

ANSWER KEY

LESSON 2

The Constitution

Handout C: First Impressions Version 1 and 2

1. The Constitution contains seven articles.
2. Answers will vary according to the margins and type size. Students may believe it is longer or shorter than their handbook.
3. Students may suggest that because the section about the legislative branch is so much longer, the Founders saw it as the most powerful and significant branch of government.
4. Students may suggest that the Constitution is organized in a linear and orderly way, divided into clear sections and subsections.
5. Thirty-nine people signed the Constitution. The signers were all men, and their names are associated with twelve states. Rhode Island is not represented.

Handout D: A Second Study Versions 1 and 2

Article I - Purpose: explains the powers and responsibilities of the legislative branch

Content:

1. bicameral (two-house) system
2. eligibility, election, and basis of representation for the House of Representatives
3. eligibility, election, and basis of representation for the Senate
4. elections and meetings of Congress
5. rules for Congressional proceedings
6. compensation, privileges, and rules for members of Congress
7. procedures for passing legislation
8. powers granted to Congress
9. powers denied to Congress
10. powers denied to the States

Article II – Purpose: explains the powers and responsibilities of the executive branch

Content:

1. eligibility and election of president and vice president
2. powers of the president
3. other duties of the president
4. reasons for impeachment

Article III – Purpose: explains the powers and responsibilities of the judicial branch

Content:

1. establishes Supreme Court, other courts established by Congress
2. powers of the judiciary
3. definition of treason

Article IV – Purpose: explains the relationships among states and between the federal government and states

Content:

1. states recognize the laws and contracts of other states
2. duties of states to states
3. procedures for adding new states and territories
4. federal government responsibility to states.

Article V – Purpose: explains how to amend the Constitution

Content: procedures for amending the Constitution

Article VI – Purpose: establishes the Constitution's supremacy

Content:

1. new government will honor all contracts of old government
2. Constitution is the supreme law of the land
3. no religious test for office

Article VII – Purpose: explains criteria for ratification

Content: the Constitution will be established when nine states have approved it. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the various states sign their names to it.

Handout F: Looking Deeper at Philosophy Versions 1 and 2

Article I, A

- a. limited government, separation of powers
- b. consent of the governed, republican government, federalism
- c. republican government, federalism

Article I, B

- a. limited government, individual rights
- b. separation of powers/checks and balances, limited government
- c. separation of powers/checks and balances

Article I, C

- a. federalism
- b. limited government, individual rights
- c. republican government, consent of the governed

Article II

- a. limited government, representative government
- b. representative government, consent of the governed, federalism
- c. limited government, separation of powers/checks and balances

Article III

- a. limited government, representative government, separation of powers/checks and balances
- b. federalism
- c. separation of powers/checks and balances, individual rights

Article IV and V

- a. limited government, individual rights, federalism
- b. republican government, federalism
- c. separation of powers/checks and balances, consent of the governed, federalism

Article VI and VII

- a. limited government, federalism
- b. limited government, individual rights
- c. consent of the governed, federalism

LESSON 3

The United States Bill of Rights

Handout B: What Rights Are Protected by the Bill of Rights

Rights protected:

1. Amendment I: no established religion; free exercise of religion; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; right to assemble peaceably; right to petition the government for a redress of grievances
2. Amendment II: right to a militia; right to keep and bear arms
3. Amendment III: no quartering of soldiers without consent of owner
4. Amendment IV: no unreasonable searches or seizures; no searches or seizures without warrants
5. Amendment V: must have indictment by grand jury for capital crimes; cannot be tried for the same offense twice; cannot be forced to be a witness against yourself; cannot be deprived of life, limb, or property without due process; private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation
6. Amendment VI: speedy and public trial; impartial jury in state and district where crime committed; informed of nature and cause of accusation; confronted with witnesses; obtain witnesses in your favor; have assistance of counsel for defense
7. Amendment VII: trial by jury preserved
8. Amendment VIII: no excessive bail or fines; no cruel or unusual punishments
9. Amendment IX: these rights cannot deny or infringe rights to others
10. Amendment X: the powers not delegated in the Constitution are reserved for the states or to the people

Because:

Accepted reasoned answers