

Name: _____

Hr: _____

8th Grade U.S. History

Chapter 6 Homework Packet Citizenship and the Constitution



Requirements:

- All margin questions must be answered in complete thoughts and sentences.
- Chapter Summary must be completed to the best of your ability.
- Students must make at least three marginal annotations or “mental moves” per page. Marginal annotations should be purposeful and can take the form of any of the following:

Predicting:

- I predict that...
- In the next part I think...

Visualizing:

- I picture...
- I can see...

Questioning:

- A question I have is...
- Could this mean...

Making Connections:

- This is like...
- This reminds me of...

Identifying a Problem:

- I got confused when...
- I'm not sure of...

Fixing Problems:

- I'll reread this part...
- I'll read on and check back...

Summarizing:

- The big idea is...
- I think the point is...

Citizenship and the Constitution

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. The framers of the Constitution devised the federal system.
2. The legislative branch makes the nation's laws.
3. The executive branch enforces the nation's laws.
4. The judicial branch determines whether or not laws are constitutional.

Key Terms and People

federal system the government system that gives certain powers to the federal government

impeach vote to bring charges of serious crimes against a president

veto cancel

executive orders commands from the president that have the power of law

pardons orders from the president that grant freedom from punishment

Thurgood Marshall the first African American Supreme Court Justice, appointed in 1967

Sandra Day O'Connor the first female Supreme Court Justice, appointed in 1981

Academic Vocabulary

distinct separate

Section Summary

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

Under the **federal system**, the U.S. Constitution divides powers between the states and the federal government. The Constitution gives the federal government delegated powers, including coining money. It gives state governments or citizens reserved powers, including forming local governments. Concurrent powers are shared by federal and state governments. These powers include taxing.

Congress has added powers under the elastic clause to handle new issues.

Describe concurrent powers.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The federal government has three branches, each with **distinct** responsibilities. Congress, the legislative

Section 1, continued

branch, has two parts. The House of Representatives has 435 members. A state's population determines the number of representatives for that state. Each state has two senators. They are elected statewide and represent the interests of the entire state.

What determines each state's number of representatives?

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

This branch enforces laws made by Congress. The president heads the branch. Americans elect a president every four years. Presidents are limited to two terms. The House of Representatives can **impeach** the president. The Senate tries the cases. Congress dismisses the president if he or she is found guilty.

The president and Congress work together. A president can **veto** a law passed by Congress. Congress can undo a veto with a two-thirds majority vote. The president issues **executive orders** to carry out laws affecting the Constitution and other areas. The president also issues **pardons**.

How can Congress undo a presidential veto?

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A system of federal courts with the U.S. Supreme Court at the head makes up this branch. Federal courts can undo a state or federal law if the court finds it unconstitutional. Congress can then change the law to make it constitutional.

If someone thinks a conviction was unfair, he or she can take the case to the court of appeals. The losing side in that trial may appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court. If the Court declines to hear a case, the court of appeals decision is final. The Supreme Court has become more diverse with the appointments of **Thurgood Marshall** and **Sandra Day O'Connor**.

Why might a president appoint more diverse Justices?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Judging Would you prefer to serve in the House or the Senate during an impeachment? Write a brief essay explaining why.

Citizenship and the Constitution

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. The First Amendment guarantees basic freedoms to individuals.
2. Other amendments focus on protecting citizens from certain abuses.
3. The rights of the accused are an important part of the Bill of Rights.
4. The rights of states and citizens are protected by the Bill of Rights.

Key Terms and People

James Madison a Federalist who promised that a Bill of Rights would be added to the Constitution

majority rule the idea that the greatest number of people in a society can make policies for everyone

petition a request made of the government

search warrant an order authorities must get before they search someone’s property

due process a rule that the law must be fairly applied

indict formally accuse

double jeopardy a rule that says a person cannot be tried for the same crime more than once

eminent domain the government’s power to take personal property to benefit the public

Section Summary

FIRST AMENDMENT

James Madison began writing a list of amendments to the Constitution in 1789. The states ratified 10 amendments, called the Bill of Rights. **Majority rule** could take away smaller groups’ rights. The Bill of Rights protects all citizens. First Amendment rights include freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and the right to **petition**. The U.S. government cannot support or interfere with the practice of a religion.

The freedoms of speech and the press give Americans the right to express their own ideas and hear those of others. Freedom of assembly means Americans may hold lawful meetings. Citizens can petition for new laws.

What does the Bill of Rights do?

Section 2, *continued*

PROTECTING CITIZENS

The Second, Third, and Fourth Amendments stem from colonial problems with Britain. The Second Amendment gives state militias the right to bear arms in emergencies. The Third Amendment protects citizens against housing soldiers. The Fourth Amendment protects against certain “searches and seizures.” Authorities must obtain a **search warrant** to enter a citizen’s property.

When is a search warrant needed?

RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments guard the rights of the accused. The Fifth Amendment says that the government cannot take a person’s life, liberty, or property without **due process**. A grand jury decides whether to **indict** a person. No one can face **double jeopardy**. Under **eminent domain** the government must pay owners a fair amount for their property.

Predict a situation in which a government might exercise its right of eminent domain.

