

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____ Score: ____/5

Directions: Complete the outline of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution in groups. Then report to the class on your section.

ARTICLE 1: The Legislative Branch

Article 1: The Legislative Branch

SECTION 1: The Congress

- The Constitution gives _____ the power to _____

SECTION 2: _____

Clause 1: Election of Members: Members of the House are elected every _____ years

Clause 2: Qualifications

- Members of the House must be at least _____ years old, an American citizen for at least _____ years, and a _____ of the state he or she represents.

Clause 5: Officers; Impeachment: Only the _____ has the power to _____

SECTION 3: Senate

Clause 1: Composition; Term: Each state has _____ senators. Each serves for _____ years.

Clause 2: Classification; Filling Vacancies: Every 2 years ____/____ of the Senate runs for reelection.

Clause 3: Qualifications

- A senator must be at least _____ years old, an American citizen for at least _____ years, and a _____ of the state he or she represents.

SECTION 4: _____

Clause 2: Sessions: Congress must meet at least _____ a year.

SECTION 5: Legislative Proceedings

Clause 1: Organization

- A quorum is: _____

Clause 2: Rules

- A member of Congress can only be forced out by a _____ / 's _____ vote.

Clause 4: Adjournment

- Neither house can stop meeting for more than _____ days without the approval of the other house
- Both houses of Congress must meet in the same _____.

SECTION 6: Compensation, Privileges, and Restrictions

Clause 1: Salaries; Immunities

- A member of Congress cannot be _____ for anything he or she says on the _____ of Congress. This allows for _____ of debate.

SECTION 7: _____

Clause 2: How a Bill Becomes a Law; the Veto

- A proposed law is known as a _____
- The _____ can _____, or reject a bill by sending it back to the house where it was introduced.

- Congress can override the President's _____ if each house of Congress passes the bill again by a _____ $2/3$'s _____ vote

SECTION 8: _____**Clause 1**

- Congress has the power to _____ and spend _____ money.

Clause 3

- Congress can regulate foreign and interstate _____

Clause 5

- Congress has the power to coin _____

SECTION 9: _____**Clause 2: Writ of Habeas Corpus**

- A _____ protects people from unlawful imprisonment.

Clause 3: Bills of Attainder; Ex Post Facto

- Congress cannot pass a _____ or _____ laws.

Clause 6: Special Preference for Trade

- Congress cannot make laws that _____ over another.

SECTION 10: _____**Clause 1: Unconditional Prohibitions**

- Congress prohibited states from making _____ or _____ money.

Use a glossary or Google to define each of the following words on the line provided:

1. Impeach: _____
2. Writ of habeas corpus: _____
3. Bill of attainder: _____
4. Ex post facto law: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

ARTICLE 2: *The Executive Branch*

Directions: Complete the following outline of Article 2 of the U.S. Constitution by filling in the missing information of the different sections and clauses.

Article 2: The Executive Branch**SECTION 1:** _____**Clause 1:** Term

- The president is responsible for _____, or carrying out the laws passed by Congress.

Clause 2: _____

- Directs each state to choose _____, or delegates to the electoral college, to vote for _____

Clause 3: _____**Clause 4:** Time of Elections

- The candidate for President who wins the _____ vote in each state wins that state's _____ votes.

Clause 5: _____

- The President must be a citizen of the United States from _____, at least _____ years old, and a _____ of the country for _____ years.

Clause 6: _____

- The powers of the President pass to the _____ if the President leaves office or cannot discharge his or her duties.

Clause 7: _____

- The President's salary cannot be _____ or _____ during his or her term of office.

Clause 8: Oath of Office

- The President must promise to _____ and _____ the Constitution.

SECTION 2: _____**Clause 1:** _____

- The president is the head of the armed forces and the state militias.
- The president has the power to grant a _____ or a _____

Clause 2: _____

- The president has the power to make _____ with other nations.

