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In 1786, at Annapolis, Maryland, a meeting was held to discuss commerce problems. Five states attended. During the discussions, a future meeting was proposed. The hope was expressed that all states would attend. This future meeting, or convention, would be held in Philadelphia for the purpose of correcting faults in the Articles of Confederation. As we will learn, the outcome was much larger. They created the *Constitution of the United States*.

The Delegates

The convention began its work in May 1787 and finished in September of the same year. More than 70 men had been chosen as *delegates* by the various states, but only 55 attended in Philadelphia. A delegate is a person sent to a meeting or conference to represent the interests of the state. Average attendance each day was approximately 30 members. Rhode Island, distrustful of a powerful federal government, was the only one of the 13 original states to refuse to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The men who attended the convention were of remarkable ability. From Virginia came George Washington, Edmond Randolph, and James Madison. New York sent Alexander Hamilton. Pennsylvania sent Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, and James Wilson. From New Jersey were William Livingston and William Peterson. Other important delegates were: Elbridge Gerry and Rufus King, Massachusetts; Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman, Connecticut; John Dickinson, Delaware; and John Rutledge and Charles C. Pickney from South Carolina.

The delegates were men of wealth and prestige. Many of them had served in the Revolutionary War and the First and Second Continental Congresses. Many had served in their own state governments. Eight had been signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two would become presidents of the United States, and one would become vice president. Eighteen would become senators, and eight would become representatives.

The average age of the men attending the convention was 42, yet many were in their 30s. Ben Franklin was the oldest at 81. Not all of the leaders of the colonies consented to attend, however. Patrick Henry “smelt a rat” and would not attend. Later, he would become a bitter foe of the Constitution, accepting it only after the addition of the Bill of Rights. Samuel Adams and John Hancock also refused to attend, and Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine were in Europe.

The Convention at Work

The delegates met in Philadelphia in Independence Hall. Dirt had been spread on the cobblestone street outside the hall so noise from passing carriages would not disturb the meeting. George Washington was selected as president of the convention. Although the official purpose of the convention was to improve the Articles of Confederation, a decision was quickly reached

to replace the Articles with a new constitution. The delegates agreed on an early resolution:

“Resolved...that a national government ought to be established consisting of a Supreme, Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.”

The delegates often disagreed on proposals. However, they all agreed that the new government had to be strong enough to rule the entire nation. Lessons learned under the Articles were put into practice, and this new and improved constitution would:

1. make the Constitution the highest authority in the land;
2. provide for an effective central government;
3. protect the rights of the people by setting limits on governmental authority.

The third objective was the most difficult — creating a constitution that would achieve a balance between liberty and authority.

Slavery and the Constitution

How could a country like the United States, so interested in freedom, not outlaw slavery in 1781? Many northern states had outlawed slavery. But the delegates at the Constitutional Convention knew southern states would never accept the Constitution if it interfered with slavery. So to create the new government, the delegates did not outlaw slavery. Instead, they left the problem for another day and another war. Unfortunately, even with the other freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, slavery was not outlawed, but slavery’s days were numbered.

Who was missing from the Convention?

Who was missing from the Constitutional Convention? No women, blacks, Indians or whites of modest or poor means attended the Constitutional Convention. This was not surprising since most of the above groups could not even vote at that time.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The Constitutional Convention was held in Philadelphia in 1787.
- ___ 2. The Annapolis Convention did not aid in the process of getting a new constitution written.
- ___ 3. There were 13 delegates to the convention.
- ___ 4. George Washington was the president of the Constitutional Convention.
- ___ 5. The official purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to write the Bill of Rights.
- ___ 6. The convention at Annapolis came before the Constitutional Convention.
- ___ 7. The building where the convention met is called Independence Hall.

“I will tell you now what I do not like. (There is no) bill of rights, providing . . . what the people are entitled to against every government on earth.” – Thomas Jefferson

The authors of the Constitution trusted Congress would make good and just laws, and the court system would see that every person was treated fairly. However, many people feared the new government would be too strong and, perhaps, take away individual freedom, just as the British government had done.

Therefore, during the fight to ratify the Constitution, the Federalists were obliged to propose a *bill of rights* that would safeguard the rights of the people. The Federalists promised this bill of rights would be added to the Constitution as soon as the new Congress met.

As the delegates gathered in May 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation, a Virginia delegate, George Mason, voiced his disappointment with the new constitutional proposals because “... there is no declaration of individual rights.” Mason had earlier written the *Virginia Declaration of Rights*, and that declaration had influenced Thomas Jefferson when he wrote the first part of the Declaration of Independence. Ultimately, Mason’s views were accepted by James Madison. Madison would come to be called the “Father of the Constitution” because of his negotiating power and suggestions of compromise.

In 1789, the new Congress took action when Madison proposed 15 amendments. In 1791, 10 of them were approved. They make up what we call the *Bill of Rights*, or the first 10 amendments.

These amendments provide certain guarantees that had not been written into the Constitution. Their purpose was to protect the rights of the people against any misuse of governmental powers. These amendments protect our rights in four general areas. The First Amendment guarantees personal freedom of expression and religion. The next three protect the security and privacy of every individual. Amendments five through eight are concerned with fair and equal treatment under the law. The last two make general statements guaranteeing that the national government will not take more power than the Constitution grants.

More specifically these first 10 amendments guaranteed fundamental freedoms, including:

- *freedom of religion, speech, and the press*
- *the right to assemble and petition the government*
- *the right to keep and bear arms*
- *freedom from unreasonable search and seizure*
- *that no person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law*
- *the right to a fair and speedy trial*
- *the right to a trial by jury*
- *protection against excessive bail or unusual punishment*

These were the rights the colonists had fought for against the English king, and they did not intend to give them up.

People are guaranteed these freedoms as long as they do not take away the freedom of others. Even today these important freedoms can be threatened. Controversial subjects are under the protection of the Bill of Rights, such as religion, unpopular ideas, censorship, membership, and activity in unpopular organizations, and expressions of minority opinions. It is the job of the courts to interpret the Constitution and decide the rights of individuals.

It is human nature to believe strongly in one’s beliefs and think those holding opposing views must be wrong. Many of us find opinions expressed by others offensive and distressing. We often wish others’ opinions could be suppressed. However, we must remember, freedom to express only popular opinions is no freedom at all.

Especially in times of emergency, it is easy to believe that measures infringing upon individual rights can or should be taken “for the good of the country.” But this attitude is dangerous to our country since it strikes at the very foundation of our democratic system. More and more rights could be taken away under the justification that it is “for the good of the country.”



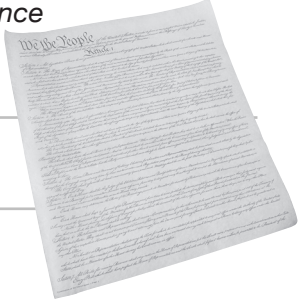
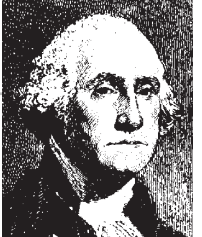
Before you decide “it doesn’t matter” if the rights of someone you do not agree with are violated, stop to consider whether you are willing to risk the loss of your rights because other people disagree with you.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The first 10 amendments were adopted a month after the Constitution was approved.
- ___ 2. The first 10 amendments make up the Bill of Rights.
- ___ 3. Jefferson supported the idea of a bill of rights.
- ___ 4. The Bill of Rights applies to all levels of government.
- ___ 5. The Bill of Rights was proposed in an attempt to defeat the Constitution.
- ___ 6. The Bill of Rights does not give a person the right to criticize a government official.
- ___ 7. The Bill of Rights protects freedom of speech, even if the speech is unpopular.
- ___ 8. The right to a trial by jury is in the Bill of Rights.
- ___ 9. George Mason wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights.
- ___ 10. There are times when the courts must interpret the Constitution affecting someone’s rights.
- ___ 11. Congress could choose one religion for the whole country.

Listed below is a sampling of the important events that led up to America's independence and the adoption of a new constitution. You will find the year and the significant event that happened during that time.

1763-1765	England decides on a program of taxation and control of the colonies. The American colonists begin organized protests against British rule. Patriotic groups such as the <i>Sons of Liberty</i> are formed. Laws such as the <i>Quartering Act</i> , <i>Stamp Act</i> , and <i>Sugar Act</i> anger the colonists, who are forced to pay unjust taxes and provide supplies to British troops.	
1770	Colonists reduce their boycott of British goods when they withdraw all of the <i>Townshend Act</i> , except the tax on tea. <i>Boston Massacre</i> occurs when an angry crowd of citizens surround a group of soldiers causing them to open fire.	
1773	With the American colonists and merchants still angry over British tax policies, an uprising called the <i>Boston Tea Party</i> occurs.	
1774	In response to the Boston Tea Party, the Parliament passes several acts to punish Massachusetts. Twelve of the 13 colonies name delegates to a congress, The First Continental Congress. On September 5th, they meet mainly to deal with Britain's actions.	
1775	When the Americans learn the British plan to seize their guns and ammunition, Paul Revere is sent to alert the countryside and gather the <i>Minutemen</i> . An unidentified shot triggers the <i>Battle at Lexington</i> . This starts the American Revolution and also leads to another famous battle, <i>Bunker Hill</i> .	
1776	On July 4th, The Second Continental Congress adopts the <i>Declaration of Independence</i> (written by Thomas Jefferson and a committee). A few days later the <i>Liberty Bell</i> is rung in Philadelphia to call the people to the first public reading of the Declaration.	
1781	The <i>Articles of Confederation</i> are adopted by the states.	
1787	On May 14th, The Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia and lasts until September 17th. Here the delegates reviewed and approved the Constitution.	
1788	Nine states ratify the Constitution, and it is put into effect (the remaining four states will ratify by 1790). America prepares to operate under this new document.	
1789	On March 4th, the new federal government is inaugurated in New York. In April, the first House of Representatives is organized. George Washington is elected the first president on April 6th. He is inaugurated on April 30th. On September 25th, the first 10 amendments (<i>Bill of Rights</i>) are adopted by Congress.	

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The Minutemen helped the British at the Battle of Lexington.
- ___ 2. The Boston Tea Party occurred in 1773.
- ___ 3. The colonists especially liked the British Quartering Act and the Sugar Act.
- ___ 4. The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress.
- ___ 5. The Bill of Rights was adopted by Congress in 1789.

PUT THE EVENTS IN ORDER. Select the correct chronological order for the following events, with the first event being the oldest.

1. **a.** Boston Massacre **b.** Declaration of Independence
c. Washington becomes president ___ ___ ___
2. **a.** Articles of Confederation **b.** Boston Tea Party
c. The Constitution ratified by nine states ___ ___ ___
3. **a.** England decides on a program of taxation and control of the colonies **b.** Constitutional Convention
c. Battle of Bunker Hill ___ ___ ___
4. **a.** Paul Revere alerts colonists **b.** Stamp Act **c.** First House of Representatives organized ___ ___ ___
5. **a.** Bill of Rights adopted **b.** First Continental Congress is held **c.** Liberty Bell is rung ___ ___ ___

The authors of the Constitution could not have imagined that, in 200 years, people would be exploring outer space or going from coast to coast in a few hours. Nor could they have imagined all the changes in daily living that would occur. Today, we claim the protection of the Constitution, written when there were only a few million people in the United States. The Constitution now protects more than 320 million Americans. Almost everything about the United States has changed, except the Constitution. It is truly an outstanding document that has withstood the test of time.

Yet, the Constitution changes in some very important ways. In upcoming units, you will see how the Constitution is officially amended. Officials, who operate the government under the rules of the Constitution, constantly interpret its meaning. The Constitution allows a great deal of freedom to do this (and is referred to as a *living* document). It's a basic guide for government and safeguards our freedom. It's flexible and brief enough to allow for adjustments. For example, the Constitution sets up strict rules for making laws to ensure they are just and democratic. But, the Constitution also gives Congress the power to make laws. This provides our Congress with the ability to make laws in areas that did not even exist when the Constitution was written. Space exploration and the internet are two examples. Can you think of others?

