

Appendix

The appendix is a collection of student worksheets. A worksheet for each of the Check Understanding exercises within the Teaching Companion is included in the appendix. Worksheets are numbered by Unit, Lesson, and Part.

Answers to each worksheet question are included within the text of the Teaching Companion.

Worksheet 1-1 Check Understanding

Complete the following worksheet to check understanding about Unit 1, Lesson 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. When interpreting the Constitution, originalists take into account all of the following except
 - a. the meaning of words during the time the Constitution was written.
 - b. the philosophies of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention.
 - c. how the laws of the Constitution should be changed to reflect modern society.
 - d. how the words were interpreted during the revolutionary struggle.
2. Which of the following was not a rule of the Constitutional Convention?
 - a. The proceedings were to be kept secret.
 - b. All delegates must be present at each session.
 - c. Voting was by state, and each state had one vote.
 - d. Proper decorum was to be maintained at all times.
3. The plan of government used before the Constitution went into effect was
 - a. Articles of Confederation
 - b. Declaration of Independence
 - c. Treaty of Paris
 - d. none of the above
4. The president of the Constitutional Convention was
 - a. George Washington.
 - b. Benjamin Franklin.
 - c. Thomas Jefferson.
 - d. Alexander Hamilton.
5. The plan of government that favored the large states was
 - a. the New Jersey Plan.
 - b. the Virginia Plan.
 - c. the Northwest Ordinance.
 - d. the Treaty of Paris.

6. The plan of government that favored the small states was
 - a. the New Jersey Plan.
 - b. the Virginia Plan.
 - c. the Northwest Ordinance.
 - d. the Treaty of Paris.
7. The decision to have two houses of Congress, with one house's representation based on population and the other's based on equal representation for each state, was called
 - a. the Paterson Plan.
 - b. the New Jersey Plan.
 - c. the Virginia Plan.
 - d. the Great Compromise.
8. The system of government in which power is divided between the central and state governments is called
 - a. republican.
 - b. federalism.
 - c. monarchy.
 - d. democratic.
9. The idea that the powers of government should be divided between and given to different branches is called
 - a. checks and balances.
 - b. separation of powers.
 - c. federalism.
 - d. implied powers.
10. When the power of one branch of government is blocked by the power of another branch of government, this is the concept of
 - a. checks and balances.
 - b. separation of powers.
 - c. federalism.
 - d. implied powers.
11. The dominant theory of constitutional interpretation is that of
 - a. originalists.
 - b. the Supreme Court.
 - c. non-originalists.
 - d. contemporary court decisions.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The delegates signed the Constitution on _____.
2. Using the original intention of the Framers as a guide for interpreting the Constitution is called an _____ perspective.
3. Originalism is in opposition to the concept that the Constitution is a _____ document that lacks any fixed meaning.
4. When determining the original meaning of the Constitution, originalists begin by examining _____.
5. The Constitution is strong in part because it complements the _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What are the six reasons that David Forte gives to explain why originalism is championed?
2. What are the three auxiliary precautions that Matthew Spalding mentions are contained within the Constitution?
3. The United States government is divided into how many branches?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Constitution means whatever the Supreme Court says it means.
2. (True/False) When originalists read the Constitution, they consider the historical context of when the text was created.
3. (True/False) The Constitution was written in 1787.
4. (True/False) The Articles of Confederation were problematic because the national government was too strong.
5. (True/False) The Constitution was written at a convention held in Philadelphia.

Worksheet 1-2.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Unit 1, Lesson 2, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. According to the discussion of the Guarantee Clause, one of the key features of a republican government is that it does not have a
 - a. Supreme Court.
 - b. monarch.
 - c. unicameral legislature.
 - d. strong federal government.
2. To become the plan for government for the United States, the Constitution had to be ratified by
 - a. all states.
 - b. nine states.
 - c. 11 states.
 - d. 12 states.
3. The only state that did not participate in the Constitutional Convention was
 - a. New York.
 - b. Virginia.
 - c. New Hampshire.
 - d. Rhode Island.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. In Article IV, Section 4, the Guarantee Clause assures the states protection from _____ and also guarantees _____.
2. A pure democracy had no _____.
3. Where the signers subscribed their names, the states are listed in _____ order.
4. Unlike the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution established a strong _____ government to protect the citizens.
5. The Preamble stresses that ultimate political authority lies with the people, not the states, by starting with the phrase "_____."
6. _____, the secretary of the Convention, signed to attest, or authenticate, the delegates' signatures.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. Why did Patrick Henry object to the Preamble?
2. Who signed the Constitution to attest to the delegates' signatures?
3. Who composed the Preamble?
4. What are the six purposes of the Constitution, as stated in the Preamble?
5. What was the purpose of the Emoluments Clause?
6. During the debates over ratification of the Constitution, what were the three criteria of republicanism under the Guarantee Clause?
7. Which was the ninth state to ratify the Constitution?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The prohibition on federal and state titles of nobility was designed to affirm and protect the republican character of the American government.
2. (True/False) The Preamble was placed in the Constitution as an afterthought.
3. (True/False) Article VII was the last and shortest of the Constitution's articles.
4. (True/False) Article VII's bold dismissal of the Articles of Confederation's rule of unanimous approval emphasized the break from the Articles to a Constitution as supreme law of the land.
5. (True/False) The Emoluments Clause has been in court extensively.
6. (True/False) The Founders intended to create a pure democracy.

Worksheet 1-2.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Unit 1, Lesson 2, Part 2.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. During the American Revolution, General George Washington required all officers to subscribe to an oath renouncing any allegiance to _____ and pledging their fidelity to the _____.

Short Answer. Write out your answer to the following questions.

1. What strategy did the Supremacy Clause utilize to deal with potential conflicts between the national and local governments?
2. What was the very first law passed by the first session of the House of Representatives?
3. The original, unamended Constitution contains how many explicit references to religion?
4. Why were the states in debt before the signing of the Constitution?
5. What did Edmund Randolph think about the new Congress assuming past debt?
6. What is the main purpose of the Supremacy Clause?
7. What does it mean when a federal law trumps a state law?
8. What is the main purpose of the Oaths Clause?
9. Give an example of someone who must swear to uphold the Constitution.
10. Why did the Framers of the Constitution support the ban on religious tests to hold office?
12. How did the states and the Continental Congress finance the War of Independence?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Oaths Clause helps to fulfill the Framers' plan to integrate the states into the electoral, policymaking, and executive functions of the federal union, subject to the limits of the Tenth Amendment.

Worksheet 2-3.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Unit 2, Lesson 3, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- The House of Representatives and Senate make up the _____ branch of government.
 - executive
 - federal
 - legislative
 - judicial
- Members of the House of Representatives must be at least _____ years of age.
 - 18
 - 21
 - 25
 - 35
- Which of the following has the most power in the election of Senators and Representatives?
 - the Supreme Court
 - the House of Representatives
 - the Senate
 - the states
- The Presiding officer in the House of Representatives is the
 - President of the United States.
 - Vice President.
 - President Pro Tempore.
 - Speaker.
- Unless otherwise specified in the Constitution, the officers in the Senate and House are
 - appointed by the President.
 - appointed by the Civil Service Commission.
 - chosen by drawing lots.
 - elected by the members of each house.
- A United States Representative is elected for a term of
 - two years.
 - four years.
 - six years.
 - life.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- The Constitution specifically grants each state, no matter how small its population, _____ in the House.
- When considering qualifications for Representatives, the Framers considered and rejected _____, _____, and _____ qualifications.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What are the three requirements to be a Representative?
2. What was the central question regarding the Enumeration Clause?
3. When does the House of Representatives elect its Speaker?
4. Does the Speaker of the House sit on any standing committees of the House?
5. What three issues dominated the Constitutional Convention's debate over the makeup of the House of Representatives?
6. According to the Constitution, what qualifications are necessary for citizens to vote in elections for the House of Representatives?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Article I of the Constitution grants all legislative powers to Congress.
2. (True/False) The two-year term of office for the House was a compromise between those who preferred annual elections and those who wanted a longer, three-year-term.
3. (True/False) As a system of checks and balances, each House punishes members of the other House in instances of disorderly behavior.
4. (True/False) The Anti-Federalists did not believe that the country could grow and still remain republican.
5. (True/False) In 1929, Congress decided to cap the number of Representatives at 450.
6. (True/False) The House of Representatives has the freedom to choose its leadership without regard to the President or Senate.

