**UNIT #3 – CIVICS & ECONOMICS – ORANGE WORKSHEET**

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| --- | --- |
| **Part** | **Description** |
| Introduction |  |
| Article I |  |
| Article II |  |
| Article III |  |
| Article IV |  |
| Article V |  |
| Article VI |  |
| Article VII |  |
| Amendments |  |

**§3.1 – STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION**

*Place the following parts of the Constitution in the order in which they actually appear.*

* Legislative Branch
* Supremacy Clause
* Preamble
* Changes/Additions to Constitution
* How to Amend the Constitution
* Judicial Branch
* Executive Branch
* Explains Relations among the States
* Ratification

**§3.1 – PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PREAMBLE** | **EXPLANATION** | **EXAMPLE** |
| (1) In order to form a more perfect union |  |  |
| (2) Establish justice |  |  |
| (3) Ensure domestic tranquility |  |  |
| (4) Provide for the common defense |  |  |
| (5) Promote the general welfare |  |  |
| (6) Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity |  |  |

**§3.2 – CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Principle** | **Explanation** | **Example** (use those provided ***below***) |
|  | Govt ***derives its power from the people*** or citizens; if leaders govern w/o consent of the governed, citizens can replace govt w/ new one |  |
|  | Constitution is the ***highest law*** of the land; any laws & actions are not permitted if they conflict w/ Constitution |  |
|  | ***Leaders*** in govt ***cannot go beyond*** what the ***laws & Constitution permit*** |  |
|  | ***Power shared*** b/w state govts & national govt at ***same time***; some powers belong only to national govt, some belong only to states, & other powers belong to both |  |
|  | Each branch of govt ***limits power*** of other branches so that no branch is too powerful |  |
|  | Federal govt divided into different branches, each branch having ***different functions*** |  |
|  | ***Laws apply*** to everyone, ***even to leaders***; no one can break the law or escape its reach |  |
|  | ***Courts interpret*** whether or not laws/actions are ***constitutional*** (follow the Constitution) |  |

EXAMPLES:

* Segregation laws ruled unconstitutional by Supreme Court
* Pres. Clinton impeached for lying under oath
* Pres. nominates a person to Supreme Court, but the Senate does not confirm them
* Pres. elected every 4 years, House members every 2 years, & Senators every 6 years
* Leaders cannot make law to shut down business they do not like
* Congress declares war, but only pres. can deploy troops into battle
* Only national govt can print money, but both can collect taxes
* Segregation laws in states go against the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

**§3.3 – Powers/Limits under the U.S. Constitution**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Power/Limit** | **Power or Limit?** | **Explanation** | **Example** (use those provided ***below***) |
|  | P / L | Govt cannot declare an official religion |  |
|  | P / L | Congress has powers that are written down in the Constitution, incl those in Article I, Section 8 |  |
|  | P / L | Congress cannot pass laws that make actions criminal retroactively |  |
|  | P / L | Congress has powers beyond those that are written down in the Constitution |  |
|  | P / L | Govt cannot hold persons indefinitely w/o letting them hear the charges against them in a court of law |  |
|  | P / L | To prevent a terrorist threat, govt can monitor citizens’ private communication w/o obtaining a search warrant |  |

EXAMPLES:

* NSA can monitor person’s email for “tangible things” connected to terrorist activity
* Cannot be charged w/ crime of owning semi-automatic weapon in 1993 *before* 1994 when ban was enacted into law
* Person pulled over while driving & taken to jail has right to hear in court why they are being detained
* Govt cannot declare Christianity as the official religion
* Congress creates Air Force even though that power is not listed in Constitution b/c power to support armies is listed
* Congress declares war on Japan following attack on Pearl Harbor

**§3.3 – Federalism**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Explanation** | **FOUR (4) Examples (p. 89)** |
|  | Powers that belong to BOTH state govts & national govts |  |
|  | Powers that belong to ONLY state govts |  |
|  | Powers that belong to ONLY national/federal govt |  |

**§3.4 – Amending the Constitution**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What is an amendment? |  |
| How many amendments does our Constitution have? |  |
| What are the first ten amendments known as? |  |
| What are the two steps? |  |
| What are the two ways to propose an amendment? |  |
| What fraction of votes are needed to propose an amendment? |  |
| What fraction of votes are needed to ratify an amendment? |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Amend.** | **Description** |
| I |  |
| II |  |
| III |  |
| IV |  |
| V |  |
| VI & VII |  |
| VIII |  |
| IX |  |
| X |  |

**§3.4 – Bill of Rights**

*Match the description with the amendment(s).*

* No quartering of soldiers
* No unreasonable searches & seizures
* Rights go beyond those in Bill of Rights
* Freedom of expression
* Reserved powers of the states
* No self-incrimination, due process, no double jeopardy
* No cruel & unusual punishment
* Right to bear arms
* Rights of the accused