Guided Reading & Analysis: The Constitution - Chapter 1, pp 1-41

**Purpose:** This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.

**Directions:**
1. Pre-Read: Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. Skim: Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. Get a feel for the content you are about to read.
3. Read/Analyze: Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!
4. Write: Write your notes and analysis in the spaces.

**Enduring Understandings (EU’s): Foundations of American Democracy:**
- **LOR-1:** A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.
- **CON-1:** The Constitution emerged from the debate about weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.
- **PMI-1:** The Constitution created a competitive policymaking process to ensure the people’s will is represented and that freedom is preserved.
- **CON-2:** Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.

**Essential Question:** How have theory, debate, and compromise influenced the United States’ system of government that balances governmental power and individual rights?

As a review who are the Federalist and Anti-Federalist and what is the goal of each side?

What does the Constitution define?

Define Federalism:

States use their power to maintain jurisdiction of what areas?

Which EU is this referring to?
Page 2:

The Constitution defines what?:

**American Independence and Early National Government**

Define Social Contract:

**Influence of Enlightenment Thought**

Define natural law:

What is Locke arguing for?:

Rousseau’s social contract argues for what?

Define popular sovereignty:
What ideas created the political ideology of republicanism?:

Which EU is this referring to?

Three Kinds of Representative Democracies
What are the three kinds of Representative Democracies?:

Explain Participatory Democracy:

Explain Pluralist Democracy:

Explain Elite democracy:
The Declaration of Independence is a foundational document for AP GOPO. Read the full text on pages 619-622.

Explain how these claims relate to Enlightenment thought and republican ideals.

**Deeper analysis:**
Identify phrases that deal with the King’s abuses of power.

Identify phrases that deal with economic interests.

Identify phrases that deal with infringement of colonial self-government.

Identify phrases that deal with violation of individual rights.

Identify phrases in which the Americans assert their rights to popular sovereignty and self-determination, and where they say what they will do to achieve them.
Identify where we can see evidence of Locke’s influences in the Declaration of Independence.

**The Articles of Confederation**
Define Articles of Confederation:

What powers did the A of C give the Confederation Congress?

Define extradition:

**The Articles of Confederation is a foundational document for AP GOPO. Read the full text on pages 622-628.**

Review the three types of democracies described on pages 5-7. Based on the provisions in the A of C, identify the type of democracy that the Articles of Confederation that demonstrate that type of Democracy.
How do the authors describe the relationship between the States, and what responsibilities do the States have in relationship to the federal government and to each other?

Explain the steps in the process of resolving disputes between states.

Which EU is this referring to?

Explain the political process by which the Articles of Confederation could be modified.

**An Ineffective Confederation and a Call for New Government**

How did Shay’s rebellion and response bring down the AOC? What were the weakness of the AOC?

Why is James Madison considered the “father of the Constitution”?

Define Virginia Plan:
Define bicameral or two-house:

Define separation of powers:

Define New Jersey Plan:

Define The Great Compromise:

Define Grand Committee:

Define: Three-Fifths Compromise and Importation Of Slaves:

Define Electoral College:
What are other compromises that needed to be resolved?:

The Proposed Constitutional Structure
What is a Preamble?:

Rewrite the Big Idea:

What did it include?:

Under the framers plan, Congress does what?

Under the framers plan, the President does what?
What are two examples described in the book:

The Constitution of the United States is a foundational document for AP GOPO. Read the full text on pages 628-644.

We will be examining the text in class more, right now, focus on vocabulary.

Enumerated powers:

Commerce clause:

Necessary and proper clause:

Elastic clause:

Full faith and credit clause:
National supremacy:

Supremacy clause:

Copy the chart on page 21:

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<th>The Original U.S. Constitution</th>
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The Federalist No. 10 is a foundational document for AP GOPO. Read the full text on pages 644-649.

Why is Federalist No. 10 the most cited?:

What kind of democracy did Federalist No. 10 claim to have created?
Explain the distinction Publius makes between a democracy and a republic in paragraphs 12-14.

Explain the effects of those distinctions on the ability to tame factions (paragraph 15-19).

Explain how the federal constitution “forms a happy combination” regarding local versus national issues.

The *Brutus No. 1* is a foundational document for AP GOPO. Read the full text on pages 649-656.
Identify and explain the similarities and differences in the political beliefs, ideologies, and principles of Brutus and Publius based on implications conveyed in their writing?
A Bill of Rights
Copy chart on page 27

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How have individual rights and Federal law come into conflict since 9/11?

What is the USA Patriot Act? Does it go against the Bill of Rights, why or why not?

**Constitutional Principles**

Define representative republic:

All three branches can do what?

What are the basic functions:
Congress:

President:
Supreme Court and Federal Courts:

The Federalist No. 51 is a foundational document for AP GOPO. Read the full text on pages 656-659.

Identify the assumptions Brutus implies about the nature of humans and the claims resulting from those assumptions. What is Brutus’ reasoning?

Identify the constitutional clause that worries Brutus the most (see paragraphs 8 and 11), and explain why it is such a cause of concern to him.

How can Federalist No. 51 be related to actual government institutions?

Research the 2017 efforts of members of the Republican Party to “repeal and replace” the Affordable Care Act or ACA “Obamacare.” Explain how Federalist No. 51 relates to those efforts and the various institutions of government involved in them.
Define Checks and Balances:

Define veto and pocket veto:

Define two-thirds override:

Define advice and consent:

Give an example in current news of how Congress is providing this check on the Executive Branch.

Define impeachment:

Why does the House and not the Senate have the impeachment power?
What two U.S. Presidents have faced impeachment in the House?

Who else can be impeached beside the president?

Define Judicial Review:

What Supreme Court case gave us Judicial Review and who was the Chief Justice at the time of the case?

**Federalism and Interstate Relations**

Copy the Big Idea:

What does the 10th amendment do for the states?

How was flexibility built into the Constitution? How has that flexibility been used over the course of the years?

How did the framers attempt to limit government?
The Three Branches in Practice

What requirements must be met in order to be a member of the House and Senate?

What is the size of the House/Senate?

How can members of Congress ensure they hear from their constituents?

What role do citizens and the media have in the Legislative branch in practice?

What requirements must be met in order to be President?

How long can a President serve?

What is the role of the President’s immediate staff?

How have citizens used the Judicial branch of government?

How many justices must agree to inform a majority opinion?
What is a concurring opinion?

What is a dissenting opinion?

Reflection of Essential Question
How have theory, debate, and compromise influenced the United States’ system of government that balances governmental power and individual rights?

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