**1.2 Foundations and Constitution Questions**

**SSCG3: Demonstrate the knowledge of the framing and structure of the United States Constitution.**

1. What was the name of our first government?
2. Who created the first government?
3. How many states needed to ratify it?
4. What type of structure did the government have?
5. How many votes did each state have?
6. What were three important things the AOC could NOT do?
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. How many states had to approve of amendments?
8. According to Document 1, what were two weaknesses of the national government under the Articles of Confederation that led to the Constitutional Convention?

**SSCG3a: Analyze debates during the drafting of the Constitution, including the Three-Fifths Compromise, the Great Compromise, and the Commerce Clause.**

1. Where was the new government created?
2. What name was given to the people who attended the convention?
3. What was named as the president of the convention?
4. What was needed to create the final document?
5. What was the topic of the Great Compromise?
6. How many houses were created, and what where their names?
7. For each, how is representation determined?
8. What was the topic of the three-fifths compromise?
9. What was the position of the southerners?
10. What was the position of the northerners?
11. In the Commerce Compromise, what was the southern position?
12. What was the result of the compromise?

**SSCG3b: Analyze how the Constitution addresses the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.**

1. Refer to question #6. For each, how does the new constitution solve each problem
2. Define **Bicameral**.

**SSCG3c: Explain the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution, including limited government, the rule of law, federalism, separation of powers, checks and balances, and popular sovereignty.**

1. Define **Limited Government**.
2. Define **Popular Sovereignty**.
3. Define **Rule of Law**.
4. Define **Federalism**.
5. In our federal system, what powers does the national government retain?
6. Define **Separation of Powers**.
7. What is the purpose of the system of checks and balances?

**SSCG3d: Explain the key ideas in the debate over ratification made by the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.**

1. What two groups debated the Constitution?
2. What did the Federalist support?
3. What did the Anti-Federalists support?
4. Who were the leaders of the Federalists?
5. What did they focus on?
6. Define the **Federalist Papers**.
7. Who were the leaders of the Anti-Federalists?
8. Based on Document 2 from *The Federalist*, Number 4, state ***one*** argument used by John Jay to support ratification of the Constitution.
9. According to Document 3, what is ***one*** argument against ratifying the new Constitution?

**SSCG4: Demonstrate knowledge of the organization and powers of the national government.**

**SSCG4a: Describe the structure, powers, and limitations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, as described in the Constitution.**

1. What establish the legislative branch?
2. What the two parts of the legislative branch?
3. How many members are in the House?
4. How many members are in the Senate?
5. List the six congressional powers.
6. Who selects members of the legislative branch?
7. Who has the power in the executive branch?
8. What are three key presidential responsibilities?
9. Who selects the president and vice-president?
10. What created the judicial branch?
11. Who determines how many justices there are?
12. What is the primary responsibility of the justices?

**SSCG4b: Analyze the relationship between the three branches in a system of checks and balances and separation of powers.**

1. Define **checks and balances**.
2. What were the two purposes of checks and balances?
3. What is a check of the legislative on the executive?
4. What is a check of the legislative over the judicial?
5. What is a check of the executive over the legislative?
6. What is a check of the executive over judicial?
7. How does the Judicial check the other two branches?
8. What is the argument that is being made in Document 4?