

Constitution Study Guide:

1. Powers Responsibilities and Qualifications of the President, Senators, Representatives, and Justices

President: Proposes laws, administers laws, commands armed forces, appoints ambassadors and other officials, conducts foreign policy, and makes treaties.

Checks and Balances for President: Legislative Branch: *May adjourn Congress in certain situations.*

Judicial Branch: *Appoints the judges*

Representatives/Senators: At least 25 years of age for Representative, 30 for Senator, must live in the state they were elected in, must be US citizens for a minimum of seven years, ~~must serve two terms.~~

Checks and Balances: Executive Branch: *May reject appointments, may reject treaties, may withhold funding for presidential initiatives, may impeach president, may override veto.* Judicial Branch: *May propose constitutional amendments to overrule judicial decisions, may impeach Supreme Court justices.*

Justices: They are the judges and there are no specific requirements to become a judge according to the Constitution.

Checks and Balances: Executive Branch: *May detect executive actions unconstitutional.* Legislative Branch: *May declare laws unconstitutional.*

2. The Structure of the Constitution (Articles of the Constitution) and which branches they represent

The three branches are Judicial, Executive, and Legislative.

3. The Preamble and what its purpose is for the Constitution

6 core purposes

It explains what the Constitution is and it's the Constitution's introduction.

4. The Infamous #2

1. Magna Carta 2. English Bill of Rights 3. constitution 4. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom #2 5. suffrage 6. Articles of Confederation 7. ratification 8. Land Ordinance of 1785 9. Northwest Ordinance	21. popular sovereignty 22. federalism 23. legislative branch 24. executive branch 25. judicial branch 26. checks and balances 27. Anti-Federalists	41. Majority Rule 42. Petition 43. search warrant 44. due process 45. naturalized citizens 46. deport 47. draft 48. political action committee 49. interest groups 50. electoral college 51. precedent 52. Judiciary Act of 1789
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10.Northwest Territory 11.tariffs 12.interstate commerce 13. depression 14.Shay's Rebellion 15.Constitutional Convention 16.James Madison 17.New Jersey Plan 18.Virginia Plan 19.Great Compromise 20.Three Fifths Compromise	28.George Mason 29.Federalists 30.Federalist Papers 31.amendments 32.Bill of Rights 33.federal system 34. impeach 35.veto 36. inalienable 37.pardons 38.Thurgood Marshall 39.Sandra Day O'Connor 40.Roger Sherman	53.Alexander Hamilton 54.national debt 55.bonds 56.speculators 57. Thomas Jefferson 58. Loose Construction 59.Strict Construction 60.Bank of the United States
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5. Difference between Antifederalists and Federalists

The Federalists wanted a change and the Anti-Federalists didn't, hence the name Anti-Federalists.

6. Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

No army, navy or any armed forces, each state could issue its own paper money, few laws were ever passed due to Congress needing approval from nine different states, couldn't force states to follow their laws.

7. Shays' Rebellion

The rebellion that led to the writing of the constitution. The AOC's weak rules and regulations are what caused the rebellion.

8. Bill of Rights 1,2,4,5,6,8,10

How a Bill Becomes a Law 6 Square