

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Name an economic problem that caused the Articles of the Confederation to fail.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer:- Inability to raise taxes</i>  <i>-Congress could not regulate trade</i>  <i>-No uniform system of currency or banking.</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: The Constitution lacks this word _____, and instead uses this word _____ to define the United State of America's system of government.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Democracy, Republic</i></p>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What branch of government did the Connecticut Compromise establish, and how did it divide authority?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer:</i>  <i>-Legislative Branch</i>  <i>-House of Representatives (representation by population) and Senate (equal representation)</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: The Three-Fifths Compromise favored this region of states: _____, by counting this population: _____ as 3/5 of a person for the population count.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Southern States, Slaves</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: The Constitution was adopted on this day _____, which is now the day we nationally celebrate as Constitution Day.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1787</i></p>

<b>BLUE QUESTION</b>	<i>Answer: Virginia Plan, Population</i>
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<p><b>Question:</b> Large states like Pennsylvania and Virginia favored this plans _____ form of representation for the legislative branch, because it allotted votes based on _____.</p>	
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What document was not included in the original Constitution, that later had to be added to protect civil liberties?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Bill of Rights</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Southern states feared tariffs would hurt trade, while Northern states wanted the protection from outside competition. What is the compromise?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Commerce Compromise – tariffs were allowed for imports to the US but not exports.</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Northern states opposed slave trade, while the Southern ones demanded it helped their economy. The compromise was to wait till _____ year till the Congress would be able to ban trade.</p>	<p><i>Answer: 1808</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> When electing the President of the United States one side wanted _____ representation in voting for all individuals, while others feared the electorate would be too _____ to vote on the matter so it should be left to _____.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Equal, Uneducated, State Senate</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What powers did the executive</p>	<p><i>Answer: No power (There was not an executive</i></p>
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branch have under the Articles of Confederation?	<i>branch under the articles of confederation.).</i>
<b>GROUP QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Name a problem of legislative inefficiencies that caused the Articles of the Confederation to fail.</b>	<i>Answer:</i> <i>-No proportional representation of the people.</i> <i>-Difficulty achieving the threshold of 9/13 states to pass any legislation.</i> <i>-An amendment to the Constitution require unanimous state support.</i> <i>-No Congressional power to raise an army.</i>
<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Article I enumerates the power of the _____ branch.</b>	<i>Answer: Legislative</i>
<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Article II enumerates the power of the _____ branch.</b>	<i>Answer: Executive</i>
<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Article III enumerates the power of the _____ branch.</b>	<i>Answer: Judicial</i>

<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Article IV discusses the balance of</b>	<i>Answer: Federal, State</i>
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power between the _____ and _____ government.	
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: The <i>Exceptions Clause</i> in Article III, Section 2, Clause 2 gives original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases about _____.</b>	<i>Answer: Ambassadors, public ministers, or counselors from foreign nations</i>
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: The <i>Elastic Clause</i> (or <i>Necessary and Proper Clause</i>) gives the Legislative Branch what powers?</b>	<i>Answer: The power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out their responsibilities as enumerated by the Constitution.</i>
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: This state _____ did not attend the Constitutional Convention, and was the last to ratify the document in _____ .</b>	<i>Answer: Rhode Island, 1790</i>
<b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b> <b>Question: What is the nickname given to the Constitution for all of the agreements required to write it?</b>	<i>Answer: Bundle of Compromises</i>

<b>GROUP QUESTION</b> <b>Question: What is an example of a legislative branch check over the judicial branch?</b>	<b>Answer:</b> -Creates lower courts -May remove judges through impeachment
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	- Senate approves appointments of judges.
<b>GROUP QUESTION</b> <b>Question: What is the example of an executive branch check over the judicial branch?</b>	<b>Answer:</b> - President appoints Supreme Court and other federal judges. -Enforces laws.
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Who was elected President of the Constitutional Convention?</b>	<b>Answer: George Washington</b>
<b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b> <b>Question: How were the deputies to the Constitutional Convention chosen?</b>	<b>Answer: They were appointed by the legislatures of each state.</b>
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Who is called the Father of the Constitution?</b>	<b>Answer: James Madison</b>