Quotes on the Constitution

Two centuries of growth and unrivaled prosperity have proven the foresight of the 55 men who worked through the summer of 1787 to lay the foundation of American government. In the words of Archibald Cox, former solicitor general of the United States, "The original Constitution still serves us well despite the tremendous changes in every aspect of American life because the framers had the genius to say enough but not too much.... As the plan outlined in the Constitutional Convention succeeded, as the country grew and prospered both materially and in the realization of its ideals, the Constitution gained majesty and authority far greater than that of any individual or body of men."

Quotes from the Founding Father's give insight into the attitude and mindset of the time:

"Let our government be like that of the solar system. Let the general government be like the sun and the states the planets, repelled yet attracted, and the whole moving regularly and harmoniously in several orbits."
— John Dickinson

"The happy Union of these States is a wonder; their Constitution a miracle; their example of Liberty throughout the world."
— James Madison

"Our new Constitution is now established, and has an appearance that promises permanency; but in this world nothing can be said to be certain, except death and taxes."
— Ben Franklin

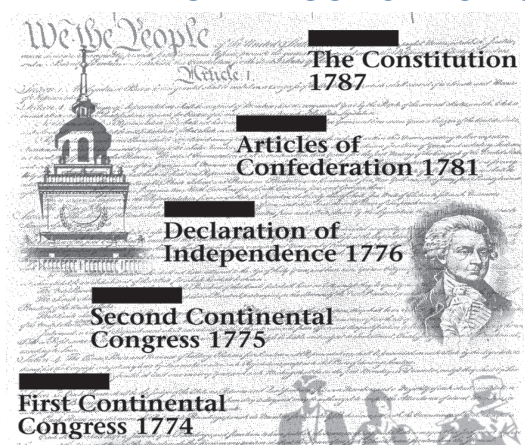
"The Constitution is the guide which I will never abandon."
— George Washington

Within the framework of the Constitution, as interpreted by the courts, we are governed by laws, treaties, and customs. Later, you will study judicial review and the amending process, helping you better understand how the Constitution is changed.

The Constitution has lasted because it:

- provides for a government by the people;
- provides for a government that can act when in danger;
- provides for a federal union where people retain certain rights and powers in their states;
- guarantees individual rights even when the individual's views are unpopular or in the minority;
- has preserved the Union;
- provides the leaders of our government an opportunity to interpret the Constitution and apply it to changing times;
- has provisions for orderly changes.

STAIRWAY TO THE CONSTITUTION



The chart above shows the documents and events leading up to the signing of the Constitution in 1787.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Changing the interpretation of the Constitution is what makes our Constitution weak.
- ___ 2. The Constitution allows laws to be made for subjects that did not exist in 1787.
- ___ 3. The Constitution can be changed only through rebellion and revolution.
- ___ 4. The Articles of Confederation were written after the Declaration of Independence.
- ___ 5. Over 500 delegates attended the Constitutional Convention and signed the Constitution.

DISCUSSION OR REPORT TOPICS

1. Should a person be allowed to pass out notices on a street corner in your town if the notices are very unpopular with the people in your town? Why?
2. Should a person be allowed to give a street-corner speech in your town if he/she desires? Why?

No.	Year Adopted	Summary
16th	1913	Establishes Congress's right to impose a federal income tax.
17th	1913	Provides for popular election of United States senators. Repeals part of Article 1, Section 3. In the past, senators were elected by state legislatures.
18th	1919	Prohibition. No alcoholic beverages to be bought or sold in the United States (to be later repealed).
19th	1920	Woman suffrage. Some states had already given women the right to vote in some elections. This amendment gives all women, who are U.S. citizens, the right to vote in all elections.
20th	1933	Changed the date the president takes office from March 4th to January 20th (four-year term). Also changed the start of Congress to January 3rd and ended old second session (end of Lame Duck Congress).
21st	1933	Repealed prohibition and voided the 18th Amendment (the only amendment to repeal another amendment).
22nd	1951	No person shall be elected to the office of president more than twice (2 terms).
23rd	1961	Gave residents of Washington, D.C., the right to vote in presidential elections.
24th	1964	Anti-poll tax amendment. Forbids taxing voters before they vote in national elections.
25th	1967	Established the process by which an ailing president may pass the duties of office to the vice president and for the filling of the vice president's office, when vacant. Any vacancy in the vice presidency is filled by an appointment made by the president, with approval by a majority of both houses of Congress.
26th	1971	18-year-olds are allowed to vote in federal and state elections.
27th	1992	Prohibits Congress from voting itself mid-term pay raises.

Hidden Meanings in the Constitution

The Constitution is filled with hidden techniques and ideas. An example is the election chart (shown in the column to the right) prescribed by the Constitution. It uses different ways to choose some officers, different lengths of a term, and different age requirements.

While the president is elected like the members of the Senate and the House, the Electoral College, not the people, actually elect the president. And while the Senate and House are both elected by the people, senators are elected by the vote of all people in the state. Representatives are elected by people from one area of the state. Federal judges are not to be elected by the people at all. These are just some examples.

How do we elect government officials?

	CONGRESS		PRESIDENT	SUPREME COURT
	HOUSE	SENATE		
How Chosen	Elected	Elected	Elected	Appt. by President
Term of Office	2 Years	6 Years	4 Years	Life or Retirement
Age Req.	Minimum 25	Minimum 30	Minimum 35	None

**As described in later units, this chart shows that the Constitution affects how elected officials are selected, the terms they serve, and the minimum age requirements.*

QUESTIONS

SHORT ANSWER

- Which part of the Constitution tells how to amend the Constitution? _____
- Where would you look to find the goals of the Constitution? _____
- The Constitution has a Preamble, _____ original articles, and _____ amendments.
- The first amendment was passed in _____, and the last was passed in _____.
- Which group of government officials are NOT elected, but rather appointed? _____

MATCH THE AMENDMENT. Write the letter of the corresponding amendment from **Section B** in the space that matches the subject matter in **Section A**.

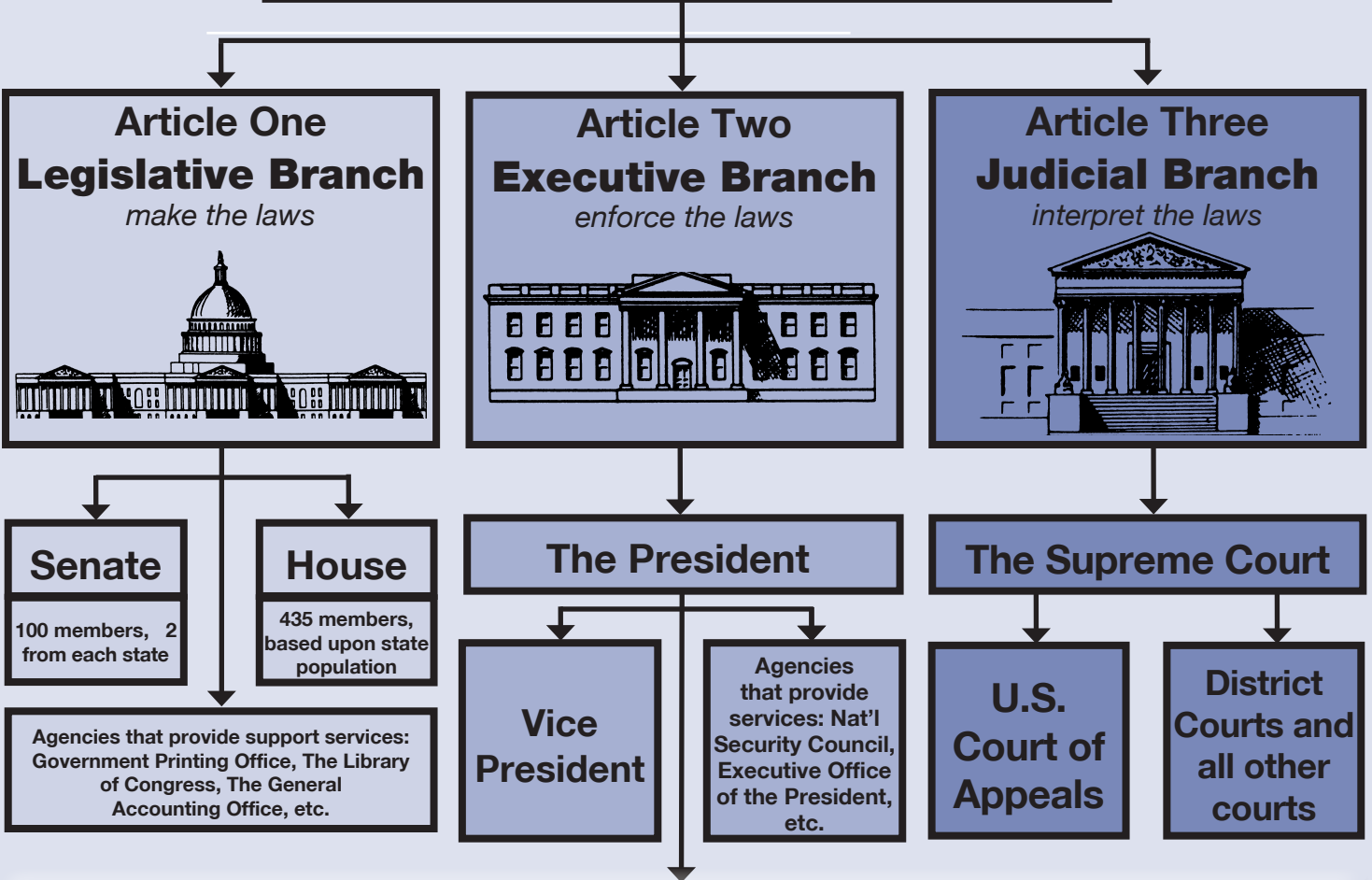
A

- ___ 1. 18-year-olds are allowed to vote.
- ___ 2. Abolished slavery.
- ___ 3. States cannot prevent a person from voting based on race.
- ___ 4. All persons born or naturalized in the United States enjoy full rights.
- ___ 5. Gave all women the right to vote.
- ___ 6. Limits the number of presidential terms.

B

- a. 13th
- b. 14th
- c. 15th
- d. 19th
- e. 22nd
- f. 26th

The Constitution SETS UP THREE BRANCHES



The Cabinet (15 departments)

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Defense

Department of Education

Department of Energy

Department of Homeland Security

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Department of Interior

Department of Justice

Department of Labor

Department of State

Department of Transportation

Department of Treasury

Department of Veterans Affairs

The Senate

The Senate of the United States is discussed in Article 1, Section 3, of the Constitution.

The Senate has 100 members: two from each of the 50 states. As you recall, there was a dispute between the small states and the large states at the Constitutional Convention. The Senate was designed to calm that debate by making all states equal. Every state, regardless of size, has two members.

Of the 100 senators, one-third are elected every two years for six-year terms. Terms are staggered this way so only one-third of the Senate goes out of office at any one time. This assures the Senate will have experienced members at all times. Each one-third of the Senate is called a *class*. All senators serve six-year terms.

<i>class</i>	<i>have served</i>	<i>years to serve</i>	<i>comments</i>
1	0	6	just elected
2	2	4	elected 2 years ago
3	4	2	elected 4 years ago
	6	0	were just up for re-election and were re-elected or replaced by class 1

Senators may be re-elected for an unlimited number of terms. This is not uncommon; many have had long careers.

Senate Salary and Qualifications

A senator receives a salary of \$174,000 and an expense allowance. A senator must be at least 30 years old, a United States citizen for at least nine years, and a resident of the state he/she represents in the Senate.

