UNITS 1, 2, AND 3 BLUE PRINT

NAME:_____

Define the following vocab:

constitution:_____

parliament:_____

natural rights:_____

salutary neglect:_____

	Year	Description
Magna Carta	1215	
English Bill of Rights	1689	

Enlightenment Thinkers	Philosophical Viewpoints
John Locke	
Baron de Montesquieu	
Jean-Jacques Rousseau	***Make sure you know social contract theory***

Describe the system of **mercantilism**.

What is the role of a **colony** in mercantilism?

	Year	Description
Navigation Acts	1600s	
French and Indian War	1754-1763	
Stamp Act	1765	
Tea Act	1773	

Boston Tea Party	1773	
Intolerable (Coercive) Acts	1774	
Second Continental Congress	1776	

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Explain the meaning behind the statement "***No taxation without representation***."

Describe the message of Thomas Paine's essay ***Common Sense***.

Explain the impact of **Shay's Rebellion** on the Articles of Confederation.

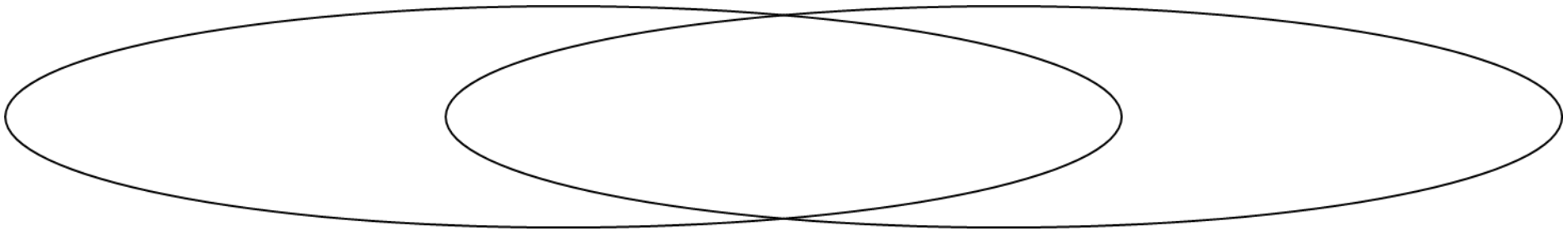
Identify 4 major weaknesses of the **Articles of Confederation**.

Major Weakness #1: + _____
Major Weakness #2: + _____
Major Weakness #3: + _____
Major Weakness #4: + _____ =
Summary of weaknesses: **WEAK CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

	Great Compromise
Topic of Debate	Representation for the states at the national level in Congress
Each sides' position	**Large States (V.A. Plan):**
	Small States (N.J. Plan):
Compromise	

Describe the **3/5ths Compromise.**

Compare & contrast the viewpoint of the **Federalists** and the **Anti-Federalists** concerning the Constitution.



What was **added to the Constitution** to appease the **Anti-Federalists**?

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Match the following amendments in the **Bill of Rights**.

_____	Amendment 1	A. trail by jury in cases over $20
_____	Amendment 2	B. no excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishment
_____	Amendment 3	C. right to bear arms
_____	Amendment 4	D. freedom of assembly, religion, press and speech
_____	Amendment 5	E. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States
_____	Amendment 6	F. must be tried by jury, no double jeopardy, pleading the fifth
_____	Amendment 7	G. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people
_____	Amendment 8	H. right to private property, must get warrant to search
_____	Amendment 9	I. speedy and public trial, right to confront witnesses, and get counsel
_____	Amendment 10	J. no soldier shall be quartered in times of peace

Principle	**Explanation (what does this mean?)**
Popular Sovereignty	
Limited Government	
Checks and Balances	
Separation of Powers	
Federalism	
Judicial Review	

	Legislative (Article I)	**Executive (Article II)**	**Judicial (Article III)**
Gov't Body	**Congress (House and Senate)**		
Powers			
Checks on other branches	**How does the executive check the legislative?**	**How does the executive check the judicial?**	**How does the legislative check the executive?**
	How does the legislative check the judicial?	**How does the judicial check the executive?**	**How does the judicial check the legislative?**

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Office	Age	Citizenship/Residency	Length of Term	Term Limit
Congress: House of Representatives (Legislative)				N/A
Congress: Senate (Legislative)				N/A
President/Vice President (Executive)				
Supreme Court Justice (Judicial)	N/A	N/A		N/A

For a bill to become a law, it has to be passed by the _____ and the _____ and the President must _____ it into law.

Why are very few laws passed when so many laws are introduced each year?

