**Unit Two Exam Study Guide**

1. Who holds the ultimate power in a democracy?
2. Explain the meaning behind each of the 5 basic concepts of democracy and be able to understand an example of each:
3. Worth of the individual
4. Equality of all persons
5. Majority rule, minority rights
6. Necessity of compromise
7. individual freedom
8. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? (our first form of government)
9. When was the Declaration of Independence written and why? What is the structure of the document?
10. Where was the Constitutional Convention held?
11. Who is considered the author of the Declaration of Independence and what date was it signed?
12. Who is considered the Father of the Constitution and what date was it signed?
13. How did the Framers solve the issues of slavery?
14. How was the issue of representation settled?
15. How did the small and large states differ on the issue of representation?
16. Explain the meaning and significance of each of the following:
	1. Virginia Plan
	2. New Jersey Plan
	3. Great/Connecticut Compromise
	4. Three-Fifths Compromise
	5. Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise
17. How many of the 13 states had to ratify the Constitution before it would become the law of the land?
18. What group of people was for ratifying the Constitution?
19. What group of people was against ratifying the Constitution? Why?
20. You need to know the six basic principles of the Constitution and be able to identify situations illustrating them
	1. Popular Sovereignty
	2. Limited Government
	3. Separation of Powers
	4. Checks and Balances
	5. Judicial Review
	6. Federalism
21. What is the purpose of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution?
22. What are the parts of the Constitution?
23. How many amendments are in the Constitution?
24. What is the purpose of the Constitution?
25. What are the three branches of government?
26. How do we change the Constitution? KNOW THE CHART!!!
27. During the court case, Marbury v. Madison, what ability did the Supreme Court gain?
28. What is the purpose of being able to amend the Constitution?
29. What principles of the Constitution are illustrated by the amendment process?
30. How has the Constitution been informally amended? (5 ways)
31. What are the first ten Amendments to the Constitution known as?
32. You should know what the Supremacy Clause states and what it means for the government. Also, know the graphic that goes with the Supremacy Clause!
33. Be able to identify the Full Faith and Credit Clause and what is covered by it.
34. Know what extradition is.
35. Know what expressed, reserved, concurrent and implied powers are.