Vacancies

If a Senate vacancy occurs, the governor of the state affected makes a temporary appointment until the next election. This appointment is a very important duty for the governor.

Officers of the Senate

The Vice President of the United States is the *president of the Senate*. This is established by the Constitution. Since the vice president is the second highest official in the executive branch of government and the Senate is part of the legislative branch, this is one way in which the two branches are drawn closer.

Although the vice president is the presiding officer of the Senate, this official may not debate or vote except in the case of a tie. The Senate also elects one of its own members to be *president pro tempore*. The president pro tempore serves in the absence of the vice president.

There are also Senate *majority* and *minority leaders*. The Senate majority and minority leaders and the president pro tempore receive a salary of \$193,400.

Senate Duties

The Senate passes *bills* (a term for proposed laws) it hopes will become laws according to a plan you will read about shortly. According to this plan, the House of Representatives must also pass the bill before it is sent to the president for approval.

The Senate has the important job of approving treaties made by the president. It also approves the selection of certain federal officers by the president. The Senate is the jury in cases of *impeachment*. If a president is tried for impeachment, the chief justice of the Supreme Court presides over the trial. The Senate has sat in 15 impeachment cases. The earliest was in 1799 when U.S. Senator William Blount of Tennessee had charges dropped. The latest was in 1999 when the U.S. Senate acted as the jury in the impeachment trial of President Bill Clinton. The Senate found him not guilty.

Electing Senators

The 17th Amendment changed the way we elect senators. If you look at Article 1, Section 3, of the Constitution, you will see state legislatures originally had the power to elect senators. A look at the 17th Amendment will show that the people of the states now have that power.

House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is discussed in Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution. The House of Representatives has 435 members from the various states. This number is fixed by law. Each state is given its share of the 435 members according to population. Going back to the Constitutional Convention, this house of Congress favored the large states in their dispute with the small states, since large states receive more members.

Each state has at least one representative, and the largest state has more than 50 members. Indiana has nine representatives in the U.S. House. In 2010, the results of the census kept the U.S. House representation at nine members. Voters elect representatives from their state district. Senators are not elected by district since they represent the entire state.

All members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years for two-year terms. They are elected at the general election held in their states in November of even-numbered years. They take office on January 3rd of the odd-numbered years. Representatives may be elected an unlimited number of times.

continued

“Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the President of the United States....” — United States Constitution

Powers to make laws are given to Congress, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. A description of these powers can be found in Article 1 of the Constitution.

In both houses of Congress, no business may be transacted without a *quorum*. A quorum in each house is a majority of its members. A majority is one-half plus one.

How a Bill Becomes Law in Congress

Bills, a term for proposed laws, may start in either house of Congress (Please refer to more of the lawmaking process on Pages 21, 22 and 24). However, bills for revenue must begin in the House of Representatives (see Article 1, Section 7). After a bill is introduced, it is given a number and usually referred to a *special committee*. There are 16 Senate committees and 24 House committees, plus four special or select Senate committees.

In a committee, detailed studies are made of the bill, and hearings may be held. A committee may amend, rewrite, recommend passage, or ignore a bill. It is possible to pass some bills without committee approval, but this seldom happens. Some people feel these committees are too powerful and may keep members of Congress from considering certain laws. Committees are necessary, however, and rules controlling their behavior and power are determined by Congress.

Thousands of bills are introduced during a session of Congress. Four out of five of these bills have little

or no chance of being passed into law. Bills that seem unimportant to the committees are ignored. The bills that are taken seriously may have public hearings. After the committee finishes with a bill, it is reported to the Senate or House favorably or unfavorably. The entire Senate or House then votes on the bill.

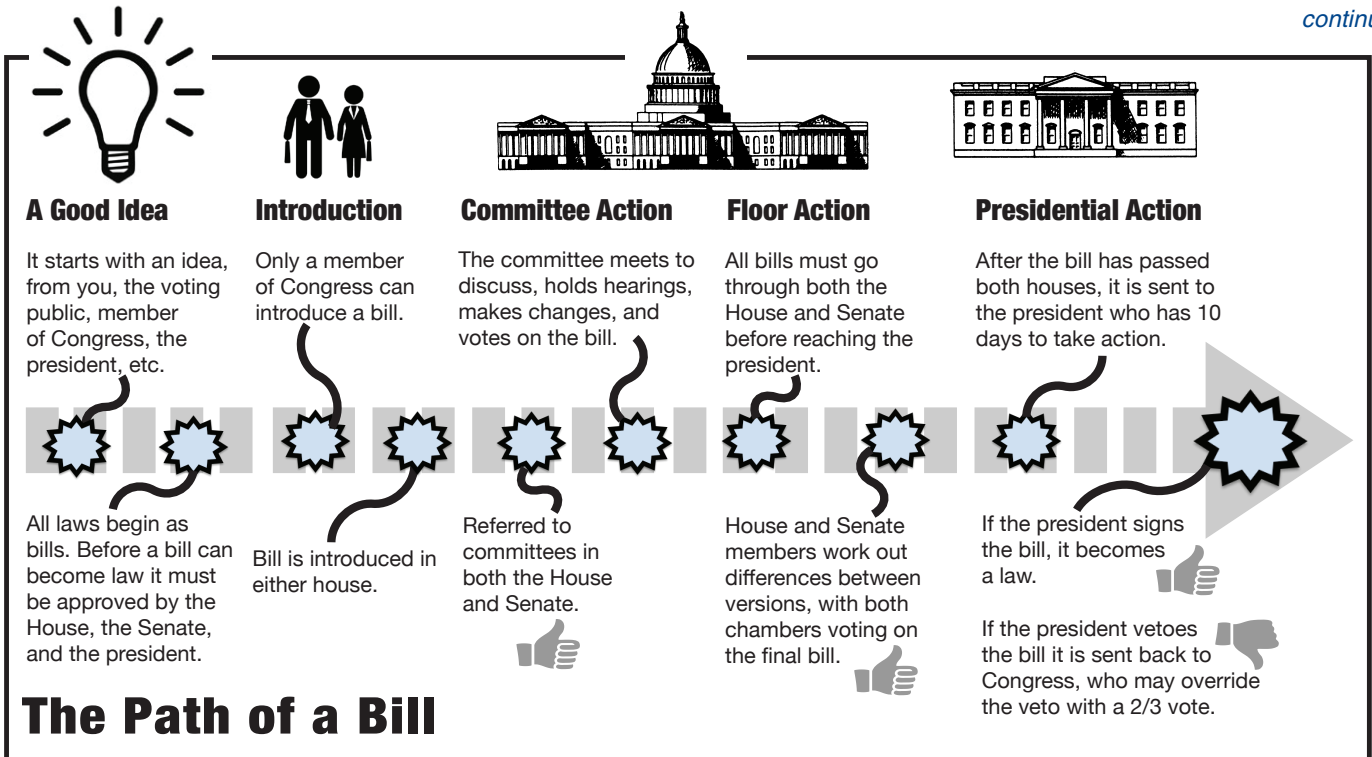
The bills that come from committees are put on a calendar and voted on according to a schedule. Changes to the bill may be made, and then the final vote is taken. The bill is sent to the other house of Congress if the vote is favorable.

In the other house of Congress, the same type of procedure is followed. If the other house passes the bill, but with changes, a joint committee from both houses is set up to work out a *compromise bill*.

After the bill has passed both houses, it is sent to the president, who may either sign or veto it. This particular duty is found in Article 1, Section 7, of the Constitution. If the president signs the bill, it becomes another law of our land. If the president does not sign the bill, but vetoes it, the two houses of Congress may try to override the president’s veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. Very few bills are passed this way.

If the president does not act at all, the bill becomes a law automatically in 10 days, providing Congress is still in session. If Congress adjourns before the 10-day period is up and the president has not acted on the bill, it is automatically vetoed. This is called a *pocket veto*.

continued



Lawmaking and the Three Branches

A bill is introduced, sent to committee, then voted on. If passed in committee and then on floor of house, it is sent to other house.



Legislative Branch
Two Houses of Congress

The president may sign the bill, and it will be a law, or veto it. If there is a veto, Congress may try to pass it over the veto by a two-thirds vote.



Executive Branch
The President

The courts see that justice is administered under the law. The Supreme Court may declare laws unconstitutional.



Judicial Branch
The Supreme Court
and Other Courts

After Congress (legislative branch) has passed a bill and the president (executive branch) has signed it into law, it is the president's duty to enforce the law. The courts (judicial branch) then interpret it and administer justice under it. The Supreme Court may rule whether or not the law is constitutional. Please refer to the chart above.

Follow an actual bill through this process on Page 24.

What are Federal Laws?

There are different types of laws. Federal laws apply to everyone in the United States. States and local laws apply to people who live or work in a particular state, county, or municipality. The U.S. Constitution divides the power to make laws between the federal and state government.

The federal government is responsible for some types of laws, such as those pertaining to national defense, currency, interstate commerce, patents, and so forth. State and local governments may not pass these kinds of laws, nor may they pass laws that conflict with federal laws. One example is the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which insures the Bill of Rights is applicable to all states. You will learn more about the differences between federal, state, and local laws in the upcoming units of this book.

Member of Congress: Typical Day

A member of Congress may have a typical day something like this:

- 7:00 a.m.** Breakfast with the family, the only time they will see each other until late that evening.
- 8:00 a.m.** Trip to the office to go over e-mail and postal mail with an assistant. The mail may be heavy if a critical issue is pending.
- 10:15 a.m.** Meet with party members considering action on a bill that will come before Congress.
- 10:30 a.m.** House Ethics Committee meeting. This committee, which is his/her most important committee assignment, may be discussing new allegations of concern to Congress. Both senators and representatives may have more than one committee assignment.
- 11:00 a.m.** A party caucus (meeting) takes place.
- noon** Lunch with other members from his/her home state. Congressional business is discussed.
- 1:30 p.m.** On the way to the House floor, he/she is stopped by the majority leader for a brief discussion of important bills.
- 1:40 p.m.** Remains on the floor for the entire afternoon House of Representatives session, voting on legislation.
- 3:30 p.m.** Short conference with other lawmakers concerning a defense bill.
- 3:45 p.m.** Lobbyist John Jones comes to the office seeking aid favorable to their organization.
- 5:00 p.m.** A reporter calls for an interview concerning the House Ethics Committee.
- 7:00 p.m.** Home for dinner. After dinner reads hometown newspapers, reads topics on social media, and works on a speech to be delivered the next day.

U.S. Congress vs. State Legislature

It is easy for students to confuse the elected officials in the state legislature with those who work for them in the U.S. Congress (Washington, D.C.). The table below further explains the differences, many of which will be covered in the federal and state sections of this book. Both Congress and your state legislature have a two-body system referred to as a *bicameral system*. The only exception is the Nebraska Legislature which is *unicameral* (one body).

Topic	U.S. Congress	State Legislature
Lawmaking Scope	Federal level - creating laws for all 50 states	State level - creating laws for only Indiana
Lawmaking Bodies	U.S. Senate & U.S. House of Representatives	Indiana Senate & Indiana House of Representatives
Number of Members	100 U.S. Senators (2 from each state) & 435 U.S. Representatives (9 from Indiana)	33 members of the state Senate and 99 members of the state House of Representatives
Meeting Place	Washington, D.C.	State Capital (Indianapolis) and in their legislative district
Examples of Scope	National defense, federal tax policies, immigration laws	Funding schools, state environmental issues, state taxing
Speed of Legislation	More formal process, taking on larger issues, longer legislative sessions	Generally quicker passage, shorter legislative sessions

The Two Chambers

The two-chamber design of the U.S. Congress is consistent with the basic principle of government used by the framers of our Constitution: that the government must be divided into units which share power. The two chambers are considered equal, although they differ from one another in many respects. The Senate has sometimes been called the *upper body* and the House the *lower body*. These are popular misnomers that started when Congress first met in New York City; the Senate chamber was on the floor above the House. As we know, both legislative bodies are equal.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Coining and printing money are the responsibilities of the Treasury Department.
- ___ 2. An ex post facto law is a law that makes an act illegal after the act has been committed.
- ___ 3. Only federal officials may have titles of nobility.
- ___ 4. Congress cannot tax goods being exported from a state, even if the goods are going to a foreign country.
- ___ 5. Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution outlines the legislative branch and the powers of Congress.
- ___ 6. Any of the three branches of government may declare war.

