

ANSWER KEY

focused on whether or not they were citizens.

Document K: All the provisions that guarantee liberty.

Document L: Lincoln viewed the document as an eternal statement of the human rights held by all people. Taney focused on the contemporary circumstances under which it was written.

Document M: These 1860 presidential candidates (Clockwise from top right: Lincoln, Bell, Douglas, Breckenridge/Buchanan) felt compelled to react, but in different ways and for different reasons.

United States v. Nixon

Document A: Powers are separated so that one branch does not become too powerful.

Document B: Giving it the power to govern, with enough limits so liberty is not lost.

Document C: 1. To protect from foreign attack, provide for a steady administration of laws, protect property and justice, and secure liberty from ambition, faction and anarchy. 2. Unlike the president, the king of England is not personally responsible for his actions and is unaccountable to the people. The king may exercise his powers alone, whereas the President's power is subject to checks and balances.

Document D: Jackson is acting like a king, exercising his powers in ways that trample the Constitution.

Document E: The House asked why the police commissioners of Baltimore were arrested; Lincoln refused.

Document F: 1. Not to allow defense employees to testify to Congress. 2. The right to keep information and advice secret if it goes against the public interest or the nation's safety.

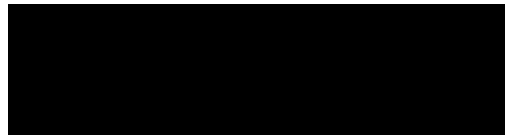
Document G: 1. Nixon is portrayed as a king. The top of the Capitol dome

is missing, indicating destruction of Congress's power to check the actions of the executive. Nixon is exercising a monarch's powers without regard to checks and balances, despite Hamilton's assurances. 2. It uses similar imagery and makes a similar argument.

Document H: 1. The need to protect confidentiality in communications between "high government officials and those who advise and assist them" and the doctrine of separation of powers. The Court held that it was too broad of a claim and executive privilege could not possibly be absolute. 2. If there were a need to protect "military, diplomatic, or sensitive national security secrets."

Document I: Nixon was deliberately leaving out incriminating evidence by hiding information he did not want others to hear and in fact, was a "crook."

Document J: The powers of government clash.



Plessy v. Ferguson

Document A: All people are born with an equality of rights.

Document B: Blacks may be inferior to whites in their faculties. Jefferson does not say blacks do not have equal rights.

Document C: 1. Slaves. 2. Three-fifths of the total slave population was added to the total free population to determine the state population for purposes of representation and taxation.

Document D: Powers not given to the federal government remain with the states and the people.

Document E: Jefferson is open to being proved wrong. Nevertheless, even if