Clause 3: _____

- If the _____ is in recess the president can fill vacant posts by making _____ appointments.

SECTION 3: _____

- Every year the President must give Congress a report on the nation, now called the _____

SECTION 4: _____

- The President, Vice President, and others can be forced out of office if _____ and found guilty of certain crimes.

Use the glossary to define each of the following words on the line provided:

1. **Electoral College:** _____

2. **Misdemeanor:** _____

3. **Executive Branch:** _____

4. **Electors:** _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

ARTICLE 3 *The Judicial Department***Directions:** *Complete the following outline of Article 3 of the U.S. Constitution by filling missing information.***Article 3: The Judicial Branch****SECTION 1:** _____

- The Constitution creates the _____ but lets Congress decide on the _____ of the Supreme Court
- Federal judges hold their offices for _____

SECTION 2: _____**Clause 1:** _____

- In _____ v. _____ the Supreme Court established the right to judge whether a law is constitutional.

Clause 2: _____

- The Supreme Court mainly acts as an _____.

Clause 3: _____

- A trial by jury is guaranteed to anyone accused of a federal crime, **EXCEPT** those cases dealing with _____

SECTION 3: _____**Clause 1:** Definition of Treason

- A person can be convicted of treason only if he or she _____ or two _____ testify to it.

Clause 2: _____

Use the glossary to define each of the following words on the line provided:

1. **Judicial Review:** _____

2. **Jurisdiction:**

3. **Original Jurisdiction:** _____

4. **Appeals Court:** _____

5. **Treason (see Art. 3, Sec. 3, Clause 1):**

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

ARTICLE 4: *Relations Among the States*

Directions: *Complete the following outline of Article 4 of the U.S. Constitution by filling missing information.*

Article 4: Relations Among the States

SECTION 1: _____

- Each state must recognize the official _____ and _____ of any other state.

SECTION 2: _____

Clause 1: _____

- Each state must treat _____ of another state the same way it treats its own _____ citizens

Clause 2: _____

- Extradition means the:

Clause 3: _____

SECTION 3: _____

Clause 1: New States

- Congress has the power to _____ to the Union.

Clause 2: _____

SECTION 4: _____

- The federal government must protect the states from _____ invasion and from _____, or internal disorder.

Use the glossary to define each of the following words on the line provided:

1. **Extradition:** _____

2. **Republic:** _____

3. **Domestic Territory:** _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

ARTICLE 5: *Amending the Constitution*

Directions: *Complete the following of Article 5 by filling in the missing words.*

The _____, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, _____ to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, _____, in either case, _____ to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, _____ as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

ARTICLE 6 *National Supremacy*

Directions: *Complete the following outline of Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution by filling in the missing information of the different sections.*

SECTION 1: _____

- The U.S. government promised to pay all _____ and honor all agreements made under the _____ Articles of Confederation.

SECTION 2: _____

- The Constitution is the _____, or highest law of the land.

SECTION 3: _____

ARTICLE 7 *Ratification of the Constitution*

Directions: *Complete the following outline of Article 7 by filling in the missing words on the line.*

The _____ ratification of 9 states shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ANSWER KEY**ARTICLE 1***The Legislative Branch*

Directions: Complete the outline of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution by filling in the missing information.

Article 1: The Legislative Branch**SECTION 1:** The Congress

- The Constitution gives Congress the power to make laws

SECTION 2: House of Representatives**Clause 1: Election of Members**

- Members of the House are elected every 2 years

Clause 2: Qualifications

- Members of the House must be at least 25 years old, an American citizen for at least 7 years, and a resident of the state he or she represents.

Clause 5: Officers; Impeachment

- Only the House has the power to impeach

SECTION 3: Senate**Clause 1: Composition; Term**

- Each state has 2 senators
- Each senator serves for 6 years.

Clause 2: Classification; Filling Vacancies

- Every two years 1/3 of the senate runs for reelection.

