

AP United States Government & Politics Summer Assignment:

All work should be completed and will be turned in the **1st day of school**. **Be prepared for an amendment quiz (all 27 are fair game!) & important Supreme Court cases quiz within the first week of class as well!**

If you have any questions please feel free to email me at: zavlanoss@fultonschools.org

Ms. Zavlanos

Part I: The Constitution

Print and complete the constitution fill-in-the-blank handout. You can easily find a copy of the U.S. Constitution online. Note: some of the items may not be a direct, word for word match. Try your best to complete the blanks. The fill in sheet is the simplified version that uses more common language than the Constitution itself.

For example:

Actual Constitution: Section 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every **second year** by the **people** of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the **age of twenty five years**, and been **seven years a citizen** of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be **an inhabitant of that state** in which he shall be chosen.

Fill In: Section 2 — House of Representatives

1. New members of Congress chosen by **citizens/people** every **2** years.
2. Rep. must be: 1) **25** years old; 2) citizen of the U.S. for **7** years; 3) **inhabitant** of the state they represent.

This will help you complete Part II of this summer assignment, give you the amendment information to study for the quiz mentioned above, as well as provide an excellent resource throughout the school year.

Part II: Current Events

In this course we will examine the political theory and everyday practices that direct daily governmental operations and determine public policies. Particular attention is given to the Executive, Congressional (Legislative) and Judicial Functions of the federal government.

1. You are to find three news stories about each of these government branches over the summer, for a total of nine stories altogether. **Note: your article MUST mention the United States FEDERAL govt!!! (i.e. Congress, President/Bureaucracy, Supreme Court or Federal Courts).** Note: for the courts make sure the article mentions a *district court, court of appeals or circuit court, or the United States Supreme Court*. States also have supreme courts (like the Georgia Supreme Court) but THIS DOES NOT WORK FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT. Same for Congress – make sure UNITED STATES House of Representatives and/or Senate not a STATE legislature!
2. Stories may be from the internet, magazines, or newspapers from anywhere in the world (but again make sure it is discussing the United States Federal Government). You may NOT summarize a story you heard on television.
3. No two stories about the same branch of government can come from the same week. This means that you have to find stories from at least three different weeks between now and the start of school.

Organization/Discussion

1. Your stories must have been reported in the **year 2015**. The date must be from **MAY 1st 2015 on**.
2. Your stories must be arranged in chronological order within each branch of government (separated according to each branch of government). You may only print the first page of each story (you do not need the whole article to turn in).
3. All stories must include a **date, a headline, and a source.** [Make sure this is clearly shown on the printed 1st page of the article]
4. For each story determine how it relates to **any part** of the United States Constitution. Make a connection of how the article topic relates to a specific part of the United States Constitution. This should only take 2-4 sentences per an article. Your connections must be **TYPED**.

Make sure you are more **specific** than stating the Article discusses Congress which is in Article I. This type of statement will **not** get you full credit. A good statement would be, "The article discusses the House of Representatives committee work on the United States Post Office and in Article I, Section 8 Congress is given the expressed power to establish post offices and roads.

For organization the connections should follow the articles for that particular branch. You may either have the 3 articles and then the connections. So you would have 3 articles for Legislative branch and then your connections for those. Then 3 articles for the Executive branch and then your connections for those and finally Judicial branch articles and then your connections for those. Or you could put the connection behind each article as you go. Either way would be fine.

5. Additionally be sure to have a variety of connections for your articles (i.e. I should not see more than 2 articles with the SAME constitution connection like connecting 3 (or more) of the 9 articles to the 1st amendment or 3 or more articles connected to declaring war, etc)

***** These articles are due the first day of class (the first day of school) and will be counted as a quiz grade.*****

Part III: Complete the "Landmark Cases" chart included in this document. The oyez website is an excellent resource to use for chart completion: <http://www.oyez.org/cases>

Information from this chart will provide a framework with which to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the American political system. **A quiz will also be given over the content of this completed chart during the first week of school.** *Note: You will NOT need to know the dates for the quiz; focus on understanding the background, issues, and ruling (who did what, who thought what was unconstitutional and WHY, what the court has ruled and has said about that issue, any vocabulary associated with the case, etc.)*

Name: _____ Period _____

ARTICLE I: The Legislative Branch

Section 1 — The power to make laws is given to a _____ made up of _____; the _____ and the _____.

