

Required Documents Review Part 1: Docs 1 - 3

Directions: In addition to studying your other resources, complete this review of the key required documents of AP US Government and Politics.

<p>DOC 1: THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1776) - The document that made us our own sovereign nation Match the letter of the original language on the left with the part of the Declaration that it goes with on the right.</p>	
<p>_____ 1. <i>For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:</i></p> <p>_____ 2. <i>In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.</i></p> <p>_____ 3. <i>For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:</i></p> <p>_____ 4. <i>For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:</i></p> <p>_____ 5. <i>We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.</i></p> <p>_____ 6. <i>[To secure our unalienable rights,] Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...</i></p> <p>_____ 7. <i>When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another..., a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.</i></p> <p>_____ 8. <i>He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.</i></p> <p>_____ 9. <i>For protecting [his armed troops] by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States</i></p> <p>_____ 10. <i>[W]hensoever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends [these rights], it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government..., as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.</i></p> <p>_____ 11. <i>For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.</i></p> <p>_____ 12. <i>We, therefore..., do..., solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States</i></p> <p>_____ 13. <i>He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.</i></p>	<p>A. Part I - An explanation of what the colonists are doing (separating from England) and why they are writing the declaration (to tell the king that they are leaving and to tell the world why).</p> <p>B. Part 2 - A Philosophical justification for separating from England based on John Locke's social Contract theory.</p> <p>C. Part 3 - A list of complaints about the king.</p> <p>D. Part 4 - A statement of being ignored by the King and the English people when they complained.</p> <p>E. Part 5 - The actual statement of independence.</p>

DOC 2: THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1781-1789) - It created our first form of government after separating from England

_____ 14. The union we are forming is largely a military alliance.

_____ 15. Despite joining together, the states are going to largely remain self-governing independent nations.

_____ 16. The United States will not be a unitary or federal system but rather a confederal system.

A. The Stile of this Confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

B. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

C. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

DOC 3: THE CONSTITUTION (1787 - PRESENT) - It created our second and current form of government after separating from England

Part 1. The Preamble - It explains why the Constitution is being created.

(A) We the People of the United States, (B) in Order to form a more perfect Union, (C) establish Justice, (D) insure domestic Tranquility, (E) provide for the common defense, (F) promote the general Welfare, (G) and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, (H) do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

_____ 17. We, the source of all legitimate government authority

_____ 18. to provide for the common good,

_____ 19. to make sure freedom is safe for us and future generations,

_____ 20. to make sure there is peace among ourselves,

_____ 21. to protect from foreign attack,

_____ 22. to create a fair legal system,

_____ 23. to make a better nation than the one we have

_____ 24. do create and make official the Constitution of the United States of America

DOC 3: THE CONSTITUTION (Continued)

Part 2. The Articles

_____ 25. Article 1 - It created the legislative branch, Congress.

_____ 26. Article 2 - It created the executive branch, the Presidency.

_____ 27. Article 3 - It created the Judicial Branch headed by the Supreme Court.

Article 4 - It dealt with matters the how states treated citizens of other states.

_____ 28. Section 1 - It requires states to accept court decisions, public acts, and contracts of other states like driver's licenses and marriage certificates.

_____ 29. Section 2 - It guarantees to citizens visiting a state the same legal rights and protections as people who live in that state.

_____ 30. Article 5 - It explained the Amendment Process.

_____ 31. Article 6 - It explained that when national laws and state laws conflict, national laws prevail.

_____ 32. Article 7 - It explained how the Constitution will be accepted as law.

A. The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

B. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States [this came to be known as the privileges and immunities clause].

C. 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

D. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish (part of section 1).

E. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State [this came to be known as the Full Faith and Credit Clause].

F. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America (part of section 1).

G. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof,

H. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land [this came to be known as the supremacy clause]

DOC 3: THE CONSTITUTION (Continued)

Part 3. The Amendments

A. The Bill of Rights

Directions: Write in the number of the correct amendment in the bill of rights.

- _____ 33. Freedom of speech, press, and assembly.
- _____ 34. The right to bear arms.
- _____ 35. No cruel and unusual punishment.
- _____ 36. No undue restrictions on religion and no established religion.
- _____ 37. Guarantees a lawyer and a jury trial in criminal cases.
- _____ 38. Guarantees a lawyer and a jury trial in criminal cases.

- _____ 39. No excessive bail?
- _____ 40. Protects State reserved powers.
- _____ 41. Protects against self-incrimination and double jeopardy.
- _____ 42. Restricts the quartering of troops.
- _____ 43. Protects against unlawful searches and seizures.
- _____ 44. Assures more rights than just the ones listed here.

The Constitution (Continued)

III. The Amendments

A. Other Key Amendments

_____ 45. The 13th Amendment - Ended Slavery

The 14th Amendment:

- _____ 46. Granted citizenship to all people born on US soil
- _____ 47. guaranteed that no state will violate a citizen's civil liberties.
- _____ 48. guaranteed that no state will violate a citizen's civil liberties.
- _____ 49. 15th Amendment: Extended suffrage to African American men.
- _____ 50. 17th Amendment: Established the direct election of US senators by the people. Previously, each state's legislature selected the state's senators.
- _____ 51. 19th Amendment: Extended suffrage to women.

A. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

B. No State shall ...deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

C. All persons born or naturalized in the United States... are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

D. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

E. No State shall ...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;

F. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

G. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.