The Sixth Amendment protects an indicted person’s rights. The Seventh Amendment says that juries can decide civil cases, usually about money or property. The Eighth Amendment allows bail, or money defendants pay if they fail to appear in court. This amendment also prevents “cruel and unusual punishments” against a person convicted of a crime.

RIGHTS OF STATES AND CITIZENS

The Ninth Amendment states that all citizens’ rights are not given by the Constitution. According to the Tenth Amendment, any powers not delegated to the federal government or prohibited to the states are held by the states and the people.

What powers are held by the states and the people?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Developing In a small group, draw up a new law for which you would like to petition a government official.

Citizenship and the Constitution

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. Citizenship in the United States is determined in several ways.
2. Citizens are expected to fulfill a number of important duties.
3. Active citizen involvement in government and the community is encouraged.

Key Terms and People

naturalized citizens foreign-born people who: a) live in the United States, b) whose parents are not citizens, and c) who complete the requirements for U.S. citizenship

deport return to an immigrant's country of origin

draft required military service

political action committees groups that collect money for candidates who support certain issues

interest groups groups of people who share a common interest that motivates them to take political action

Academic Vocabulary

influence to change or have an effect on

Section Summary

GAINING U.S. CITIZENSHIP

Naturalized citizens of the United States may become full citizens. First, they apply for citizenship. Then they go through a process that leads to citizenship being granted. At that point, they have most of the rights and responsibilities of other citizens.

Legal immigrants have many of those rights and responsibilities but cannot vote or hold public office.

The U.S. government can **deport** immigrants who break the law. Legal immigrants over age 18 may seek naturalization after living in the United States for five years. After completing the requirements, the person stands before a naturalization court and takes an oath of allegiance to the United States.

They then receive certificates of naturalization. Two differences between native-born and naturalized citizens are that naturalized citizens can lose their

What limits exist on the rights of legal immigrants?

Where is the oath of allegiance taken?

Section 3, *continued*

citizenships, and they cannot become president or vice president.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

Citizens have duties as well as rights. Citizens must obey laws and authority. In addition, they must pay taxes for services, including public roads and public schools. Americans pay a tax on their income to the federal, and sometimes state, government. Men 18 years or older must register with selective service in case of a **draft**. Citizens must serve on juries to give others the right to a trial by jury.

Why do citizens have duties along with rights?

CITIZENS AND GOVERNMENT

Voting in elections is one of a citizen's most important responsibilities. Before voting, a citizen must find out as much as possible about the issues and candidates. A variety of media sources offer information, but some may be deliberately biased.

Underline the sentence that mentions media sources.

Anyone can help in a campaign, even people who are not eligible to vote. Many people help with donations to **political action committees** (PACs). People can **influence** government officials at any time. Many U.S. citizens work with **special interest groups**. Citizens can also work alone in elections or politics in general.

Many dedicated Americans also volunteer in community service groups, such as local firefighters or Neighborhood Watch groups that tell police if they see possible criminal activity in their area. Simple acts such as picking up trash in a park or serving food at a food shelter help a community.

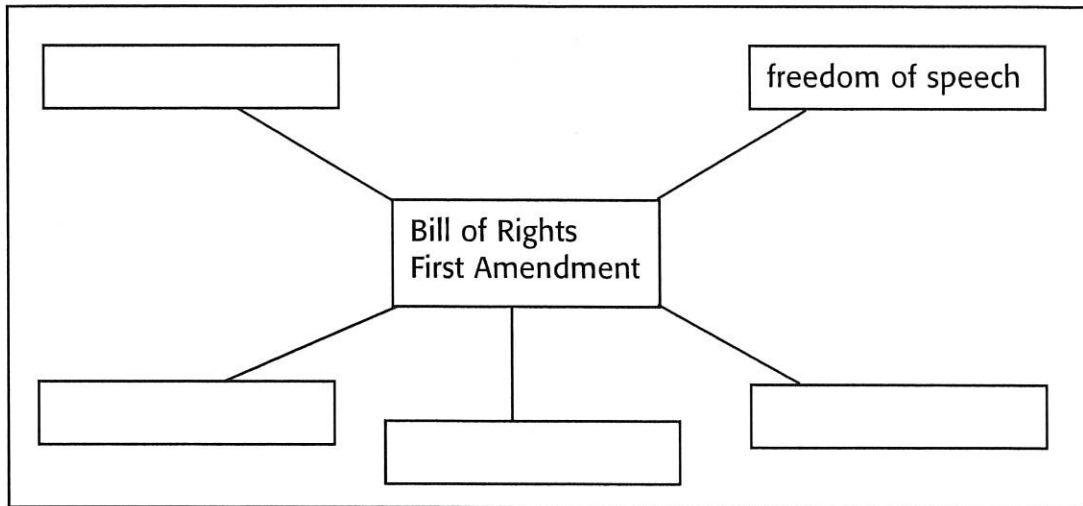
Why is community service important and valuable?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Analyzing What connects a citizen's rights and responsibilities? Design a graphic organizer showing connections.

Citizenship and the Constitution

CHAPTER SUMMARY



COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

As you read the section summaries, fill in the empty boxes above and answer the questions below.

1. Make Inferences How do you think James Madison felt about the possible dangers of majority rule?

2. Elaborate In what ways do you think that the First Amendment influences your life?

Chapter 6 Vocabulary

Section 1

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Key Concepts

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