



FEDERAL SECTION

Unit 1	The American Revolution	4
Unit 2	Declaration of Independence	5
Unit 3	The Articles of Confederation	6
Unit 4	The Constitutional Convention	7
Unit 5	The Bill of Rights	10

LEARNING AID:

Timeline of Constitutional Events	11
-----------------------------------	----

Unit 6	The Strengths of the Constitution	12
Unit 7	The Preamble and a Look Ahead	13
Unit 8	Summary of the U.S. Constitution	14

LEARNING AID:

Three Branches of Government Chart	16
------------------------------------	----

Unit 9	Legislative Branch	17
Unit 10	Lawmaking Process	21

LEARNING AID:

Legislative Branch Fact Sheet	24
-------------------------------	----

Unit 11	Other Duties of Congress	25
---------	--------------------------	----

LEARNING AID:

Division of Power	27
-------------------	----

Unit 12	Congress and the States	28
Unit 13	Executive Branch	29
Unit 14	The President's Cabinet	31

Unit 15	The Electoral College	33
---------	-----------------------	----

LEARNING AID:

Executive Branch Fact Sheet	34
-----------------------------	----

Unit 16	Presidents and Elections	35
Unit 17	Judicial Branch	37
Unit 18	Judicial Review	39

LEARNING AID:

Judicial Branch Fact Sheet	38
----------------------------	----

Unit 19	Checks and Balances	41
Unit 20	Changing the Constitution and Other Information	43

Unit 21	The American Flag	44
---------	-------------------	----

Unit 22	The Federal Budget and the Constitution	45
---------	--	----

Unit 23	The American Economy and the U.S. Constitution	46
---------	---	----

LEARNING AID:

U.S. Constitution Outline	47
---------------------------	----

LEARNING AID:

Review Questions: Federal Section	49
-----------------------------------	----

LEARNING AID:

Federal Section Self-Test	51
---------------------------	----

INDIANA SECTION

Unit 24	Indiana Constitution and Government	54
Unit 25	Indiana and the Northwest Ordinance	56

LEARNING AID:

Indiana Geography and Seal Exercise	57
-------------------------------------	----

Unit 26	Overview of the Indiana Constitution	58
---------	---	----

LEARNING AID:

State Government Fact Sheet	61
-----------------------------	----

Unit 27	State Legislative Branch	62
Unit 28	State Lawmaking Process	64

LEARNING AID:

How A Bill Becomes Law in Indiana	66
-----------------------------------	----

Unit 29	State Executive Branch	67
Unit 30	State Judicial Branch	69

Unit 31	Voting and Elections	72
Unit 32	Local Government	74
Unit 33	Financing State and Local Government	76

LEARNING AID:

Indiana Section Outline	77
-------------------------	----

LEARNING AID:

Review Questions - Indiana Section	79
------------------------------------	----

LEARNING AID:

Indiana Section Self-Test	80
---------------------------	----

REFERENCE:

Constitution Vocabulary	82
-------------------------	----

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

1763 - 1765
Protests Against
British Rule



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 *Sons of Liberty* are formed. Laws such as the *Quartering Act*, *Stamp Act*, and *Sugar Act* anger the colonists, who are forced to pay unjust taxes and provide supplies to British troops.

1770 - 1773
Uprisings in
Boston



Colonists reduce their boycott of British goods when they withdraw all of the *Townshend Act*, except the tax on tea. *Boston Massacre* (March 5, 1770) occurs when an angry crowd of citizens surrounds a group of soldiers, causing them to open fire. With the American colonists and merchants still angry over British tax policies, an uprising called the *Boston Tea Party* occurs (December 16, 1773).

1774
First Continental
Congress



In response to the Boston Tea Party, the Parliament passes several acts to punish Massachusetts. Twelve of the 13 colonies name delegates to *The First Continental Congress*. On September 5th, they convene at *Carpenters Hall* in Philadelphia to deal with Britain's actions.

1775
The American
Revolution



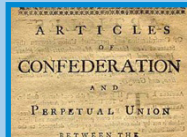
When the Americans learn the British plan to seize their guns and ammunition, *Paul Revere* is sent to alert the countryside and gather the *Minutemen*. An unidentified shot triggers the Battle at Lexington. This starts the *American Revolution* and also leads to another famous battle, *Bunker Hill*. In May, the *Second Continental Congress* meets in Philadelphia.

1776
The
Declaration
of Independence



On July 4th, The Second Continental Congress adopts the *Declaration of Independence* (written by *Thomas Jefferson* and committee). The Declaration was debated by 56 courageous men and signed at *Independence Hall*. A few days later, church bells are rung across Philadelphia to call people to the first public reading of the Declaration.

