

AP U.S. Government and Politics

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Welcome to AP U.S. Government and Politics! In this course, you'll be expected to read, analyze documents, and write on a college level. Throughout the semester, you will be working on the skills needed to pass the AP Exam in May 2020. In this course, you will be able to demonstrate understanding of major course concepts, policies, and institutions, apply skills of comparison and interpretation in addition to factual recall, define concepts and explain or interpret content across all course topics, and analyze political relationships and evaluate policy changes using examples from the course to support the argument or response. The units of study in AP Government include: the foundations of American democracy, interactions among the branches of government, civil liberties and civil rights, American political ideologies and beliefs, and political participation. I hope that by the end of this course, you'll feel more educated about how our democracy works in the U.S.

The purpose of the summer assignment is to get you more familiar with the parts and context of the U.S. Constitution. Throughout the semester, you will learn very quickly that the U.S. Constitution is a major focus of the course and will be referenced to in almost every lesson/activity. We will be reading and analyzing the U.S. Constitution within the first unit of study. The summer assignment will be considered a test grade worth 175 points. For students who enroll in the course during the summer will be asked to complete Part I and IV to best prepare for success in the course. The summer assignment is due the second day of class.

If you have any questions about the assignment, please do not hesitate to reach out to me this summer via email (I promise I will answer back). I'm extremely excited to meet you all and have an awesome semester! :)

- Ms. Padula

Please sign up for the class Remind group to stay up to date on any announcements:
remind.com/join/apgovccmhs

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Summer Assignment

Directions: Read the U.S. Constitution and complete the following questions directly on this handout. **Be sure to identify the location of each answer in the Constitution (example: Article I, Section 3)**

A link to the US Constitution can be found [here](http://constitutionus.com/) (http://constitutionus.com/)

Part I: THE OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Read each article of the Constitution. **Summarize** the general purpose or subject of each article in one sentence in the chart below. Do not just copy down each Article.

Article I	
Article II	
Article III	
Article IV	
Article V	
Article VI	
Article VII	

2. Identify two powers denied to Congress in the Constitution. ****Don't forget to list where each power is found in the Constitution!****

3. How does the House of Representatives determine the rules of proceedings (the ability to have debates, amendments, etc.)? ****Don't forget to list where it is found in the Constitution!****

4. Identify two powers the Constitution denies to the States. ****Don't forget to list where each power is found in the Constitution!****

5.

Constitutional eligibility requirements (also known as formal requirements) **Don't forget to list where each power is found in the Constitution!**		
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES	SENATE	PRESIDENT

6. The powers of the Constitution that are specifically granted to the branches of government or two office holder are called expressed powers. **Don't forget to list where each power is found in the Constitution!**

a. Identify two expressed powers of the president.

b. What are the expressed powers of the vice president?

c. Identify two expressed powers of Congress.

7. According to the principle of checks and balances, each branch of the government must have control over the other branches. Look at the first three articles of the Constitution and identify one of each type of checks and balances. **Don't forget to list where it is found in the Constitution!**

a. A power that the executive branch has over the legislative branch.

b. A power that the executive branch has over the judicial branch.

c. A power that the legislative branch holds over the executive branch.

d. A power that the legislative branch holds over the judicial branch.

e. A power that the judicial branch holds over the executive branch.

f. A power that the judicial branch holds over the legislative branch.

8. The court of original jurisdiction is the first court that hears a case. Appellate courts hear cases on appeal from lower courts. Although the Supreme Court functions primarily as an appellate court, it is the court of original jurisdiction in certain kinds of cases. What are those? ****Don't forget to list where it is found in the Constitution!****
9. According to Article I of the Constitution, who has the power to declare war?
10. What power does the Constitution give the President in the area of war?

Part II: IMPORTANT CLAUSES

1. Where is the "Commerce Clause" and what does it say?
2. Where is the "Necessary and Proper Clause" and what does it say?
3. Where is the "Supremacy Clause" and what does it say?
4. How might these clauses above have impacted the power of the federal government?
5. Where is the habeas corpus clause and what does it say?
6. What is habeas corpus?
7. Where are bills of attainders discussed and what does it say?
8. What is a bill of attainder?
9. Where are ex post facto laws discussed and what does it say?
10. What is an ex post facto law?
11. Where is the full faith and credit clause and what does it say?

12. There are two “due process” clauses. Where are they? What does “due process” of law imply?

13. Where is the “equal protection clause?” What does this imply?

Part III: CHECKS AND BALANCES, FUNCTIONS OF BRANCHES

1. Vetoes

a. What bodies have the power to override a presidential veto?

b. What margin is required to override a presidential veto?

c. Where in the Constitution is the veto power described?

2. Treaties

a. What body has the power to ratify treaties?

b. What margin is required to ratify treaties?

c. Where in the Constitution is the ratification power described?

3. To impeach means “to bring charges against” or “to indict”.

a. What body has the power to impeach the president?

b. What vote is required to impeach?

c. What is the standard for impeachment?

- d. Where in the Constitution is the impeachment power described?
- 4. Electoral College
 - a. If not candidate for the presidency wins a simple majority of the total number of electoral votes, what body has the power to choose the president?
 - b. What margin is required to choose the president?
 - c. Where in the Constitution is the Electoral College described (hint: there are two parts)
- 5. The Constitution has comparatively little to say about the structure and composition of the Supreme Court. Identify two aspects of the Court's structure and composition that the Constitution does not specify. (The Constitution does specify these two basic aspects of structure and composition for the other two branches.)
- 6. What are two ways that amendments can be proposed?
- 7. What are two ways that amendments to the Constitution can be ratified?

Part IV. THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Some parts of the Constitution require a simple majority, others a supermajority, while still others protect citizens from the will of the majority. The first ten amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights protects citizens from the will of the majority. In other words, no majority could vote to take these rights away. Read each amendment to the Constitution and answer the questions below.

- 1. Outline the general purpose of all 27 Amendments.

Amendment 1	
Amendment 2	

Amendment 3	
Amendment 4	
Amendment 5	
Amendment 6	
Amendment 7	
Amendment 8	
Amendment 9	
Amendment 10	
Amendment 11	
Amendment 12	
Amendment 13	
Amendment 14	
Amendment 15	
Amendment 16	
Amendment 17	
Amendment 18	
Amendment 19	
Amendment 20	
Amendment 21	
Amendment 22	
Amendment 23	
Amendment 24	
Amendment 25	

Amendment 26	
Amendment 27	

1. Which amendment(s) of the Constitution protect the rights of women and how do they protect them?
2. Which amendment(s) of the Constitution protect the rights of African Americans?
3. How were U.S. Senators chosen before the 17th Amendment?
4. The 25th Amendment describes the sequence of events that would install the vice president as acting president against the will of the president. Outline that sequence of events.