

Edwards 17 Chapter 2 Assignment

1. What was decided in *Texas v. Johnson*?
2. What fraction of the House of Representatives and the Senate must approve to place an amendment before states for ratification?
3. How does the Flag Protection Act violate the constitution?
4. What does statutory mean when it says statutory law?
5. How can decentralized power help protect the rights of a small unpopular group?
6. A constitution is what they say it is on page 26. What L word regarding how much power a ruling government has is the real essence of what a constitution represents?
7. Why were taxes placed upon the colonists after 1763?
8. Why did the colonists feel the taxes were unfair?
9. In legal terms what does the Declaration of Independence contain?
10. What were John Locke's ideas regarding natural rights?
11. Why should a government be powerless to restrict natural rights?
12. Why, therefore, is consent of the governed necessary for legitimate government?
13. Why is limited government good for the people?
14. Why are standing laws (or ones that are written for all to see) important to a society? What would be true if the laws weren't written in advance?
15. What right do the people possess if the government fails to do its duty to protect natural rights?
16. Why didn't the American Revolution change society much after its conclusion?
17. Identify the first governing document of the newly independent colonies.
18. How was power divided among states under the first governing document?
19. What major government institutions were missing?
20. Why was the new government at the mercy of states financially?
21. Why was congress's inability to regulate trade a problem for the united states after the war?
22. How was democracy expanded in the states after the war of independence?
23. Why are legislative branches of government given seemingly more power than executives?
24. What was the issue behind Shays's Rebellion?
25. How did this Massachusetts rebellion lead to the constitutional convention?
26. Which state did not attend the constitutional convention?
27. How was the creating of the constitution a violate of what was supposed to happen in Philadelphia?
28. In what ways were the delegates unrepresentative of the people?
29. What does it mean to be a republican form of government?
30. How is Lobbes the anti-Locke?
31. Why is government necessary according to Hobbes?
32. Why is our government more pro-Locke than pro-Hobbes?
33. What words from Madison indicate Marxism before Marx published in 1848?
34. Why are factions bad for democracy?
35. How do the existence of factions give voice to the people's concerns?
36. Why were steps taken to prevent tyranny of the majority?
37. How do president Trump's words that due process shouldn't be given to illegal immigrants represent tyranny of the majority (even if a majority of Americans don't technically agree with this)?
38. What attitudes did the delegates have about creating a democracy that empowered the people?
39. How does the idea of separation of powers show the founder ideas of balancing power against itself?
40. How are the Virginia and New Jersey Plans different?
41. How does the Connecticut or "Great" Compromise blend the Virginia and New Jersey Plans?
42. How are small states overrepresented in government?
43. What would have happened if northern delegates to the convention had refused to accept less than the abolition of slavery?
44. When did the constitution give congress the ability to end the importation of slaves?
45. What was required under the Fugitive Slave law?
46. How does the 3/5 compromise represent the north and south giving in?
47. What three economic conditions did the Framers see as pulling down the United States during the Articles of Confederation?

48. What powers in the constitution showed Congress was in charge economically?
49. Explain how punishing counterfeiters and pirates, ensuring patents and copyrights, and legislating rules for bankruptcy protects property. Use Imagine Dragons, Swift, Apple, and Toy-R-U's respectively for each.
50. What does it mean to have a republican form of government?
51. How does splitting power vertically (between the federal government and states) and horizontally (between the president, congress, and courts) help protect individual rights?
52. How does a *writ of habeas corpus* protect individuals?
53. Why should there be a prohibition on bills of attainder?
54. With the retirement of Supreme Court justice Anthony Kennedy how does the constitution's *ex post facto* ban safeguard women who have had an abortion no matter who Trump appoints to the bench?
55. Why is a trial by jury an important protection to have?
56. "Democracy was a threat to property." How so?
57. "If men were angels, no government would be necessary." How does this quote justify the existence of government?
58. How were senators insulated from being controlled by the people?
59. How does separation of powers protect the rights of small in number groups (theoretically at least)?
60. How does staggering the terms of the senate help protect against the momentary whims of the people?
61. Explain how the congress, president, and judiciary can challenge the power of each other using Figure 2.4.
62. How does the power of judicial review empower the courts?
63. What is federalism?
64. How is a republic not a form of direct democracy?
65. How does voting represent our ability to hold elected officials accountable for their actions?
66. How does the system of checks and balances make it less likely for radical change to be brought about by the government?
67. What does it mean that states had to first ratify the constitution for it to go into effect?
68. How many states were required for the constitution to be ratified?
69. Compare and contrast Federalists and Antifederalists.
70. Who wrote *The Federalist Papers*?
71. How many *Federalist Papers* are there?
72. What was the purpose of *The Federalist Papers*?
73. Why did the Antifederalists oppose the constitution?
74. What are the Bill of Rights?
75. What are the five First Amendment freedoms?
76. Why is prohibiting illegal search and seizure of the people an important protection of the Fourth Amendment?
77. What is protected in the Fifth Amendment?
78. What rights do the people have protected by the 6th Amendment?
79. How does the 10th Amendment empower states?
80. How were debtors and creditors on opposite sides of the ratification debate?
81. How does our political environment reflect the reality that the constitution has been informally amended over the years?
82. Where is the amendment process located in the constitution?
83. Explain the two procedures for amending the constitution.
84. What does the 13th Amendment do?
85. Why is the 16th Amendment most likely the least liked amendment among the people?
86. What was decided in *Marbury v. Madison*?
87. Why should parties of factions be frowned upon?
88. How was the electoral college changed from its original role?
89. What realities over the years have increased the president's power beyond what the founders had envisioned?
90. What court is the only one required by the constitution?
91. What does the 15th Amendment do?
92. What protection is granted in the 19th Amendment?
93. Why should the 23rd Amendment give residents of Washington, D.C. 3 electoral votes?
94. What does the 26th Amendment do?
95. How does the 17th Amendment empower the people?
96. How does the decentralization of power give greater opportunity for the people to be protected and heard?
97. What is gridlock in politics?