

# Unit 2A Blueprint

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.1 Structure of the Constitution

Identify what is in each of the Articles of the Constitution and explain its importance:

1. Article 1— Legislative Branch makes the laws
  2. Article 2—
  3. Article 3—
  4. Article 4—
  5. Article 5—
  6. Article 6—
  7. Article 7—
8. Create your own sentence to help you remember the order. Mine is: **Little Elephants Jump Safely Around Smelly Rats.** No, you CANNOT use mine.

## 2.2 Separation of Powers

	Legislative	Executive	Judicial
Article?	Article I		
What do they do?			Interpret Laws
Head?	What are the two chambers?		Supreme Court (Chief Justice)
Term?		4 Years	
Minimum Age?	House -25 Years Senate—		
Members?	House of Representatives:  Senate:	President, Vice President, Cabinet	Supreme Court Justices

## 2.3 3 Branches

House of Representatives (\_\_\_\_\_ members)  
 Term = \_\_\_\_\_ years  
 25 years old, citizen for 7 years  
 Power to raise \_\_\_\_\_ (\$ bills must start in the House)  
 Presents the \_\_\_\_\_ for impeachment (formally accuse)

Senate (\_\_\_\_\_ members)  
 Term = \_\_\_\_\_ years  
 30 years old, 9 years citizen  
 Must approve presidential appointments for \_\_\_\_\_, cabinet members, and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ratifies \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ all impeachments (act as jury)

Congress (\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Power to make \_\_\_\_\_  
 Power to declare \_\_\_\_\_  
 Override president's veto by 2/3 vote  
 Power to \_\_\_\_\_ amendments

### Fill in the Blanks

100	charge	6
2	House	taxes
try	judges	laws
ambassadors	435	treaties
war	Senate	Propose

## 2.3—Representation in the House of Representatives

Identify each of the following vocab terms:

1. Census
2. Apportionment
3. Gerrymandering

## 2.3—Bill to Law

Number the following steps in the Bill to Law process in chronological order:

Step Number	Step
	Committee can pass, kill, or pigeonhole
	Whole House or Senate votes on the bill
	Bill is sent to Standing Committee
	If the bill passes by a majority vote, it is sent to the other house
	Idea
	Repeat the same steps in the other House
	Bill is sent to the whole House or Senate to be debated
	President can sign the bill into law, veto,
	Bill is introduced by a Congressman or Senator on the floor of the House or Senate

1. What is a filibuster? Who can filibuster?
2. When would a bill go to a conference committee?
3. Where do most bills die?

## 2.3—President and His Hats

Identify the hat the president would wear in each scenario.

1. Egypt and Israel continue to fight and bring even more instability to the Middle East. You are very concerned about this situation and would like to rejuvenate the peace process in the Middle East. What power do you have in this situation, and what role grants you this power?
2. You have been following the career of a woman by the name of Ruth Bader Ginsberg. Ginsberg was a professor at Rutgers University School of Law, Newark School of Law and Columbia Law School, a litigator for the ACLU, and a federal judge on the US of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. You feel that she is very fair and even tempered, and you would like to give her a job. Where might she fit? In what way might you be able to get her a federal job and what specific power allows you to do this?
3. A bill has been sent to you by Congress that involves making flag burning illegal. You disagree with this bill and absolutely do not want such a law passed. What can you do to act on your displeasure, and what role enables you to do it?
4. You are a Republican president, and a fellow Republican is running for Governor of North Carolina. You would really like to help her win the office. What can you do to assist, and what gives you this power?
5. It is nearing the end of the year, and you have some concerns about the nation's economy. Constituents are looking to you to get our country back on track economically. You feel you need to spend some time examining and reevaluating the finances of the federal government. After you have a sense of the current financial state of America, what do you need to do to ensure there is a financial guideline to follow for next year? What role does this type of responsibility fall under?
6. The Marquis de Lafayette, a foreign visitor from France, is scheduled to arrive at the White House today. What should you plan for his visit? What specific power does this fall under?
7. You have been given reconnaissance imagery revealing Soviet nuclear missile installations in Cuba. You feel these nuclear weapons pose an incredible danger. What can you do, and what gives you this power?
8. It is about that time when you need to address Congress and outline your agenda for the year. You also need this information broadcast to the people. What annual tradition will you follow to deliver this information, and what role gives you this power?
9. It is December, and Washington, DC is buzzing with holiday spirit. You want to make sure the White House sticks with tradition and embraces this season. What should you make sure to mark on your calendar this December?
10. You are passionate about a new health care program that you have developed, which contains several laws that you want Congress to pass. Since only members of Congress have the power to introduce bills for consideration, what can you do to advocate for your health care legislation? What role gives you the ability to do this?

