

Name: _____ Period: _____



IB History of the Americas

Ms. Sanchez ♦ Jurupa Hills High School

[909] 357-6300 ♦ sanckr@fusd.net

Worksheets are due at the beginning of class, Mon, Aug 19, 2024 regardless of Attendance

LATE WORKSHEETS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

Reference List of Worksheets

1. ***Government and the State***
2. ***Forms and Types of Government***
3. ***Economic Terms***
4. ***The Constitution***
5. ***Checks and Balances***
6. ***Six Principles of Government***
7. ***Federalism***
8. ***Congress and its Powers***
9. ***Legislative Branch***
10. ***Executive Branch***
11. ***Judicial Branch***
12. ***Supreme Court Cases***

UNIT I Worksheet #1

GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE

Using the "textbook" packet, complete the following chart. List each topic, then describe in YOUR OWN words the meaning of each concept you write down.	
Purposes of Government	What It Means:
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
Characteristics of State	What It Means:
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
Theories on how a state begins	What It Means:
9.	9.
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.

UNIT I Worksheet #2

FORMS of GOVERNMENT and TYPES of GOVERNMENT

Match each term with its definition – Fill in the blanks

Direct democracy

Unitary System

Representative Democracy

Monarchy

Confederacy/Confederate

Democracy

Federal System/Federalism

Oligarchy

Autocracy/Authoritarian/Dictatorship

	1. States have more power than the federal government.
	2. The federal government holds all the power
	3. The states and the federal government share the power
	4. One person holds all the power and is often corrupt/unfair (takes away people's freedoms)
	5. Citizens have the opportunity to directly vote on every issue
	6. Citizens select a delegate to represent them in government. (This delegate votes on every issue)
	7. Rule by the people (citizens have their voice heard)
	8. Rule by a small group of people
	9. Rule by a king or queen

UNIT I Worksheet #3

ECONOMIC TERMS

<i>Identify the correct economic concepts and systems.</i>	
1. What is the basic dilemma or conflict of economics?	
2. Which economic system practices private ownership, competition among businesses and freedom of choice?	
3. Name the economic system that strives to have the people own everything, although in today's society it does not look like this.	
4. Which economic system has no private ownership, rather, the government owns the means of production, distributes the products and wages, and provides social services?	
5. In which economic system would the production of silly putty do well and prosper?	
6. Cuba and North Korea both belong to which political and economic system?	
7. Which economic system runs the USA?	

UNIT I Worksheet #4

The CONSTITUTION

***Personal answers must be in your own words—no plagiarism or copying of another students' work.*

1. How would you define the Constitution?	**
2. Why is the Preamble important?	
3. What does "bicameral" mean?	
4. Why do you think the "Connecticut Plan" was seen as such a "Great Compromise"?	**
5. What does 'amend' mean?	
6. Describe the most frequently used amendment process.	
7. The Bill of Rights has 10. How many Amendments have been passed today? Use internet.	
8. What is "Due Process"?	
9. In which two Amendments can "due process" be found? Use internet.	
10. Why do you think "due process" is important?	**
11. What were the Federalists' beliefs about the new Constitution?	
12. What were the Anti-Federalists' beliefs about the new Constitution?	
13. Why do you think the concerns over how to view the Constitution might be important today?	**

UNIT I Worksheet #5

CHECKS AND BALANCES

Describe the constitutional checks given to each branch to check the others.

I. Executive Branch checks Legislative Branch by <i>[3 ways]</i>	
II. Legislative Branch checks Executive Branch by <i>[3 ways]</i>	
III. Executive Branch checks Judicial by <i>[2 ways]</i>	
IV. Judicial Branch checks Executive Branch by <i>[1 way]</i>	
V. Judicial Branch checks Legislative Branch by <i>[2 ways]</i>	
VI. Legislative Branch checks Judicial Branch by <i>[4 ways]</i>	

UNIT I Worksheet #6

THE SIX PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

Match each term with its definition – Fill in the blanks	
Limited government Separation of Powers Checks and Balances	Judicial Review Popular Sovereignty Federalism
1.	One branch of government makes sure that another branch of government is not getting too powerful.
2.	A court declares a law unconstitutional. <i>[This principle is also a specific check that the courts use on the legislative branch.]</i>
3.	The legislative branch makes the laws, the executive branch enforces the laws, and the judicial branch interprets the laws
4.	Government should only do what is written in the Constitution and let the people do the tasks that they can handle on their own.
5.	The state of Maine cannot make a treaty with Canada even though it borders that country.
6.	The people are unhappy with their Senator, so they elect someone else.

UNIT I Worksheet #7

FEDERALISM

Place each of the following powers in the appropriate column.

