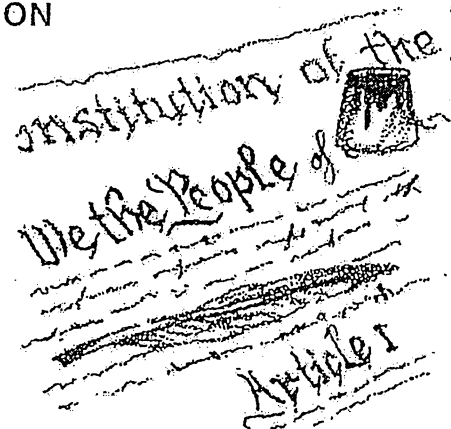


UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Directions: Find a copy of the Constitution of the United States in your textbook or in another reference source. Answer the following questions.



The Preamble and Articles I-VII

- (1) The Constitution begins with an introductory paragraph which states the purposes of the new plan of government. This introduction is called the _____. It says:

- (2) The Constitution, as it was written in 1787, was divided into numerous parts called articles. How many articles were there? _____
- (3) Article I deals with the _____ branch of government.
- (4) Article I is subdivided into ten _____.
- (5) According to Article I, Section 1, legislative or "lawmaking" powers are granted to a _____, made up of the Senate and House of Representatives.
- (6) Article II discusses the organization of the _____ branch.
- (7) Article II, Section 1, says that executive power is given to a _____ of the United States.
- (8) Article III established a _____ branch of government.
- (9) Article III, Section 1, places judicial power in one _____ and various other courts organized by Congress.
- (10) Article IV explains the relationship between individual _____, and between the states and the United States government.
- (11) Changes or additions to the Constitution, called _____, can be made according to the procedures outlined in Article V.
- (12) Article VI says the United States will pay its debts, that national laws are to be followed when in conflict with state laws, and that government officials must take an _____, in which they promise to support the United States Constitution.
- (13) Article VII required that _____ states ratify the Constitution before it would go into effect.

Amendments 1-10

The first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, were adopted in 1791. This was four years after the original Constitution had been written, and two years after George Washington became President. The Bill of Rights guaranteed that the national government would not take away rights and liberties of the American people.

Decide which one of the ten amendments in the Bill of Rights gives people each of the rights and liberties in the following list. Fill in the space with the number of the amendment. Some numbers will be used more than once.

- (14) _____ the right not to be put on trial twice for the same crime
- (15) _____ freedom of assembly
- (16) _____ the right to be tried in the state and district where the crime was committed
- (17) _____ no quartering of soldiers in homes without the approval of the owner
- (18) _____ freedom of the press
- (19) _____ the right to have guns
- (20) _____ the right to a public trial
- (21) _____ the right to know the witnesses against oneself
- (22) _____ freedom of speech
- (23) _____ the right to have a lawyer
- (24) _____ the right not to testify against oneself
- (25) _____ the right not to lose life, liberty, or property without due process of law
- (26) _____ the right to be tried soon after being accused of a crime
- (27) _____ freedom of religion
- (28) _____ the right to know the charges on which one is being held
- (29) _____ freedom from unreasonable search and seizure
- (30) _____ the right to be paid for private property taken for public use
- (31) _____ the right to obtain witnesses in one's defense
- (32) _____ freedom to petition the government to correct grievances
- (33) _____ no cruel or unusual punishments; no excessive bail or fines

Other Amendments

The delegates at the Constitutional Convention realized changes would have to be made to the Constitution as conditions and circumstances changed in the United States. Yet considering the number of years which have passed since the document was written in 1787, remarkably few revisions have been made. This is a tribute to the wisdom of the delegates — the "Founding Fathers."

Listed below are the amendments which have been adopted since the Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution in 1791. Fill in the space with the number (11, 12, etc.) of the amendment being described. Do not use the same number more than once.