<b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b> <b>Question: What are the two steps to altering the constitution? What are the options for</b>	<b>Answer: 1) An amendment must be proposed. It can originate in Congress, with each house proposing the amendment with a two-thirds vote.</b>
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completing each step?	<p><i>OR it can originate in the states, with two-thirds of the state legislatures calling on Congress to hold a Constitutional Convention.</i></p> <p><i>2) The amendment must be ratified. Three-fourths of the state legislatures must approve of it OR three-fourths of the states must approve of it via ratifying conventions.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What are the first ten Amendments to the Constitution called?</b></p>	<i>Answer: The Bill of Rights</i>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: How many amendments to the Constitution are there?</b></p>	<i>Answer: 27</i>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the only amendment to be repealed (can be answered with the name OR number)?</b></p>	<i>Answer: Prohibition, the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment.</i>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the term length for a U.S. House of Representative?</b></p>	<i>Answer: 2 years</i>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the term length for a U.S. Senator?</b></p>	<i>Answer: 6 years</i>
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<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the term length for the U.S. President?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 4 years</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> How old must you be to run for the U.S. House of Representatives?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 25 years old.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> How old must you be to run for the U.S. Senate?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 30 years old.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> How old must you be to run for U.S. President?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 35 years old.</i></p>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What are the first seven words of the Preamble of the US Constitution?</p>	<p><i>Answer: We the People of the United States</i></p>
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<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What are the two steps to the impeachment process, and who is in charge of each step?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The House has the power to impeach; the Senate carries out the impeachment trial with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presiding .</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the purpose of each of the three branches of government?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The legislature makes the laws, the executive enforces the laws, and the judiciary interprets the laws.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> How many members are there in each house of Congress?</p>	<p><i>Answer: There are 100 members of the Senate and 435 members of the House.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Fill in the blanks in the Preamble of the Constitution – We the _____ of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect _____, establish Justice, insure _____ Tranquility, provide for the common _____, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of _____ to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.</p>	<p><i>Answer: People, Union, Domestic, Defense, Liberty</i></p>

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is an example of a legislative branch check over the executive branch?</p>	<p><i>Answer:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May override presidential vetoes with a two-thirds vote.</li> <li>-Has the power over the purse strings to actually</li> </ul>
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	<i>fund any executive actions.</i> <i>-Impeachment</i> <i>-Senate approves treaties.</i> <i>-Senate approves presidential appointments</i>
<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: How is the number of members each state can send to each house of Congress determined?</b>	<i>Answer: 2 members to the Senate and any number of Representatives to the House (Depending on the population of the state).</i>
<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: What is the length of the term of office of a United States Supreme Court Judge?</b>	<i>Answer: They serve for life, or until they choose to retire.</i>
<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Who elects the President?</b>	<i>Answer: The Electoral College</i>
<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Which court case set the precedent for judicial review?</b>	<i>Answer: Marbury v. Madison</i>

<b>BLUE QUESTION</b> <b>Question: What are the protections granted by the First Amendment?</b>	<i>Answer: The First Amendment grants freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, and freedom of petition.</i>
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<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Can a presidential veto be overridden? If so, how?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Yes. If a president vetoes a bill proposed by Congress, then Congress can override the veto with a two-thirds vote.</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What precedent was set by the Supreme Court case McCulloch v. Maryland?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: This case established the right of Congress to create a Bank of the United States.</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What precedent was set by the Supreme Court case Plessy v. Ferguson? In what subsequent case was this precedent overturned?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: This established the “Separate but Equal” precedent, allowing for racial segregation. It was overturned by Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Why is the warning of rights given to criminal suspects before questioning by the police called “Miranda Rights”?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: This requirement, part of due process, was established in the Supreme Court case Miranda v. Arizona.</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: How many terms can the President serve?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Two Terms</i></p>
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<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Which amendment gave women the right to vote?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the current legal voting age?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 18</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> According to the ---- clause, states must recognize the legal documents of other states.</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Full Faith and Credit Clause.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence and when was it adopted?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Declaration announced the independence of the United States from Great Britain. It was adopted on July 4, 1776.</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Did the Federalist Papers support or oppose the writing of the Constitution?</p>	<p><i>Answer: They supported it.</i></p>
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<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The Constitution begins with “We the people”. What type of government does this quote refer to?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Democracy</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Which branch of government has the power to declare war?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Legislative branch</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What Amendment gave black males the right to vote?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 15<sup>th</sup></i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Which Amendment reduced the voting age to 18? What was the voting age prior to this?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Before this Amendment, the voting age was 21.</i></p>