Clause 3: Qualifications

- A senator must be at least 30 years old, an American citizen for at least 9 years, and a resident of the state he or she represents.

SECTION 4: Elections and Meetings of Congress**Clause 2: Sessions**

- Congress must meet at least once a year.

SECTION 5: Legislative Proceedings**Clause 1: Organization**

- A quorum is: the smallest number of members who must be present for business to be conducted

Clause 2: Rules

- A member of Congress can only be forced out by a 2/3's vote.

Clause 4: Adjournment

- Neither house can stop meeting for more than three days without the approval of the other house
- Both houses of Congress must meet in the same city.

SECTION 6: Compensation, Privileges, and Restrictions**Clause 1: Salaries; Immunities**

- A member of Congress cannot be sued for anything he or she says on the floor of Congress. This allows for freedom of debate.

SECTION 7: Revenue Bills and President's Veto**Clause 2: How a Bill Becomes a Law; the Veto**

- A proposed law is known as a bill
- The President can veto, or reject a bill by sending it back to the house where it was introduced.
- Congress can override the President's veto if each house of Congress passes the bill again by a 2/3's vote

SECTION 8: Powers of Congress**Clause 1**

- Congress has the power to tax and spend tax money.

Clause 3

- Congress can regulate foreign and interstate trade

Clause 5

- Congress has the power to coin money

SECTION 9: Powers Denied to Congress**Clause 2: Writ of Habeas Corpus**

- A writ of habeas corpus protects people from unlawful imprisonment.

Clause 3: Bills of Attainder; Ex Post Facto

- Congress cannot pass a bill of attainder or ex post facto laws.

Clause 6: Special Preference for Trade

- Congress cannot make laws that favor one state over another.

SECTION 10: Powers Denied to States**Clause 1: Unconditional Prohibitions**

- Congress prohibited states from making treaties or coining money.

Use the glossary to define each of the following words on the line provided:

5. **Impeach:** Bring charges against a government official.
6. **Writ of habeas corpus:** A court order that requires sufficient evidence for a prisoner to be held for trial.
7. **Bill of attainder:** A law that allows a person to be punished without a trial.
8. **Ex post facto law:** A law applying to an act that occurred before the law was passed.

Name: ANSWER KEY **Date:** _____ **Block:** _____

Chapter 5: Creating the Constitution

ARTICLE 2
The Executive Branch

Directions: Complete the following outline of Article 2 of the U.S. Constitution by filling in the missing information of the different sections and clauses.

Article 2: The Executive Branch

SECTION 1: President and Vice President

Clause 1: Term

- The president is responsible for executing, or carrying out the laws passed by Congress.

Clause 2: Electoral College

- Directs each state to choose electors, or delegates to the electoral college, to vote for President

Clause 3: Former method of electing the President and Vice President

Clause 4: Time of Elections

- The candidate for President who wins the popular vote in each state wins that state's electoral votes.

Clause 5: Qualifications of the President

- The President must be a citizen of the United States from birth, at least 35 years old, and a resident of the country for 14 years.

Clause 6: Presidential Succession

- The powers of the President pass to the Vice President if the President leaves office or cannot discharge his or her duties.

Clause 7: President's Salary

- The President's salary cannot be raised or lowered during his or her term of office.

Clause 8: Oath of Office

- The President must promise to protect and defend the Constitution.

SECTION 2: Powers of the President

Clause 1: Military, Reprieves, and Pardons

- The president is the head of the armed forces and the state militias.
- The president has the power to grant a reprieve or a pardon

Clause 2: Treaties and Appointments

- The president has the power to make treaties with other nations.

Clause 3: Temporary Appointments

- If the Senate is in recess the president can fill vacant posts by making temporary appointments.

SECTION 3: Duties of the President

- Every year the President must give Congress a report on the nation, now called the State of the Union Address

SECTION 4: Impeachment

- The President, Vice President, and others can be forced out of office if impeached and found guilty of certain crimes.

