**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Constitution Primary Text Activity**

**AP United States Government**

**11/16/15**

**Direction:** Using the *United States* *Constitution* (1787) answer the following

**The Preamble (All Groups)**

1. What does the Preamble have to do with the Social Contract Theory?

2. List the SIX purposes of American government as stated in the Preamble.

A. establish a more perfect union

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

**Article I Section 1-6 (Group 1)**

1. Section 2: What are the qualifications to be elected to the House of Representatives?

2. Section 2: What is meant by impeachment?

3. Section 3: What are the qualifications to be elected to the Senate?

4. Section 3: How are senators elected according to this article? See the 17th amendment, how has this changed?

5. Section 3: What position does the Vice President hold in the legislative branch?

6. Section 3: Describe an impeachment trial.

**Article I Section 7-10 (Group 2)**

7. Section 7: What types of bills must begin in the House of Representatives?

8. Section 7: What can the President do to the bills presented to him?

9. Section 7: What is the procedure for overriding the President’s veto?

10. Section 8: What are some of the powers explicitly granted to congress?



11. Section 9: What are some of the basic civil liberty protections in the Constitution. What

are they?



12. Section 10: What are some powers that states are explicitly prohibited from using?



**Article II (group 3)**

1. Section 1: Who can be President of the United States?

2. Section 1: Can the President receive a pay raise during his/her term?

3. Section : How is the president elected to office?

4. Section 2: The President has the power to “Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States.” Are there any restrictions on this power?

5. Section 2: How do treaties become law?

6. Section 2: What is the process for appointing “officers of the United States”?

7. Section 3: According to this section, what must the President give to Congress?

8. For what offenses can the President be removed from office?

**Article III (All Groups)**

1. Section 1: How are members of the Supreme Court and all other federal courts chosen?

2. Section 1: Does Article III list any qualifications to be a federal judge?

3. Section 1: How long are Judges in office? Can their salaries be reduced?

4. Today the Supreme Court has the authority to declare laws unconstitutional? Where do they derive this power from in article III?

**Discussion Questions to be answered as a class**

**Article IV - Section 1** -- Full Faith and Credit Clause

1. Joe and Jane marry in Texas. They move to California. Are they married under California law?

2. Joe and Jane marry in Texas. Jane then goes to Reno, Nevada, and obtains a divorce. Will Texas recognize the divorce?

3. Would the situation be different if the names where Joe and Joe?

**Section 2 -- Interstate Citizenship**

1. Can Alaska require private employers in the oil and gas exploration and transportation business to use only Alaska residents to alleviate its unemployment problem?

2. In 1984, Utah Governor Scott M. Matheson rejected an extradition request from Illinois for a business official wanted for murder because of an industrial accident in one of his company’s plants. Is that constitutional?

3. What does the third clause require from all states?

**Section 3 -- Admitting New States**

1. Who can admit new states to the United States?

2. What restrictions are placed on the admission of new states?

**Section 4 -- Form of Government**

1. What type of government is guaranteed to every state in the United States?

2. In 1842, the people of Rhode Island elected two governments, each of which claimed to be the legitimate government of the state. Under our Constitution, how is a crisis of this nature resolved?

**Article V -- Methods of Amendment**

1. Is there a part of the Constitution that cannot be amended?

2. What two groups may propose amendments to the Constitution?

3. What percentage of the states must agree to ratify an amendment to the Constitution?

**Article VI -- National Supremacy**

1. What three things make up the supreme law of the land?

2. What important religious guarantee is found in Article VI?

**Article VII -- Ratification**

1. By whom or what was the Constitution to be ratified?

2. The ratification of the Constitution by how many states was required for it to take effect?