Worksheet 2-3.2

Check Understanding

Have students complete the following assessment to check their understanding of Lesson 3, Part 2. Review any material for questions they have missed.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Since _____, most Senate and House of Representatives proceedings have been made public.
 - World War II
 - the Revolutionary War
 - the Civil War
 - the War of 1812
- Members of the House of Representatives may be expelled from office as long as at least _____ of Representatives concur.
 - a quorum
 - one-third
 - a majority
 - two-thirds
- The houses of Congress are allowed to adjourn for more than three days or to move their location only if
 - both houses consent to it.
 - the President requires it.
 - the Speaker proposes it.
 - there is an emergency.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- Privilege from Arrest does not cover criminal cases involving _____, felony, or breach of the peace.
- The Twenty-seventh Amendment prevents a sitting Congress from giving itself a _____ to take effect during its term.
- The Privilege from Arrest Clause prevents Members of Congress from being put under civil arrest, but this is valid only while Congress is _____.
- Article I, Section 6 forbids federal _____ and _____ officers from simultaneously serving in Congress.
- With respect to the conduct of the election of federal Senators and Representatives, the responsibility lay primarily with the _____ and secondarily with _____.
- Under the British model, the _____ called Parliament to meet.

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- (True/False) The Anti-Federalists strongly supported the election regulations that gave Congress the prerogative to make or alter election regulations.
- (True/False) The Framers of the Constitution understood the Incompatibility Clause primarily as an anti-corruption device.
- (True/False) By confirming each house's power to set its own procedures, the Framers strengthened the independence of each branch of Congress against the other as well as against the executive and the judiciary.
- (True/False) At the Constitutional Convention, the Framers readily agreed that the new national government would compensate Senators and Representatives from a federal treasury.
- (True/False) It took nearly 200 years to successfully ratify the Congressional Compensation Amendment.
- (True/False) Civil arrest is rarely practiced anymore, so the Privilege from Arrest Clause is virtually obsolete today.
- (True/False) The Rules and Expulsion Clause provides the only constitutional mechanism by which a sitting Member of Congress can be removed from office before the end of his term.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. Why did the Framers of the Constitution include a Compensation Clause in the Constitution?
2. Where does the money come from to pay Senators and Representatives?
3. Where was the right of legislators to speak their minds with impunity acknowledged before the Speech and Debate Clause of our Constitution?
4. If the two houses cannot agree on a time of adjournment, who is designated to settle the dispute?
5. Why did the Framers write the Adjournment Clause such that neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other?

Worksheet 2-3.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 3, Part 3.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- The responsibility for impeaching someone lies with
 - the Senate.
 - the Supreme Court.
 - the House of Representatives.
 - the President.
- The responsibility for trying an impeached official lies with
 - the Senate.
 - the Supreme Court.
 - the House of Representatives.
 - the President.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- There is no doubt that the Framers saw _____ as a part of the system of checks and balances to maintain the separation of _____ and the republican form of government.
- Early on, the acquittal of Justice Samuel Chase set the standard that Supreme Court Justices should not be impeached on the ground of their _____ preferences.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- What was the original arrangement for electing the President and Vice President?
- All bills for raising revenue must originate where?
- How was the Origination Clause part of a critical compromise between the large and small states?
- Who votes to impeach an officer?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- (True/False) The Senate is not allowed to originate bills for raising revenue, but the Senate can propose or concur with amendments on these (and other) bills.
- (True/False) The Framers placed specific grounds of impeachment in the Constitution because they wanted to prevent impeachment from becoming a politicized offense as it had in England.

Worksheet 2-4.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 4, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. A Senator's total term of office is
 - a. one year.
 - b. two years.
 - c. four years.
 - d. six years.
2. The Sinecure and Incompatibility Clauses are designed to avoid
 - a. amendments to certain rules.
 - b. direct popular elections.
 - c. impeachment trials in the Senate.
 - d. corruption in Congress and impermissible blending of powers.
3. According to the Constitution, a Senator must be at least
 - a. 25 years old and a citizen for seven years.
 - b. 30 years old and a citizen for nine years.
 - c. 35 years old and a natural born citizen.
 - d. none of the above.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. Under Article I, Senators are chosen by _____.
2. The _____ stands in as the Senate's presiding officer if the Vice President is unavailable.
3. A Senator of the second class would expect to leave office after the _____ year.
4. The Connecticut Compromise designated that there would be _____ Senators per state.
5. Temporary Senate appointments to fill vacant seats are to be made by state _____.
6. A Senator's salary is paid out of the _____.
7. The Constitution allows Congress "to compel the _____ of absent members."
8. The Senate of the United States is composed of _____ Senators from each state.
9. Prior to the Seventeenth Amendment, if there was a sudden vacancy in the Senate, the _____ had the power to make a temporary appointment.
10. The Vice President of the United States also functions as _____ of the Senate.
11. Early in the Republic, the Vice President took seriously his constitutional duty of _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What is the term of office for a United States Senator?
2. When our Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution (specifically, Article I, Section 3, Clause 1), who chose the Senators from each state?

3. What are the qualifications for a Senator?
4. What does Amendment XVII discuss?
5. List a few of the qualities the Framers designed for the United States Senate.

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) During the 2000 election, the people of Missouri knowingly voted for a deceased Senator.
2. (True/False) The Framers of the Constitution perceived the Senate to be a more deliberative body, while the House would initiate most legislation.
3. (True/False) Directly after the Civil War, both houses of Congress occasionally denied individuals their seats if individuals could not swear that they had never been disloyal to the Union.
4. (True/False) The only responsibility assigned to the office of Vice President by the Constitutional Convention was to preside over the Senate and to cast tiebreaking votes.
5. (True/False) There have only been a few occasions when the Vice President has had to cast a tiebreaking vote as President of the Senate.
6. (True/False) The Constitution prohibits any amendment that would deny a state equal representation in the Senate.

Worksheet 2-4.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 4, Part 2. Review any material for questions they have missed.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The _____ presides over presidential impeachment trials.
 - a. Chief Justice
 - b. Vice President
 - c. majority leader
 - d. President Pro Tempore
2. Impeached Presidents may be removed from office when at least _____ of Senators concur.
 - a. one-third
 - b. two-thirds
 - c. a quorum
 - d. a majority

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. Punishments from impeachment may include "removal from Office, and _____ to hold and enjoy any Office...."
2. The _____ Amendment modified the method of electing a President and Vice President.
3. Treaty-making is a mixture of _____ and _____ power.
4. The Senate frequently approves treaties with _____.

Short answer: Write out the correct answer.

1. What was the original arrangement for electing the President and Vice President?
2. What is significant about the 1836 election in regard to the selection of the Vice President?
3. List some of the striking features of the Treaty Clause.

Worksheet 2-5.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 5, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. Which of the following clauses gives Congress authority over the Treasury?
 - a. Emoluments Clause
 - b. Appropriations Clause
 - c. Direct Taxes
 - d. Bill of Attainder Clause
2. Which Founding Father argued for a very broad interpretation of the Spending Clause?
 - a. James Madison
 - b. Alexander Hamilton
 - c. James Monroe
 - d. George Washington
3. The Framers created the Borrowing Clause to empower Congress to borrow money
 - a. in times of war.
 - b. to expand the federal government.
 - c. to give to the states.
 - d. in times of famine.
4. Internal improvements have been justified as a viable national expenditure by using the
 - a. Borrowing Clause.
 - b. Commerce Among the States Clause.
 - c. Spending Clause.
 - d. Commerce with Foreign Nations Clause.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. For what two purposes does the Spending Clause permit the levying of taxes?
2. How did the Federalist Party want the Spending Clause to be read?
3. Every President adopted a more restrictive interpretation of the Spending Clause until what period in American history?
4. What ushered in the modern-day jurisprudence on the Spending Clause?
5. What were the three interpretations of the Spending Clause advanced in the years immediately following ratification of the Constitution?
6. What was one of the main reasons a Borrowing Clause was essential?
7. Which famous Federalist encouraged the chartering of the First Bank of the United States?
8. The Appropriations Clause is the cornerstone of what?

True / False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

1. (True/False) In early Congresses, local projects such as schools for public education and local roads and canals were seen as things that would benefit the general public, and monetary appropriations were therefore made from the federal treasury.
2. (True/False) Some taxes will inevitably affect some areas more than others.
3. (True/False) Federalists and Republicans agreed on the need to maintain public credit and on how borrowing power should be implemented.