1777 - 1781
The Articles of
Confederation



After considerable debate and alteration, the *Articles of Confederation* were adopted by the Continental Congress on November 15, 1777. However, the document was not fully ratified by the states until March 1, 1781. This document served as the United States' first constitution. In October of 1781, British forces surrender at Yorktown.

1787 - 1788
The Constitution
is Ratified



On May 14th, 1787, *The Constitutional Convention* met in Philadelphia. Here the delegates reviewed and approved the *Constitution*. In 1788, nine states ratified 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
Our New
Government



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 (*Bill of Rights*) are adopted by Congress.

QUESTIONS

PUT THE EVENTS IN ORDER. For each question group, write the numbers **1, 2, or 3**, to indicate which event happened first, second, and third.

Group 1. Boston Massacre _____, Adopted Declaration of Independence _____, Washington becomes president _____

Group 2. Articles of Confederation _____, Boston Tea Party _____, Constitution ratified by nine states _____

Group 3. England sets taxation policy for colonies _____, Constitutional Convention _____, Battle of Bunker Hill _____

Group 4. Paul Revere alerts colonists _____, Stamp Act is law _____, First House of Representatives organized _____

Group 5. Bill of Rights adopted _____, First Continental Congress _____, Declaration is read to the public _____

Group 6. Second Continental Congress meets _____, Sons of Liberty forms _____, American Revolution ends _____

The Constitution consists of the Preamble, seven original articles, and 27 amendments. This summary will aid you in gaining an overview of the Constitution or indexing to find the particular portion of the Constitution that you wish to study. You will find a copy of the entire Constitution on the internet or in the library. Free copies of the federal Constitution and your state constitution are available from the secretary of state in your state capital.

The Seven Articles

The main body of the Constitution is the seven *Articles*. The Articles establish the branches of the federal government and explains how they work. The Articles are the guide to how the federal government interacts with the citizens, states, and people of the country.

Article 1 — Legislative Branch - Outlines the legislative branch, lawmaking requirements for Congress, the elastic clause, and forbidden powers. It is the longest article in the Constitution.

Article 2 — Executive Branch - Explains the presidential and vice presidential duties, terms of office, succession, impeachment, the oath of office, and specific executive powers.

Article 3 — Judicial Branch - Addresses the judicial powers of the United States, the Supreme Court and other courts, and specifics about judges. It also defines treason.

Article 4 — States and the Union - Discuss how the states fit in with the federal government's plan. It sets requirements for new states and conditions of the federal government with respect to states.

Article 5 — Amendments - This article outlines how to amend the Constitution.

Article 6 — United States Constitution Supreme - Makes it clear that the federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

Article 7 — Ratifying Procedure - Explains how the Constitution was ratified.

The 27 Amendments

The first 10 amendments were adopted in 1791 and are known as the *Bill of Rights*. A summary of each additional amendment is preceded by the year it was adopted.

No.	Year	Amendment Summary / Highlights
1st	1791 - Bill of Rights - First 10 Amendments	Freedom of expression, religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.
2nd		Protects the rights of individual citizens to keep and bear arms. Establishes a militia that is necessary for a free state.
3rd		Prohibits soldiers from temporarily residing (<i>quartering</i>) in private homes during peacetime without getting the permission and consent of the owner.

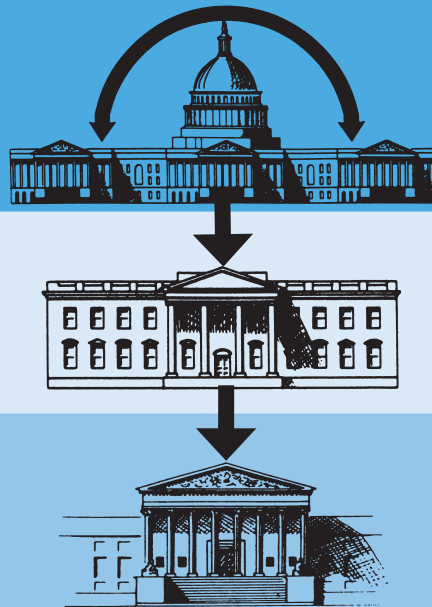
No.	Year	Amendment Summary / Highlights
4th	1791 - First 10 Amendments	Protects people's right to privacy, prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures by the government.
5th		No person tried without the grand jury indictment or punished twice for the same offense. Prohibits being a witness against yourself and guarantees "due process of law."
6th		Rights of accused in criminal cases, including legal representation and a fair and speedy trial.
7th		Guarantees a trial by jury.
8th		Insures that punishments for crimes are not excessive, cruel, or unusual.
9th		People retain rights not listed in the United States Constitution.
10th		Power not given to the federal government is given to the people or states (very important for state government).
11th	1795	Individual cannot sue a state in federal courts.
12th	1804	Repeals part of Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution. Electoral College must cast separate ballots for president and vice president. In 1800, there was difficulty when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received the same amount of votes in the Electoral College, even though the electors meant Burr's votes to be for the position of vice president. The election had to go to the House of Representatives, where Jefferson won, thanks to the support of Alexander Hamilton. This helps explain why Hamilton and Burr later dueled, and Hamilton was killed.
13th	1865	Abolished slavery and involuntary servitude.
14th	1868	All persons born or naturalized in the United States enjoy full rights. This was done to protect the rights of freed slaves and minorities after the Civil War, but it applies equally to all Americans. This amendment also made specific rules concerning the southern states after the Civil War.
15th	1870	Protects the rights of Americans to vote in elections. States cannot prevent a person from voting because of race, creed, or color. The right to vote is known as <i>suffrage</i> .

