Bill of Attainder

Unit Three Study Guide

Ex Post Facto Law

Habeas Corpus

Natural Rights

Eminent Domain

Self Incriminate

Rights of the Accused

Federalists

Anti-Federalists

Suffrage

Equal Protection

Naturalization

Amendments

Due Process

Civil Disobedience

Assembly

Expression

Compromise

Electoral College

Rule of Law

Declaration of Rights

Judicial Review

Loose Construction

Strict Construction

Preamble

Separation of Powers

Federalism

Limited Government

Popular Sovereignty

Double Jeopardy

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. North Carolina’s rights listed in the NC Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The introduction to the US and NC Constitutions

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Idea that government cannot take certain rights away

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Anti-Federalist feeling that the Constitution must be strictly followed

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Federalist feeling that the government has certain powers not listed in the Constitution.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Right of Americans to meet peaceably and discuss important issues

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Right of government to take property for public good with just compensation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Right to vote; franchise

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. To tell on yourself

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Right to speak out as long as it isn’t hate speech or doesn’t infringe upon the rights of others

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. 2 groups working together for the common good

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. One cannot be tried twice for the exact same crime

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Right of the Judicial Branch to declare a law unconstitutional

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. The process for a non-citizen, resident alien to become a US citizen

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Changes to a constitution; comes from Article V in US Constitution and Article in the NC Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17. Legislation declaring a person guilty of a crime without a trial – this is illegal

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Forbidden practice of making a new law apply to an action that was completed prior to the law being passed

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Legal rights of those charged with crimes – these come from many amendments

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. Principle from the 14th Amendment that all citizens and groups should have the law applied to them in the same way

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. ‘the correct functioning of the legal system,’ & steps to insure that rights of the accused are protected

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Idea that NC Government is divided into 3 branches, the Legislative Branch, the Executive Branch, and the Judicial Branch

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Wanted to have a strong central or national government

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. ‘show me the body’ or one must appear before a judge to be accused of a crime

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Wanted strong state governments; allowed the ratification of the US Constitution as long as a Bill of Rights was included

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Idea included in the US and NC Constitutions where government is divided into levels

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 27. This group elected the President and Vice President

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 28. Basic principle of republicanism that says every member of society must follow the same laws

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 29. People rule; the idea that right to govern comes from the people

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 30. Breaking an unjust law non-violently to stir the conscience of those who obey it

Students must know the Amendments to the US Constitution!!!!!

***Unit Three Study Guide***

Directions: Complete the following review for Unit Three TEST. Terms with a \* can be used more than once

**The Constitution**

Bill of Rights

Checks and Balances

Concurrent Powers

Delegated Powers

Establishment Clause

Executive Branch

Expressed Powers

Free Exercise Clause

Full Faith and Credit Clause

Inherent Powers

Federalism

Implied Powers

Judicial Branch

Legislative Branch

Limited Government

National

Necessary and Proper Clause

Preamble

Popular sovereignty

Reserved Powers

Separation of Powers

State

Supremacy Clause

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. all political power rest with the people/people rule

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. division of power between national and state governments

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. the government is not above the law and is not all powerful

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Powers are distributed among the 3 branches of government

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The President can veto a bill passed by Congress. This is an example of what principle of government?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This section of the Constitution states the purpose or goals of the Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Article I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Article II

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Article III

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The First 10 Amendments of the Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. According to Article IV (4), the amendment process demonstrates the concept of federalism because amendments are proposed at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of government and ratified at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level of government.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. powers granted to the national government through the Constitution: expressed, implied, inherent

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. powers not given to the federal government in the Constitution and not denied to the states (10th Amendment)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. powers spelled out for the national government in the Constitution

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. powers given to the national government through the necessary and proper clause

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. powers given to the national government because of its position within the world community

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. powers given to both the national and state government

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. states cannot make laws that conflict with national laws

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. gives Congress the power to make laws necessary to carry out their expressed powers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. states must recognize public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. declares that the national government cannot establish a state religion; separation of church and state

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. declares that we have the freedom to whatever we choose when it comes to religious matters