Worksheet 2-5.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 5, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. National real-estate taxes were enacted when?
 - a. during the Constitutional Convention
 - b. in antebellum America
 - c. after World War I
 - d. after World War II
2. Direct taxes are generally understood to apply to which of the following?
 - a. land only
 - b. goods only
 - c. capitation and land
 - d. goods and services

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The _____ prohibits taxation of goods exported between states or from states to foreign nations.
2. The _____ was created to prohibit Congress from favoring the ports of a particular state.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What is the purpose of the Uniformity Clause?
2. What are "indirect taxes"?
3. What are "direct taxes"?
4. What two forms of taxation are subject to apportionment?
5. The Constitution divided governmental levies into what two mutually exclusive categories?
6. Why was the South opposed to an export tax?
7. What is the natural protection of indirect taxes?
8. What is the Sixteenth Amendment?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Congress enacted an unapportioned income tax during the Civil War.
2. (True/False) Despite heated opposition to the unapportioned income tax, the Sixteenth Amendment was passed by Congress with huge majorities.
3. (True/False) Some taxes will inevitably affect some areas more than others.
4. (True/False) Federalists and Republicans agreed on the need to maintain public credit and on how borrowing power should be implemented.

Worksheet 2-5.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 5, Part 3.

Short Answer: Write your answer to each question.

1. Who has power to regulate commerce with foreign nations?
2. Which clause in the 1787 Constitution has generated more court cases than any other?
3. What is the narrowest definition of “to regulate”?
4. What two key economic powers did the Constitution remove from the states?
5. The Commerce Clause grants Congress plenary power to regulate commerce between the United States and which three forms of sovereign entities?
6. Under the Articles of Confederation, who governed debtor–creditor relations?
7. Who has the exclusive power to coin money?
8. What are “greenbacks”?
9. What was the purpose in granting Congress the power to fix the standard of weights and measures?
10. Since the power to punish someone who is involved in producing counterfeit money is understood to be included in the Necessary and Proper Clause, for what three reasons would there need to be a separate delegated power to punish counterfeiters?

Matching: Match the term on the left with the correct definition on the right.

Fiat money	Currency that is accepted as payment of a debt
Specie money	Paper money not backed by gold or silver
Bills of credit	A type of “fiat money,” not backed by gold or silver
Coin	Money backed by gold or silver
Tender	Interest-bearing government bond
Note	Metal, frequently made of precious metal, used as legal currency in the United States

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Patents and Copyrights Clause was designed to provide a uniform standard for intellectual property.
2. (True/False) The Post Office Clause has generated no controversy.

Worksheet 2-6.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 6, Part 1.

Short answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. Why weren't the Framers of the Constitution concerned with defining piracy after creating the Define and Punish Clause?
2. What sorts of legal actions are triggered by the declaration of war?
3. List the congressionally declared wars in the history of the United States.
4. Against whom were offensive actions taken by the United States in 1802?
5. What was the significance of the offensive actions taken in 1802?
6. The 1856 Declaration of Paris prohibits what?
7. When was the last time the United States issued letters of marque and reprisal?
8. With regard to the allocation of war powers between the President and Congress, what do the Presidentialists maintain?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Although the Constitution authorizes Congress to "define" piracy, this proved unnecessary since there was already a well-defined understanding of "piracy" in international law.
2. (True/False) The Supreme Court has intervened on two occasions to stop a war that the President has started without congressional authorization.
3. (True/False) During the Revolution, captors could not claim lawful title to captured property until after a prize court had granted it.
4. (True/False) The United States maintained a large military establishment during peacetime for the first time in its history during the Cold War.

Worksheet 2-6.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 6, Part 2.

Short answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. A soldier who commits a crime on a military base will most likely be tried in what type of court?
2. Why would Americans living during the time of the Revolution be apprehensive about a standing army?
3. In what two fundamental ways has the United States Army changed significantly since the constitutional period?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) During the time of the Constitutional Convention, people feared a standing navy more than a standing army.
2. (True/False) The Military Regulations Clause establishes a military system that is separate from the ordinary jurisdiction of the civil courts.
3. (True/False) The Anti-Federalists preferred that states rather than the federal government have control of the militias.
4. (True/False) The Army Clause gave the President control of armies.
5. (True/False) The National Guard eventually replaced the uniformed militia.
6. (True/False) Since navies were just as much a tool of tyrants as were armies, the Framers debated whether or not the federal government should maintain a navy.

Worksheet 2-7.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 7, Part 1.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. Although federal property can be found in every state, the largest concentrations are in the _____.
2. It is possible that the Framers intended the Property Clause to be broad enough at least to constitutionalize the provisions of the _____.
3. The _____ allows residents of the District of Columbia to participate in federal elections.
4. The _____ gives Congress the power to regulate areas belonging to the national government. Such as military property.

Short answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. How many electors does the District of Columbia have according to the Twenty-third Amendment?
2. What does the Enclave Clause allow Congress to establish?
3. What happened in June 1783 that reinforced the need for a district subject to Congress's exclusive jurisdiction and separate from the territory and authority of any single state?
4. What does the Twenty-third Amendment do?
5. Federal enclave jurisdictions may apply to what?
6. Describe the "proprietary theory" of the Property Clause.
7. Describe the "police-power theory" of the Property Clause.
8. Describe the "protection theory" of the Property Clause.

Worksheet 2-7.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 7, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Which of the following was not a key criterion of the Naturalization Act of 1795?
 - good moral character
 - prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, sex, or marital status
 - legal residence in the United States for five years
 - renunciation of hereditary titles
- The Naturalization Clause transferred the power of naturalization to the
 - states.
 - courts.
 - Founding Fathers.
 - national government.
- The Fourteenth Amendment was necessary to overturn what?
 - the Presidential Eligibility Clause
 - the *Dred Scott* decision
 - the Civil Rights Act
 - the Thirteenth Amendment

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- (True/False) The American understanding of citizenship is indistinguishable from the European understanding of citizenship.
- (True/False) According to the Declaration of Independence, “obstructing the Laws for the Naturalization of Foreigners” was one of the grievances that led the American colonists to break with Britain.
- (True/False) In 1857, the *Dred Scott v. Sanford* decision held that blacks of African descent could be citizens of the United States.
- (True/False) “Subject to the Jurisdiction” of the United States meant exclusive “allegiance” to the United States.
- (True/False) Congress began to extend offers of citizenship to various Indian tribes in 1970.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- What are the key criteria for citizenship under the Naturalization Act of 1795?
- What is the principle of *jus soli*?
- What is the parliamentary rule of *jus sanguinis*?
- What two requirements were set for United States citizens according to the Fourteenth Amendment?

Worksheet 2-7.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 7, Part 3.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to the following question.

1. The Framers crafted the Necessary and Proper Clause for what two great purposes?
2. What is one limitation of Congress's powers under the Necessary and Proper Clause?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Necessary and Proper Clause gives Congress the power to enact laws that are appropriate and needed to carry out its powers.
2. (True/False) The Necessary and Proper Clause is also referred to as the "sweeping clause" and the "elastic clause."
3. (True/False) The Necessary and Proper Clause disregards the principle of separation of powers.

Worksheet 2-7.4

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 7, Part 4.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The number and variety of administrative agencies testify to the _____ of the federal government.
2. The nature and reach of administrative agency powers remains _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. Why did the Framers of the Constitution design a separation of powers?
2. How does Congress's delegation of its legislative power affect accountability?
3. Free-standing administrative agencies fall into which two categories?
4. Why are "executive agencies" so called?
5. Why are "independent agencies" so called?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Separation of powers is fundamental to the idea of a limited government accountable to the people.
2. (True/False) Article I of the Constitution grants all legislative powers to Congress.
3. (True/False) Administrative agencies are created by the President.
4. (True/False) Administrative agencies vary enormously in the breadth and detail of their delegated authority.
5. (True/False) The substantive scope of administrative discretion (whether exercised by executive or independent agencies) has been well defined by the courts with little controversy.
6. (True/False) Administrative agencies exercise legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Worksheet 2-8