Lawmaking and the Three Branches

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

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

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



Legislative Branch

Two Houses of Congress

Executive Branch

The President

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.

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 ensures the Bill of Rights applies 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

Regardless of whether they are in Washington, D.C., or their congressional districts, members of Congress spend most of their time working. Members work long hours, up to 70 hours a week when Congress is in session. Members endure unequalled public scrutiny and sacrifice family time to fulfill work responsibilities.

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 substantial 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 discuss 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.** Conduct a short conference call 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.

MATCHING - Three Branches of Government

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

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 21. Has two houses | a. Executive Branch |
| _____ 22. Is the court system of our country | b. Legislative Branch |
| _____ 23. Makes the laws | c. Judicial Branch |
| _____ 24. Enforces the laws | |
| _____ 25. Described in Article 1 of the Constitution | |
| _____ 26. Described in Article 3 of the Constitution | |

MATCHING - The United States Congress

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 27. Has a six-year term | a. Senate |
| _____ 28. Meet in the Capitol Building | b. House of Representatives |
| _____ 29. Elected every two years | c. Both the Senate and House |
| _____ 30. Has the vice president as presiding officer | d. Neither the Senate nor the House |
| _____ 31. Has 435 members | |
| _____ 32. Approves or rejects treaties | |
| _____ 33. Passes bills they hope will become laws | |
| _____ 34. Has 100 members | |

MATCHING - Cabinet Responsibilities

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| _____ 35. Chief legal officer | a. Secretary of State |
| _____ 36. Manages Social Security | b. Secretary of Defense |
| _____ 37. Carries out a war plan | c. Secretary of Health & Human Services |
| _____ 38. Settles a strike | d. Attorney General |
| _____ 39. Foreign affairs | e. Secretary of Labor |
| _____ 40. Secret Service | f. Secretary of Homeland Security |

TRUE OR FALSE

Write a T or F in the space provided.

- _____ 41. The Virginia Plan proposed two houses of Congress based on population.
- _____ 42. The simple definition of democracy is government by the people, directly or through representation.
- _____ 43. Senators are elected by the vote of the people in their state.
- _____ 44. One-third of the Senate is elected every two years.
- _____ 45. The largest U.S. state is Texas (in terms of population) receiving the most electoral votes.
- _____ 46. The Constitution allows for laws to be made on subjects that did not even exist in 1787.
- _____ 47. The original 13 colonies included Kentucky.
- _____ 48. Your state legislature has the same lawmaking scope as the U.S. Congress.
- _____ 49. Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death."
- _____ 50. Habeas corpus gives a prisoner the right to a fair trial.
- _____ 51. Ben Franklin was president of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.
- _____ 52. The building in which the Constitutional Convention met is called Independence Hall.
- _____ 53. The Declaration of Independence was the nation's first Constitution.

continued

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 vast 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



