

Mrs. Dawson's U.S. History Class

Name:
Date Given: **Exam Date:**
Hour:
of Nights to Study:

Study Guide:
Ch. 7- A More Perfect Union
The U.S. Constitution

Part A: Matching.

Directions- Select the term that matches each definition below. Write the correct term in the space provided.

depreciate	proportional	constitution
bicameral	Enlightenment	depression
Federalist	republic	petition
amendment	manumission	compromise

- 1) _____ A government in which citizens rule through elected representatives
- 2) _____ A period when economic activity slows and unemployment increases
- 3) _____ A movement of the 1700s that spread the idea that knowledge, reason, and science could improve society
- 4) _____ Something added to a document
- 5) _____ A two house legislature
- 6) _____ To apply for something
- 7) _____ Corresponding in size
- 8) _____ Supporter of the new Constitution
- 9) _____ A plan of government
- 10) _____ To fall in monetary value

- 11) _____ The freeing of individual enslaved persons
- 12) _____ An agreement between two or more sides

Part B: Matching.

Directions: Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ___ 1) two-house legislatures | A) supporters of The Constitution |
| ___ 2) America's first constitution | B) Roger Sherman |
| ___ 3) Law | C) Quakers |
| ___ 4) Led a rebellion | D) shaped The Constitution |
| ___ 5) Antislavery society | E) bicameral |
| ___ 6) Proposed Great Compromise | F) Daniel Shay |
| ___ 7) Federalist | G) indirectly elects president |
| ___ 8) checks and balances | H) Articles of Confederation |
| ___ 9) Electoral College | I) ordinance |
| ___ 10) Framers | J) no one branch has total control |

Part C: Multiple Choice.

Directions: In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1) The Americans formed a republic, a government in which citizens rule through
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) elected representatives | C) kingships |
| B) monarchies | D) appointed representatives |

Part D.

Directions:

Fill in the blanks based upon your best recollection of the wording of the preamble of the U.S. Constitution.

The Preamble of the U.S. Constitution

We the _____ of the _____ in _____ to _____ a _____ perfect _____, establish _____, ensure _____ provide for the _____ promote the _____ and _____ the _____ of _____ to _____ and our _____, do _____ and _____ this _____ for the _____ of _____.

Part E: Fill in the Blank.

Explain the Great Compromise and how the grand committee arrived at this solution.

At the Constitutional _____, delegates _____ about the number of representatives each state should have serving in both the upper and lower houses of _____. After hearing the arguments of delegates from both large and small states, Roger _____ headed a committee to settle the dispute. The committee decided to allow each state _____ representation in the Senate, thus each state has _____ senators serving _____ year terms. The committee also decided that the number of representatives each state would have would be based on the state's _____. Representatives serve _____ year terms. This group of decisions became known as The Great Compromise.

Explain the Three-Fifths Compromise and how the grand committee arrived at this solution.

Part of the _____ Compromise addressed how slaves were to be counted in a state's _____. Southern states wanted to include enslaved Africans in their population count to gain delegates in the _____ of _____. Northern states objected to this idea because enslaved people were legally considered _____. Some delegates from Northern states argued that slaves, as _____, should be counted for the purpose of _____ but not _____. However, neither side considered giving enslaved African Americans the right to _____. The committee's solution was to count each enslaved person as _____ of a _____ person for both _____ and _____, which gave it the name 3/5 Compromise.

Part F: Short Answer.

- 1) Why did America's first constitution, the Articles of Confederation, fail?
- 2) In which city did the delegates meet to hold the Constitutional Convention?
- 3) Which Virginia lawmaker invited delegates from every state to attend?
- 4) Who was primarily responsible for organizing the convention and taking notes?
- 5) Who was chosen to preside over the convention?
- 6) How many delegates attended the convention?
- 7) The convention started in the month of _____ and ended in the month of _____ in the year of _____. It was signed on _____ (month) _____, (date) _____.(year)
- 8) When was the Constitution finally ratified? (Month, date, year)
- 9) When were the Bill of Rights added? (Month, date, year)
- 10) Which two groups of men were represented at the convention?
- 11) The men who shaped the constitution were called _____.
- 12) How many delegates attended the convention?
- 13) How many men signed it?
- 14) List the three parts of the Constitution. A) _____ B) _____ C) _____
- 15) Which type of federal government powers are specifically listed in the constitution?
- 16) Which type of government powers are left up to each state to decide?
- 17) A power that state and federal governments share is called a _____ power.
- 18) Which branch of government makes the nations laws?
- 19) Which branch enforces the laws?
- 20) Which branch interprets the laws?
- 21) True or False. Implied powers are spelled out in the constitution. If False, explain.
- 22) U.S. representatives serve ____ year terms.
- 23) A U.S. representative must be at least _____ years old.
- 24) U.S. senators serve ____ year terms.
- 25) A U.S. senator must be at least ____ years old.
- 26) A president can serve up to _____ years. There are _____ amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

- 27) How long are federal judge and U.S. Supreme Court justice terms?
- 28) Who appoints federal judges and Supreme Court justices?
- 29) By what is the legislative branch better known as?
- 30) How is the number of U.S. representatives determined?
- 31) Which body of the legislative branch ratifies presidential appointments and treaties?
- 32) Is paying taxes a duty or a responsibility? Explain.
- 33) True or False. The president can declare war on another country. If false, explain.