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 8.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. A legislative act condemning a person to death without a trial is called
 - a. a bill of attainder.
 - b. an ex post facto law.
 - c. a bill of pain.
 - d. a bill of penalty.
2. A law that punishes someone for an action that was legal when the person committed it is called
 - a. a bill of attainder.
 - b. an ex post facto law.
 - c. a before-the-fact law.
 - d. a bill of penalty.
3. According to the discussion of the Presentment Clause, if the President does not read a bill within 10 days, the bill
 - a. is automatically vetoed.
 - b. must be returned to Congress.
 - c. must be approved by Congress.
 - d. automatically becomes law.
4. According to the discussion of the Presentment of Resolutions, a declaration of war is an example of a
 - a. bill.
 - b. joint resolution.
 - c. concurrent resolution.
 - d. simple resolution.
5. A pocket veto occurs if the President returns a bill to Congress
 - a. that is not signed.
 - b. when Congress is not in session.
 - c. after 10 days.
 - d. when Congress resubmits it.
6. Which of the following must be presented to the President?
 - a. a bill
 - b. a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress
 - c. a constitutional amendment
 - d. a resolution

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. It is unanimously agreed that the President may pocket a veto during a _____ adjournment.
2. The formal process by which the Congress sends legislation to the President for consideration is called _____.
3. While a bill requires presidential presentment, a _____ may or may not require presidential presentment.
4. According to the Presentment Clause, if the President vetoes a bill, the bill may still become law if two-thirds of the members of each house of Congress _____ the bill.
5. Today, when Presidents pocket a veto, they include a message declaring their objections. This message is called a _____.
6. The Presentment Clause is one of the most _____ provisions in the Constitution.
7. _____ is not counted in the 10-day period of the Presentment Clause.
8. The Framers were determined to deny the national legislature and states the power to issue bills of attainder after witnessing abuses by _____.
9. After the Convention, most Federalists believed the prohibition on ex post facto laws applied only to _____ statutes.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. How long does the President have to sign a bill after he receives it?
2. What is a "pocket veto"?
3. How do joint resolutions differ from bills? How are they similar?
4. What is a "concurrent resolution"?

Worksheet 3-9.1 & 9.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 9, Part 1 and Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- The President is the head of the
 - Legislative branch.
 - Executive branch.
 - Judicial branch.
 - None of the above.
- The official behind the Vice President in the line of succession is the
 - Majority leader.
 - Speaker of the House.
 - President.
 - President Pro Tempore.
- The Compensation Clause deals with the question of presidential
 - Qualifications.
 - Compensation.
 - Terms in office.
 - Voting.
- Presidents must be at least _____ years old to take office.
 - 25
 - 30
 - 35
 - 40
- Under normal circumstances, a President will stay in office for a term of _____ years.
 - Two
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six
- By the 1950s, Vice Presidents had taken on more _____ duties.
 - Executive
 - Economic
 - Judicial
 - Congressional

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- The _____ Vesting Clause gives the President most of his powers.
- Congress, not the President, has the executive authority to declare _____.
- Members of the Constitutional Convention proposed term limits ranging from three years to _____ years.
- One of the Vice President's most important roles is to serve as President of the _____.
- Anti-Federalists disagreed with the concept of having only one _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to the following question.

1. What are the age, citizenship, and residency requirements for the President?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Constitution requires the President to form a Cabinet.
2. (True/False) The Constitution establishes a unitary executive.
3. (True/False) The President's compensation ensures he will be independent from legislative control.

Worksheet 3-9.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 9, Part 3.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- The number of electors from each state is determined by
 - Congress.
 - The state's legislature.
 - The number of the state's Representatives plus the number of the state's Senators.
 - The number of the state's Representatives minus the number of the state's Senators.
- Electors are to meet in their home states to reduce the risk of
 - corruption.
 - miscounted votes.
 - no majority vote.
 - partisanship.
- Who is forbidden from being an elector?
 - Senators
 - Representatives
 - Officeholders in the federal government
 - all of the above
- The Framers allowed for some leeway in voting schedules primarily due to the threat of
 - foreign intrigue
 - warfare
 - impeachment
 - bad weather
- In the case of tied votes, the _____ has the power to choose a President from the top candidates.
 - Senate
 - House of Representatives
 - Speaker
 - Supreme Court

Fill in the blank & True or False.

- _____ has the power to choose a President if no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes
- _____ has the power to choose a Vice President if no candidate receives a majority of electoral votes.
- (True/False) After the Twelfth Amendment, electors cast one ballot for President and one ballot for Vice President.

Worksheet 3-9.4

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 9, Part 4.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The first President to serve two terms in office was
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Harry Truman
 - c. John Adams
 - d. Andrew Johnson

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. _____ is the only constitutional way to remove a President.
2. There is no doubt that the Framers saw _____ as a part of the system of checks and balances to maintain the separation of powers and the republican form of government.
3. Early on, the acquittal of Justice Samuel Chase set the standard that Supreme Court Justices should not be impeached on the ground of their _____ preferences.
4. The responsibility to carry out impeachment proceedings with loyalty to the text of the Constitution remains that of the _____.
5. A time when an official is still in office even after a new official has been elected is referred to as a _____ period.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What does the Presidential Succession Clause do?
2. What does the Constitution give as grounds for impeachment?
3. According to Amendment XX, when do the President and Vice President's terms of office end?
4. According to Amendment XXII, a person can be elected President for how many terms?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The President of the United States may pardon an individual who has been impeached.
2. (True/False) The Framers placed specific grounds for impeachment in the Constitution because they wanted to prevent impeachment from becoming a politicized offense, as it had been in England.

Worksheet 3-10.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 10, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. If the President pardons an individual, the individual is
 - a. On parole
 - b. Forgiven and set free
 - c. Given a reduced sentence
 - d. Given a new trial

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The President may issue a pardon for an offense against the country unless it involves _____.
2. According to the Constitution, Presidents are required to "take _____ that the Laws be faithfully executed."
3. The executive power is vested in the _____ alone.
4. In the Presidential Oath Clause, the President pledges to "_____, _____, and _____ the Constitution of the United States."

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. When can a pardon be issued?
2. Why can't a pardon be issued before an offense has been committed?
3. What are the purposes of the pardon power?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Framers wanted to maximize presidential responsibility for executive decisions.
2. (True/False) The Oath of Office Clause is one of several that employ the oath concept, but it's the only clause that actually specifies language of an oath for a constitutional player.
3. (True/False) The pardon tool has not been a very powerful constitutional tool of the President.
4. (True/False) By leaving the advice structure entirely to the President's discretion, the Framers actually increased the likelihood that the President will obtain useful advice from his principal officers.
5. (True/False) The Oath of Office Clause empowers the President.

Worksheet 3-10.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 10, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Who is commander in chief of the armed forces?
 - Secretary of State
 - Secretary of War
 - President
 - Vice President
- The Treaty Clause divides an executive power between the President and the
 - Senate.
 - Secretary of State.
 - Speaker of the House.
 - Vice President.
- The President commands the "sword" and Congress controls the
 - "Officers."
 - "Shield."
 - "Purse."
 - "Treaties."
- Treaty-making is a mixture of
 - Executive and legislative power
 - Executive and judicial power
 - Judicial and legislative power
 - Administrative and judicial power

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- Congress and the President work together on treaties because treaties combine laws and _____.
- Article II, Section 2, Clause 1 expressly designates the President as "_____ of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States."
- Out of only five declarations of war in the history of our nation, the first did not take place until the _____.
- The Framers were in agreement that when the states' militias were needed to defend the country, the _____, not the governors, would be in charge.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- As commander in chief, does the President have the power to declare war?
- Under the Articles of Confederation, who had the powers "of sending and receiving ambassadors"?
- What is significant about the placement of the Commissions Clause?
- In what ways did states limit executive power through their state constitutions?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Few constitutional issues have been so consistently and heatedly debated by legal scholars and politicians in recent years as the distribution of war powers between Congress and the President.
2. (True/False) Because Congress controls the federal "purse," it is impossible for the President to engage in lengthy hostilities without the support of Congress.

Worksheet 3-10.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 10, Part 3.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. Most officers are considered:
 - a. Principal officers.
 - b. Inferior officers.
2. A recess appointment lasts until:
 - a. The end of the year.
 - b. The end of the "next Session" of the Senate.
 - c. The appointee dies.
 - d. 12 months has passed.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. Debates among the Framers and subsequent practice confirm that the President has _____ power to nominate.
2. The appointment power is one of the powers of the _____.
3. A recess appointment lasts until the _____ of the "next Session" of the Senate.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What was the Founders' purpose in having presidential power of nomination and then congressional approval of the nominees?
2. The Appointments Clause divides constitutional officers into which two classes?
3. What are the three repositories of appointment power?
4. Why did the Framers adopt the Recess Appointments Clause?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) There are very few specific reasons why a Senate may constitutionally refuse to confirm a nominee.
2. (True/False) Congress itself may not exercise the appointment power.
3. (True/False) Most government employees are subject to the Appointments Clause.
4. (True/False) The phrases "inferior officers" and "Heads of Departments" were not precisely defined in the Constitution.