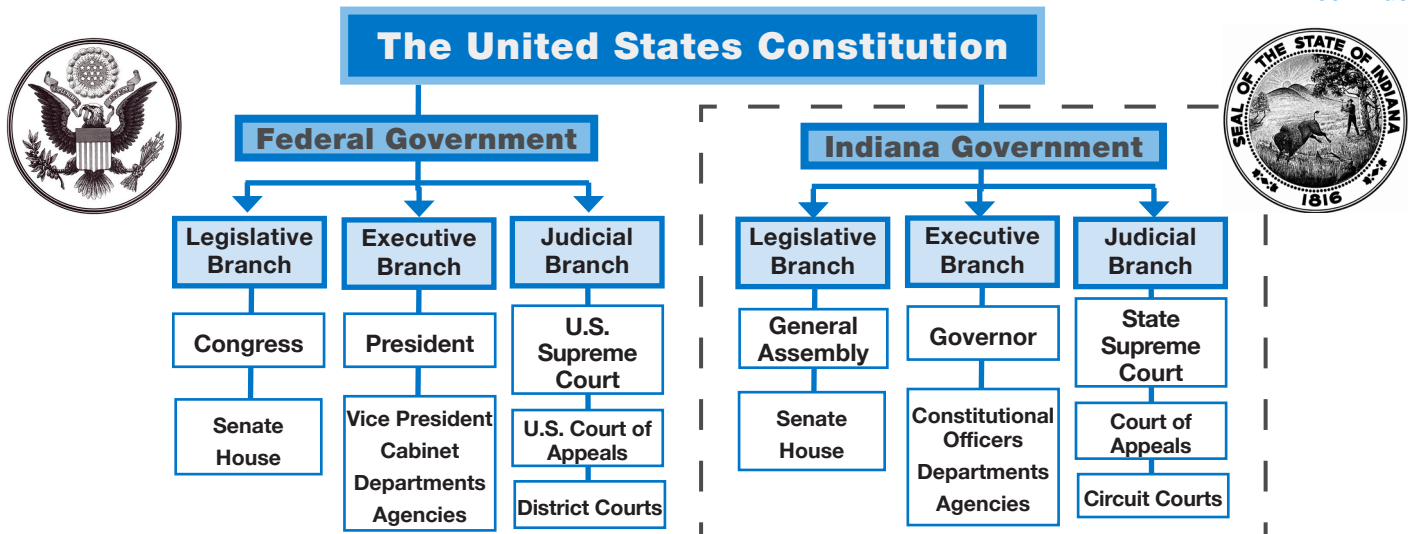
William Henry
Harrison

later the ninth president. 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 capitol 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.

continued



The U.S. Constitution splits governing powers between the federal government and the states. This unit will cover the state government portion of the chart above. It will also include the study of local government bodies.

other state constitutions. These men were mainly from the states around Indiana, so it is expected that its constitution would reflect their beliefs about the proper role of government.

Separation of Powers in Indiana

The system of checks and balances reinforces the separation of powers concept. Not only is power divided, but one branch checks the other branches. For example, the courts have the power to declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional. The governor can veto bills from the legislature. The legislature must approve the government's budget and many of the governor's appointments. These are all examples of the constitution's attempts and ultimately of the people to avoid concentrating too much power in one place. The people always retain the right to control government by amending the constitution and rewriting state constitutions.

QUESTIONS

WHICH ARTICLE? In which article of the state constitution would you find information on the following? (Give section number when possible.)

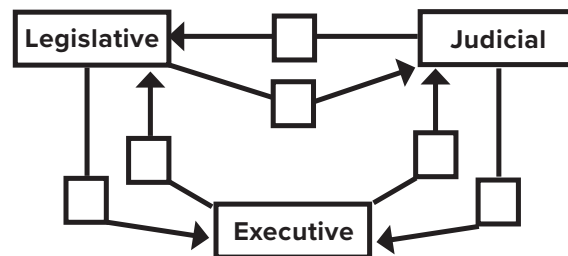
1. State elections _____
2. The governor _____
3. Jury trial _____
4. Religious freedom _____
5. Mental health institutions _____
6. The judicial system _____
7. Revising the state constitution _____
8. Voter qualifications _____
9. Separation of powers _____
10. Public school system _____

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

- ____ 1. Voters must approve changes in the state constitution.
- ____ 2. The Indiana Constitution has equal powers to the U.S. Constitution.