Section 2 — House of Representatives

1. New members of Congress chosen by _____ every _____ years.
2. Rep. must be: 1) _____ years old; 2) citizen of the U.S. for _____ years; 3) _____ of the state they represent.
3. The number of representatives from each state is based on that state's _____. Each state is _____ at least _____.
4. Vacancies in the House are filled by _____ elections called for by the state's _____.
5. Members of the House shall elect a _____ and other Officers. Members of the House have the _____ of _____.

Section 3 — The Senate

1. Each state shall have _____ Senators who shall serve a term of _____ years.
2. _____ - _____ of the Senate is elected every _____ years.
3. Sen. must be: 1) _____ years old; 2) citizen of the U.S. for _____ years; 3) _____ of the state they represent.
4. The _____ presides over the Senate and votes _____ if there is a _____.
5. The Senators shall elect officers including a _____ who presides when the _____ is absent.
6. The Senate tries _____ cases. The _____ of the _____ acts as _____ and the Senators as _____. A _____ - _____ vote of members present is necessary for _____.
7. If convicted, an official may only be _____ from _____ and banned from holding a _____ position. They can still be tried in a court of law.

Section 4 — Elections and Meetings

1. Each _____ makes its own rules for congressional elections.
2. Congress shall assemble at least _____ . The regular session opens on _____.

Section 5 — Organization and Rules of Procedure

1. A _____ of members in each house must be present to have a " _____ " (_____ number needed to conduct business).
2. Each house _____ its _____.
3. A complete record of everything said on the floor is recorded in the _____.
4. Neither house may adjourn for more than _____ or _____ another location without the _____ of the _____.

Section 6 — Privileges and Restrictions

1. a- Congressional salaries are paid by the _____;
b- Members cannot be _____ or _____ for anything they say in Congress;
c- Members cannot be _____ while Congress is _____ except for _____, _____, or breaking the _____.
2. Members of Congress cannot pass laws that would _____ them _____.

Section 7 — Passing Laws

1. All _____ must originate in the House of Representatives.
2. A bill may become law only by passing _____ houses and being _____ by the _____. If the President _____ a bill, it is returned to the house where it _____, along with a written statement of the President's objections. If _____ of each house approves the bill after it has been _____, the bill _____. If the President does not sign or veto a bill in _____ days, it becomes law (unless Congress has adjourned- " _____ veto").
3. Every bill passed by Congress must be presented to the President for approval or veto.

Section 8 — Powers granted to Congress

Congress shall have the power:

1. To _____ and _____ (at the same rate throughout the states);
2. To _____ (issue bonds);
3. To regulate _____ and _____;
4. To establish laws on _____ and _____;
5. To _____;
6. To provide for the punishment of _____;
7. To establish _____ and _____;
8. To promote progress by issuing _____ and _____;
9. To establish _____;
10. To punish _____ and protect American _____ on the high seas;
11. To _____;
12. To raise and support _____;
13. To provide and maintain a _____;
14. To make rules for the regulation of the _____ and _____;
15. To provide for the calling of the _____ to _____ the Laws of the Union, suppress _____, or _____;
16. To pass rules for governing the _____'s behavior;
17. To make laws for the _____'s _____ (Washington, D.C.); and
18. "To make all laws which shall be _____ and _____ for carrying into execution" _____ and any other powers given in the _____.

Section 9 — Powers Denied to the Federal Government

1. ~~Congress can not ban the slave trade before 1808.~~
2. _____ can not be suspended except in cases of _____ or _____. (Habeas Corpus= requires a law official to bring a prisoner to court and show cause for holding the prisoner)
3. No _____ of _____ or _____ Law shall be passed (Bill of Attainder = Punishes a person without a jury trial.
Ex post facto Law = Makes an act a crime after the act has been committed.)
4. ~~No direct tax shall be laid.~~ (____th Amendment made _____ Tax okay)
5. Congress may not _____ that move from one _____ to _____.
6. Congress may not _____ one _____ or _____ over another.
7. No _____ shall be drawn from the _____ except by appropriations made by _____.
8. No _____ of _____ shall be granted by the United States.

Section 10 — Powers Denied to the States

1. No State shall conduct _____, carry on _____, or control _____ or _____ trade. States are also not allowed to pass laws that _____ is _____ from passing.
2. No State shall levy _____ on _____ or _____.
3. No State shall maintain an _____ or _____ or go to _____. States may not collect fees from _____.