Worksheet 3-10.4

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 10, Part 4.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. Historically, annual messages focused primarily on _____ and introduced the reports and recommendations of department heads.
2. Active presidential involvement in pressing for legislation began with _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. How does the State of the Union address in the 20th century differ from those given historically?
2. Although there was an expectation that the State of the Union message would be delivered in person, who thought that practice too royal and had his clerks read the message to Congress instead?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The President is not required to present information about the State of the Union to Congress.
2. (True/False) George Washington gave the first "Annual Message" in the Senate chamber in January 1790.
3. (True/False) Since the power to make laws is vested solely in the legislative branch, the President is not allowed to make recommendations that would affect the legislative process.
4. The President has the power to convene Congress in emergency situations.
5. The President has no power to adjourn Congress.

Worksheet 4-11.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 11, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The Judicial Vesting Clause is found in Article _____ of the Constitution.
 - a. II
 - b. III
 - c. IV
 - d. VI
2. In which case did Chief Justice John Marshall defend judicial review?
 - a. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
 - b. *Lochner v. New York*
 - c. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - d. *Powell v. McCormack*
3. Which case invalidated the Missouri Compromise and attempted to transform judicial review into a vehicle by which judges could substitute their opinions for those of the political branches?
 - a. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
 - b. *Lochner v. New York*
 - c. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - d. *Powell v. McCormack*

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The federal judiciary consists of a Supreme Court and other, lower courts to be established by _____.
2. Federal courts have three main powers: judicial review, _____, and equitable authority.
3. Alexander Hamilton defended judicial review because courts are bound to resolve conflicts in accordance with _____, and the Constitution is the _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What is the judicial power?
2. What two novel Federalist ideas did the separation of powers incorporate?
3. The powers of federal courts can be divided most usefully into which three components?

Worksheet 4-11.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 11, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The largest category of judges contains career employees of the
 - a. House of Representatives.
 - b. executive branch.
 - c. Supreme Court.
 - d. legislative majority.
2. What is the current number of Supreme Court Justices?
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 9
 - d. 12
3. Courts-martial are a part of the judicial branch that deals with trials
 - a. against the government.
 - b. in the military.
 - c. related to taxes.
 - d. in overseas territories.
4. In the Judiciary Act of 1801, the Federalist Congress reduced the number of justices sitting on the Supreme Court to five, hoping to prevent which incoming President from appointing a justice when the sixth sitting justice retired?
 - a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt
 - d. Thomas Jefferson

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The first non-Article III court was the _____.
2. In the Judiciary Act of 1789, Congress set the number of Supreme Court Justices at _____.
3. Who was the first Chief Justice? _____
4. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention concluded that the judiciary was to be a _____ rather than a political body.
5. The Court of Federal Claims, the Tax Court, and the Court of Veterans Appeals are examples of non-_____ courts.

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Over the past century, the scope of inherent judicial powers has decreased due to the decrease in the amount and complexity of litigation.
2. (True/False) The Judiciary Act of 1789 confined the Supreme Court to questions of law rather than fact.
3. (True/False) As the nation expanded, so did the number of circuits and the number of Supreme Court justices to sit on them.
4. (True/False) The Constitution does not require a hierarchical judicial system.

Matching

1. Match the term on the left with the "power" on the right.

Legislative	administering the laws
Executive	applying laws to particular cases
Judicial	making laws

Worksheet 4-11.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 11, Part 3.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by
 - the President.
 - the Senate.
 - the Attorney General.
 - judges on the appellate courts.
- Justices are appointed for a term of
 - two years.
 - four years.
 - six years.
 - life (on good behavior).
- The _____ protects judges' salaries and the independence of the judiciary.
 - Judicial Power Clause
 - Appointments Clause
 - Compensation Clause
 - Good Behavior Clause
- COLAs most directly affect the _____ of the judiciary.
 - caseloads
 - salaries
 - term limits
 - appointments

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- The Good Behavior Clause is a constitutional contract that can be rescinded only through an act of _____.
- The Judicial Compensation Clause states clearly and unambiguously that the compensation of federal judges cannot be _____ during their service.
- Punishments from impeachment may include "removal from Office, and _____ to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States."
- The acquittal of Justice Samuel Chase set the standard that Supreme Court justices should not be impeached on the ground of their _____ preferences.
- The responsibility to carry out impeachment proceedings with loyalty to the text of the Constitution remains in the hands of the _____ and the _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- How are Supreme Court justices appointed?
- What are the standards for impeachment of federal judges?
- Why did the Framers choose to give federal judges tenure and salary guarantees?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Colonial judges were given protection under a good-behavior program in effect since the early 1700s.
2. (True/False) There are very few specific reasons why the Senate may constitutionally refuse to confirm a nominee.

Worksheet 4-12.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 12, Part 1.

Matching

Match the clause on the left with the appropriate example situation.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Judicial Power Clause: "All Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution [or] the Laws of the United States" | Two private boats collide on the high seas, and three sailors are injured. |
| 2. Treaties Clause: Treaties made under the authority of the Constitution or federal Law | A citizen of Arizona sues a citizen of New York. |
| 3. Ambassadors Clause: "Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls" | The United States is sued for decreasing the value of a residential property near a recently constructed interstate highway. |
| 4. Admiralty Clause: "To ... all Cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" | A citizen of Oregon sues the state of Missouri. |
| 5. Federal Party Clause: "Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party" | A man sues his city, claiming that the municipal ban on handguns violates his Second Amendment rights. |
| 6. Interstate Disputes Clause: "Controversies between two or more states" | A suit arises between two citizens of Wyoming, both claiming lands on the border between Wyoming and Colorado. It is unclear in which state the lands fall. |
| 7. Citizen-State Diversity Clause: "Controversies ... between a State and Citizens of another State ... and between a State ... and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects" | An American citizen sues following the Treaty of Paris because he will be unable to collect money owed to him by British subjects. |
| 8. Diversity Clause: "Controversies...between Citizens of different states" | Virginia sues West Virginia regarding water rights. |
| 9. Land Grant Jurisdiction Clause: "Controversies ... between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of Different States" | An ambassador from another country is arrested in New York. |

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The Eleventh Amendment says that citizens of one state
 - a. can sue in federal court.
 - b. can sue the United States.
 - c. cannot sue another state in federal court.
 - d. cannot sue other citizens.

2. Cases involving ambassadors are tried in
 - a. U.S. District Court.
 - b. the Senate.
 - c. the Supreme Court.
 - d. the House of Representatives.
3. When first created, federal statutes are _____ properly executed treaties.
 - a. equal to
 - b. preempted by
 - c. less important than
 - d. more important than
4. Maritime and admiralty issues deal with
 - a. treason.
 - b. ambassadors.
 - c. the military.
 - d. the sea.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The Eleventh Amendment overruled the Supreme Court's decision in _____.
2. From the beginning, the Framers intended the scope of the jurisdiction of federal judicial power to be _____.
3. A necessary element of Congress's power to authorize jurisdiction over cases is that there must be a _____ question present somewhere in the case.
4. Without a waiver, sovereign immunity shields the federal government and its agencies from _____.
5. The Eleventh Amendment was ratified in _____.
6. The Diversity Clause protects litigants from facing bias in other _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. In 1845, breaking from English precedent, Congress extended admiralty jurisdiction to include what?
2. Today, what do legal questions surrounding the Federal Party Clause involve?
3. The movement to adopt a Constitution grew out of what?
4. Why did the Framers include the Land Grant Jurisdiction Clause, the Interstate Dispute Clause, and the Diversity Clause?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Throughout the Constitutional Convention, the Framers consistently expressed the desire that a national judiciary should have jurisdiction over legal issues arising from the nation's international rights and obligations.
2. (True/False) The Supreme Court has never crafted prudential rules in its interpretation of treaties.
3. (True/False) During constitutional debates, even the Anti-Federalists agreed that admiralty questions should be lodged in the federal judiciary.
4. (True/False) The Constitution neither compels nor limits the Supreme Court in deciding what kinds of disputes between states it will hear.