Use the glossary to define each of the following words on the line provided:

5. **Electoral College:** Electors are chosen by the voters to cast ballots of their states for President and Vice President.
6. **Misdemeanor:** Lesser crimes in society.
7. **Executive Branch:** The branch of government, headed by the President, that enforces the laws of the land.
8. **Electors:** People chosen by the states to cast the official vote for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Name: ANSWER KEY Date: _____ Block: _____

*Chapter 5: Creating the Constitution***ARTICLE 3**
The Judicial Department

Directions: Complete the following outline of Article 3 of the U.S. Constitution by filling in the missing information of the different sections and clauses.

Article 3: The Judicial Branch**SECTION 1:** Courts and Terms of Office

- The Constitution creates the Supreme Court, but lets Congress decide on the size of the Supreme Court
- Federal judges hold their offices for life

SECTION 2: Jurisdiction of Federal Courts**Clause 1:** Scope of Judicial Power

- In Marbury v. Madison the Supreme Court established the right to judge whether a law is constitutional.

Clause 2: Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court mainly acts as an appellate court.

Clause 3: Trial by Jury

- A trial by jury is guaranteed to anyone accused of a federal crime, **EXCEPT** those cases dealing with impeachment

SECTION 3: Treason**Clause 1:** Definition of Treason

- A person can be convicted of treason only if he or she confesses or two witnesses testify to it.

Clause 2: Punishment of Treason

Use the glossary to define each of the following words on the line provided:

6. **Judicial Review:** The right of the courts to decide what is legal, such as the Supreme Court deciding what is constitutional or unconstitutional.
7. **Jurisdiction:** The right of a court to hear a case.
8. **Original Jurisdiction:** The power of a court to hear a case where it first arises.
9. **Appeals Court:** Decides if a lower court decided a case properly (does not try the case).
10. **Treason (see Art. 3, Sec. 3, Clause 1):** Planning to overthrow or aid a countries enemies.

Name: ANSWER KEY Date: _____ Block: _____

*Chapter 5: Creating the Constitution***ARTICLE 4***Relations Among the States*

Directions: Complete the following outline of Article 4 of the U.S. Constitution by filling in the missing information of the different sections and clauses.

Article 4: Relations Among the States**SECTION 1:** Full Faith and Credit

- Each state must recognize the official acts and records of any other state.

SECTION 2: Privileges and Immunities**Clause 1:** Privileges

- Each state must treat citizens of another state the same way it treats its own citizens

Clause 2: Extradition

- Extradition means the: act of returning a suspected criminal or escaped prisoner to a state where he or she is wanted.

Clause 3: Return of Fugitive Slaves**SECTION 3:** New States and Territories**Clause 1:** New States

- Congress has the power to admit new states to the Union.

Clause 2: Federal Lands**SECTION 4:** Protections Afforded to States by the Nation

- The federal government must protect the states from foreign invasion and from domestic, or internal disorder.

Use the glossary to define each of the following words on the line provided:

4. **Extradition:** Returning a suspect to where he or she is wanted.
5. **Republic:** Voters choose someone to represent them in government.
6. **Domestic Territory:** Within the country or state.

Name: ANSWER KEY Date: _____ Block: _____

*Chapter 5: Creating the Constitution***ARTICLE 5**
Amending the Constitution

Directions: *Complete the following outline of Article 5 by filling in the missing words.*

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of ¾'s of several states, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

ARTICLE 6
National Supremacy

Directions: *Complete the following outline of Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution by filling in the missing information of the different sections.*

SECTION 1: Validity of Debts

- The U.S. government promised to pay all debts and honor all agreements made under the Articles of Confederation.

SECTION 2: National Law

- The Constitution is the supreme, or highest law of the land.

SECTION 3: Oaths of Office**ARTICLE 7**
Ratification of the Constitution

Directions: *Complete the following outline of Article 7 by filling in the missing words on the line.*

The ratification of 9 states shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.