

Unit 2 Test Review

Things to Study:

- Constitutional Convention - who went, where was it, the purpose, major decisions
- Constitutional Compromises - The Great Compromise, Electoral college, 3/5ths Compromise, Bill of Rights, Slave Trade & Commerce Compromise
- US Constitution - Preamble, Articles, Amendments
- Principles of government - popular sovereignty, limited government, federalism, separation of powers
- Types of power -expressed, concurrent, reserved, examples of each
- Checks and balances/Separation of Powers
- NC Constitution
- Documents/political cartoons
- Concepts: Power, authority, democracy, federalism

Words to Know:

Ratification, Elastic Clause, Popular Sovereignty, Rule of Law, Federalism, Commerce, Separation of Powers, Suffrage

Answer each of the following questions:

1. Fill in each side of the compromises below. Then, describe the compromise.

Side 1	Compromise	Side 2
Virginia Plan:	Great Compromise:	NJ Plan:
	Electoral College:	
North:	3/5ths Compromise:	South:
North:	Slave Trade & Commerce Compromise:	South:

2. Describe the difference between Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

3. Fill in the chart below.

Expressed Powers	Concurrent Powers	Reserved Powers
Who has power?	Who has power?	Who has power?
Examples:	Examples:	Examples:

4. Fill in the chart below. See the first two rows as an example.

Checking

Being checked

Exec	1. The President may veto an act of Congress.	Leg
Leg	2. Congress can override the President's veto by a 2/3 vote.	Exec
Exec	3. The President appoints federal judges.	Jud
	4. The Supreme Court may declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.	
	5. The Supreme Court may declare acts of the President unconstitutional.	
Leg	6. The Senate must approve federal judges appointed by the President	E/J
	7. The Senate must approve treaties made by the President.	
	8. Congress may remove judges through impeachment.	
	9. The President may call special sessions of Congress to recommend legislation.	
	10. Congress may accuse and/or remove the President through impeachment.	
	11. Congress may propose constitutional amendments overriding court decisions.	
	12. Congress may refuse to appropriate funds requested by the president.	

5. Describe the 7 articles of the US Constitution.

6. How are the NC & US Preambles similar and how are they different?

7. Study the amendments. Which ones deal with suffrage?

8. How did our history lead us to federalism?