**Directions:** *Please make sure you write the question and answer to receive full credit for all 6 sections.*

**Section 1: Limited Government and Natural Rights**

1. What were the founding fathers deeply concerned about?
2. What happens when a government abuses its powers?
3. How did men live according to Locke?
4. What does state of nature mean?
5. What happens with property disputes under the law of nature?
6. What did Locke say civil governments were established for?
7. What is the social contract?
8. When do people enter into a social contract voluntarily?

**Section 2: Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances**

1. What is the U.S. Constitution organized around?
2. What are the three powers that are separated into three different branches of government?
3. The founding fathers feared that branches functioning independently might still abuse their power. So while they are vested with certain powers, what stops them from abusing these powers?
4. Whose theories about separation of powers had a strong influence on the founding fathers?
5. What did Madison believe needed to be utilized to provide a stable foundation for the new government?
6. Why did Montesquieu argue that government should be created to accommodate separate branches within the government with equal, but different powers?
7. What would be threatened if power became concentrated in one place?

**Civics Content Vocabulary**

1. What does checks and balances mean?
2. What does constitutional government mean?
3. What does judicial review mean?
4. What does limited government mean?
5. What did Marbury v. Madison do?
6. What was separation of powers?

**Section 3: Who’s got the Power?** *Complete the chart below by identifying which branch of government possesses each of the powers. To accomplish this task, find where the power is listed in the “Excerpts of Articles I, II, III and V of the U.S. Constitution” reading. Next to the question, write either* ***legislative****,* ***executive****, or* ***judicial*** *as your answer.*

1. Introduces laws 29. Serves as commander-in-chief of the military
2. Signs bills into law 30. Issues a pardon
3. Coins money 31. Overrides presidential votes
4. Nominates Supreme Court Justices 32. Borrows money on behalf of the United States
5. Declares war 33. Makes treaties
6. Vetoes Bills 34. Impeaches/removes the president
7. Interprets/makes meaning of laws 35. Declares laws unconstitutional

**Section 4: You Be the President!**

1. What two main things can a president do to a bill?
2. What are the six powers of the president?
3. What are two ways the president can check the powers of Congress?
4. What are two ways the president can check the powers of the Supreme Court?

**Section 5: You Be Congress!**

1. What can Congress do with laws?
2. What seven powers does Congress have?
3. What are three ways Congress can check the powers of the president?
4. What three ways can Congress check the powers of the Supreme Court?

**Section 6: You Be the Supreme Court!**

1. How can the Supreme Court declare laws unconstitutional?
2. What two powers does the Supreme Court have?
3. What one way can the Supreme Court check the powers of the president?
4. What one way can the Supreme Court check the powers of Congress?