- (34) _____ If Congress votes itself a salary increase, it will not take effect until after the next election.
- (35) _____ A citizen cannot be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (This amendment protected the right of black male citizens to vote.)
- (36) _____ No person can be elected President more than twice. No person who has held the office of President for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once.
- (37) _____ The Vice President will become President if the President is removed from office or if he dies or resigns. If the President is unable to carry out his powers and duties, the Vice President will assume the powers and duties while serving as acting President.
- (38) _____ Congress has the power to collect income taxes.
- (39) _____ People may not make, sell, or transport intoxicating liquors within the United States.
- (40) _____ The Eighteenth Amendment is repealed.
- (41) _____ A person cannot be denied their right to vote because they have not paid a poll tax.
- (42) _____ A citizen of one state cannot sue another state in federal court.
- (43) _____ The two United States senators from each state are to be elected by the people of the state. (Senators had previously been chosen by state legislatures.)
- (44) _____ Slavery is abolished in the United States.

- (45) _____ All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the state in which they live. (This made former slaves citizens.) No state can take away rights of citizens of the United States. No state can take away a person's life, liberty, or property without due process of law. All persons are given equal protection of the laws.
- (46) _____ Congress must meet at least once every year, with the meeting beginning on January 3. Terms of the President and Vice President end on January 20. (Terms previously ended in March.)
- (47) _____ Citizens of the District of Columbia may vote.
- (48) _____ Members of the Electoral College, called electors, each will vote for one person for President and one for Vice President.
- (49) _____ Qualified citizens eighteen years or older may vote.
- (50) _____ The right to vote cannot be denied on account of sex. (This amendment gave women the right to vote.)

Thought Questions

(1) In your opinion, what are the five most important rights and freedoms listed in the Bill of Rights (amendments 1-10)? Give the number of the amendment which includes each right or freedom you select.

- (a) Amendment _____: _____
- (b) Amendment _____: _____
- (c) Amendment _____: _____
- (d) Amendment _____: _____
- (e) Amendment _____: _____

(2) Which five amendments not included in the Bill of Rights do you consider to be of greatest importance? Give the number of the amendment, and a reason for choosing it.

- (a) Amendment _____: _____

- (b) Amendment _____: _____

- (c) Amendment _____: _____

- (d) Amendment _____: _____

- (e) Amendment _____: _____

United States Constitution

Multiple-Choice

- (1) _____ When the Constitution was written in 1787, it included: (a) Articles I-VII (b) Articles I-VII and the Bill of Rights (c) Articles I-VII and Amendments 1-27
- (2) _____ The executive branch of government is headed by the: (a) President (b) Chief Justice (c) majority leader
- (3) _____ According to the Constitution, government officials must: (a) serve no more than 2-year terms (b) be members of a political party (c) take an oath promising to support the Constitution
- (4) _____ Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press are guaranteed by the: (a) First Amendment (b) Fifth Amendment (c) Tenth Amendment
- (5) _____ A person accused of a crime: (a) must be tried in the state where they are arrested (b) can be given any form of punishment decided upon by a jury (c) has the right to a speedy and public trial

Completion

- (6) The introduction to the Constitution is called the _____.
- (7) The Constitution gave legislative (lawmaking) powers to _____, made up of the Senate and House of Representatives.
- (8) Judicial power was given to the _____ and various lower courts organized by Congress.
- (9) Changes or additions to the Constitution are called _____.
- (10) The _____ will become President if the President is removed from office, or if he dies or resigns.

Matching

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---|
| (11) _____ | 13th Amendment | (a) No person can be elected President more than twice. |
| (12) _____ | 16th Amendment | (b) The right to vote cannot be denied on account of sex. |
| (13) _____ | 19th Amendment | (c) Slavery is abolished in the United States. |
| (14) _____ | 22nd Amendment | (d) Qualified citizens 18 years or older may vote. |
| (15) _____ | 26th Amendment | (e) Congress has the power to collect income taxes. |

True/False

- (16) _____ National laws are to be followed when in conflict with state laws.
- (17) _____ All thirteen states had to approve the Constitution before it went into effect.
- (18) _____ The Founding Fathers did not want the Constitution to be amended.
- (19) _____ In a national election, a person must pay a poll tax before voting.
- (20) _____ Every four years, the terms of the President and Vice President end in March following the November election.