Worksheet 4-12.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 12, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Between 1790 and 1900, the only suits between states that the Supreme Court heard on its original docket concerned
 - civil rights issues.
 - property issues.
 - maritime disputes.
 - boundary disputes.
- The right of the Supreme Court to hear cases being appealed from a lower court is called
 - original jurisdiction.
 - appellate jurisdiction.
 - judicial review.
 - judicial power.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- The Court explicitly declared in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) that Congress _____ add to the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction.
- The Supreme Court appoints a _____ to hold hearings, find facts, and collect testimony for cases the Court hears under its original jurisdiction.
- Congress may not pass legislation to _____ a case already decided and finalized.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- Why were the Anti-Federalists opposed to the Appellate Jurisdiction Clause?
- What appealed the Anti-Federalists who were concerned about the possibility of a second trial of those who were criminally charged?
- From the beginning, the most important kinds of suits between states involved disputes over what?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- (True/False) The Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment was a result of Anti-Federalist concerns about the Appellate Jurisdiction Clause.
- (True/False) There have been fewer than 200 state-versus-state original cases in the history of the Republic.
- Congress determines what cases the Supreme Court may hear under its Appellate Jurisdiction.

Worksheet 4-13

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 13.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Who was pardoned by the general amnesty of December 25, 1868?
 - Suffragettes
 - Confederates
 - slaves
 - Abraham Lincoln
- The only crime defined in the Constitution is
 - tax evasion.
 - murder.
 - corruption of blood.
 - treason.
- In the two successful prosecutions for treason at the state level, which defendant was executed?
 - Thomas Dorr in Rhode Island in 1844
 - John Brown in Virginia in 1859

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- The Writ of Habeas Corpus is one of the many imports from _____.
- Participants in the Whiskey Rebellion were pardoned by President _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- List a few of the ambiguities of the Habeas Corpus Clause.
- In what three instances since the Civil War has Congress suspended the writ of habeas corpus?
- What types of crimes are covered in the Interstate Rendition Clause?
- What is exempted from the scope of the Interstate Rendition Clause?
- How many citizens serve on a jury of one's peers?
- What was "petit treason"?
- What was "high treason"?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- (True/False) Federal courts may not compel state executives to extradite fugitives who have been properly demanded.
- (True/False) Under the Constitution, the punishment for treason may not include the corruption of blood.
- (True/False) The need for a trial by jury in criminal cases was one of the few subjects of agreement between Federalists and Anti-Federalists.
- (True/False) In the nation's early history, the jury not only applied the law to the facts it found, but also decided questions of law.
- (True/False) If the prosecutor insists upon a jury trial, the court must grant it.
- (True/False) Under common law, punishments for treason generally included drawing, hanging, beheading, and quartering.

Worksheet 5-14.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 14, Part 1.

Fill in the Blank: Fill in each blank with the correct word or words.

1. ____ opposed admitting new states to the Union on an equal footing with the original states.
2. The ____ outlined several natural rights of colonists, including the rights to life and liberty.
3. "Liberties" and "franchises" constituted the power of a governing unit to make ____.
4. "Immunities" were exceptions that the king granted from the force of the ____.
5. The ____ proposed the Privileges and Immunities Clause.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. Article IV of the Articles of Confederation sought to create what?
2. What is the essential purpose of the Full Faith and Credit Clause?
3. What were some practical effects of the guarantees of privileges and immunities to colonists in the New World?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The first sentence of the Full Faith and Credit Clause appeared almost verbatim in the Articles of Confederation.
2. (True/False) The Crown granted to the original colonists in the New World the legal rights of serfs and indentured servants
3. (True/False) New states cannot be formed out of existing states.
4. All the Framers agreed that New States would be considered equal to the states already in the Union.

Worksheet 5-14.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 14, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- The Obligation of Contracts Clause extended to the states a prohibition that was already in effect in the
 - Northwest Territory
 - Parliament
 - state constitution of Virginia
 - Articles of Confederation
- Which court case first concluded that the imports and exports referred to in the Import-Export Clause referred only to foreign imports and exports?
 - Woodruff v. Parham* (1869)
 - Brown v. Maryland* (1827)
 - Low v. Austin* (1879)
 - Michelin Tire Corp. v. Wages* (1976)
- The Compact Clause prohibits the states from engaging in which of the following?
 - standing armies
 - warfare
 - state protectionism
 - all of the above

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- The Import-Export Clause restricts the _____ power to tax commerce, thereby strengthening _____ Commerce power.
- In the antebellum period, the Obligation of Contracts Clause was the only open-ended federal constitutional guarantee that applied to the _____.
- The Framers were more concerned about _____ ex post facto laws than _____ ex post facto laws in the federal government.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- Why did the Framers deny states the ability to form treaties?
- Why did the elimination of the states' power to coin money cause controversy?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- (True/False) Adding a prohibition against ex post facto laws was an afterthought at the Constitutional Convention.
- (True/False) The Compact Clause and the Import-Export Clause are qualified prohibitions on state activity.
- (True/False) There are many ways to enter into international obligations.

Worksheet 5-14.3a

Check Understanding

Read the Privileges or Immunities section in the text and complete the graphic organizer below. They may work independently or with a partner.

Theories Regarding the Original Meaning of the Privileges or Immunities Clause

Theory #1	Supporting Points
Theory #2	Supporting Points
Theory #3	Supporting Points

Worksheet 5-14.3b

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 14, Part 3.

Fill in the blank: Fill in each blank with the correct word or words.

1. The abolition of slavery increased the _____ of former slave states in the House of Representatives.
2. One of the main motivations for the creation of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 was to ban the _____ introduced in Southern states.
3. After the *Slaughter-House Cases* of 1873 gutted _____, its protections were subsumed under the Equal Protection clause and the Due Process Clause.
4. With respect to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Supreme Court has decided that some parts of the Bill of Rights are incorporated against the states under what is known as the _____.
5. Congress drafted the Fourteenth Amendment and sent it to the states for approval in _____; it was added to the Constitution in _____.
6. Because a citizen of the nation is a citizen of a state, the privileges and immunities of national citizenship necessarily include the privileges or immunities of _____.
7. Modern law interprets the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to impose the same substantive due process and procedural due process requirements on the _____ and _____ governments.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. Which President vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1866?
2. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1875 mandate?
3. What was a central focus of the Thirty-ninth Congress?
4. The Supreme Court's decision in the *Slaughter-House Cases* (1873) did what to the Privileges or Immunities Clause?
5. When it first appeared, what was the meaning of the phrase "due process of law"?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Most commentators agree that the intended scope of the Equal Protection Clause was applied to all actions by the government as a command to treat persons equally.
2. (True/False) The language of the Equal Protection Clause protects only Blacks.
3. (True/False) Although Amendment XIV, Section 2 allowed for disenfranchisement of persons who had engaged in the rebellion, none of them were denied the right to vote on those grounds.
4. (True/False) The only objection to the Debts Incurred During Rebellion Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was by some slave owners who thought they should be compensated for the loss of slaves.
5. (True/False) There is no indication that state legislatures that ratified the Fourteenth Amendment would have understood Section 5 as a broad delegation of power to Congress to regulate private behavior.

Worksheet 6-15

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 15.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The phrase *inclusio unius est exclusio alterius* roughly means that including one thing indicates that all others are
 - a. prohibited.
 - b. implied.
 - c. included.
 - d. excluded.
2. When arguing that a bill of rights was needed, Anti-Federalists pointed to prohibitions already in the Constitution, including the
 - a. Privileges and Immunities Clause.
 - b. writ of habeas corpus.
 - c. Interstate Rendition Clause.
 - d. right to obtain legal counsel.
3. The Supreme Court has held that state control of liquor is subject to federal power under which Clause?
 - a. Alcoholic Beverages Clause
 - b. Usurpation Clause
 - c. Commerce Clause
 - d. none of the above
4. The Bill of Rights consists of
 - a. the first five amendments
 - b. all of the amendments
 - c. the first 10 amendments
 - d. none of the amendments
5. Americans have unnamed rights guaranteed by the
 - a. Second Amendment
 - b. Sixth Amendment
 - c. Seventh Amendment
 - d. Ninth Amendment
6. The only amendment to be repealed is the
 - a. Fifteenth Amendment
 - b. Eighteenth Amendment
 - c. Nineteenth Amendment
 - d. Twentieth Amendment
7. The Federalists eventually agreed to pass the Bill of Rights
 - a. at the Virginia Ratifying Convention.
 - b. in the House of Representatives.
 - c. in the First Congress.
 - d. in the Supreme Court.