- ___ 7. The Senate and the House are prohibited from adjourning without the consent of the other.
- ___ 8. Congress does not govern the independent region of the District of Columbia.
- ___ 9. Although the state Legislature meets in Springfield, it makes laws for all 50 states.

IMPLIED, EXPRESSED, OR DENIED? Identify each of the following as an *implied (IM)*, *expressed (EX)*, or *denied (DN)* power of Congress in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Lay taxes.
- ___ 2. Declare war.
- ___ 3. Regulate the Internet.
- ___ 4. Provide for punishment of counterfeiters.
- ___ 5. Grant patents and copyrights.
- ___ 6. Regulate satellite communications.
- ___ 7. Grant titles of nobility.
- ___ 8. Establish post offices.
- ___ 9. Pass ex post facto laws.

DEFINE

- 1. expressed powers _____
- 2. implied powers _____
- 3. prohibits _____
- 4. bill of attainder _____
- 5. export _____
- 6. bicameral _____

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. The Senate is referred to as the _____ body, and the House is called the _____ body.
- 2. Revenue bills must begin in the _____.
- 3. The _____ has been used by Congress in writing laws about things not directly mentioned in the Constitution.
- 4. Congress' power can be roughly divided into three groups: _____

SEQUENCE OF A BILL - Put the lawmaking events in sequence from first to last as they relate to a proposed bill.



- a. president acts on the bill and approves
- b. bill is a law and is communicated to the public
- c. bill is submitted to first house for review
- d. sponsor introduces bill
- e. bill passes both houses of Congress
- f. referred to and discussed in committee

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America..."
—Article 2 of the United States Constitution

The executive branch of government is discussed in Article 2 of the Constitution.

The President

The main duty of the executive branch is to enforce or administer laws. The most prominent official in this branch is the president. The president and the vice president are the only national officers of the government elected by voters of the entire United States. The president is thought of as being the representative of all the people. Unlike senators and representatives, all of the people in the United States vote for the president.

President Donald Trump took office in January 2017, following the two-term presidency of our first African-American president, Barack Obama. Per the 22nd Amendment, President Trump will be eligible to run again in the 2020 election, as he will have served only one of the two-term maximum.



President
Donald Trump

Qualifications and Salary

The president and the vice president must be natural-born citizens, 35 years of age, and residents of the United States for at least 14 years.

The president and vice president must always be on the same party ticket. You vote for the president and the vice president at the same time, always assuring that the president and vice president are from the same political party.

The yearly salary of the president is \$400,000, plus an expense allowance. The vice president receives a salary of \$230,700, plus an expense allowance.

Before 1999, the president's salary had not been increased for more than 20 years. As a result, the pay was very low for the leader of the most powerful country in the world. Most chief executive officers of major American corporations make more than 10 times the salary of the president. Finally, in 1999, Congress raised the president's salary from \$200,000 to \$400,000. If you adjust for inflation, the president today makes less than George Washington!

Oath of Office

Per the 20th Amendment, the first-term winner of the November presidential election assumes the duties of the office on January 20th. Before taking office, an oath must be performed.

The oath of office was established in the U.S. Constitution, Article 2, and is mandatory for a new or re-elected president. With the words of this simple oath, the president takes the most important political position in the world:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of the President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The entire section of the Constitution that tells about the powers of the president contains only 320 words, but the wording is designed so that the office gets a maximum of inherent powers with necessary safeguards for the people.

The oath is typically administered by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. The ceremony takes place at the U.S. Capitol. After the oath, the president gives his or her *inaugural* speech. This tells the people the goals and direction of the nation. Over the years, this *Inauguration Day* has expanded from a simple ceremony to a day-long event, including parades, speeches, and balls.

The Vice President

The president faces critical issues daily. The day is long, and the pressures are enormous. The vice president may be assigned duties by the president and, in recent years, presidents have given considerable authority and responsibility to their vice presidents. This is one way the president can ease the presidential burdens of the office. The vice president is also the president of the Senate and provides the president with a valuable link with Congress.



Vice President
Mike Pence

Vacancy

If the Office of the President becomes vacant, the vice president becomes president. Next in order of succession is the speaker of the House, then president pro tempore of the Senate, then members of the cabinet, starting with the secretary of state.

In 1973, the Office of the Vice President became vacant when Vice President Agnew resigned in a scandal. President Nixon made the first use of the 25th Amendment when he nominated Gerald Ford, House minority leader, as the new vice president. Congress approved the nomination. For more about the 25th Amendment, see Page 14.

Before 1974, the only way the Office of the President had become vacant was through death. However, in 1974, when President Nixon was found to be involved in the Watergate cover-up, he became the first president ever to resign. Vice President Ford then became the 38th President of the United States.

oversees the activities of 230,000 workers from 22 agencies, including the Secret Service, border patrol, cybersecurity, and customs services. (2002)

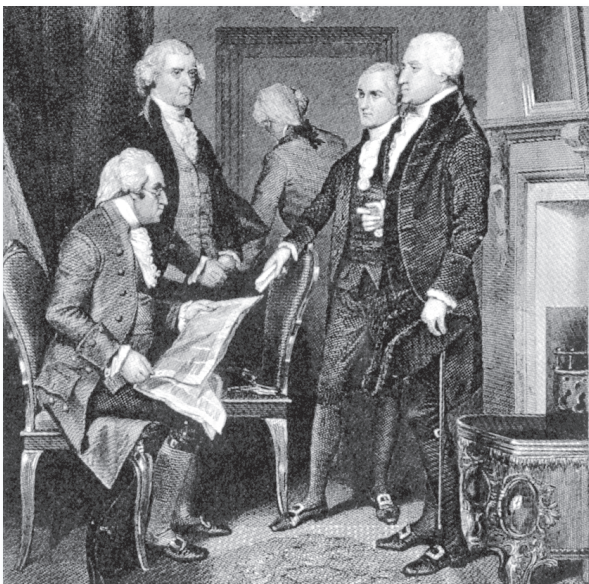
In general, the secretaries play a significant role in advising the president in each of their areas. The secretaries are specialists in their field. The various cabinet members play a vital role in shaping national policy.

Executive Office of the President

Every day, the President of the United States is faced with scores of decisions, each with important consequences for America's future. In addition to the cabinet, the president needs additional support to govern effectively. Thus, the *Executive Office of the President* (EOP) was created in 1939 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The EOP has responsibility for tasks ranging from communicating the president's message to the American people to promoting our trade interests abroad.

Executive Orders

Executive orders are controversial because they allow the president to make major decisions, even law, without the consent of Congress. The U.S. Constitution does not specifically mention executive orders, but presidents argue that the power to issue them is implied in the following statements in Article II of the Constitution: (1) "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States" and (2) "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Those who argue against or urge limits on the use of the unilateral power associated with executive orders remind us that the American system is based on the principle of checks and balances.



George Washington's first cabinet. It included a secretary of state (Thomas Jefferson), secretary of treasury (Alexander Hamilton), secretary of war (Henry Knox), and an attorney general (Edmund Randolph).

QUESTIONS

CABINET RESPONSIBILITIES. List which cabinet officer would be responsible for each of the following:

- Social Security _____
- Carrying out a war _____
- Coining money _____
- Enforcing U.S. laws in federal courts _____
- Federal Railroad Administration _____
- Foreign affairs _____
- National parks _____
- Farm program _____
- Settling a strike _____
- Commuter problems _____
- Terrorism alerts _____
- War memorials _____
- Electric power _____
- Food and Drug Administration _____
- Commerce legislation _____
- Nuclear power production _____
- Secret Service _____
- Labor standards _____
- Participation in the United Nations _____
- Overseeing education programs _____

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. There were only three cabinet members in Washington's Cabinet.
- ___ 2. Cabinet members are part of the judicial branch.
- ___ 3. There are 12 cabinet positions today.
- ___ 4. The newest cabinet position is the Treasury Department.
- ___ 5. Cabinet members receive a salary of \$109,000.
- ___ 6. After the president appoints a cabinet member, he or she must be approved by the Senate.

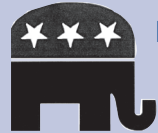
FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Which cabinet position is headed by the attorney general? _____
2. The duties of the president and vice president are discussed in which article of the Constitution? _____
3. This cabinet position oversees the activities of the border patrol. _____
4. In addition to the Cabinet, what other office supports the many presidential activities? _____

REPORT: Research one of the current cabinet members and write a report for the class. Perhaps there is a cabinet member from your state that you could report on.

Political Party Symbols

In 1874, a political cartoonist, Thomas Nast, drew the Democrats as represented by a donkey, and the Republicans as represented by an elephant. The symbols stuck, and the parties themselves often use the symbols in advertising.



Elephant = Republican

Donkey = Democrat



QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The term Electoral College comes from the Constitution itself.
- ___ 2. Although it was originally expected that a group of electors would actually elect the president and vice president, it became the practice for the electors to vote for the candidate who had the most popular votes.
- ___ 3. Popular vote means the vote of the people.
- ___ 4. There have been no elections in which the candidate with the most popular votes has not become president.

- ___ 5. The writers of the Constitution felt that the voters should directly elect the president and vice president.
- ___ 6. It would be easy to eliminate the Electoral College, only requiring the president's approval.

FILL IN THE BLANKS


- 1. How many electoral votes are there? _____
- 2. How many electoral votes for your state? _____
- 3. What is the minimum number of electoral votes for a state? _____
- 4. Which state has the most electoral votes? _____
- 5. Name a president who was elected without winning the popular vote. _____
- 6. What political party does a donkey represent? _____

SHORT ANSWER

Should the Electoral College be abolished? Give an argument for or against this system. _____

LEARNING AID

EXECUTIVE BRANCH FACT SHEET

Main Officers	The <i>President</i> and <i>Vice President</i> of the United States		
Salaries	The <i>President</i> : \$400,000 plus an expense allowance The <i>Vice President</i> : \$230,700 plus an expense allowance The <i>Cabinet</i> : \$199,700		
Qualifications	The <i>President</i> and <i>Vice President</i> : 35 years old, a natural-born citizen, resident of the United States for 14 years		
Terms of Office	Four years, may be re-elected once		
Duties	Main duty of the executive branch is to enforce or administer laws. The <i>President</i> : controls foreign affairs and domestic powers, appoints many officials, grants pardons and reprieves, is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, prepares budget of the nation, is legislative leader of the political party in power. The <i>Vice President</i> : presides over the Senate of the United States, takes on duties assigned by the president, succeeds the Office of the President.		
Advisors	The <i>Cabinet</i> : 15 department officials appointed by the president to aid in running our country. Department of: (along with key responsibility)		
	<i>State</i> : foreign affairs	<i>Health & Human Services</i> : health issues in U.S.	
	<i>Justice</i> : chief legal department	<i>Housing & Urban Development</i> : urban problems	
	<i>Defense</i> : defense of our country	<i>Transportation</i> : all domestic transportation	
	<i>Interior</i> : nation's natural resources	<i>Energy</i> : policies on energy, including conservation	
	<i>Agriculture</i> : farmers assistance, food inspection	<i>Education</i> : federal education matters	
	<i>Labor</i> : wage earners' assistance	<i>Veterans' Affairs</i> : matters that deal with veterans	
	<i>Commerce</i> : deals with business problems	<i>Homeland Security</i> : national security and war on terrorism	
	<i>Treasury</i> : nation's finances & coining of money		
Article Number	Article 2 of the U.S. Constitution		

2016 Presidential Election Results

On November 8, 2016, Republican Donald Trump was elected as the 45th President of the U.S. Trump defeated Democrat Hillary Clinton in a combative, highly emotional campaign. Trump teamed up with his vice-presidential selection of Mike Pence, the governor of Indiana. Clinton teamed up with Tim Kaine, a U.S. senator from Virginia, and was trying to become the first U.S. woman president.