ARTICLE II: The Executive Branch

Section 1 — President and Vice President

1. Executive power is given to a _____, who serves for a _____-year term.
2. Each state will appoint _____ to vote for the President. Each state has as many electors as they do _____ and _____.
3. _____
4. _____ will determine the national date for choosing electors. (1st Tue after the 1st Mon in Nov. [2nd-8th])
5. Qualifications: 35 years or older; 14 years resident of U.S.; _____ citizen of the U.S.
6. _____ acts as Pres. if the Pres. can't. Cong. will determine an "order of succession" after the V.P.
7. President receives a salary which cannot be changed during his term of office.
8. President must take an "oath of office".

Section 2 — Powers of the President

1. President is _____ of the Armed Forces. President may grant _____.
2. Pres. has the power to make _____. Pres. may appoint _____, _____ judges, and other officers.
3. President can temporarily fill vacancies without Senate approval if Congress is not in session.

Section 3 — Duties of the President:

President must give a "State of the Union" address; may call "special sessions" of Congress; must receive ambassadors and other officials; make sure laws are carried out; commission all officers.

Section 4 — Impeachment:

Pres., Vice Pres., and all civil officers may be removed if _____ and _____.

ARTICLE III: The Judicial Branch

Section 1 — Judicial Power is given to a _____ and other lower courts as established by Congress. Federal judges serve for _____, but may be

Section 2 — Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts

1. Federal courts may try cases involving: _____; _____ laws; _____; the U.S. government; two or more _____; citizens of different _____; citizens versus foreigners.
2. Cases involving ambassadors of foreign nations or states will be tried in the _____. Other cases may be _____ to the _____.
3. Jury trials are guaranteed for Federal crimes - except for _____.

Section 3 — Treason

1. "_____ U.S. or _____ an _____". Must have testimony of two (or _____) to convict.
2. Punishment determined by _____. Cannot punish the convicted's

ARTICLE IV: Relations of the States

Section 1 — All states are required to honor each other's _____, _____, and _____.

Section 2 — Privileges of Citizens

1. All states must treat citizens of other states as it treats its own citizens.
2. Accused persons who _____ to another state must be _____.
3. _____

Section 3 — New States and Territories

1. _____ admits new states. No new state formed out of old states or parts of old states without approval from _____ and the state _____ involved.
2. Congress has the power to make laws for _____ and _____.

Section 4 — All states must have a _____. Federal government must protect states from _____ and _____.

ARTICLE V: Making Amendments — Proposed: 1) 2/3 vote in each house or 2) 2/3 of the states

Ratified: 1) _____ of state _____ or 2) _____ of state

ARTICLE VI: Miscellaneous

Section 1 — Public Debt: The U.S. government will honor all debts and contracts made before the _____.

Section 2 — Supreme Law of the Land: No _____ law may disagree with the _____ or federal laws and treaties.

Section 3 — Oaths of Office: All _____ and _____ officials must promise to support the _____; may not be a qualification for holding a _____ office.

The Bill of Rights

- The _____ to the U.S. Constitution
- The Bill of Rights was ratified in _____ (two years after the ratification of the Constitution)
- The first amendments were written by Congressman _____ of _____ They were then re-written by Congressmen and Senators.
- James Madison is called “_____ of the _____”
- “Bill” means “_____”
- The “rights” are those of the _____ and the _____. They are protections against the _____

First Amendment

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or the press, or the right of the people to peaceable assembly, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances”

1. Freedom of Speech; Oral, _____, _____, “expression”, or “_____ Speech”.
Limits: Safety, Slander, _____/_____, _____
2. Freedom of the Press: Originally news papers, now any _____
(TV, Radio); Limits: Safety, Libel, Morals/Standards
3. Freedom of Religion: “Separation of _____ and _____”. There can be no _____ -
_____ religious activity (prayer in schools, religious symbols on public land,
religious qualifications for office, etc) We are free to practice any religion we want.
4. Freedom of Assembly: protects the right to peaceable gatherings and meetings regardless of the
_____ of the group or _____ of the meeting.
5. Freedom of Petition: you can campaign to _____ if you have a problem or concern.

Second Amendment: “The _____ shall not be infringed”

The writers had a fear of the military power of the federal government and wanted to make sure the people could defend themselves against a professional army.

Third Amendment: Prevent the _____ of _____ in times of peace.

Importance: Had led to the development of the Constitutional right to _____.

Fourth Amendment: Prohibits unreasonable _____ and _____

In order to conduct a search authorities must have a _____.