8. The event that convinced the Federalists that they needed to grant some authority to a national government that functioned independently of the states was the
 - a. drafting of the Articles of Confederation.
 - b. failure of the Articles of Confederation.
 - c. ratification of the Articles of Confederation.
 - d. repeal of the Articles of Confederation.
9. With respect to the Tenth Amendment, James Madison asserted in *The Federalist* No. 45 that the powers of the states were more _____ than those of the federal government.
 - a. numerous
 - b. narrow
 - c. subjective
 - d. definitive

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. James Madison drafted the _____ to affirm that the states retained all powers not delegated to the federal government.
2. The Constitution created a novel system of mixed _____.
3. The Eighteenth Amendment was considered one of the _____ amendments passed and ratified in quick succession.
4. Prohibition was repealed in 1933 by the _____.
5. When the nation repealed Prohibition in 1933, it vested primary control over alcoholic beverages in the _____.
6. According to one interpretation, the Ninth Amendment was drafted to address concerns that the Supreme Court would interpret the _____ to increase the powers of Congress.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. From the time of its ratification until the New Deal, the Ninth Amendment was understood as a principle limiting what?
2. The Tenth Amendment expresses which principle that undergirds the entire plan of the original Constitution?
3. During the ratifying conventions, many Anti-Federalists demanded what?
4. When combined with the import taxes, the income tax in the early 1900s freed the government from dependence on a tax on what?
5. In which two ways can an amendment to the Constitution be proposed?
6. In which two ways can a proposed amendment be ratified?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) State legislatures, rather than Congress, usually initiate the amendment process.
2. (True/False) Despite the Twenty-first Amendment, the federal government has gradually eroded states' rights of control over alcoholic beverages.
3. (True/False) The Eighteenth Amendment was considered one of the Progressive amendments, along with the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Amendments.
4. (True/False) The Tenth Amendment states that the federal government possesses only those powers specifically granted to it.

Worksheet 6-16.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 16, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the
 - First Amendment.
 - Second Amendment.
 - Third Amendment.
 - Ninth Amendment.
- The First Amendment does not guarantee
 - Freedom of speech.
 - Freedom of petition.
 - Freedom from unreasonable searches.
 - Freedom of assembly.
- The Freedom of Speech Clause can be applied only to restrict the actions of
 - private employers.
 - churches.
 - property owners.
 - government officials.
- _____ argued that the freedom of the press guarantee did not stop authorities from laying charges after publications had been released.
 - James Madison
 - John Marshall
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - John Adams
- The first colony to officially grant its citizens the right to petition was
 - Delaware.
 - Pennsylvania.
 - Vermont.
 - Massachusetts.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- According to the exceptions to freedom of speech protection, commercial advertising that is _____ is not protected.
- The law passed by Congress in the late 1700s that made it a crime to defame Congress, the President, or the government was the _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. In *Everson v. Board of Education of Ewing* (1947), the Supreme Court focused on which phrase from Thomas Jefferson's letter to the Danbury Baptists?
2. Since *Everson v. Board of Education of Ewing* (1947), the Supreme Court has developed what three different and conflicting views regarding the Establishment of Religion Clause?
3. What is the small set of rather narrow exceptions to the modern legal doctrine of free speech protection?
4. In 1840, the House had a "gag rule" against petitions about what subject?
5. The right to petition, along with the right to assemble peaceably, became less important as what happened?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) Under modern Supreme Court jurisprudence, the right to petition and the right of peaceable assembly have been almost completely collapsed into freedom of speech.
2. (True/False) Even before the incorporation of the religion clauses and without intervention by the federal courts, religious freedom and tolerance had spread throughout the United States.

Worksheet 6-16.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 16, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. Anti-Federalists wanted the militia to be controlled by
 - a. the federal government.
 - b. the Founders.
 - c. the President.
 - d. state governments.
2. Militias are different from armies mainly because people belonging to militias are not
 - a. professional soldiers.
 - b. loyal to one nation.
 - c. citizens of a nation.
 - d. supervised by officers.
3. After the Second Amendment was adopted, the traditional militia
 - a. grew more powerful as the federal military weakened.
 - b. came into disuse as the federal military grew.
 - c. was disarmed by federal authorities.
 - d. was forced to join the federal military.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The Founding generation mistrusted standing _____.
2. _____ argued that having the militia under federal control would prevent states from being able to defend themselves against federal oppression.
3. _____ argued that the American people could respond to military force if necessary because, unlike Europeans, they were armed.

Worksheet 6-17.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 17, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The British quartered soldiers in America
 - a. during conflicts with the French and Indians.
 - b. because legislative authority was unclear.
 - c. because there were no army bases.
 - d. All of the above.
2. How many of the original 13 states banned the private quartering of soldiers?
 - a. 0
 - b. 6
 - c. 9
 - d. 13

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The Third Amendment reflects an effort to balance _____ with the potential need for wartime _____.

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Third Amendment is one of the most frequently debated and frequently challenged in the Supreme Court.
2. (True/False) The most significant episodes of conflict over quartering concerned the British quartering of soldiers in private homes to punish the people of Boston.

Worksheet 6-17.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 17, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. The government critic _____ had both his papers and those of his friends seized during a search.
 - a. Carrington
 - b. Wood
 - c. Entick
 - d. Wilkes
2. The individuals James Otis defended in the court case involving "writs of assistance" were accused of
 - a. smuggling.
 - b. trespassing.
 - c. stealing.
 - d. treason.
3. The warrant used in the Writs of Assistance Case did not meet the requirement in the Warrant Clause regarding
 - a. the things to be seized.
 - b. probable cause.
 - c. oath or affirmation.
 - d. the place to be searched.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. Although the warrant seems the police officer's foe today, at the time of the Founding, it was the constable's _____, a legal defense against any subsequent tortuous claim.
2. The phrasing of the Warrant Clause limits warrants but does not _____ their use.
3. The _____ rule is the primary means of enforcing the Searches and Seizures Clause.
4. When a warrant is granted, any resulting search is considered _____ under the law.
5. Seizing belongings in an individual's possession when an arrest is made and creating a record of them once they are brought back to the police station is known as an _____ search.
6. Generally, police need a warrant to search a home or office or to conduct a _____ to record sounds.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What is the set of basic requirements for search warrants?
2. What were the three notable 18th century cases that influenced the Framers' drafting of the Fourth Amendment?
3. What are the two interpretations of the original meaning of the Searches and Seizures Clause?

True / False: Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Warrant Clause specifies when warrants are required.

Worksheet 6-17.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 17, Part 3.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Most modern court cases related to the Takings Clause involve regulations that reduce a property's _____.
 - economic use
 - functional use
 - value
 - dimensions
- Typically, a federal grand jury contains _____ members.
 - 20
 - 21
 - 22
 - 23
- Amendment V guarantees all of the following except
 - that no one can be forced to give a confession of guilt.
 - that no one will be put in double jeopardy.
 - that no one's property will be taken for public use without fair payment.
 - that excessive bail will not be required.
- Double jeopardy is
 - being tried twice for the same crime.
 - being asked to pay two kinds of taxes.
 - being jailed twice for the same crime.
 - being tried for two crimes at the same time.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- According to _____, the phrases "due process of law" and "law of the land" have practically the same meaning.
- After the Fifth Amendment was ratified, the power to decide how military offenses should be handled was given to _____.
- According to the Double Jeopardy Clause, an individual cannot be prosecuted again for the same crime after a guilty verdict or an _____.
- Testimony provided by a witness cannot be used to prosecute that witness if the individual is granted transactional _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- Grand juries have historically served what two functions?
- Current double jeopardy jurisprudence falls under what five basic headings?
- What are the two potential sources of the federal government's eminent domain power?
- Why did the Founders add the Grand Jury Requirement Clause to the Fifth Amendment?
- A typical federal grand jury consists of how many citizens from the community?
- What are the three protections of individual rights embodied in the Double Jeopardy Clause?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Supreme Court has ruled that states must use grand juries.
2. (True/False) All state constitutions drafted prior to the Bill of Rights contained a double-jeopardy provision.
3. (True/False) Five states proposed language for the Takings Clause.
4. (True/False) Grand juries began as an effort to decrease the king's power.
5. (True/False) In early America, it was common for individuals to represent themselves in Court.