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is meant by the term “popular sovereignty”?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Government obtains power from the citizens it governs.</i></p>
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<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Explain the difference between reserved powers, concurrent powers, and exclusive powers.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Reserved powers are powers given to the states (anything not expressly given to the national government AND not forbidden to the states). Concurrent powers are powers shared by both the state and federal governments. Exclusive powers are given only to the federal government.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Who presides over each of the two Houses of Congress?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Vice President (the President of the Senate) presides over the Senate. The Speaker of the House presides over the House of Representatives.</i></p>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> When someone says “I plead the fifth”, what do they mean and what are they referencing?</p>	<p><i>Answer: They are referencing the fifth amendment, meaning that people cannot be forced to testify against oneself. It protects against self-incrimination.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Which Amendment outlawed slavery?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment outlawed slavery.</i></p>

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What was the main fear of the Anti-Federalists in relation to the Constitution? What was added to the Constitution to appease this fear?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Anti-Federalists thought that the central government would become too powerful. The Bill of Rights (the first 10 Amendments) was added to guarantee certain rights and thereby</i></p>
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	<i>assuage the fears of the Anti-Federalists.</i>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The introduction to the current Constitution is known as what?</p>	<i>Answer: The Preamble</i>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> In the Declaration of Independence, the rights “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” are noted. This is a slight adaptation of whose concept of “life, liberty, and property”?</p>	<i>Answer: John Locke, a British political thinker.</i>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The US Congress is “bicameral”. What does this mean?</p>	<i>Answer: Congress consists of two branches or houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate.</i>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is gerrymandering?</p>	<i>Answer: The manipulation of the boundaries of and electoral constituency such that it is favorable to one party over another.</i>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> On what day is the President inaugurated?</p>	<i>Answer: January 20<sup>th</sup></i>
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<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Who is next in this order of presidential succession: President, Vice President, ... ?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The Speaker of the House is the third in line to succeed the President.</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: If there is no majority in the Electoral College, how is the President selected?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The election would be decided in the House of Representatives, with each Representative having one vote.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Which of these is an executive action that does NOT require Senate approval?</b></p> <p><b>A) Cabinet Appointments</b>  <b>B) Ambassador Appointments</b>  <b>C) Presidential Pardon</b>  <b>D) Treaties with other nations</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: C</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: In the US legal system, a person cannot be imprisoned indefinitely without cause. To this end, there is a principle that requires a person to be brought before a judge to determine if the imprisonment is lawful. What is this legal principle called?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: A writ of habeas corpus.</i></p>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: The Constitution begins with a Preamble, which is followed by seven parts. What are these parts called?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The Articles of the Constitution.</i></p>
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<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Vice President presides over the Senate. When does he vote in the Senate?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The Vice President votes in the Senate ONLY when there is a tie amongst the members.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Which of the following has NO age requirement for election/appointment?</b></p> <p>A) A Representative B) A Senator C) The President D) A Supreme Court Justice</p>	<p><i>Answer: D</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the name of an idea for a law?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Bill</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: How is the number of Electoral College electors for each state determined?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The number of Representatives plus the number of Senators.</i></p>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: In the Preamble of the Constitution, several reasons for “ordain[ing] and establish[ing]” the Constitution are stated. Name two.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Any two of the following: 1) to form a more perfect Union; 2) to establish Justice; 3) to insure domestic Tranquility; 4) to provide for the common defense; 5) to promote the general Welfare; 6) to secure the Blessings of Liberty</i></p>
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<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is addressed in the first Article of the Constitution?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The formation and powers of Congress.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Which Amendment to the Constitution allows for the creation of a militia and the right to bear arms?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: According to the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution, if a power is not expressly delegated to the national government, nor prohibited to the states, who holds that power?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The state governments are given any power not delegated to the national government nor denied to the state governments</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the purpose of the thirteenth amendment?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Outlaw slavery</i></p>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Which amendment outlawed poll taxes?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: 14<sup>th</sup></i></p>
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<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> During the time of the Articles of Confederation, Massachusetts farmers began to burn courthouses to prevent their indebted farms from being seized. Due to the weak national government, Massachusetts had to deal with this incident by themselves. This was one of the events that sparked the calling for a Constitutional Convention. What was the name of this event?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Shays' Rebellion.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Which of the following is NOT a power of Congress? Who DOES have that power?</p>	<p><i>Answer: A) To make or write treaties is NOT a power of Congress. The President has the power to make treaties.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Which amendment to the Constitution says that "cruel and unusual punishment" is illegal?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment outlaws "cruel and unusual punishment".</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Which amendment outlaws "unreasonable search and seizure"?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment</i></p>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Who has original jurisdiction (who hears the case first) over a court case between two states?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction when a state is one of the litigating parties.</i></p>
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<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Who hold the title “Commander-in-Chief” of the US military?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The President</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the supremacy clause?</p>	<p><i>Answer: This clause establishes that federal law is supreme over state law.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> There is a clause in the Constitution that states that no one may be “deprived of life, liberty or property” without fair legal procedures. What is this clause called?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Due Process Clause</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the equal protection clause?</p>	<p><i>Answer: This states that all citizens must be given equal protection under the law.</i></p>