Mr. Trump is a real estate developer and reality television star with little government experience. The Republican presidential nominee secured the necessary 270 electoral votes needed to win the White House. In doing so, Trump completed one of the biggest upsets in modern political history. His support ran through rural America and the battleground states of Florida, North Carolina, Iowa, and Ohio. Also, Trump won both Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, typically Democratic states.

As we have learned, a president can only serve two terms. Mr. Trump will be eligible to run again in 2020, as he would of have served only one term. President Trump assumed the Oval Office on January 20, 2017.

The Road to the White House

Americans pick their presidents and vice presidents from the candidates presented by the Democratic and Republican parties. The Constitution does not mention

political parties, although they have been in existence since the earliest days of the country.

In presidential election years, the two parties plan separate political *conventions* (meetings) with delegates from every state. This takes place the summer before the November presidential election. There is much ballyhoo, a variety of speeches, and visiting dignitaries, leading to the official selection of their candidate for president and vice president.

The responsibility of voters has increased with the growth of our country and government. Even if you are not of voting age, now is the time to get familiar with the process and the importance of voting. Students are the future of this country, and your vote determines the fate of policies and tactics of leaders.

QUESTIONS

- Name the winner of the 2016 Presidential Election.

- Which political party won the 2016 election? _____
- Which political party lost the 2016 election? _____
- What is the name of the meeting at which the political parties choose their candidate? _____
- Which president was elected four times? _____

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

President Donald Trump is the 45th President of the United States. He is only the 44th person ever to serve as president; President Grover Cleveland served two nonconsecutive terms, and thus is recognized as both the 22nd and the 24th president. Today, the president is limited to two four-year terms, but until the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1951, a president could serve an unlimited number of terms. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president four times, serving from 1932 until his death in 1945; he is the only president ever to have served more than two terms.

President	Term	Party	President	Term	Party
1. George Washington	1789-1797	None	23. Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893	Republican
2. John Adams	1797-1801	Federalist	24. Grover Cleveland	1893-1897	Democrat
3. Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	Dem.-Rep.	25. William McKinley	1897-1901	Republican
4. James Madison	1809-1817	Dem.-Rep.	26. Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909	Republican
5. James Monroe	1817-1825	Dem.-Rep.	27. William H. Taft	1909-1913	Republican
6. John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	Dem.-Rep.	28. Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921	Democrat
7. Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Democrat	29. Warren G. Harding	1921-1923	Republican
8. Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Democrat	30. Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929	Republican
9. William H. Harrison	1841	Whig	31. Herbert Hoover	1929-1933	Republican
10. John Tyler	1841-1845	Whig	32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945	Democrat
11. James K. Polk	1845-1849	Democrat	33. Harry S. Truman	1945-1953	Democrat
12. Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Whig	34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1961	Republican
13. Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Whig	35. John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	Democrat
14. Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Democrat	36. Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969	Democrat
15. James Buchanan	1857-1861	Democrat	37. Richard M. Nixon	1969-1974	Republican
16. Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Republican	38. Gerald R. Ford	1974-1977	Republican
17. Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	Democrat	39. Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	Democrat
18. Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877	Republican	40. Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	Republican
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881	Republican	41. George Bush	1989-1993	Republican
20. James A. Garfield	1881	Republican	42. William Clinton	1993-2001	Democrat
21. Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885	Republican	43. George W. Bush	2001-2009	Republican
22. Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	Democrat	44. Barack Obama	2009-2017	Democrat
			45. Donald Trump	2017-	Republican

Want To Do What Few Can?

Your author estimates that not more than one person in 10,000 can recite the Presidents of the United States. Do you want to be in the upper 1/100th of 1 percent of Americans? Memorize this list and hope you are on the quiz program that asks: "For a million dollars, name the Presidents of the United States!"

"Laws are a dead letter without courts to expound their true meaning and operation." – Alexander Hamilton

Judicial review is the name given to the process by which the courts interpret the meaning of the Constitution and the laws passed under it. It is clear that the Constitution is the supreme law of our land and takes precedence over any law passed or any action taken by any state or federal official.

But the Constitution is not a detailed legal code, and it is not always easy to see how the Constitution can be applied to particular cases. As conditions change, new interpretations may be placed on the Constitution; actions may be taken in areas that are not directly covered by the Constitution.

Someone, then, must have the authority to say exactly what the Constitution means and to decide if the government is acting within constitutional limits. Most historians agree that the members at the Constitutional Convention meant the courts to have the power of judicial review, even though they did not write it out in detail. Apparently, they thought that the idea had been conveyed adequately through the wording of Article 3, the judicial article, and Article 6, the "supreme law of the land" clause.

There was some discussion of this question after the Constitutional Convention, but nothing was settled until 1803 when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*. The court ruled that one section of a 1789 law was contrary to the Constitution and, therefore, was not a valid law.


This case established the precedent for judicial review, an important addition to the system of checks and balances to prevent any one branch of the federal government from becoming too powerful. Judicial review in the United States has been a model for other countries.

The Supreme Court's right to interpret the Constitution has been challenged at times but has always been upheld. In a sense, all of our courts contribute to the interpretation of the Constitution through the rulings they hand down on various cases involving the Constitution. The Supreme Court has used its power of judicial review to overturn more than a hundred acts of Congress and more than a thousand state laws. In addition, the Supreme Court can, and often does, overturn the rulings of lower courts. It is the final authority on the meaning of the Constitution.

QUESTIONS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. This name is given to the process by which courts interpret the meaning of the Constitution and the laws passed under it. _____
2. What article in the Constitution discusses the judicial branch? _____
3. What important case came before the Supreme Court in 1803? _____
4. What court is the final authority on the meaning of the Constitution? _____
5. What is the salary of the Chief Justice? _____

LEARNING AID		JUDICIAL BRANCH FACT SHEET	
Main Courts	The <i>Supreme Court</i> , <i>Court of Appeals</i> , and <i>District Courts</i> .		
Number of Courts	<i>Supreme Court</i> : 1 <i>Court of Appeals</i> : 13 <i>District Courts</i> : 94		
Number of Judges	<i>Supreme Court</i> : 9 <i>Court of Appeals</i> : 3 to 9 <i>District Courts</i> : 1 to 24		
Supreme Court Salaries	\$223,500 for Supreme Court chief justice \$213,900 for Supreme Court associate justices		
Terms of Office	For life; may be removed only by impeachment.		
Duties	Main duty of the judicial branch is to interpret laws and administer justice. <i>Supreme Court</i> : Decide if laws are constitutional <i>Court of Appeals</i> : Hear appeals from lower courts <i>District Courts</i> : Ordinary trial courts, federal cases begin here Other courts handle special cases, examples include U.S. Claims Court and U.S. Tax Court.		
Meeting Place	<i>Supreme Court</i> : Washington, D.C. <i>Court of Appeals</i> : various circuits <i>District Courts</i> : various districts		
Article Number in Constitution	Article 3 of the U.S. Constitution		

The authors of the Constitution wanted to be sure that no person or group would seize power and control the American government. To insure that this would not happen, our United States government, under the Constitution, was divided into three parts: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Each of these three branches has a check on the powers of the others. These checks provide a system of balance in our government, and that is why we call the system *checks and balances*.

You may also hear this system referred to as a *separation of powers*. Although not directly mentioned in the Constitution, the first three articles mark the responsibilities of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. It gives some power to each branch of government instead of giving all the power to one branch.

These are the most important checks and balances:

1. **Executive branch** has the power to check the legislative branch by vetoing laws that Congress wants to pass.
2. **Legislative branch** may check the executive branch by passing laws over the veto by a two-thirds vote in each house.
3. **Judicial branch** may check both the legislative and executive by declaring laws unconstitutional.

Obviously, this is not the whole system, but it is the main idea. Other checks and balances include:

Executive over the judicial branch: The president appoints all federal judges and may grant pardons or reprieves for those convicted in court.

Legislative over the executive branch: The legislative branch must approve appointments that the president makes; the Senate must approve treaties that the president makes, and the legislative branch may investigate the executive branch.

Legislative over the judicial branch: The legislative branch must approve the president's choice of judges to the judicial branch and may propose constitutional amendments to overturn judicial decisions.

Legislative over the executive and judicial branch: The legislative branch has impeachment powers over all federal officers.

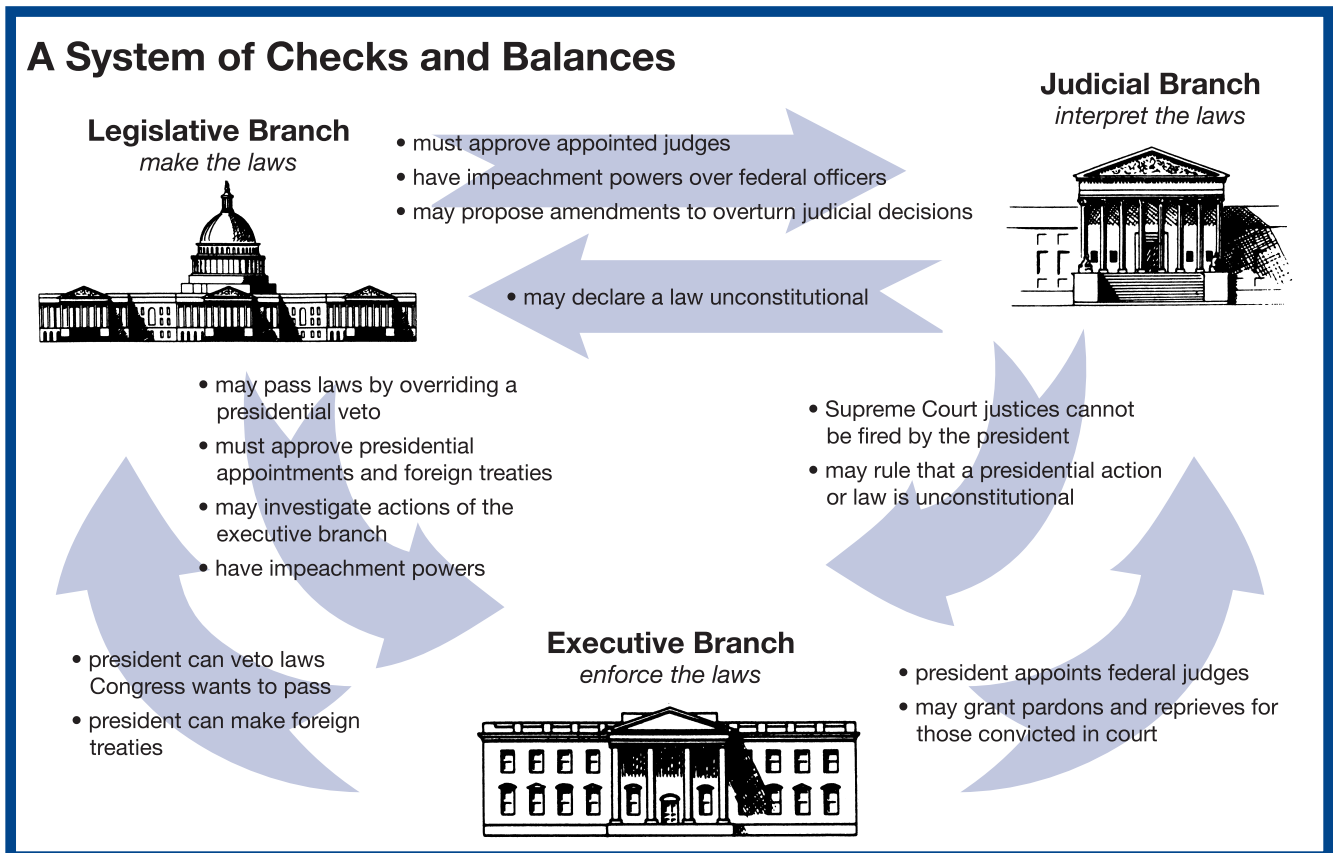
Judicial over the executive branch: Supreme Court justices cannot be fired by the president.