- Regulate Drivers' Licenses
- Enforce laws
- Raise an army
- Coin [to print] money
- Establish Post Offices
- Levy taxes
- Establish local governments
- Write marriage laws
- Establish courts
- Regulate education
- Powers NOT listed & not prohibited to the States
- Declare war
- Control interstate commerce

Federal Government [Delegated Powers]	Shared Powers [Concurrent Powers]	State Government [Reserved Powers]
●	●	●

UNIT II Worksheet #8

CONGRESS AND ITS POWERS

For each, list the powers of Congress, then mark with *X* either *Expressed*, or *Implied*.

<u>MONEY POWER:</u>	EXPRESSED	IMPLIED
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
<u>COMMERCE POWER:</u>	EXPRESSED	IMPLIED
8.		
9.		
<u>MILITARY OR FOREIGN POWER:</u>	EXPRESSED	IMPLIED
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
<u>OTHER POWER:</u>	EXPRESSED	IMPLIED
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		

UNIT II Worksheet #9

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Fill in the blank	
1. The job of the Legislative Branch is to _____ the laws.	
Match each term with its definition	
Ad Hoc Committee	Conference Committee
Standing Committee,	Rules Committee
	Congressional Committees
2.	A permanent committee in Congress that oversees the bills that deal with certain kinds of issues
3.	Committees that are set up to review bills and hold hearings
4.	A Congressional Committee set up to deal with a specific issue
5.	A temporary joint committee set up when the House and Senate have different versions of the same bill
6.	Known as the "traffic officer" in the House; it helps direct the flow of traffic
Using the following terms, fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph on the impeachment process.	
House of Representatives	Indicts
2/3 Vote	Senate
	Judge
	Chief Justice
<p>The Constitution includes a procedure for removing a president or federal judge from office. The process begins in the [7] _____ where, by a majority vote, Congress-people can vote to impeach or [8] _____. If impeached, then the trial moves to the [9] _____, where the [10] _____ serves as the [11] _____. By a [12] _____, the person can be removed from office.</p>	

UNIT II Worksheet #10

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Qualifications for a President	
Constitutional	Unwritten
•	•
•	•
•	•
Helping the President	
For each of the categories, list the major characteristics of the Cabinet and EOP	
Cabinet	EOP [Executive Office of the President]
•	•
•	•
•	•
Fill in the blanks.	
The job of the Executive Branch is to _____ the laws.	
To be elected President, a candidate needs to have a majority of the _____ votes; this number would be _____ out of 538.	
Complete the election calendar. What happens on each of these dates? Be specific.	
Tuesday after the first Monday in November:	•
Monday after the second Wednesday in December:	•
January 6 th :	•
January 20 th :	•

UNIT II Worksheet #11

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Fill in the blank

1. The job of the Judicial Branch is to _____ the laws.

A. Federal Court System

Using the terms, fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph.

Supreme Court

President

Circuit

District

Judicial Review

Senate

Nine

Three

Federal judges get their position through appointment by the [2] _____, and approval by the [3] _____. In the federal court system, there are [4] _____ courts that are set up under the Constitution. If you violate a federal law, then you will have trial in one of the 94 [5] _____ courts. If the jury finds you guilty and you believe there was a Constitutional error, you can appeal it to one of the [6] _____ courts. If your appeal is denied, you can try to appeal it the [7] _____, where there are [8] _____ justices who serve for life; this court has the power of [9] _____, which gives it the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

B. Court Proceedings

Using the terms, fill in the blanks to complete the paragraph.

Dissenting Opinion

Concurring Opinion

Brief

Majority Decision

When a case comes before the US Supreme Court, lawyers prepare a [10] _____, which is a summary of the facts, issues and relevant cases. After reading this and listening to the arguments of the lawyers, the Justices (including the Chief Justice) discuss the case and take a vote. Those who are in the majority will write the court's decision; this is called the [11] _____; if there is a Justice who agrees with the decision but for different reasons, that Justice writes a [12] _____. Those who disagree completely with the Court's decision write a [13] _____.

UNIT II Worksheet #12

SUPREME COURT CASES

Match each Supreme Court case with its Court ruling.		
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	<i>New Jersey v. TLO</i>
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	<i>Gideon v. Wainright</i>	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>
Case Name	Decision	
1.	Established the principle of judicial review	
2.	Ruled that teachers and students do not give up their right of free speech at the schoolhouse door	
3.	Reversed Plessy; the Court ruled that Separate is inherently unequal	
4.	Established the principle that the Elastic Clause gives Congress the right to make laws necessary to carry out its other powers	
5.	Court ruled that a person accused of a crime must be read his rights – including the right to remain silent	
6.	Ruled that school officials can search a student’s property for evidence of wrongdoing	
7.	Court ruled that states can have “separate, but equal” facilities.	
8.	Stated that poor defendants have a right to a lawyer	

****This is your last worksheet, however, there are still 2 more pages in the “textbook.” Make sure to review, as all info is fair game for quizzes and the exam.*