Underlying Principles of the Constitution

Answer the following:

1. How many Articles are in the U.S. Constitution? How many times has it been amended?
2. Describe the necessary and proper clause. What is it also known as? (60)
3. How is the President elected? (62)
4. What authority does the Supreme Court have?
5. What does "full faith and credit" mean?
6. Where in the Constitution is the Supremacy Clause located?
7. What is the notion that power lies with the people called?
8. Sharing power between the national (or federal) and state governments is called _____.
9. Powers specifically granted to the federal government in the Constitution are called enumerated or _____ powers. Give an example. (90)
10. What are powers that are set aside for the state governments called? Give an example. (91)
11. Powers shared by the federal and state governments are called _____. Give an example. (91)
12. Name one way the president can check the power of the legislative branch. (p. 91)
13. The split of authority between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches is called _____. (93)
14. The Constitution includes a system of _____ to keep one branch from becoming too powerful. (96)
15. Describe the Supreme Court decision *Marbury v. Madison*.
16. What are the two (2) steps in the amendment process? Describe how it works. (100)
17. Explain the term "unwritten Constitution". (101)
18. Who has the final authority on interpreting the Constitution? (102)
19. Read the feature *Historical Documents – Origins of the Republic* on p. 92 and answer the questions at the bottom of the page.
20. Copy the graphic organizer. Use it to list the powers of each branch of government.

Legislative	Executive	Judicial