Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Class\_\_\_

Article I

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| **SECTION 1** All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. | What is legislative power?  How is this legislative unit different than the one organized under the Articles of Confederation? |
| **SECTION 2** The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members **chosen** every second Year **by the People** of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.  **Representatives** and direct Taxes shall be **apportioned** among the several States which may be included within this Union, **according to their respective Numbers**, .......  The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment. | Define Popular Sovereignty:  The House of Representatives is understood to be the most representative of all the U.S. Government. List two ways the Constitution keeps the House close to the people.  1-  2-  What are the qualifications to be a member of the House of Representatives?  Describe the Great Compromise;  What is Gerrymandering?  What does it mean to impeach? |
| **SECTION 3** The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.  ...  No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.  The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.  ...  The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. ... And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.  .... | The Senate was built to be the voice of the states. List 2 examples of how the Constitution accomplishes this.  1-  2-  What are the qualifications for being a Senator?  Define Checks and Balances: |
| **SECTION 7** **All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives**; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. | Why is this clause included? What is important or significant about this clause? |
| Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, ... If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. ...respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law. | How does a bill become a law? |

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| **SECTION 8** **The Congress shall have Power To**  lay and collect Taxes,...  To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;  To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;  To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, ...  To coin Money, ...  Weights and Measures;  To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting t...  To establish Post Offices and post Roads;  To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;  To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;  To define and punish Piracies ...  To declare War, ...  To raise and support Armies,...  To provide and maintain a Navy;  To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;  To provide for calling forth the Militia ...  To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia,...  **To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.** | Define Expressed powers:  Elastic Clause: The elastic clause is an extension of power granted to Congress. What is the limitation on the elastic clause? |

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| **SECTION 9**... The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion ...  No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed....  No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.  No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; ...  No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: ... | Define Denied powers:  Define Limited Government: |