There are other checks and balances in the American government besides those between branches of government. They include:

Checks in Congress

The Senate and House can check each other by rejecting bills passed by the other. The House has the added check of sole power to start revenue bills.

continued



When the U.S. Constitution was written, the authors knew the American economy would be affected by the Constitution. As you saw on the previous page, Congress has powers of taxation, spending, and borrowing. Congress has even more economic powers, such as **printing money, regulating commerce, regulating foreign trade, and regulating banking.**

There are some economic terms every student of the Constitution should know:

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP). You will find this term mentioned frequently in our newspapers. It is measured in dollars. It is the total value of all goods and services produced in our country in one year. Goods are all the items we make (cars, furniture, clothing, televisions, etc.). Services are considered the value of using the labor and knowledge of people (like services of your dentist, local police, auto repair shop, etc.). Today the gross domestic product of the United States is more than \$19 trillion.

2. National Debt. The *national debt* is the total amount of money the federal government owes. Currently, the national debt of the United States is approaching \$20 trillion dollars. This debt accumulates each year the federal government spends more than it receives. If you look at the chart on the previous page, you will see that the federal government forecasts to receive \$3.4 trillion in revenue and spend \$3.9 trillion. This means it would spend \$500 billion more than it received in revenues. The result would be the national debt increasing by this \$500 billion shortfall.

3. The Deficit. As stated above, the federal government often spends more than it takes in (especially in recent years). The amount of that annual (yearly) debt is called the *deficit*. A *surplus* is the opposite of a deficit and means that the government receives more money than it spends for a particular year. In the fiscal years 1998 through 2001, the federal government recorded a surplus. Since then, we have been in a deficit situation.

You and the Debt

If you had a part-time job and earned \$2,415 a year and spent \$2,770, you would be in debt. Your deficit would be \$355. To pay off this debt you would have to borrow \$355. This example relates directly to that of the federal government, with the exception being that they are dealing in billions of dollars. If you were to divide the national debt by the population of the United States, you would see that each person accounts for more than \$61,000 of this debt.

Government Spending

Why does a government spend more money than it actually has? Well, there are many demands for government spending in a democracy. We have many needs in this country: national defense, public health, the war on drugs, quality education, etc. These are just a few of the items a government needs to provide, and these services are very expensive. Raising taxes higher

and higher to pay for these needs is not very popular with Congress and may actually harm the economy. In a democratic country like ours, the government must try to meet all these popular demands. Sometimes the government cannot cut these “necessary” expenditures, and our debt increases. One of the problems that results from a large federal debt is the high cost of borrowing the money to cover the debt. When the government borrows large amounts of money, it must pay interest on that money. If you look at the chart on the previous page, you will see that the interest on the debt accounts for \$240 billion of the national budget. This is the fourth largest expenditure of the federal government.

Economic Overview of the U.S.

The U.S. economy is currently emerging from a period of considerable turmoil. A mix of factors, including poor mortgage-lending practices, excessive risk-taking in the financial sector, high consumer debt and lax government regulation, led to a major recession that began in 2007. The housing market and several major banks collapsed in 2008, and the U.S. economy proceeded to contract until the third quarter of 2009 in what was the deepest and longest downturn since the *Great Depression*.

The economy has been recovering steadily since 2009. Despite facing challenges at the domestic level along with a rapidly transforming global landscape, the U.S. economy is still the largest and most important in the world. The U.S. economy represents about 20 percent of total global output and is still greater than that of China. The U.S. labor market has recovered significantly, and employment has returned to pre-crisis levels. However the economy still faces significant challenges in the areas of wage stagnation, medical costs, deteriorating infrastructure, and government budget deficits.

QUESTIONS

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Write the following large number:
a billion _____ a trillion _____
- What do the initials GDP stand for and what does it mean? _____
- Give the current dollar figure for:
GDP _____
federal deficit _____
national debt _____
- When the government borrows money, it must pay this. _____
- Each person accounts for how much of the national debt? _____
- What is a surplus? _____
- What is a recession? _____
- What increases when the federal government has a deficit? _____

The following test will help you prepare for your final Constitution test. It has questions similar to ones you will find on your final. It is suggested you write your answers on a piece of paper so you can take the test multiple times. You will find the correct answers at the bottom of Page 51.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

1. _____ The president may serve how many terms? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2. _____ What is NOT a rule of the flag code?
A. worn flags should be thrown in trash C. nothing should be attached to the flag
B. should be in the front of a parade D. exact likeness should not be used in ads
3. _____ How many amendments have been added to the Constitution? A. 10 B. 21 C. 27 D. 41
4. _____ How many years is the president's term of office? A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 9
5. _____ What is the age requirement to become president? A. 18 B. 21 C. 35 D. 45
6. _____ After a bill has gone through both houses of Congress successfully, it is sent to:
A. the President C. the Speaker of the House
B. the States D. the Supreme Court
7. _____ Which amendment explains that the president may serve only two terms?
A. 17th B. 19th C. 22nd D. 27th
8. _____ How many U.S. senators come from each state? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
9. _____ Each state receives at least ____ representative(s) in the U.S. House of Representatives.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
10. _____ Who may veto a bill proposed by Congress?
A. the President of the United States C. the Vice President
B. the Secretary of State D. all Cabinet members
11. _____ The president of the Senate is:
A. the President of the United States C. the Secretary of State
B. the Speaker of the House D. the Vice President
12. _____ Which of these rights is not an unalienable right from the Declaration of Independence?
A. liberty B. education C. pursuit of happiness D. life
13. _____ The Declaration of Independence was written largely by:
A. Hamilton B. Washington C. Jefferson D. Adams
14. _____ The national budget is presented annually to Congress by the:
A. the Vice President C. the Secretary of State
B. the Governors D. the President
15. _____ There are how many branches of government? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
16. _____ The president takes the oath of office on:
A. January 4th B. January 20th C. November 7th D. September 5th
17. _____ In our First Amendment, which is NOT a "freedom"?
A. freedom of the press C. freedom of speech
B. freedom of employment D. freedom of religion
18. _____ The vote of what group really decides who will be president?
A. Electoral College C. United Nations
B. popular vote by the people D. House of Representatives
19. _____ What is described in Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution giving Congress broad powers to write laws about new situations?
A. war power B. insight clause C. elastic clause D. inventional clause
20. _____ Which body has the power to borrow money?
A. Congress C. Executive Branch
B. Supreme Court D. State Legislatures

continued



State History

Indiana's history is rich and distinguished. The name Indiana simply means "lands of Indians." In its early history, many Native Americans lived in this region.

There were at least 12 different Native American tribes in Indiana when the first Europeans arrived in the late 1600s. These groups included the Miami, Piankashaw, Wea, Shawnee, and Mahican. As the white settlers moved westward, many of the Native Americans were forced out of the region now known as Indiana. By 1838 few Native Americans remained in the state.

In 1679, Frenchman Robert Cavalier La Salle became the first European to cross the region. La Salle and others were searching for a water route to the Pacific Ocean, along with expanding the fur-trading industry.

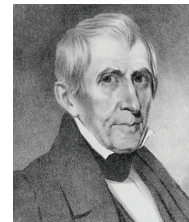
Later in the 1600s, more Frenchmen followed, exploring, mapping, and building missions, forts, and trading posts. *Vincennes* became the first permanent settlement in Indiana about 1732 and later became the first territorial capital.

The rivalry between Great Britain and France in North America led to a series of wars. One of the last battles, *The French Indian War (1754-1763)* ended with the British gaining control of all land east of the Mississippi River, including Indiana. The new American residents in the 13 colonies were most interested in the westward movement and this land.

British troops did not enter the Indiana region until 1777 when fighting during the *Revolutionary War (1775-1783)* erupted here. George Rogers Clark of Virginia led American soldiers into Indiana to fight Britain and claim Indiana as American land. Their victory of 1770 at Fort Sackville in Vincennes, led to American control of the Northwest. After the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, the United States gained control of all land east of the Mississippi River. A plan had to be devised to settle state claims to the new land and the *Northwest Ordinance of 1787* was passed. This federal law provided that this Northwest Territory would be the land divided into not less than three, nor more than five, states. In addition, a governor and council were appointed to

pass laws. One of the most important provisions of this ordinance was the establishment of townships, providing land for public schools. This promoted free public education in the new territory.

In 1800, Congress created the *Indiana Territory* out of the western part of the Northwest Territory. This large territory had only about 5,500 settlers and included what is now Indiana, as well as Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and parts of Minnesota. William Henry Harrison became the first governor of the Indiana Territory and then later the ninth president.



William Henry
Harrison

The size of the Indiana Territory was reduced over time with Michigan and Illinois splitting off. In November of 1816, the first General Assembly of 29 representatives, ten senators, and the lieutenant governor met in the capital building in Corydon. On December 11, 1816, Indiana was admitted to the Union as the 19th state. People from other parts of the United States and Europe saw Indiana as a place where new opportunities exist.

In its first 50 years, Indiana saw farming replace fur-trading as the chief occupation of the region. The economy improved in the 1850s, as railroad expansion linked Indiana to East Coast markets. Manufacturing involved farm machinery, tools, and pork processing that were created to support the growing American economy. Because of its soil and climate, along with its central location, Indiana continues to be a base for agricultural and manufacturing industries.

The state capital moved from Corydon to Indianapolis in 1825 and remains today. The central location was important for managing and growing the state. As Native Americans moved west, there were vast amounts of land open for settlement. The young state's settler population rose sharply from 147,000 in 1820 to more than a million in the 1850s.

In April 1861, the southern states, angry over President Abraham Lincoln's administration and views, created the Confederate forces that went to war against Union forces. This was the beginning of the *American Civil War (1861-1865)*. Indiana mainly supported the Union war effort and contributed nearly 200,000 troops. The postwar era in Indiana included substantial growth as mining and natural gas exploration aided the economy.

