**CALL TO FREEDOM**

**CHAPTER 9**

**SECTION 1 UNDERSTANDING THE CONSTITUTION**

***BEFORE YOU READ….***

Answer these questions to see how much you might already know about this topic

TRUE FALSE

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 1. We choose people to make the laws for us

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 2. A member of Congress must have a college degree

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 3. You cannot serve in our government if you have a criminal record

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 4. Congressmen have age requirements in order to serve

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 5. The President must be from the wealthy class

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 6. Thomas Jefferson payed a huge role in writing our new Constitution

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 7. The President is the commander and chief of our army

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 8. The President has the power to declare war against another nation

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 9. Many of the arguments between the states were solved by compromise

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 10. Smaller states felt that all states should have the same number of votes

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 11. The national army is commanded by the President

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 12. States do not have to follow the laws of the National government

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 13. Federal judges can serve for as long as they want

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 14. Congress decides how many justices there are on the supreme court

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 15. The Supreme Court is the most powerful branch of the government

Why do you think it was going to be difficult to get all states to agree on a new set of rules?

READ PAGES 256-261 IN YOUR TEXTBOOK AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

***The Federal System***

**VOCABULARY**

DELEGATE: REPRESENTATIVE FROM STATE

REMARKABLE: AMAZING

***Main idea: What are some examples of delegated, relegated and concurrent powers ?***

1. *What does “representative democracy” mean?*
2. *What does “Federal system” mean in regards to how power is divided in our country?*
3. *What do we call powers that are granted to the Federal government?*
4. *Give three examples of these powers:*

*1.*

*2.*

*3.*

1. *What are some other powers that the Federal government has?*

*1.*

*2.*

*3.*

1. *How does the “necessary and proper” clause of the Constitution work?*
2. *What is “elastic?” Why do we is that term to describe the necessary and proper clause?*
3. *What do we call powers that are given to the states? What are some examples of these powers?* *(Use the chart at the top of page 257)*

*1.*

*2.*

*3.*

*4.*

*5.*

1. *What are some of the powers that are shared by the Federal government and the States? (Use the chart at the top of page 257)*

*1.*

*2.*

*3.*

*4.*

*5.*

***The Legislative Branch***

**VOCABULARY**

*REPRESENATION:* HOW MANY CONGRESSMAN FROM YOUR STATE IN THE CONGRESS

*REGIONAL::* A SPECIFIC AREA OF THE COUNTRY

*SOVEREIGNTY:* WHO MAKES THE RULES

*SUPREME::* THE TOP, THE HIGHEST

*EXECUTIVE:* A POWERFUL PERSON WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING THINGS RUN SMOOTHLY

*LEGISLATIVE:* HAVING TO DO WITH MAKING LAWS

*JUDICIAL:* COURT SYSTEM THAT TAKES THE LAWS ADMINISTERS JUSTICE

*BICAMERAL:* 2 DIFFERENT HOUSES OF CONGRESS. EACH HOUSE DEPENDANT ON EACH OTHER

*UNICAMERAL:* ONLY ONE HOUSE OF CONGRESS

***Main idea: What are the requirements and terms of the office for members of the House and Senate?***

1. *What was the idea of “separation of powers” designed to do?*
2. *How big is the House of Representatives?*
3. *How do we know how many representatives each state should receive?*
4. *What does “apportionment” do?*
5. *What are the three requirements to be a member of the House of Representative?*

*1.*

*2.*

*3.*

*6. How many years do representatives serve?*

*7. How many Senators are there from each state?*

*8 What are the three requirements to be a member of the Senate?*

*1.*

*2.*

*3*

1. *How many years does a Senator serve?*
2. *What do we call the political part with most people in Congress?*
3. *What do we call the political party with the fewest people in Congress?*
4. *What is the title for the leader of the House of Representatives?*
5. *Who is the leader (president) of the Senate?*
6. *When does Congress begin its session each year?*

***The Executive Branch***

**VOCABULARY**

*RESOLVE:* FIX

*BONDAGE*: SLAVERY

*MORALITY:* HAT IS RIGHT AND WHAT IS WRONG

***Main idea: What powers do the executive and legislative branches have over each other?***

1. *What are the three requirements for becoming President and Vice President?*

*1.*

*2.*

*3.*

1. *Read closely in the last sentence at the bottom of page 258. This textbook was written in 2004. What is wrong with that last sentence?*
2. *How long does the President serve? (this is called the “term”)*
3. *How many “terms” can a President serve? How did this change over time?*
4. *What happens of the President cannot serve or dies?*
5. *What can be done to “remove” a President and what do we call this process?*

***Working With Congress***

**VOCABULARY**

*PURSUANCE:* CARRYING OUT A PLAN

*WELFARE:* HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

***Main idea: What powers do the executive and legislative branches have over each other?***

1. *How can the President stop a law made by the Congress?*
2. *How can the Congress stop a President from preventing a law that Congress made?*
3. *What is an “executive order?”*
4. *Under what circumstances would a President use an “executive order?”*
5. *What does a “pardon” do?*
6. *If only Congress has the power to declare war, then how (under what circumstances) does the President have the power to send troops?*
7. *What groups does the President have at his disposal to advise him/her and to do the work of the executive branch?*

***The Judicial Branch***

**VOCABULARY**

*PROPOSING*: SUGGESTING

*INTERPRETING:* FIGURING OUT

*CHECKS AND BALANCES:*

*VETO:* TO DENY

*CHECK:* STOP OR PREVENT

***Main idea: What check does the judicial branch have over the legislative branch?***

1. *What court is at the top of this branch?*
2. *Under what circumstances can the court decide that a law is not good (and strike down the law?)*
3. *How can Congress make sure a law is Constitutional?*
4. *How do we get the judges for the Federal courts?*
5. *Why was it thought that these judges should serve for as long as they live?*

***The Supreme Court***

**VOCABULARY**

*PURSUANCE:* CARRYING OUT A PLAN

*WELFARE:* HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

***Main idea: What types of cases does the Supreme Court usually review?***

1. *Of the thousands of cases that appeal to the Supreme Court, how many are actually heard?*
2. *How do judges decide which cases to hear?*
3. *If they choose NOT to hear an appeal, what happens?*
4. *What kind of cases are actually started in the Supreme Court (are not appeals or reviews?)*
5. *Who decides how many justices are on the supreme court?*
6. *What are the requirements for being a supreme court justice? (trick question)*
7. *What are some examples of how the court has become more diverse over the years?*