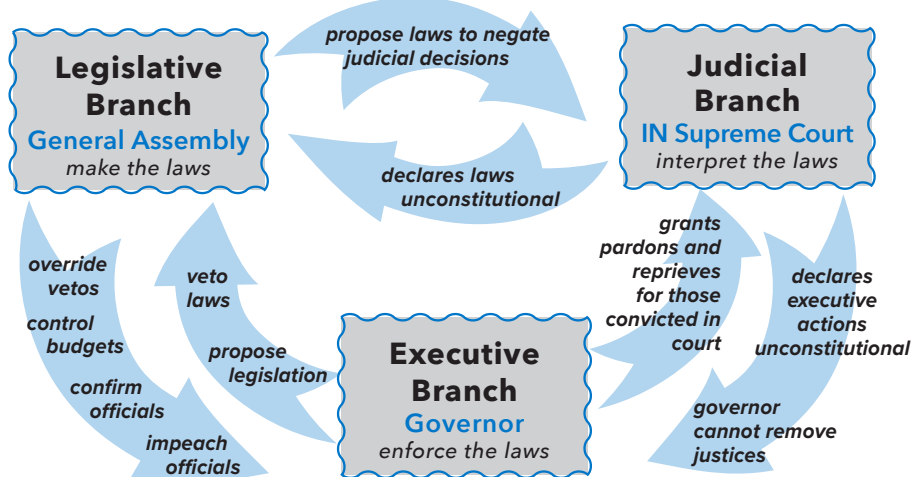
- ____ 3. An amendment to the state constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature.
- ____ 4. The Indiana Constitution helps establish federal laws and treaties.
- ____ 5. State constitutions are always shorter in length and contain fewer details than the U.S. Constitution.
- ____ 6. Freedom of speech is not listed in the Indiana Constitution, only in the U.S. Constitution.
- ____ 7. Right to bear arms is not listed in the Indiana Constitution, only in the U.S. Constitution.
- ____ 8. There are more amendments in the U.S. Constitution than in the Indiana Constitution.
- ____ 9. The 26th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution establishes the voting age in Article 2 of the Indiana Constitution.
- ____ 10. There are 12 executive branch officers listed in the Indiana Constitution.
- ____ 11. The three branches of government are used to keep powers balanced and in check.
- ____ 12. The state seal is shown on Indiana state flag.

FILL IN THE BOXES (CHECKS & BALANCES)



- a. governor can grant pardons to those convicted
- b. proposes laws to avoid judicial decision rulings
- c. may pass laws by overriding a governor's veto
- d. may declare laws from the General Assembly unconstitutional
- e. may veto laws passed by the General Assembly
- f. may declare executive orders unconstitutional

System of Checks and Balances in the State of Indiana



All state governments are modeled after the federal government and have three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The principle guiding federal and state constitutions is the **separation of powers**. The distribution of power with a system of **checks and balances** does not allow any single branch of government to have too much power. Some of the most critical "checks" by the branch are listed in the shaded arrows.

MATCHING - Which Chamber of the General Assembly?

Match the statement in **Column A** with the correct chamber of the Legislature in **Column B**. Put the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

Column A

- _____ 30. Must be 25 years old or older
- _____ 31. Are appointed by the governor
- _____ 32. Declare laws unconstitutional
- _____ 33. Have lawmaking responsibilities
- _____ 34. They are elected by the people
- _____ 35. Have 100 members and 100 districts
- _____ 36. Have 50 members and 50 districts
- _____ 37. Are parts of the General Assembly
- _____ 38. Has speaker for chief officer
- _____ 39. Has lieutenant governor as chief officer
- _____ 40. Their term is two years
- _____ 41. Their term is four years
- _____ 42. Begin impeachment proceedings
- _____ 43. Receives no salary
- _____ 44. Makes laws for states outside of Indiana
- _____ 45. They meet in Indianapolis

Column B

- a. House of Representatives
- b. Senate
- c. Both
- d. Neither

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

- _____ 46. Both the Indiana Constitution and the United States Constitution have bills of rights.
- _____ 47. The governor is commander-in-chief of the state militia.
- _____ 48. Indiana became a state in 1848 and was the 21st state.
- _____ 49. Foreign affairs is one of the duties of state government.
- _____ 50. Our governor must be 40 years old or older.
- _____ 51. You can vote in primary elections at age 17.
- _____ 52. There are 92 counties in Indiana.
- _____ 53. The 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution recognizes the power of states.
- _____ 54. The biggest item in state spending is for highways.
- _____ 55. Most of the Indiana court cases would take place in the Supreme Court.

This is the end of your Indiana Constitution 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 = **55**

Answers: 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. c 8. Governor 9. Lieutenant Governor 10. 2024 (then 2028) 11. mayor-council 12. answer will vary 13. 2024 14. seven 15. two 16. Governor 17. Secretary of State 18. Attorney General 19. elected by voters 20. Primary Election 21. Indianapolis 22. majority 23. c 24. c 25. a 26. c 27. b 28. a 29. c 30. c 31. d 32. d 33. c 34. c 35. a 36. b 37. c 38. a 39. b 40. a 41. b 42. a 43. d 44. d 45. c 46. T 47. T 48. F 49. F 50. F 51. T 52. T 53. T 54. F 55. F