Chapter 3 Study Guide: Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. To pass the law that set up the federal court system, Congress used… (73, 82, 93)
2. What does the Constitution’s briefness show about the framers? (68)
3. What was the main concern for the framers of the Constitution in setting up an executive office? (76-77)
4. The electoral college is an example of both an indirect and direct democracy. Explain how this is true. (77)
5. What were some of the arguments used to support the idea of appointing a president for life? (77)
6. Under the Constitution, how was the judiciary created to be “the least dangerous” branch? (81)
7. Why is the Preamble an important part of the Constitution? (68-69)
8. What are the essential responsibilities of a government? (72)
9. “[T]he Government is merely a servant -- merely a temporary servant; it cannot be its prerogative [right] to determine what is right and what is wrong, and decide who is a patriot and who isn't. Its function is to obey orders, not originate them.” (Documents Related to “Diaries Antedating the Flood”)

The above quote from Mark Twain describes what principle of the Constitution? (69)

1. Under the Constitution, who has the power to control taxes? (73, 87)
2. What does “fusion of powers” mean? (89)
3. The division of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers among different persons or groups is known as... (86)
4. Explain the benefits of a unicameral legislature. (74)
5. Why was federalism an important issue to the Constitution’s framers? (69)
6. Summarize the rights provided to the people under the first three amendments of the Constitution. (Constitution booklet)
7. What would a complete separation of powers result in? (70)
8. How does the Constitution carry out James Madison’s idea of a “republican remedy”? (86)
9. What was the founders’ reason for giving the Senate and House of Representatives different term lengths? (73)
10. Which branch is in charge of creating the law as explained in Article 1? (72)
11. Why was the electoral college created? (77)
12. What did Edmond Randolph fear about having a single executive? (76)
13. What duties does Article II of the Constitution give the executive branch? (77, 79)
14. Passing an amendment requires what kind of vote? (93)
15. Legislature with two separate branches is an example of a(n)… (72)
16. How are amendments arranged in the Constitution? (68)
17. In what ways can the legislative branch check the other two branches? (87-88)
18. Why is it sometimes necessary to amend the Constitution by legislation? (94)
19. The executive office is *NOT* directly elected by the people. Explain how this is true. (77-78)
20. Why did the framers of the Constitution describe the legislative branch in such detail? (73)
21. Explain the relationship between the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances. (68-69, 86-87)

Words to know:

Amendment-

Articles-

Checks & balances-

Electoral college-

Federalism-

Formal amendment-

Fusion of power-

Judicial power-

Judicial review-

Legislative supremacy-

Limited government-

Parliamentary system-

Popular sovereignty-

Preamble-

Presidential system-