

Unit 2.3 + Fall Semester Final Exam Study Guide

This final exam includes all of the content that we have covered since the beginning of the semester that you are required to know for the exam. The last unit covering the Judicial Branch will account for approximately half of the test. The other half will be made of key ideas and concepts from the beginning of the semester, and will be cumulative in nature. I have broken the concepts according to unit for your benefit below.

Unit 1.2: Foundations (Ch. 2, Notes)

The Declaration of Independence (Severing the ties to England)

- What are the three main parts of the Declaration of Independence?

The Articles of Confederation (The first attempt at self-government)

- How was the government structured under the Articles of Confederation?
- What were the seven major failures of the Articles of Confederation?
- What was Shays' Rebellion, and which failure did it illustrate from the above question?

The Constitution (Creating a "More Perfect Union" than the Articles of Confederation)

- What was the difference between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan of government? How did the Connecticut Compromise solve the problem trying to choose between them?
- What are the six major elements of the Preamble of the United States Constitution?
- What is the function of the Preamble of the Constitution?

Ratification of the Constitution – The three Ohio Standards learning statements all relate to the debate between the Federalists, who wanted the new Constitution, and the Anti-Federalists, who wanted to keep the Articles of Confederation.

Statement 4 – Conflict Resolution: what are the *four* elements that make up conflict resolution?

Statement 6 – Federalists vs. Antifederalists:

1. What was the debate between them?
2. What did each side want?
3. What was the outcome?

Statement 8 – The Bill of Rights & the Ratification Debate:

1. What did it take to ratify the Constitution (make it official)?
2. What is the Bill of Rights? What do they do?
3. What is the importance of the 10th Amendment?

Unit 1.3: The Constitution (Ch. 3, Notes, R43-R56)

The Structure of the Constitution

- What are the three main parts of the Constitution? (pp. 64-65)
- What are the seven Articles of the Constitution?
- What Articles and Sections give the legislative and executive branches their powers? (pp. 69-71)
- What Article and Section gives the federal courts their jurisdiction? What are the two types of jurisdiction outlined in that Article and Section?

Ohio Learning Statements

- Statement 5 = Five Principles of Constitution/government (Be able to list them, describe them, and offer a definition for each one)
 1. Popular Sovereignty
 2. Limited Government
 3. Federalism
 4. Separation of Powers
 5. Checks and Balances
- Statement 7 = Changes Over Time
 1. **Amendment** (know the 2 ways that amendments are proposed, and the two ways that amendments are ratified – see Article 5 - R55)
 2. **Judicial Review** (know how cases can change the meaning of the Constitution as well as our understanding of the principles of government)
 3. **Legislative Action** (know how laws written by congress build upon the framework of the Constitution – e.g. Civil Rights Act of 1964 or the Voting Rights Act of 1965)
 4. **Informal Changes** (changes through custom and use – e.g. **legislative oversight**: there is nowhere in the constitution that gives the power the authority to oversee the actions of the president and his bureaucracy, but it became practice because congress needed information in order to write new laws)
- Statement 8 = The Bill of Rights and the Ratification Debate (See this section from unit 1 above...)

Unit 1.4: Federalism (Ch. 4)

1. What is Federalism?
2. What is the difference between expressed, implied, and inherent powers? (p. 96)
3. What is the Supremacy Clause, and how does it relate to federalism? Where is it in the Constitution?

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

1. What are the facts of the case?
2. What did the Supreme Court decide?
3. What was the Constitutional basis for this decision?
4. What did this case do to the balance of power between state and federal governments?

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824

1. What are the facts of the case?
2. What did the Supreme Court decide?
3. What was the Constitutional basis for this decision?
4. What did this case do to the balance of power between state and federal governments?

Unit 2.2: The Executive Branch (Ch. 8 & 9)

Constitutional Changes – 5 Presidential Amendments

- 12th - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
- 20th - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
- 22nd - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
- 23rd - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
- 25th - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment

The Electoral College... (From lecture; Article 2, Sec. 1)

1. Where is it in the Constitution?
2. How does it work?
3. Why was it created?
4. Is it always democratic? (Provide an example if not.)

Checks & Balances (See Chart on p. 66)

1. Describe one check the president has over congress.
2. Describe one check the president has over the federal courts.

Unit 2.1: The Legislative Branch (Ch. 5, 6, 7; WTP Ch. 17)

Vocabulary:

1. Original jurisdiction
2. Appellate jurisdiction
3. Writ of certiorari
4. Amicus curiae brief
5. Majority Opinion
6. Minority opinion
7. Dissenting opinion
8. Precedent and stare decisis

The Framers of the Constitution made the House of Representatives different from the Senate. Consider the role each plays in **impeachment**.

- What role does each house of congress play?
- Why is trial and conviction given only to the Senate?

Article I, Sec. 8 – Congressional Power

- Summarize the two key emphases of congressional power.
- What are the two most important clauses of Article I, Sec. 8? Why?

Passing Laws (Article I, Sec. 7)

- What does it take to pass laws through congress?
- What does it take for congress to override a presidential veto?

Congressional Amendments

- 17th Amendment, 1913
 - What were the two problems with the Senate?
 - How did the 17th address those problems?
- 27th Amendment, 1992
 - What was the problem with congressional pay?
 - How did it solve the problem?
 - Why did it work?

Checks & Balances (See Chart on p. 66)

1. Describe one check congress has over the president.
2. Describe one check congress has over the federal courts.

Unit 2.3: The Judicial Branch (Ch. 11.1, 3; 12; WTP Ch. 12, 15)

Article III, Sec. 2 – Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts

- What are the two types of jurisdiction, and what do they mean? (See R53)

Powers of the Federal Courts (from notes...)

- What are the four bases of federal court power as described in notes?

Judicial Review and the Principles of Government

1. How was judicial review established by the case of *Marbury v. Madison, 1803*?
2. How did the case *Reynolds v. Sims, 1964* impact the principle of popular sovereignty?
3. How did the case *Kelo v. City of New London, 2005* impact the principle of limited government?
4. How did the case *McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819* impact the principle of federalism?
5. How did the case *INS v. Chadha, 1983* impact the principle of Separation of Powers?

The Civil War Amendments

- **13th Amdt** - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
- **14th Amdt** - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
 1. What does the Due Process Clause do?
 2. What does the Equal Protection Clause do?
- **15th Amdt** - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
 1. How did the case *Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896* interpret the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment
 2. How did the case of *Brown v. Board of Education, 1954* interpret the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment?

The Court's role in creating an Amendment...

- What does the 11th Amendment say?
- How did the Supreme Court in the case *Chisholm v. Georgia, 1793* play a role in the passage of the 11th Amendment?

Progressive Era Amendments

You already know the 17th Amdt from the unit on the legislative branch. You should also remember the basic history of the Progressive Era as discussed in the same unit.

- 16th - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
- 18th - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment
- 19th - historical problem that led to the amendment + the solution offered by the Amendment

Checks & Balances (See Chart on p. 66)

1. List one check the Supreme Court holds over the president.
2. List one check the Supreme Court holds over congress