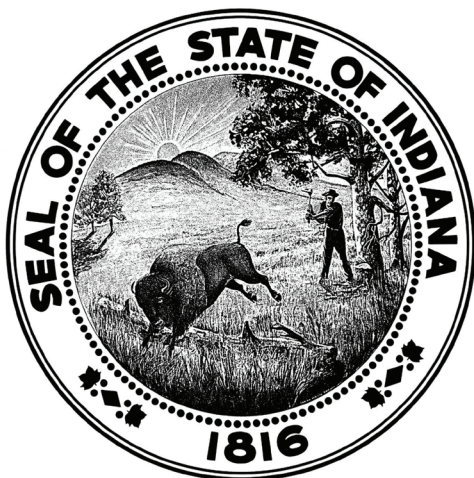
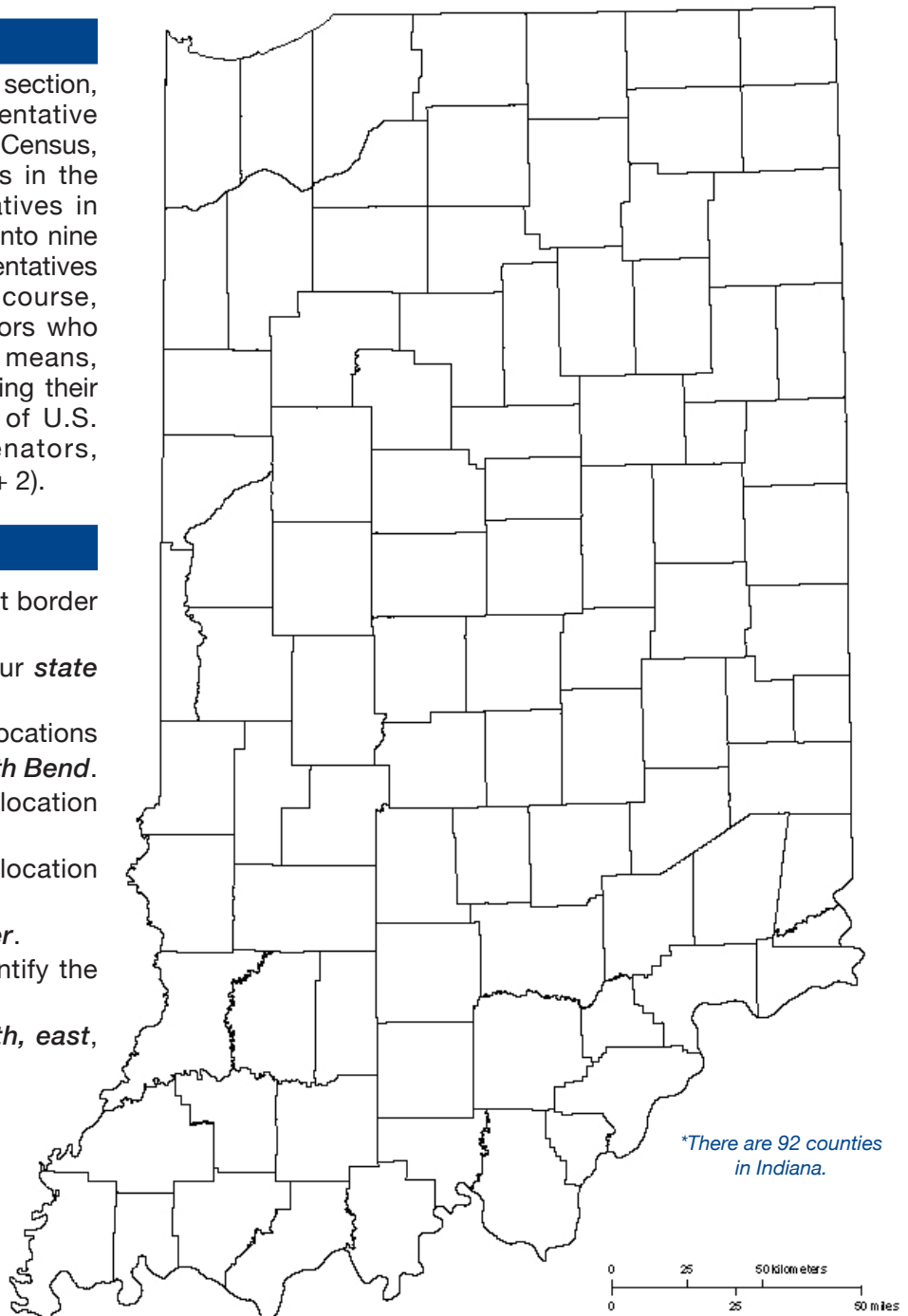
With the building of large oil refineries and steel mills, Indiana began creating more jobs. One of the first gasoline-powered cars was developed by Elwood Haynes of Kokomo in 1894. This created an influx of manufacturing plants that rivaled Detroit. In 1909, The Indianapolis Motor Speedway opened as a testing and racing facility.

Population and Government

As you have learned from the federal section, each state gets at least one representative and two senators. Based on the 2010 Census, Indiana receives nine representatives in the United States House of Representatives in Washington, DC. The state is divided into nine districts, each with one of the representatives (called *congressional districts*). Of course, Indiana has two United States senators who serve the state “at large.” At large means, they serve the total state without having their own district. Based on the number of U.S. Representatives and the U.S. Senators, Indiana receives 11 electoral votes (9 + 2).

Indiana Map Exercise

1. On the map, identify the *states* that border Indiana.
2. On the map, identify and label your *state capital*.
3. On the map, identify and show the locations of *Fort Wayne*, *Evansville*, and *South Bend*.
4. On the map, identify and show the location of your *hometown* with a star.
5. On the map, identify the general location of *Lake Michigan*.
6. On the map, identify the *Ohio River*.
7. Shade your county lightly and identify the *county seat*.
8. Identify the directions, *north*, *south*, *east*, and *west*.



State Seal Exercise

Here is a reproduction of the official *Great Seal of Indiana*. It was approved as the official state seal design by the 1963 General Assembly. Research the “Great Seal” and answer the following questions:

1. Do you think the sun is rising or setting, and what would that represent? _____
2. What type of tree is the leaf from, shown on the outer edge?

3. What is the name of the mountains in the background?

4. Why was a buffalo included on the seal? _____

The purpose of the legislative branch is to make the laws. Indiana's legislative branch is called the *General Assembly* or legislature, and consists of the Senate and House of Representatives. By sharing the same name as the federal Senate and House of Representatives, the state officers have similar duties and responsibilities. However, you must remember that the state legislature is responsible for lawmaking on a state-wide basis in Indiana, while the United States Congress in Washington, D.C. is responsible for national issues and laws.

General Assembly

The General Assembly is a part-time legislature with its members only in session for a few months each year. The legislature has a wide range of responsibilities. Here is a summary:

- makes (or enacts) Indiana laws
- levies taxes and determines where funds are spent to support the affairs of state government
- proposes amendments to the state constitution
- sets rules for the operation of Indiana's local governments
- has the power to impeach any state officer for crime or negligence
- oversees many activities of the executive branch

Legislative Sessions

Each Indiana General Assembly exists for two years and has one session annually. During odd-numbered years, state law requires lawmakers to adjourn by April 29th, and during even-numbered years, the legislature must conclude business by March 14th. Each chamber determines the number of working days during the session. The governor has the power to call a *special session* at any time. Unfinished business may be carried over into the second year, but may not be carried over into a new legislature.

Each new legislature receives a new number. The legislature that began its term in 2017 was Indiana's 120th General Assembly, the legislature that will begin its term in 2019 will be the 121st General Assembly, and so on.

Salary and Qualifications

Members of the General Assembly are elected by the people and may be re-elected. Each senator and representative must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of Indiana for at least two years, and a resident of his or her district for one year. A senator must be at least 25 years of age and a representative at least 21 years of age when elected. All members of the legislature receive an annual salary of \$25,436, plus \$161 for each day in session.

A *quorum* in each house is set at a majority of its members. Each house determines its own rules of proceedings. No member can be expelled except by a two-thirds vote. Both houses may punish individuals for contempt or disorderly behavior.

Districts

In Indiana, all members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. A district is determined by population rather than land area per the Indiana Constitution. Every ten years, the federal government conducts a *census* to determine population changes. After these population changes are published, the districts are changed to correspond with census results. Changing a district's shape and size is known as *reapportionment*.

State Senate

There are 50 senate districts in the state of Indiana. Members are elected to four-year terms, with 25 of the 50 elected every two years. The state senate consists of one member from each district. Each member represents approximately 120,000 residents. The presiding officer of the state senate is the *lieutenant governor*, who may vote only to break a tie. Other officers include a *majority leader* and a *minority leader*, selected by the members themselves. In addition to regular lawmaking powers, the Senate has certain special duties. One of these is to serve as the jury in cases of impeachment; another is to vote on appointments made by the governor.

State House of Representatives

There are 100 house of representative districts in the state. The state house consists of one member from each district. Each district represents approximately 60,000 state citizens. All 100 members are elected to two-year terms in November of even-numbered years. The presiding officer of the state house is known as the *speaker of the house*, and is elected by the members themselves from the party holding the majority of seats. In the speaker's absence, the *speaker pro tempore* presides. The house members also select majority and minority floor leaders. Besides its duties of lawmaking, the house has the sole power to start impeachment proceedings. A majority of the members must vote in favor of starting proceedings against an official.

QUESTIONS

WHICH BODY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

The following duties are the responsibility of the Senate or House and, in some cases, may be the responsibility of both or neither. Answer **Senate**, **House**, **neither**, or **both**.

1. Elected by the people. _____
2. Have 100 members. _____
3. Have 44 members. _____
4. Are parts of the General Assembly. _____
5. Must be 21 years of age. _____
6. Have speaker as chief officer. _____
7. Have governor as chief officer. _____
8. Term is two years. _____
9. Term is four years. _____
10. Start impeachment proceedings. _____

The Governor

The executive branch of Indiana enforces and administers the laws. The governor is assisted by the lieutenant governor, who becomes governor if the governor cannot continue to serve. The governor is the most important officer in the executive branch.

The governor, as well as the lieutenant governor, must be at least 30 years old, a resident of the state for the five years preceding the election, a qualified voter of the state, and a U.S. citizen. Unlike the president, a governor does not need to be a natural-born citizen. The governor receives a salary of \$111,688 and can be re-elected. The lieutenant governor receives a salary of \$90,490. The governor's term of office is four years. The order of succession to the governor's office is; lieutenant governor; then the president pro tempore of the state senate. This succession noted in the state constitution was administered when Governor Frank O'Bannon died in office on September 13, 2003. Lieutenant Governor Joe Kernan was then sworn in as the new chief of the state.

The governor, besides enforcing and administering the law, also has the important duty of vetoing or approving bills passed by the General Assembly.

The governor of the State of Indiana has many other important duties. Among these are:

1. The governor appoints many members of the state government. Many of these appointments require the approval of the state senate. The governor may also remove any of these officials he or she feels are incompetent.
2. With the approval of the General Assembly, the governor may reorganize any executive agencies in the state that are responsible to the governor.
3. The governor may grant pardons, commutations, and reprieves as he or she thinks proper.
4. The governor, at the beginning of each session and the close of the governor's term of office, shall report to the General Assembly on the condition of the state.
5. The governor is commander-in-chief of the state militia, except in cases of national emergency when they are called into federal service. (They are then under the control of the President of the United States.)
6. The governor may call special sessions of the General Assembly.
7. Each year the governor must submit a state budget to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Republican Eric Holcomb won the November 2016 General Election to become Indiana's 51st governor. Holcomb defeated the Democratic challenger John Gregg. Holcomb's running mate Suzanne Crouch serves as lieutenant governor.



Veto

The governor has two types of vetoes:

1. The *regular veto* in which the whole bill is rejected, much like the veto of the president.
2. The *item or reduction veto*. This is for appropriation bills only, where the governor simply changes the appropriation. The houses can pass this appropriation by simply accepting the appropriation change.

The governor may also exercise a so-called *pocket veto* by failing to sign a bill passed in the last two days of a legislative session.

The governor's office is similar in some ways to the office of the President of the United States. However, there are some differences. Some of the most important differences are the lack of foreign affairs and national defense in the responsibilities of the governor. We might also assume that the governor has a somewhat less demanding job.

Indiana has had many famous and talented men serve as governor. Thomas Riley Marshall was governor of the state from 1909 to 1913 and was an advocate of labor and social legislation. He went on to become vice president to Woodrow Wilson in 1913. The lives of these men make an interesting and worthwhile study. Indiana has yet to elect a woman governor.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the qualifications for governor? _____

2. What is the order of succession to the office of governor? _____

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The General Assembly cannot be called into special session.
- ___ 2. The governor may remove any officer he has appointed.
- ___ 3. The governor has the job of enforcing the law.
- ___ 4. The governor is the commander-in-chief of the state militia.
- ___ 5. The governor's salary is \$111,688.
- ___ 6. The governor is in charge of foreign affairs.
- ___ 7. The governor cannot grant pardons.
- ___ 8. The governor's term of office is four years.
- ___ 9. The governor may veto a bill.
- ___ 10. The governor must be 40 years old or older.

