**Unit Two Exam Study Guide**

1. Who holds the ultimate power in a democracy?
   * The People
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 – Each person is unique and special
4. Equality of all persons – Equality of opportunity/law not outcome
5. Majority rule, minority rights – Majority almost always right; but must listen to minority
6. Necessity of compromise – Compromise is good to make sure everyone is valued
7. individual freedom – To a point; “right to swing my fist ends where another man’s nose begins”
8. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? (our first form of government)
   * No executive; No judiciary; League of Friendship; hard to pass laws/change; can’t collect taxes; states can enter into treaties with foreign governments
9. When was the Declaration of Independence written and why? What is the structure of the document?
   * 1776; Declare independence from Britain; Intro/Philosophy, List of grievances, List of attempted resolutions, declaration of independence.
10. Where was the Constitutional Convention held? Philadelphia
11. Who is considered the author of the Declaration of Independence and what date was it signed?
    * Thomas Jefferson and July 4, 1776
12. Who is considered the Father of the Constitution and what date was it signed?
    * James Madison and Sept. 17, 1787
13. How did the Framers solve the issues of slavery?
    * Three-fifths compromise and can’t ban slave trade for 20 years
14. How was the issue of representation settled?
    * Congress would have two houses – one based (House of Representatives) on population and the Senate based on equal representation
15. How did the small and large states differ on the issue of representation?
    * Large states – population; Small state – equal representation
16. Explain the meaning and significance of each of the following:
    1. Virginia Plan – Large state plan; representation based on population
    2. New Jersey Plan – Small state plan; representation based on proportional representation
    3. Great/Connecticut Compromise – created two houses of Congress – see #9
    4. Three-Fifths Compromise – settled the issue of how slaves would be counted
    5. Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise – federal government in charge of international trade and trade between the states; federal government can’t ban the slave trade for 20 years
17. How many of the 13 states had to ratify the Constitution before it would become the law of the land?
    * Nine
18. What group of people was for ratifying the Constitution?
    * Federalists
19. What group of people was against ratifying the Constitution? Why?
    * Anti-Federalists; wanted a Bill of Rights to protect citizens
20. You need to know the six basic principles of the Constitution and be able to identify situations illustrating them
    1. Popular Sovereignty – “We the People”; “consent of the governed”; “government for the people”
    2. Limited Government – “rule of law”; anything that limits what the federal government can do
    3. Separation of Powers – Any example that lists a specific power that one branch has and another doesn’t
    4. Checks and Balances – Examples that show one branch doing something to another branch (veto, confirmation, etc.)
    5. Judicial Review – Supreme Court striking down laws; declaring laws unconstitutional
    6. Federalism – 10th Amendment; anything that shows something that the state/federal government have different or similar powers
21. What is the purpose of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution?
    * Introduction; List purposes of government
22. What are the parts of the Constitution?
    * Preamble, Articles, Amendments
23. How many amendments are in the Constitution?
    * 27
24. What is the purpose of the Constitution?
    * Set up government; protect Americans rights; separate powers; check and balance powers
25. What are the three branches of government?
    * Legislative, Executive, Judicial
26. How do we change the Constitution? KNOW THE CHART!!!
    * Amendment Process (know the arrows and the fractions, know which way has been used the most; know that amendments are proposed at the federal level and ratified at the state level)
27. During the court case, Marbury v. Madison, what ability did the Supreme Court gain?
    * Judicial review
28. What is the purpose of being able to amend the Constitution?
    * Change with the times
29. What principles of the Constitution are illustrated by the amendment process?
    * Federalism, Limited Government
30. How has the Constitution been informally amended? (5 ways)
    * Reform/Custom, Basic Legislation, Executive Action, Judicial Interpretation, Political Parties
31. What are the first ten Amendments to the Constitution known as?
    * Bill of Rights
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!
    * Graphic – City/County Laws-State Laws-State Constitutions-Acts of Congress-US Constitution
    * Supremacy Clause=All Acts of Congress and the US Constitution are superior to state laws.
    * It is there to settle conflicts between state laws and federal laws.
33. Be able to identify the Full Faith and Credit Clause and what is covered by it.
    * “Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.” – Marriage licenses, birth certificates, driver’s licenses, divorce papers, deeds for property.
    * Exception: Being found guilty in a state court using another state’s laws.
34. Know what extradition is.
    * Any person charged with a crime that fled to another state, shall be returned to the state in which he is facing charges.
35. Know what expressed, reserved, concurrent and implied powers are.
    * Expressed – Only federal government (declare war, print money, etc.)
    * Reserved – State governments only (local laws, educational requirements, etc.)
    * Concurrent – Both federal and state governments have the power (taxation, etc.)
    * Implied Powers – Necessary and Proper Clause – Because Congress has the right to tax, means they should be able to punish people that don’t pay taxes.