This can only be issued if there is “_____” of a crime.

Fifth Amendment: Protects the rights of people accused of a crime.

Can only be brought to trial if _____ by a _____

Gives protection against _____, or testifying against yourself.

Prohibits _____ or being tried twice for the same crime.

Guarantees all citizens _____ (a fair trial)

Guarantees all citizens the right to own _____.

The government's power to take your property for public use is called _____.

Sixth Amendment: Defendants have a right to a _____ and _____ trial.

Accused persons have a right to have a _____ and may question all witnesses.

Seventh Amendment: Guarantees a jury trial in all _____ cases.

Eighth Amendment: Prohibits excessive _____ or fines. Also prohibits the use of _____ and _____ . Death penalty...?

Ninth Amendment: the rights listed in the Bill of Rights are not the only rights guaranteed to the people.

Tenth Amendment: All powers not denied to the states or given to the federal government are given to the _____ and the _____.

Amendments 11-27

Eleventh Amendment (1798) _____ cannot be sued in Federal Court...by any _____.

Twelfth Amendment (1804) Replaced Article ____, Section ____ Clause _____. Each elector would now cast one vote for _____ and one for a _____.

The Civil War Amendments

Thirteenth Amendment (1865): _____

Fourteenth Amendment (1868): States cannot deny _____ to any citizen. Basically says the _____ applies to the states.

Fifteenth Amendment (1870): The right to vote cannot be denied because of "_____, _____ or _____".

Sixteenth Amendment (1913): Gives Congress the power to _____.

Seventeenth Amendment (1913): senators elected by the _____ of each state.

Eighteenth Amendment (1919): The manufacture, sale and transportation of _____
In the United States if _____.

Nineteenth Amendment (1920): Guarantees _____ the right to _____ aka suffrage.

Twentieth Amendment (1933): Moved the date the President takes office from March 4 to _____.
Also said that congress begins their term on _____.

Twenty First Amendment: (1933): Repeals the _____

Twenty Second Amendment (1951): No President can serve _____.

Twenty Third Amendment (1961): Gives people who live in _____ the right to vote
For President and Vice President. _____ given _____ electoral votes.

Twenty Fourth Amendment (1964): Prohibits the use of _____ in federal elections. Has
been ruled to apply to state and local elections.

Twenty Fifth Amendment (1967): Presidential Succession

If the president dies or resigns, the _____ becomes President.

If there is no Vice President, the _____ shall _____ a successor.

If the President is unable to carry out his duties (s)he must send a written message to the _____
of the _____ and the _____ of the _____.

Once this is done, the _____ is in charge.

Twenty Sixth Amendment (1971): Lowers the minimum voting age in all elections to _____.

Twenty Seventh Amendment (1996): Gives a _____ to all members of _____.
Restrictions: _____.

This information may be typed or handwritten. Your choice.

Landmark Supreme Court Cases

Information to include in the summary and significance box:

- 1) Background: Who was upset with who or what laws/actions did people not like or think were unconstitutional.
- 2) Issue: What was the constitutional issue the court addressed? An amendment, a specific clause (like commerce clause)?
- 3) Ruling: What did the court decide? Was the law or action constitutional or not?

| Case | Date | Summary and Significance |
|-------------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> | | |
| <i>McCullough v. Maryland</i> | | |
| <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> | | |
| <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> | | |
| <i>Brown v. Board</i> | | |
| <i>Gitlow v. New York</i> | | |

| Case | Date | Summary and Significance |
|--|------|--------------------------|
| <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> | | |
| <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> | | |
| <i>Miranda v Arizona</i> | | |
| <i>University of California v. Bakke</i> | | |
| <i>Roe v Wade</i> | | |
| <i>Everson v. Board of Education</i> | | |

| Case | Date | Summary and Significance |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| <i>Lemon v. Kurtzman</i> | | |
| <i>Schenck v. United States</i> | | |
| <i>Korematsu v. United States</i> | | |
| <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> | | |
| <i>Gregg v. Georgia</i> | | |
| <i>United States v. Nixon</i> | | |

| Case | Date | Summary and Significance |
|---|------|--------------------------|
| <i>United States v. Lopez</i> | | |
| <i>Printz v. United States</i> | | |
| <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> | | |
| <i>School District of Abington Township Pennsylvania v. Schempp</i> | | |
| <i>Barron v. Baltimore</i> | | |
| <i>Buckley v. Valeo</i> | | |