Part G: Short Answer.

- 1) What was farmer's violent reaction to government policies in 1787 called?
- 2) When people elect their own representatives to govern them, it is called _____.
- 3) _____ of _____ is the idea of three government branches so that no single group or institution has too much authority.
- 4) How many amendments are in the Bill of Rights?
- 5) In which Supreme Court decision did the Court define its right to determine whether a law violates the Constitution? What is this right called?
- 6) When Congress cancels a president's veto, it is called an _____.
- 7) Which group of people help the president to make decisions and set policy?
- 8) In which body of Congress must any new tax bill originate?
- 9) Following procedures established by law is called _____.
- 10) Upon their 18th birthday, all male citizens are required to register for the _____.
- 11) The process of becoming a citizen is called _____.
- 12) True or False. The flag may be displayed only on state or national holidays. If false, explain.

13) True or False. Paying child support is a duty of every American parent. If false, explain.

14) A president must have _____ votes to win the electoral _____.

15) Michigan has _____ electoral votes because it has _____ senators and _____ representatives.

Part H: A Document of Numbers

Directions: Look at each statement below. Then write the number that satisfies the condition according to the Constitution.

- _____ 1. The terms of office in years for a president
- _____ 2. The minimum age requirement for voting in presidential elections
- _____ 3. The number of men who signed the original Constitution
- _____ 4. The number of justices in the U.S. Supreme Court
- _____ 5. The number of branches in our central government
- _____ 6. The minimum age requirement for a U.S. President
- _____ 7. The time span in years between the taking of the official census
- _____ 8. The number of U.S. senators from each state
- _____ 9. The vote required to override a presidential veto
- _____ 10. The number of articles in the original Constitution
- _____ 11. The number of senators in the U.S. Senate
- _____ 12. The number of votes in the Electoral College
- _____ 13. The number of states represented at the Constitutional Convention
- _____ 14. The approximate day in January when the inauguration of a President takes place
- _____ 15. The number of congressmen and women in the House of Representatives
- _____ 16. The amendment that abolished slavery What year was it? _____

- _____ 17. The amendment that repealed prohibition
- _____ 18. The amendment that gives citizens freedom of speech, petition, press, assembly and religion
- _____ 19. The amendment that gives citizens the right to bear arms
- _____ 20. The amendment that repealed the poll tax
- _____ 21. The amendment that granted women suffrage What year was it? _____

Part I : The President's Roles

Directions: Match the title of each presidential role in Column A to its function/job description in Column B. Record the letter of the correct response in the appropriate blank space. .

Column A

- _____ 1) Chief Legislator
- _____ 2) Chief of State
- _____ 3) Chief Diplomat
- _____ 4) Chief Executive
- _____ 5) Chief of the Economy
- _____ 6) Chief of Party
- _____ 7) Commander in Chief

Column B

- a) in charge of armed forces
- b) influences congress in its lawmaking
- c) helps America remain prosperous
- d) represents nation in ceremonial role
- e) decides how laws are enforced
- f) helps campaigns for members of own party
- g) decides on foreign policy

Part J: The Preamble

Directions: Identify the six purposes of the U. S. Constitution as identified in the preamble. Purposes must be listed in order.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

Study Tips:

- Do not wait until the night before the review game or test to study.
- Study 45-60 minutes per day/night.
- Have a parent or another responsible person to quiz you aloud often. (This is the best study method for the types of tests in which you must recall facts.)
- Make copies of the blank study guide which has provided for you via my homework website under *Important Handouts*. Practice completing the whole test.
- Memorize the steps of how a bill becomes a law. See *Constitution Lecture Series, Topic 6*. Be able to write the steps in order, using your own words, in order to earn up to 35 extra credit points on test. Use the back of this page to write out the steps. Practice reciting the steps in your words aloud until you know them by heart.
- Be well prepared to participate in the Review Game, the day before the exam. Your group member's will evaluate how much they think you've studied at the end of the game.

Part K: Extra Credit. (Optional)

Directions: Use the space below to identify the steps as to how a bill becomes a law. Steps must be in order. Bullet point each step. Write neatly.