Describe the following terms in your own words.

Expressed powers -

Reserved Powers -

Describe the following terms in your own words.

Implied powers -

Elastic clause ("**Necessary and Proper" Clause**) -

What is **FEDERALISM**?

List 3 examples in each column below

National (Federal) Government	National and State Governments	State Governments
Expressed/Enumerated Powers	**Concurrent Powers**	**Reserved Powers**

To PROPOSE an Amendment to the US Constitution	AND THEN?	To RATIFY an Amendment to the US Constitution
2/3 of Congress must propose		

UNITS 1, 2, AND 3 BLUE PRINT

	Lasting Impact on the US Government	Extend or Limit Power of Federal Government?
Marbury v. *Madison* (1803)	*Judicial Review*	

1st Amendment: Freedom of RAPPS…

R: _____ A: _____ P: _____ P: _____ S: _____

Freedom of **Speech**

	Lasting Impact on Americans	Extend or Limit Rights the power of the individual
Texas v. *Johnson*	*It is legal to burn the US flag*	*Extends the power of the individual*
Tinker v. *Des Moines*		

Freedom of **Religion**

	Lasting Impact on Americans	Extend or Limit Rights
Engel v. *Vitale* (1962)		

4th Amendment

Protection from **unreasonable** _____ and _____, unless a _____ is issued or probable cause exists.

	Lasting Impact on Americans	Extend or Limit Rights of the Individual
Mapp v. *Ohio* (1961)		*Extends the rights of people at home*
New Jersey v. *T.L.O.* (1967)		

5th Amendment

Accused people are guaranteed a _____ to determine if there is enough evidence to charge them of a crime.
Protection from being charged with the same crime twice (_____).
Government can private property for public use as long as they pay for it (_____).
Life, liberty, & _____ cannot be taken without due process
Protection from self-_____ ('I plead the _____')

	Lasting Impact on Americans	Extend or Limit Rights of the accused?
Miranda v. *Arizona* (1966)		

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6th Amendment: Right to …

- a _____ trial by a jury of peers
- be informed of the crimes you are being accused of and hear the _____ testimony against you
- the assistance of _____ (Attorney)

	Lasting Impact on Americans	Extend or Limit Rights
Gideon v. *Wainwright* (1963)		

14th Amendment
Equal Protection for ALL citizens

	Lasting Impact on Americans	Extend or Limit Rights
Plessy v. *Ferguson*		*Limits the rights of African Americans since separate but equal was not equal*
Brown v. *Board of Education*		

	Amendment	Impact on Americans	
Civil War	13th		
	14th		
	15th		**Suffrage Amendments**
	19th		
	23rd		
	24th		
	26th		
	18th		**Alcohol Amendments**
	21st		
	22nd		**Presidential Amendments**
	25th		

List and DESCRIBE the 3 ways to become and American citizen.

-
-
-

What is the difference between the melting pot theory and the salad bowl theory?

What is the difference between a responsibility and a duty. Provide 3 examples of responsibilities ***and*** 3 examples of duties.

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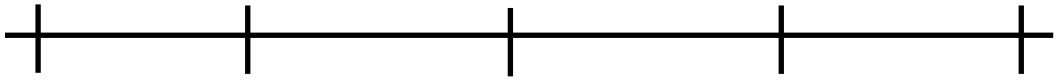
List the 5 ideologies on the political spectrum.



What type of party system does the US have?

What were our first two political parties?

		Explain and provide an example
	One Party System	
	Two Party System	
	Multi-Party System	

How are the number of electoral college votes per state determined?

How many of the 538 electoral college votes does a candidate need to win?

Remember that only _____ and _____ are the only national officials directly elected by voters!*

_____	Ideological Parties	A. promote one policy matter (social, economic or moral issues)
_____	Single-issue Parties	B. support a political doctrine or philosophy
_____	Splinter Party	C. party formed by members of an existing party whose views differ from the majority

Describe briefly each political party's beliefs

Democrats	Republicans

Describe the following:

- Referendum—
- Initiative—

What is the first step in the initiative process?

- Recall—
- Run-off—

What is gerrymandering?

What is the difference between a precinct and a polling place?

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Describe a plank

Describe a platform

1.	___	Anarchy	a. Government by religion
2.	___	Monarchy	b. Government by a few
3.	___	Democracy	c. Government by the people
4.	___	Theocracy	d. Government by the privileged
5.	___	Dictatorship	e. Government by no one
6.	___	Oligarchy	f. Government by a king/queen
7.	___	Aristocracy	g. Government by one person