Worksheet 6-18.1

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 18, Part 1.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- Which right is not protected under the Sixth Amendment?
 - the right to a speedy trial
 - the right to a jury trial
 - the right to a grand jury
 - the right to a public trial
- The Arraignment Clause enables a defendant to know
 - legal sufficiency analysis.
 - trial by jury.
 - the charges against him.
 - the prosecution's witnesses.
- According to Sixth Amendment jurisprudence, an individual has the right to legal counsel
 - once an indictment is issued.
 - once an investigation begins.
 - once a trial date is set.
 - once a jury is selected.
- The right to obtain counsel is assured by the
 - Second Amendment.
 - Sixth Amendment.
 - Seventh Amendment.
 - Ninth Amendment.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- Closing a criminal trial may violate a defendant's Sixth Amendment rights as well as the freedom of the press, which is protected by the ____ Amendment.
- In the vast majority of felony convictions, the defendant waives the right to a jury trial by pleading ____.
- In 12th century England, the accusatorial system had to specify charges against a defendant, but the ____ system did not.
- Under the Confrontation Clause, any testimony provided by prosecution witnesses in court is subject to ____.
- With respect to the Right-to-Counsel Clause, the Supreme Court has ruled that no charges that may result in ____ may be considered petty.
- The right of the accused to be informed of the charges against him traces its origin at least as far back as ____ century England.
- In 1938, the Supreme Court held that the Sixth Amendment required court-appointed counsel for defendants who are too poor to afford _____. The Sixth Amendment, however, applied only in _____ cases.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. In the Confrontation Clause, the verb “confront” has been understood to mean what?
2. Applying the basic principles of confrontation and cross-examination has proven to be especially difficult in which two circumstances?
3. By guaranteeing the right to counsel, the Founders specifically rejected what English practice?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The public-trial right in the Sixth Amendment is deeply rooted in Anglo–American history and tradition.
2. (True/False) The Supreme Court has ruled that non-unanimous verdicts are permissible in federal courts but not in state courts.
3. (True/False) The constitutional requirement that anyone accused of a crime must be “informed of the nature and cause of the accusation” has become internalized by the judicial system and is interwoven into the fabric of daily procedure.
4. (True/False) Today, nearly half of the convictions in felony cases tried are the products of trials before judges sitting without juries.
5. (True/False) The Compulsory Process Clause was an essential part of the right of an accused to present a defense.
6. (True/False) Petty offenses have always been adjudicated with counsel from the time of the Founding to this day.

Worksheet 6-18.2

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 18, Part 2.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- As the Constitutional Convention was drawing to a close, _____ noted that no provision had been made for the right to trial by jury in civil cases.
 - Hugh Williamson
 - Nathanial Gorham
 - George Mason
 - Alexander Hamilton
- The right to a trial by jury is not normally granted in cases that fall under _____ jurisdiction.
 - federal
 - civil
 - admiralty
 - state
- The Reexamination Clause states that appellate courts can only review only
 - questions of law.
 - presented evidence.
 - questions of fact.
 - provided testimony.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

- In current legal doctrine, juries decide questions of _____. Judges decide questions of _____.
- One of the purposes of the Seventh Amendment was to ensure that rulings made by juries were not subject to _____.
- George Mason and _____ from Virginia thought that the Constitution would lead to the abolishment of the use of juries in civil cases.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- The Seventh Amendment cured what omission from the text of the original Constitution?
- The Seventh Amendment's Reexamination Clause prohibits reviewing courts from reexamining what?

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- (True/False) The omission of a guarantee of civil juries occasioned the greatest opposition to the Constitution in the ratifying conventions.
- (True/False) In addition to the fact that the Constitution did not mention the right to trial by jury in civil cases, Anti-Federalists were also concerned about the Appellate Jurisdiction Clause in Article III.

Worksheet 6-18.3

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 18, Part 3.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

- In the American legal system, the primary purpose of bail is to ensure that a defendant
 - does not commit more crimes.
 - appears at trial.
 - receives a just punishment.
 - retains his freedom.
- When drafting the Excessive Bail Clause, the word "shall" was substituted for the word "ought" to ensure that the clause would be
 - enforceable.
 - hortatory.
 - unequivocal.
 - original.
- In both English and American practice, the level of bail is determined on what basis?
 - how much money the courts need
 - a preset amount determined by income
 - the salaries of the jurors
 - case by case
- The Eighth Amendment does not protect against
 - being tried twice for the same crime.
 - excessive fines.
 - excessive bail.
 - cruel and unusual punishment.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

- When determining bail, the court often takes what factors into account?
- What are some possible categories at issue under the Cruel and Unusual Punishment Clause as detailed in *The Heritage Guide to the Constitution* on page 364?
- What was the standard that Earl Warren articulated for determining violations of the Eighth Amendment?
- The text of the Eighth Amendment derives from what 1689 document?

Worksheet 7-19

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 19.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. According to the Fugitive Slave Clause, escaped slaves must be
 - a. Taken to the North.
 - b. Set free.
 - c. Sent to prison.
 - d. Returned to their owners.
2. Federal prohibition of the slave trade became effective on January 1,
 - a. 1789.
 - b. 1800.
 - c. 1808.
 - d. 1860.
3. The Slave Trade Clause restricted a tax on the import of slaves for _____ years.
 - a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 20
 - d. 25
4. The Thirteenth Amendment gives _____ the power to enforce the prohibition of slavery.
 - a. States
 - b. Regions
 - c. Congress
 - d. the President
5. The language in the Thirteenth Amendment was modeled after the
 - a. Northwest Ordinance.
 - b. Twelfth Amendment.
 - c. Civil Rights Act.
 - d. Civil Rights Cases.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. What was the purpose of the Prohibition on Amendment: Slave Trade?
2. Why is the Three-fifths Clause not a pro-slavery clause?
3. What did the first debate over slavery at the Constitutional Convention concern?
4. What did the second debate over slavery at the Constitutional Convention concern?
5. What does Belz cite as the primary aim of the Civil War?

6. What was the purpose of the Thirteenth Amendment?
7. How is the application of the Thirteenth Amendment different from the application of other amendments?

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. Congress passed a federal prohibition of the _____ that went into effect January 1, 1808.
2. By conferring power on Congress to enforce the prohibition of slavery throughout the United States, the Thirteenth Amendment altered the relationship between the states and the _____.

True / False: Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. (True/False) The Fugitive Slave Clause is one of the most controversial clauses in the U.S. Constitution.
2. (True/False) word "slave" never appears in the Fugitive Slave Clause.
3. (True/False) In 1861, Congress proposed a constitutional amendment stating that the Constitution should never be amended to interfere with slavery in any state.
4. (True/False) In 1865, Congress proposed a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

Worksheet 7-20

Check Understanding

Complete the following assessment to check understanding of Lesson 20.

Multiple Choice: Circle the correct response.

1. Poll taxes of the Southern states adversely affected which group of people?
 - a. blacks
 - b. women
 - c. the poor
 - d. all of the above
2. When Congress ratified the Poll Tax Amendment, how many states retained a poll tax?
 - a. five
 - b. nine
 - c. 20
 - d. all of the Southern states
3. Requiring anyone to pay a poll tax in order to vote is forbidden by
 - a. Amendment XXI.
 - b. Amendment XXII.
 - c. Amendment XXIII.
 - d. Amendment XXIV.
4. Congress made black suffrage mandatory in the former Confederate states through the
 - a. Federal Election Campaign Act.
 - b. Civil Rights Act of 1866.
 - c. Civil Liberties Act.
 - d. Reconstruction Act of 1867.
5. The first mention of the word "male" in the Constitution appears in the
 - a. Thirteenth Amendment.
 - b. Fourteenth Amendment.
 - c. Fifteenth Amendment.
 - d. Sixteenth Amendment.
6. Which state had allowed women to participate in elections in the 1700s?
 - a. Delaware
 - b. New York
 - c. Illinois
 - d. New Jersey
7. The Twenty-sixth Amendment was developed mainly in response to the
 - a. Vietnam War.
 - b. revised Voting Rights Act of 1965.
 - c. case of *Oregon v. Mitchell*.
 - d. case of *Jolicoeur v. Mihaly*.

Fill in the blank: Write the correct word or words in each blank.

1. The Fifteenth Amendment prohibited denying individuals the right to vote based on their color, race, or past condition of _____.
2. The Nineteenth Amendment has virtually the same wording as the _____ Amendment.
3. Although many states stopped using poll taxes by the mid-19th century, the practice became common again in the South following the _____.

Short Answer: Write out your answer to each question.

1. The origin of the organized women's suffrage movement has generally been traced to what gathering?
2. The Fifteenth Amendment granted what?
3. Which Amendment grants the right to vote regardless of sex?
4. Which word did not even appear in the Constitution until the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in 1868?