## 2.3 Judicial Branch

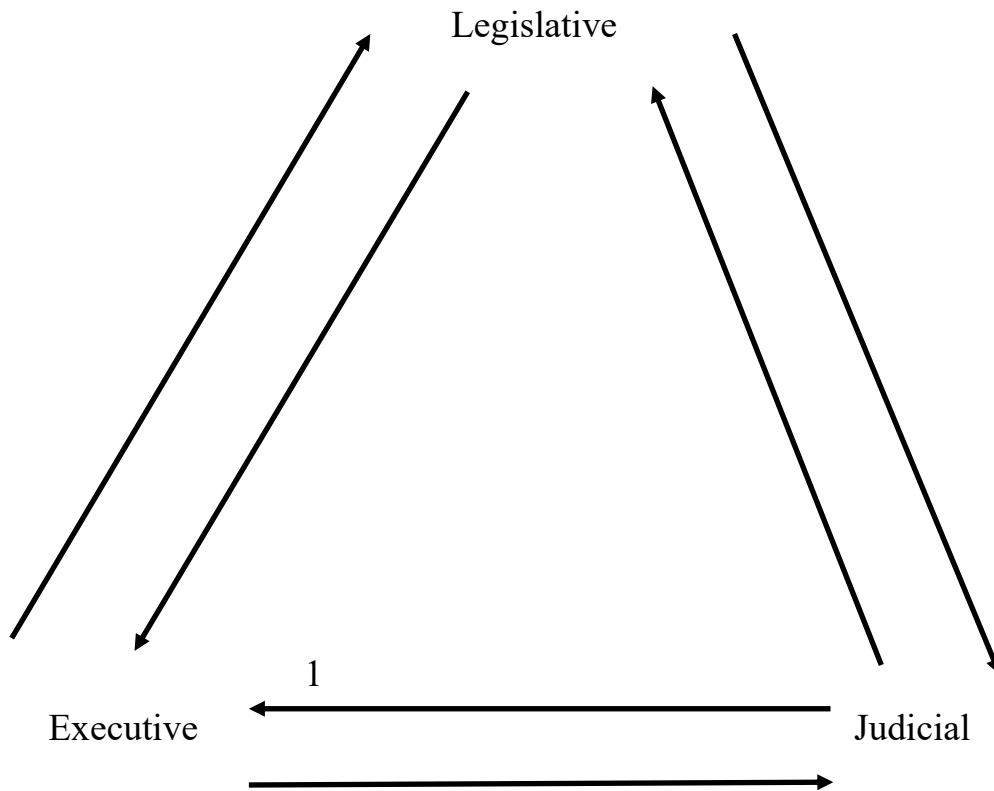
Combine the following terms in one or two sentences:

Marbury v. Madison, Judicial Review, Supreme Court, Unconstitutional

Life, Appointed, Senate, President, 9

## 2.4 Checks and Balances Part 2

Using your answers from Checks and Balances part 1 to the right, place the NUMBER of the check on the correct line. I have done the first one for you.



## 2.4 Checks and Balances Part 1

For each of the following powers write the answer to the question in the blank .

- Which branch has the power to act?
- Which branch is being checked when they use the power?

1. Can rule that executive acts are unconstitutional

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Can appoint Supreme Court and other federal judges

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Can grant reprieves and pardons

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Can declare laws unconstitutional

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can override the President's veto

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Can call special sessions of Congress

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Can veto bills

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Can impeach and remove the President

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

Which branch do you think as more power? Why?

## 2.5 Federalism

*Define the powers:*

**Federalism**

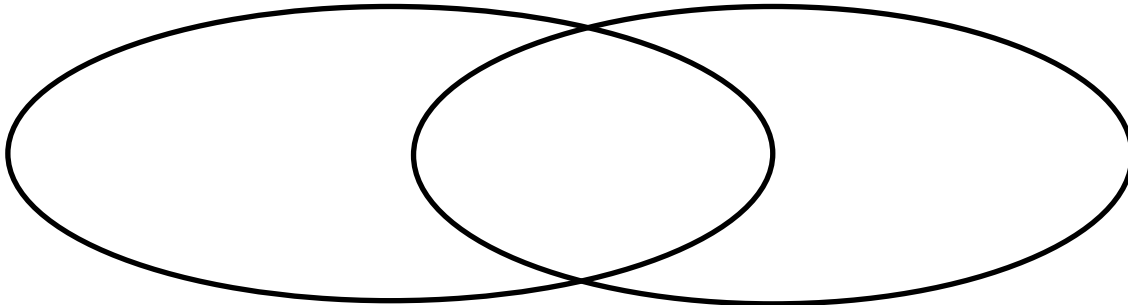
**Expressed**

**Reserved**

**Concurrent**

**Implied**

*Include two examples of each power in the Venn Diagram.*



*What are implied powers? What clause in the constitution gives us implied powers?*

*Give two examples of when implied powers have been used in our nation's history.*

## 2.5 Federalism—Powers Denied

Identify each of the following powers denied to Congress

- 1) Writ of Habeas Corpus
  
- 2) No Ex Post Facto
  
- 3) No Bills of Attainder

Take a minute and write down at least one topic you feel as though you need more help on.