<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> For a period of time, segregation was legal within the United States. Legally, it was supported by the idea that as long as the conditions were the same, the facilities could be distinct. What is the name of this doctrine?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Separate but Equal</i></p>
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<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Normally, the Vice President presides over the Senate. However, he does not do so in the case of an impeachment trial of the President. Who does?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court presides</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> There are three “unalienable rights” outlined in the Declaration of Independence. What are they?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What does the third amendment prohibit?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Prohibits the quartering of soldiers in private homes.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> True or False: If the two houses of Congress cannot reach a consensus on a bill, each house can send their own version of a bill to the president and he can choose which to sign.</p>	<p><i>Answer: False. Both houses must agree on one version of the bill before sending it to the president.</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> During a Senate election, how many of the seats are up for election?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Only one-third of the seats are up for election at once.</i></p>
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<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Who was the first president under the Articles of Confederation?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: John Hanson Delegate from Maryland</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Each house of Congress has its own set of committees, but there are also committees that contain members from both houses. What are these called?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Joint committees</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the term for Congressional committees that are permanent?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Standing committees</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Sometimes there is a need for a Congressional committee that is not already in existence. These can conduct studies or investigations; they can also consider bills. They can be permanent or temporary. What are they called?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Select Committees OR Special Committees.</i></p>

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is meant by the term “Double Jeopardy”?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: This means that once a person has been tried for a crime, they cannot be tried for the same crime again.</i></p>
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<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The United States government does not have as much power as some other types of government, such as authoritarian ones. What is this principle of government?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Limited government</i></p>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> US Senators have not always been directly elected by the people. What amendment began this precedent?</p>	<p><i>Answer: 17<sup>th</sup></i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is congressional review and supervision of federal agencies, programs, and activities known as?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Congressional oversight</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What fraction of the Senate needs to vote in favor of ending a filibuster to successfully end it? What is the term for this action?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Three-fifths of the full Senate must vote to end the filibuster. This is called "cloture".</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is a pocket veto?</p>	<p><i>Answer: If Congress adjourns within the 10 day period a president has to sign a bill into law or to veto it, and the president does nothing, the bill will NOT become law</i></p>
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<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the obstructive tactic used by Senators to block legislation by debating it at length?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Filibuster</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is a “lame duck” period?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Period of time between the elections in November and the inauguration of the newly elected officials early the following year.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Often, legislators will seek to pass legislation that will funnel money to their district to appease their constituents. This is commonly in the form of building bridges or the like. What is the term for this type of legislation?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Pork barrel legislation</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Exchange of political favors by legislators, such as trading votes, is known as what?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Logrolling</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the process of redrawing electoral district boundaries within states called?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Reapportionment.</i></p>
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<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Members of Congress are allowed to send mail to their constituents without postage. What is this right called?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Franking privilege.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What does the term “incumbent” refer to?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The existing holder of a political office.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> If the Vice President is absent during a meeting of the Senate, who presides?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The President Pro Tempore.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> When a candidate is elected to office, they consider themselves to have the authority to rule. What is the term for this concept?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Mandate</i></p>

