

# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not, when elected, have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years in a Congress of the United States, and who, when elected, shall be, within the limit of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and electors in each State shall be chosen in the most liberal Manner which may be directed within that State, according to the Electors in that State, which shall be determined by a majority of the whole Number of Electors in that State, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such Enumeration, shall be made, the Ratio of one Representative to thirty thousand shall be taken. Representatives ought to be chosen every second Year, but the electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Electors in each State for six Years, and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. There shall be no more than two Senators from each State, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 5. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 6. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 7. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 8. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 9. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 10. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 11. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 12. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 13. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 14. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 15. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 16. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 17. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 18. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 19. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 20. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

LAW BOOK  
ANSWERS



# The Legislative Branch

1. What is the main job performed by the legislative branch?

***The legislative branch makes laws.***

2. What does *bicameral* mean?

***Bicameral means “having two lawmaking parts.” Congress is divided into two bodies or houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.***

3. What are proposals for new laws called?

***Proposals for new laws are called bills.***

## Answer

1. Members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms.
2. A person must be 25 years old to be elected to the House and 30 years old to be elected to the Senate.
3. All bills raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.
4. Senators serve six-year terms.
5. Congress has the power to declare war.
6. The Senate has 100 members and the House has 435, so Congress has 535 members.

## Article/Section

Art. 1, Sec. 2

Art. 1, Sec. 2, 3

Art. 1, Sec. 7

Art. 1, Sec. 3

Art. 1, Sec. 8

Art. 1, Sec. 2, 3, and  
margin note

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW!

**SEPARATION OF POWERS**

# The Executive Branch

1. What is the main job performed by the executive branch?

***The executive branch carries out the laws.***

2. What does the president promise to defend when he takes the oath of office?

***The president promises to defend the Constitution.***

3. What do cabinet members do?

***Cabinet members are the heads of executive departments such as the Food and Drug Administration.***

## Answer

- |  | Article/Section |
|--|-----------------|
| 7. Presidents serve four-year terms.   | Art. II, Sec. 1 |
| 8. The age requirement for the presidency is 35 years of age.                                      | Art. II, Sec. 1 |
| 9. The president makes treaties.   | Art. II, Sec. 2 |
| 10. The president nominates ambassadors, public ministers, or other officers of the United States. | Art. II, Sec. 2 |
| 11. The president is the commander in chief.   | Art. II, Sec. 2 |
| 12. The Senate tries the president in an impeachment action.                                       | Art. II, Sec. 3 |

## LIMITED GOVERNMENT

# The Judicial Branch

1. What is the main job performed by the judicial branch?

***The judicial branch interprets the laws.***

2. What different types of courts make up the judicial branch?

***The federal court system is made up of the Supreme Court, district courts, and appellate courts.***

3. What is meant by the term *judicial review*?

***Under judicial review, the Supreme Court has the power to review the laws and actions of the executive and legislative branches and decide if they are constitutional.***

## Answer

13. Supreme Court justices serve for life.

## Article/Section

Art. III, Sec. 1

14. The federal courts review national (federal) laws or laws of the United States.

Art. III, Sec. 2

15. The federal courts have to power to settle disputes between states.

Art. III, Sec. 2

16. There are nine members of the Supreme Court.

margin note

## INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

# Checks and Balances

1. What does the term *checks and balances* mean?

***Check and balances is a system that enables each branch of government to block the actions of another branch.***

2. Why did the framers feel the need to include checks and balances in the Constitution?

***The framers were concerned that one branch would try to gain too much power.***



## Answer

17. The legislative branch can override a veto with a two-thirds vote.

18. The federal courts review all laws and treaties.

19. The Senate must approve ambassadors, judges, and cabinet members.

20. The Senate must approve treaties made with foreign countries.

21. The President has the power to veto laws.

22. The legislative branch can impeach federal judges.

## Article/Section

Art. I, Sec. 7

Art. III, Sec. 2

Art. II, Sec. 2

Art. II, Sec. 2

Art. I, Sec. 7

Art. I, Sec. 2, 3

# CHECKS AND BALANCES

# The Federal System

1. Why did the framers create a federal system of government in which power is shared between the national and state governments?

*They wanted a strong national government, but with the states keeping significant powers.*

2. What is *federalism*, and why do you think it has caused controversy during our nation's history?

*The constitutional system that divides power between the national and state governments is called federalism. Controversies over who sets the rules and has the power to enforce them are natural when power is shared by more than one party.*

## Answer

27. Congress controls the printing and coining of money.

## Article/Section

Art. I, Sec. 8

28. The Constitution is the "supreme law of the land." States cannot pass laws that conflict with the Constitution.

Art. VI

29. The "full Faith and Credit" clause requires states to accept the legality of the laws of other states.

Art. IV

30. Congress organizes the Electoral College and decides when the vote will be cast.

Art. II, Sec. 1

# The Amendment Process

1. Why did the framers make it possible to change the Constitution?

***They knew that the Constitution would have to change with the times.***

2. What are two pieces of evidence that prove that amending the Constitution is “difficult”?

***Amendments may be proposed by Congress but only with a two-thirds vote of both houses. Amendments must be approved by three fourths of the state legislatures.***

## Answer

## Article/Section

23. Congress and state legislatures have the power to propose amendments.

Art. V

24. Three fourths of state legislatures (or special conventions) must approve amendments.

Art. V

25. There are 27 amendments.

Amendments

26. The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.

Amendment 19

## **POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**