Chapter 3: The Constitution

SECTION 1

1. popular sovereignty
2. checks and balances
3. rule of law
4. separation of powers
5. limited government
6. to reject
7. the power to decide if the actions of the legislative and executive branches are constitutional
8. any law or action that violates the Constitution
9. the distribution of powers between the national government and state governments

SECTION 2

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. James Madison
3. Twenty-first Amendment
4. Bill of Rights
5. Constitutional amendments can be proposed by Congress with the approval of two-thirds of both the House and the Senate or by delegates at a national convention called by Congress at the request of at least two-thirds of the state legislatures. All amendments have been proposed using the first method.
6. Congress sends amendments to the states for ratification and determines which of two methods is used. Legislatures of at least three-fourths of the states can approve an amendment, or conventions of citizen-elected delegates in at least three-fourths of the states can ratify.
7. The First Amendment set the tone for the Bill of Rights. It declares what the federal government may not do and is intended as a restriction on the government's power to limit individual freedoms.

SECTION 3

1. executive agreements
2. political party
3. cabinet
4. the electoral college
5. Political parties have an impact on how the Constitution is interpreted because they help determine the choice of candidates, policies, and programs presented to voters.
6. Answers will vary. A sample answer is that the criticism about the separation of power causing gridlock is the most accurate. The battles between the president and Congress often seem to result in delays or ineffective legislation.

Chapter 4: Federalism

SECTION 1

1. b
2. c
3. e
4. a
5. d
6. national government
7. full faith and credit
8. states

SECTION 2

1. Any three of the following are acceptable: first era of American federalism; lasted from about 1789 to the 1930s; state and national governments were equal authorities; based on a strict reading of the Constitution; national government's powers included only those listed in the Constitution with all other powers reserved to the states
2. Any three of the following are acceptable: second era of American federalism; federalism under the New Deal; marked a major change in the role of national government; national and state government worked together to resolve the crisis of the Great Depression
3. Any three of the following are acceptable: third era of American federalism; began in the 1960s; what President Johnson called his approach to solving national problems; Great Society program expanded the powers of the national government; involved releasing national funds to state and local communities to achieve national goals; states could lose funding if the

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national government thought they were not fully cooperating; increased the size and cost of the national government
4. Any three of the following are acceptable: fourth era of American federalism; began in the 1980s; effort to reverse trend of increasing size of national government; returning authority to the states; concept of devolution; Contract with America; some opposed because they feared increased social and economic inequality; crossed party lines
5. doctrine of secession
6. devolution
7. doctrine of nullification

SECTION 3

1. a system of spending, taxing, and granting aid within American federalism
2. money and other resources provided by the national government to pay for state and local activities
3. grants to state and local governments that can only be used for a specific purpose
4. grants to state and local governments provided for more general purposes
5. demands imposed by the national government on states to meet certain conditions in order to receive grant money
6. The major issues facing American federalism are poverty, homeland security, the environment, immigration, and health care.
7. Answers will vary. A sample answer is that the government has done a good job addressing homeland security. Practices put in place after the attacks of September 11, 2001 have kept the nation safe from terrorism.

Chapter 5: Congress: The Legislative Branch

SECTION 1

1. appropriation
2. constituents
3. impeachment
4. apportionment
5. oversight
6. Members of Congress represent their constituents and the nation as a whole. They must keep the needs of both groups in mind. At times, their decisions will benefit their constituents, while at other times they will act in the best interest of the nation.
7. Seats in the House of Representatives are apportioned, or distributed among states based on population. Each state receives two seats in the Senate.
8. Among the three branches of government, only Congress has the power to approve federal spending, called "the power of the purse." This allows Congress to prevent the executive branch from carrying out policies it disagrees with by refusing to fund them.

SECTION 2

1. indirect tax
2. necessary and proper clause
3. bill of attainder
4. subpoena
5. direct tax
6. ex post facto law
7. not enough revenue to cover expenses
8. article of the Constitution that gives Congress the power to regulate economic activity across state lines
9. court order that requires the police to present a person in court to face charges, except in cases of rebellion or invasion

SECTION 3

1. reapportionment
2. Speaker of the House
3. whip
4. standing committees
5. joint committees
6. bills
7. select committee
8. gerrymandering
9. party caucus
10. floor leader

SECTION 4

1. senator chosen to preside over the Senate when the president of the Senate is absent

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