<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> When the federal government transfers power to the state governments, what is the process called?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Devolution</i></p>
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<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the term for powers that are not enumerated in the Constitution, but that can be inferred from the Constitution?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Implied powers</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The president can create rules that have the force of law. What are these called?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Executive orders.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The president can form an accord with other countries, similar to a treaty and with the same force, but they do not need to be approved by the Senate. What are these called?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Executive agreements</i></p>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is an example of an executive branch check over the legislative branch?</p>	<p><i>Answer:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Enforce laws</li> <li>-Recess appointments</li> <li>-Executive orders</li> <li>-Veto power</li> <li>-Ability to call special sessions of Congress.</li> <li>-Can recommend legislation.</li> <li>-Can appeal to the people concerning legislation and more.</li> </ul>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The _____ system elects the President of the United States, where votes are allotted _____ based on a state's _____.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Electoral College ,Proportionally, Population</i></p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The Constitution was adopted on this day _____, which is now the day we nationally celebrate as Constitution Day.</p>	<p><i>Answer: September 17<sup>th</sup>, 1787</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What powers did the executive branch have under the articles of confederation?</p>	<p><i>Answer: No power (There was not an executive branch under the articles of confederation).</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Article II enumerates the power of the _____ branch.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Executive</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> This state _____ did not attend the Constitutional Convention, and was the last to ratify the document in _____.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Rhode Island, 1790</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The first political parties emerged following the Constitutional Convention, where _____ supported a strong central government while _____ supported a weaker central government.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Federalist, Anti-Federalist (or Jeffersonian Republicans)</i></p>
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<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Who is called the Father of the Constitution?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: James Madison</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the only amendment to be repealed (can be answered with the name OR number)?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Prohibition, the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the purpose of each of the three branches of government?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The legislature makes the laws, the executive enforces the laws, and the judiciary interprets the laws.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: How is the number of members each state can send to each house of Congress determined?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: 2 members to the Senate and any number of Representatives to the House (Depending on the population of the state).</i></p>

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Can a presidential veto be overridden? If so, how?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Yes. If a president vetoes a bill proposed by Congress, then Congress can override the veto with a two-thirds vote.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment.</i></p>

<b>Question: Which amendment gave women the right to vote?</b>	
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Which branch of government has the power to declare war?</b>	<i>Answer: Legislative branch</i>
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: According to the ---- clause, states must recognize the legal documents of other states.</b>	<i>Answer: The Full Faith and Credit Clause.</i>
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Which Amendment outlawed slavery?</b>	<i>Answer: 13th</i>

<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: On what day is the President inaugurated?</b>	<i>Answer: January 20th</i>
<b>RED QUESTION</b>	<i>Answer: D</i>

<p><b>Question: Which of the following has NO age requirement for election/appointment?</b></p> <p>A) A Representative B) A Senator C) The President D) A Supreme Court Justice</p>	
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: In the Preamble of the Constitution, several reasons for “ordain[ing] and establish[ing]” the Constitution are stated. Name two.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Any two of the following: 1) to form a more perfect Union; 2) to establish Justice; 3) to insure domestic Tranquility; 4) to provide for the common defense; 5) to promote the general Welfare; 6) to secure the Blessings of Liberty</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Which amendment outlawed poll taxes?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: 14th</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is the equal protection clause?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: This states that all citizens must be given equal protection under the law.</i></p>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: True or False: If the two houses of Congress cannot reach a consensus on a bill, each house can send their own version of a bill to the president and he can choose which to sign.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: False. Both houses must agree on one version of the bill before sending it to the president.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Sometimes there is a need for a</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Select Committees OR Special Committees</i></p>

<p><b>Congressional committee that is not already in existence. These can conduct studies or investigations; they can also consider bills. They can be permanent or temporary. What are they called?</b></p>	
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b>  <b>Question:</b> Often, legislators will seek to pass legislation that will funnel money to their district to appease their constituents. This is commonly in the form of building bridges or the like. What is the term for this type of legislation?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Pork barrel legislation</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b>  <b>Question:</b> If the Vice President is absent during a meeting of the Senate, who presides?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The President Pro Tempore.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b>  <b>Question:</b> The president can form an accord with other countries, similar to a treaty and with the same force, but they do not need to be approved by the Senate. What are these called?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Executive agreements</i></p>

