\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions: Read the quote and write the number of the amendment it comes from:**

1. “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does the term suffrage mean? Which amendment expanded suffrage for women?
5. List the number and definition for each of the Civil War amendment in the table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Amendment Number** | **Amendment Definition** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**SECTION 2: REVIEW (THERE WILL BE A REVIEW SECTION ON THIS QUIZ THAT IS REQUIRED)**

**Unit 1 Review**

1. What is the “melting pot” theory? What term is associated with this theory?
2. What is the “tossed salad” theory? What term is associated with this theory?

**Unit 2 Review**

10. What happened during the period **Salutary Neglect**? What was the impact of this time on the colonies?

11. Why did the colonists think the British taxes were unfair?

12. What did the **Declaration of Independence** do?

13. What are two strengths of the Articles of Confederation?

14. What are two weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

15. What compromise settled the dispute between large and small states? How did this compromise set up Congress?

16. How did the 3/5 Compromise say the slave population should be counted towards representation in Congress?

**SECTION 3: VOCABULARY**

Please define the following vocabulary words:

17. Bill of Rights:

18. Amendment:

19. Ratify:

20. Quartering:

21. Due Process:

22. Self-Incrimination:

23. Double Jeopardy

24. Suffrage:

**SECTION 4: THE CONSTITUTION (PRINCIPLES, POWERS AND BRANCHES)**

**25. Principles of the US Constitution:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Principle** |  **Explanation (what does this mean?)** |
| **Popular Sovereignty** |  |
| **Limited Government** |  |
| **Checks and Balances** |  |
| **Separation of Powers**  |  |
| **Federalism** |  |
| **Judicial Review** |  |

1. **Which principle is it?? (popular sovereignty, limited government, checks & balances, separation of powers, federalism, judicial review)**
2. If the Congress passes a bill the president can veto the bill, then the Congress can override his veto with a 2/3 vote.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The US Supreme Court can declare acts of the President or the Congress unconstitutional.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The Constitution divides the federal government into three branches (legislative, executive & judicial). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The power of the US government is derived (comes) from the people. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The power of the government is regulated by the people and the US Constitution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. In the United States we have a strong national government which shares some power with lower state governments.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which principles of the Constitution prevent all the power of the government from being in the hands of one person or one branch of government?

28. Give a definition for each of the following clauses:

 a) Supremacy Clause

 b) Elastic Clause/Necessary and Proper Clause

29. What is the main job of each branch of government and what article is it outlined in the Constitution?

 - Legislative Branch: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the laws.

- Executive Branch: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the laws.

- Judicial Branch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the laws

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Branch | Who is in charge of this branch?  | Powers?  |
| Legislative Branch  |  |  |
|  | President and Vice President |  |
|  |  | Judicial Review |

1. How is the President involved in the legislative process (passing laws)?
2. **TYPES OF POWERS**: *concurrent, delegated, reserved.*
	1. The power of the states and federal government to collect taxes and build roads are an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers.
	2. The power of the US Congress to declare war is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.
	3. The power of the states to establish schools is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power.