DEFINE

1. reprieves _____
2. commutations _____
3. pardons _____
4. succession _____

Local Courts

Indiana communities are served by 48 city courts and 27 town courts. This group of courts' jurisdiction is very limited. Many are limited to handling misdemeanors, ordinance violations, and civil cases involving disputes less than \$500. The more serious cases are heard in circuit or superior courts. Judges in city and town courts are elected to four-year terms by their local voters. Some counties require that these judges be attorneys.

Probate Courts

Saint Joseph County has the only remaining probate court in Indiana. This court has one judge, with jurisdiction over wills, estates, juveniles, guardians, and adoptions. The county voters select the probate judge at a general election for a six-year term.

Juries

The Indiana Constitution guarantees the right of trial by jury. A jury of six (unless the parties agree to a lesser number) is called for on any civil action that requests a jury. A unanimous verdict must be reached unless a lesser state majority is agreed upon before the trial. In criminal cases, misdemeanors also have a jury of six, requiring a unanimous vote from all six. Murder or felony cases punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, have a jury of 12, all which must agree on the verdict. Jurors are chosen from a list of registered voters and may be rejected after being questioned by the attorneys and the judge in the case.

QUESTIONS

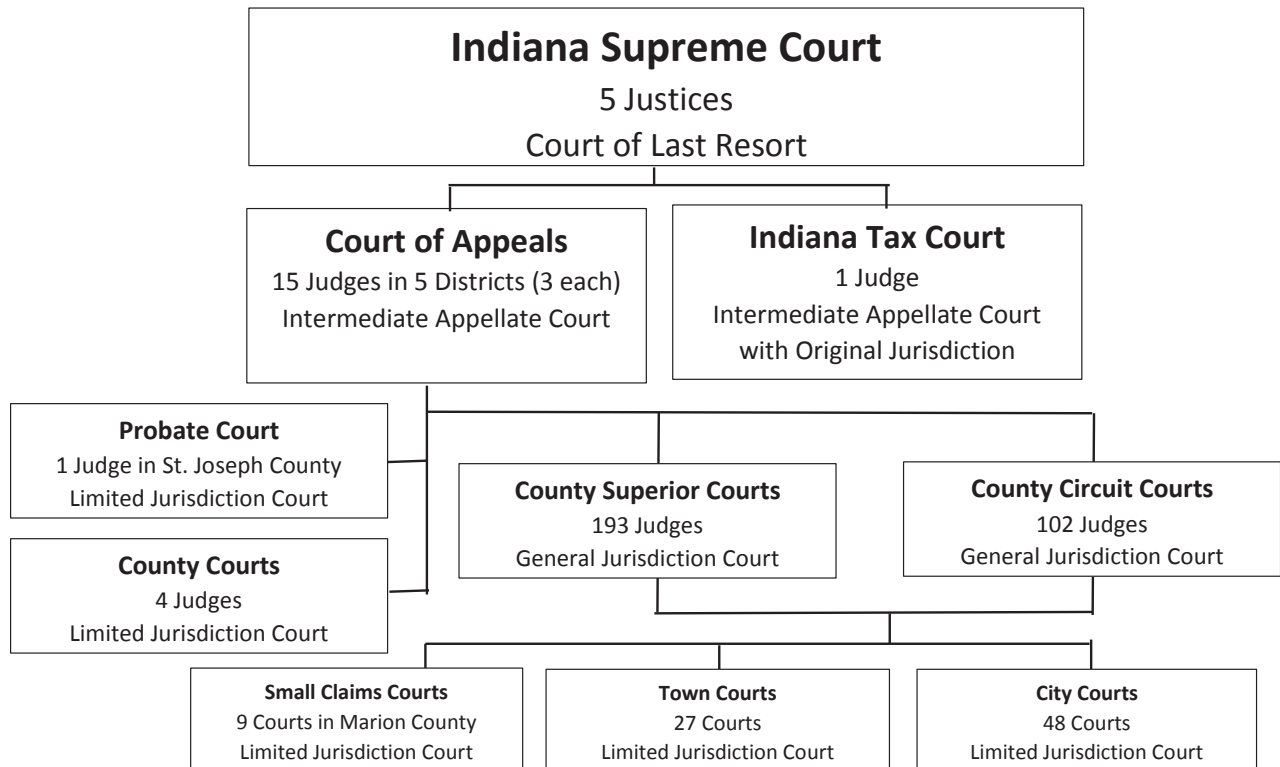
MULTIPLE CHOICE - Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- Which of the following is NOT a state court?
 - Court of Appeals
 - Supreme Court
 - Circuit Court
 - all are state courts
- The state is divided into how many judicial circuits?
 - 1
 - 32
 - 90
 - 99
- Who initially appoints the Supreme Court justices?
 - the people
 - the General Assembly
 - the governor
 - the president
- Which courts deal mainly with misdemeanors and ordinance violations?
 - Court of Appeals
 - Local
 - Probate
 - Supreme
- Which one if the chief trial court?
 - Tax
 - Circuit
 - Probate
 - Supreme
- A jury of ____ is required for murder or felony cases that are punishable by imprisonment.
 - 6
 - 9
 - 12
 - 15

DEFINE

- jurisdiction _____
- appeal _____
- nonpartisan _____

Organizational Chart of the Indiana Judicial System



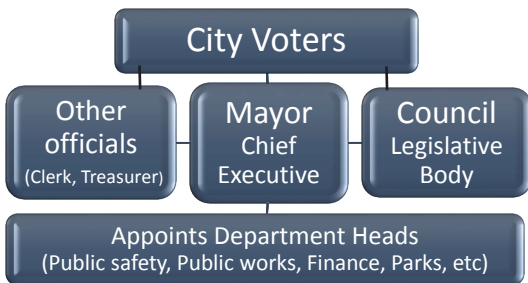
A *municipality* (city, village or town) is created upon the request of, or with the consent of, the residents so that they may provide for themselves the services that they need or desire. Some of these services are fire and police protection, cultural and recreational facilities, water and sewer systems, street construction, traffic regulations, building and zoning regulation, and general health and welfare of the community.

Indiana has many different sizes and types of municipalities. Included in the state’s system of local government are 117 cities and 456 incorporated towns. Also, there are a few communities that have never been incorporated into a town, which means that are governed by the Board of Commissioners of the county in which they are located. The largest municipality in the state is the city of Indianapolis, with more than 800,000 residents. The smallest municipalities may have as few as 200 people.

Mayor-and-Council Form

The oldest type of city government in the United States is the mayor-and-council form. This form of government was used by the American Colonies and was patterned after England’s municipal government.

In the mayor and council form of government, the size of the *city council* ranges from six to 20 depending on the population of the city. Cities are divided into wards, with one, two, or three aldermen (usually two). This council is the legislative body for the town and passes local laws. The mayor presides over council meetings, and he may vote in cases of a tie. He or she may veto measures from the council, but that board can override his veto by a two-thirds vote.



The mayor is the chief executive officer of the city and he or she enforces all laws and appoints some city officers, with council approval. A city clerk and city treasurer are also elected. Almost all terms of office under this form are for four years. All incorporated cities in the state use this form of municipal government.

Other Forms of City Government

Although not used in Indiana, there are other forms of government used by states across the country. The *commission form* of government provides an elected mayor and four commissioners to serve four-year

terms. There is no division into wards or districts. The duties of city government are divided among these officers. There are no other elected officers.

This *council-manager* form is also referred to as the *city-manager* form. The basic idea is that a professionally trained manager, often an outsider, is hired by the elected city council to manage all city affairs. A mayor, elected by the people or selected by the councils, presides at council meetings but seldom has greater power than council members. Most councils have from five to nine members and are the chief governing body of the city, making laws and passing ordinances. The manager’s duties include enforcing these laws, appointing department heads, and managing city services.

City Officials

Besides the mayor and council, there are a number of other officials found in city government. Some of these officials include the treasurer, city collector, city assessor, city clerk, city attorney, sanitary commissioner, and city marshal. These officials all perform services vital to the operation of city government. Visit your city officials to learn more about their duties and responsibilities.

Home Rule

Home rule grants cities, municipalities, and/or counties the ability to pass laws to govern themselves as they see fit (so long as they obey the state and federal constitutions). Home rule powers in Indiana derive mostly from The Home Rule Act of 1980. However local governments in Indiana are prohibited from engaging in a wide variety of activities unless the state legislature affirmatively votes to allow them, such as the powers to impose taxes, licenses, or fees; to conduct elections; and to invest money.

QUESTIONS

- TRUE OR FALSE?** Write a *T* or *F* in the space provided.
- ___ 1. The mayor-council form of municipal government is the most common in Indiana.
 - ___ 2. Over 100 Indiana cities have the commission form of government.
 - ___ 3. A municipality is created by its residents.
 - ___ 4. Mayors are appointed by the governor to a three-year term.
 - ___ 5. The mayor is the chief legislative official of the city.
 - ___ 6. Indianapolis is the largest city in the state.
 - ___ 7. The city council is the legislative body of city government.

SHORT ANSWER

What is home rule? _____

MATCHING. The brief description in **Column A** should be matched with the correct response from **Column B**.

Column A

- ___ 25. Must be 25 years old or older
- ___ 26. Are appointed by the governor
- ___ 27. Declare laws unconstitutional
- ___ 28. Have lawmaking responsibilities
- ___ 29. They are elected by the people
- ___ 30. Have 100 members and 100 districts
- ___ 31. Have 50 members and 50 districts
- ___ 32. Are parts of the General Assembly
- ___ 33. Has speaker for chief officer
- ___ 34. Has governor as chief officer
- ___ 35. Their term is two years
- ___ 36. Their term is four years
- ___ 37. Begin impeachment proceedings
- ___ 38. Receives no salary
- ___ 39. Has women members
- ___ 40. They meet in Indianapolis

Column B

- A. Indiana House of Representatives
- B. Indiana Senate
- C. Neither
- D. Both

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a **T** or **F** in the space provided.

- ___ 41. Both the Indiana Constitution and the United States Constitution have bills of rights.
- ___ 42. The Indiana governor is commander-in-chief of the state militia.
- ___ 43. Indiana became a state in 1818 and was the 21st state.
- ___ 44. Foreign affairs is one of the duties of state government.
- ___ 45. Our governor must be 40 years old or older.
- ___ 46. The voting age in Indiana is 18 years of age.
- ___ 47. There are 92 counties in Indiana.
- ___ 48. The 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution recognizes the power of states.
- ___ 49. The biggest item in state spending is for highways.
- ___ 50. Most of the Indiana court cases would take place in the circuit courts.

This is the end of your Indiana unit self-test. Please take the following steps:

1. Correct your test by using the answers below.
2. Any mistakes you have should have made should be reviewed, corrected, and studied.
3. You should take the test over, paying special attention to any previous incorrect answers.

Your number of correct answers: _____

Your number of incorrect answers: _____

Total = 50

Answers: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. Governor 9. Lieutenant Governor 10. Ohio 11. Supreme Court 12. referendums 13. answer will vary 14. 2020 (then 2024) 15. seven 16. two 17. the Governor 18. Secretary of State 19. Attorney General 20. elected by voters 21. Primary Election 22. Indianapolis 23. three 24. majority 25. B 26. C 27. C 28. D 29. D 30. A 31. B 32. D 33. A 34. C 35. A 36. B 37. A 38. C 39. D 40. D 41. T 42. T 43. F 44. F 45. F 46. T 47. T 48. T 49. F 50. T