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b>  <b>Question:</b> What is an example of a judicial branch check over the executive branch?</p>	<p><i>Answer:</i>  <i>-Judges cannot be removed from office by the executive .</i>  <i>-Judicial review</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b>  <b>Question:</b> Large states like Pennsylvania and Virginia favored this plan: _____. It</p>	<p><i>Answer: Virginia Plan, Population</i></p>

allotted votes based on _____.	
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Small states like New Jersey and Connecticut favored this plan: _____ . It advocated for _____ representation.</b>	<i>Answer: New Jersey Plan, Equally regardless of population.</i>
<b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Name the two future Presidents who signed the Constitution.</b>	<i>Answer: -George Washington -James Madison</i>
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: What are checks and balances?</b>	<i>Answer: A system that allows each branch of government the ability stop acts of another branch.</i>

<b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b> <b>Question: Which House of Congress must all taxation bills originate from?</b>	<i>Answer: The House of Representatives</i>
<b>RED QUESTION</b> <b>Question: How can an amendment be changed?</b>	<i>Answer: A new amendment changes it.</i>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: What is judicial review?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: The doctrine under which the judicial branch can review the actions of the legislative and executive branch and possibly rule them “unconstitutional”.</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Name two political writings (And their authors) that influenced the Constitution.</b></p>	<p><i>Answer:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Spirit of Law – Montesquieu</li> <li>-Social Contract – Jean Jacques Rousseau</li> <li>-Two Treaties of Government – John Locke</li> </ul>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Sometimes a President will not sign a bill, nor will they veto it. When the President does nothing, what happens to the bill?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: If the President has taken no action on a bill presented within 10 days, then it becomes law.</i></p>

<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: A president is only allowed to veto a bill in its entirety; They cannot veto specific sections of the bill while signing the rest of it into law. What is this illegal action called?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: Line-item veto</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question: Nationwide, how many electoral votes are there? How many votes does someone need to be elected president?</b></p>	<p><i>Answer: There are 538 electoral votes; 270 are needed to win the presidential election.</i></p>



<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The membership of the House of Representatives is determined by proportional representation. What tool counts the population to reapportion the House and how often is this done?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Census counts the population; it is conducted once every ten years.</i></p>
<p><b>RED QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the name of the procedure for removing an individual from an office/position of power within the federal government?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The impeachment process.</i></p>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is “ex post facto”? Is it legal?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Ex post facto law refers to a law making an act illegal after the act occurred, such that the person who committed the act may be prosecuted. It is not legal.</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Federalism calls for a division of power between state and national governments. Sometimes, state and federal laws conflict. In such cases, which law is supreme?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Federal law is supreme over state law.</i></p>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> Explain the principle of federalism.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Federalism is the term for the division of power between the state and national governments.</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is the system of giving each branch of government a degree of oversight over the other branches?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Checks and Balances</i></p>
<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What are the three requirements to run for U.S. House of Representatives?</p>	<p><i>Answer:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They must be at least 25 years old.</li> <li>- They must be a citizen for at least 7 years.</li> <li>- They must live in the state and district they want to represent.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> How many states are needed to ratify the Constitution? How many did ratify it?</p>	<p><i>Answer: Nine states were needed to ratify the constitution. Initially 11 states ratified it; after Washington was inaugurated, North Carolina and Rhode Island also ratified it.</i></p>

<p><b>GROUP QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> You are examining the New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan, thinking of the organization of our current government how would you resolve these differences to give each state what they want?</p>	<p><i>Answer: You should come up with what was known as the Connecticut Compromise or also known as the Great Compromise of 1787, it established the legislative representation we have today. The legislative branch was split into <u>two houses</u>, where the upper house, the <u>Senate</u>, would be comprised of <u>equal representation</u> for each state, and the lower house, the <u>House of Representative</u>, would be by <u>population</u>.</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> When and where did the Constitutional Convention begin?</p>	<p><i>Answer: In the Philadelphia State House, May 1787.</i></p>

<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The first political parties emerged following the Constitutional Convention, where _____ supported a strong central government while _____ supported a weaker central government.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Federalist, Anti-Federalist</i></p>
<p><b>BLUE QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> The _____ elects the President of the United States, where votes are allotted _____ based on a state's _____.</p>	<p><i>Answer: Electoral College ,Proportionally, Population</i></p>
<p><b>CONSENSUS QUESTION</b></p> <p><b>Question:</b> What is Constitutional clause that permits the legislative branch to pass specific laws to carry out its broadly defined responsibilities?</p>	<p><i>Answer: The Elastic clause.</i></p>