

CONSTITUTION WORKSHEET

ARTICLE ONE

1. How many members are there to be in the House?
2. What is the term of office for a representative?
3. How do we determine the number of representatives to which each State is entitled?
4. Who may vote for members of the House?
5. What qualifications must a person meet to be a Representative?
6. What is the title of the presiding officer of the House?
7. What is the impeachment power of the House? Define impeachment.
8. How many members are there in the Senate?
9. What is the term of office of a senator?
10. How do we determine the number of Senators from each state?
11. How were Senators chosen before 1913? How are they chosen today? (Hint, look ahead to Amendment XVII)
12. What are the qualifications for the office of Senator?

13. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate? Can he vote?
14. What role does the Senate play in impeachment cases? How may a convicted official be punished?
15. Who controls the time, place, and manner of holding election for members of Congress?
16. What special privileges do Senators and Representatives have? What restrictions are placed on them?
17. What is the process by which a bill becomes a law?
18. In which house of Congress must revenue bills originate? Why?
19. May a bill become a law without the President's signature? What is a "pocket veto"?
20. What is meant by "delegated powers"? "Reserved powers"?
21. What power does Congress have to raise money?
22. What is the Commerce Clause?
23. What is naturalization?
24. What powers does Congress have to establish uniform standards to aid trade and the economy?

25. How does Congress protect the rights of authors and inventors? Why?
26. What military powers does Congress have?
27. What does “necessary and proper” mean? Why is Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 called the “elastic clause”?
28. What effect does the elastic clause have on the power of Congress?
29. What is meant by Habeas Corpus?
30. What is a Bill of Attainder?
31. What is an “Ex Post Facto” law?
32. What actions are forbidden to the States?
33. What are imports and exports? What powers are denied the States in these matters?
34. What war powers are denied to the States?

ARTICLE TWO

1. Describe the method used in electing the President and Vice President. How was this process changed by Amendment #12?

2. What are their terms of office?
3. How many terms may a President serve? (Both prior to and then after Amendment #22)
4. What are the qualifications for the Presidency?
5. State the powers given to the President in the following areas:
 - a. Military:
 - b. Judicial:
 - c. Legislative:
 - d. Executive:
6. How big of a role does the President play in Foreign affairs? What check does the President have on this power?
7. How does the President make appointments to office?
8. How might a President be removed from office?
9. What are the four special duties of the President as found in Article 2, Section 2?
10. Define the following:
 - Electoral college:
 - Reprieve:
 - Pardon:
 - Amnesty:

ARTICLE III

1. What is the only court established under this Article? What jurisdiction was given to the federal courts?

2. Who has the power to establish the lower federal courts? (See Article I)
3. In what cases does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction? Appellate jurisdiction?
What do those terms mean?
4. Who determines the size of the Supreme Court? How big is it now?
5. What is the term of office for a Federal Judge?
6. What qualifications are there to be a Federal Judge?
7. What is the only “crime” defined in this Article? How is it defined? How is it punished?

ARTICLE IV

1. What is meant by the term “full faith and credit”?
2. What does the “Privileges and Immunities” clause provide?
3. What is extradition?
4. What guarantee does this article make to the States?
5. Who admits new states and under what restrictions?

ARTICLE V

1. Describe the procedure of amending the Constitution.
2. How can an amendment to the Constitution be repealed?

ARTICLE VI

1. What constitutes the “Supreme Law of the Land”? Can you list the ranking of all laws and Constitutions in the U.S. in the order of their importance?
2. What oath is required by Clause #3?
3. What type of test for public office holders is prohibited by Clause #3? Why?

ARTICLE VII

1. What method of ratification was decided upon? Why?
2. What groups may have been opposed to ratification and why? What groups may have been in favor of ratification and why?