

Name _____

1. _____ was the first blueprint of the American Government. This document set up a confederation amongst the states that lasted from 1781 – 1789. Unfortunately, because of several weaknesses, it was abolished.

2. List 5 weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. _____ is the introduction to the Constitution of the U.S.

a. What are the intentions of the Preamble of the Constitution:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.
- vi.

4. The following are the articles or sections of the Constitution:

- I. _____ Branch
- II. _____ Branch
- III. _____ Branch
- IV. Relations Among States
- V. Provisions for Amendment
- VI. Public Debts, _____, Oath
- VII. Ratification of Constitution

1. Article VI of the Constitution discusses the _____ clause, which states that the US Constitution is the _____.

2. List the 6 basic principles of the U.S. Constitution and a BRIEF meaning of each.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

Unit 2 Common Assessment Study Guide

Name _____

1. The _____ was proposed by Edmund Randolph, and called for a "bicameral" congress in which representation would be based on **population** and **monetary donations to the national government**.
2. The _____ was a combination of two plans that created a **bicameral legislature, the House of Representatives, in which members would be based on population and the Senate, in which members would be based on equal representation**.
3. William Paterson proposed a plan at the Constitutional Convention that would keep a unicameral legislature where representation would be **equal**, it became known as the _____.
4. 60% of Georgia's slave population being counted towards Georgia's population is an example of which compromise?

5. The importation of slaves from another country in 1809 is a violation of which compromise?

6. The taxation of exports is a direct violation of which compromise? _____
7. Formal approval is definition of _____.
8. _____ were people like Alexander Hamilton or James Madison that supported the Constitution and _____ were people like Patrick Henry or John Hancock that opposed it.
9. _____ were essays written by the advocates of the Constitution to help them convey their viewpoints.
10. What were the two main reasons against the ratification of the Constitution?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
11. The Judicial Branch can declare an act of the President or Congress Unconstitutional; the President can veto legislation designed by Congress and Congress has the ability to impeach the President. These are all examples of _____.
12. There are 3 types of Powers delegated to the National Government by the Constitution: 1) _____, 2) Implied Powers and 3) Inherent Powers
13. Reserved Powers are those powers that are not granted to the national government and they are not denied to the _____ government. Give an example
 - a. _____
14. _____ powers are shared by both the National and State governments. The most common power is _____.
15. What is the difference in "enumerated" powers and "Reserved" powers?

16. Explain how a power could be an expressed power, but not an exclusive power.

17. The _____ amendment secures Reserved Powers.
18. Due Process protects the rights of _____.
19. Give an example of a scenario that would demonstrate a power denied to the government. Be sure to label it.