

NORTH DAKOTA AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

COMPLETION

1

Fill in the blank with the term being defined.

- _____ 1. A form of government in which the states retain most of the power
- _____ 2a. List the three components of the “supreme law of the land.”
- _____ 2b.
- _____ 2c.
- _____ 3. A form of government in which power is shared between the states and the national government
- _____ 4. The title of the agreement among the states before the U.S. Constitution was adopted
- _____ 5. Year in which the U.S. Constitutional Convention was held
- _____ 6. The state whose delegation came up with the idea for having a Congress consisting of two houses, a compromise that practically saved the Convention
- _____ 7. Leader in the Convention who came to be recognized as the “Father of the Constitution”
- _____ 8. A common term for the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution
- _____ 9. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who strengthened the nation with his early decisions
- _____ 10. Term used to describe the specific powers given to the national government
- _____ 11. Best describes a government that operates through elected representatives who serve for limited periods of time
- _____ 12. Authority of the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of laws and government activities
- _____ 13. A formal agreement between two or more nations

NORTH DAKOTA AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM**COMPLETION****1**

Find the statement in Column B that best fits each statement or phrase in Column A. In the blank provided, write the letter of your answer for each question.

COLUMN A

- _____ 1. Provided for a weak form of government before the U.S. Constitution
- _____ 2. States must accept one another's proceedings, contracts, etc.
- _____ 3. A system providing for two levels of government with each performing different functions
- _____ 4. The principal architect of the U.S. Constitution
- _____ 5. Powers that were found "necessary and proper" for carrying out delegated powers
- _____ 6. Added to the U.S. Constitution to protect the people from acts of the national government
- _____ 7. Form of government guaranteed to the states
- _____ 8. Constitutional requirement that states grant citizens of other states—equal privileges in most cases
- _____ 9. A form of government that represents a step toward statehood
- _____ 10. Formal agreements between nations considered part of the "supreme law of the land"

COLUMN B

- A. Articles of Confederation
- B. Bill of Rights
- C. Delegated
- D. Federal
- E. Full Faith & Credit
- F. Implied
- G. Jefferson, Thomas
- H. Madison, James
- I. Privileges & Immunities
- J. Republican
- K. Territorial
- L. Treaties

NORTH DAKOTA AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

TRUE OR FALSE

1

Mark T for True and F for False.

- _____ 1. Powers are divided between the states and the federal government by the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 2. The U.S. Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation because a stronger central government was needed to solve common problems.
- _____ 3. The “supreme law of the land” as defined in the U.S Constitution includes state laws and presidential proclamations.
- _____ 4. The “federal” system of divided powers was developed as a compromise in the convention.
- _____ 5. The Bill of Rights was added to protect people from each other.
- _____ 6. Provisions relating to interstate relations, such as “full faith and credit” and “privileges and immunities,” were included to make movement throughout the country simpler.
- _____ 7. A “republic” is a government by the people through elected officials with fixed terms.
- _____ 8. Once a state joins the Union, it can leave only with approval of two-thirds vote in Congress.
- _____ 9. The Supreme Court is the referee between the states and the national government.
- _____ 10. A “delegated” power is one granted specifically to the national government.

NORTH DAKOTA AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM**VOCABULARY BUILDING****1**

Below are a number of terms used in Chapter 1. Look them up in a dictionary to discover their general meaning. Then explain in a few words why they are used in Chapter 1.

TERM	DICTIONARY DEFINITION	WHY USED IN CHAPTER 1?
1. Articles of Confederation		
2. confederation		
3. federal		
4. supreme		
5. republican		
6. integrity		
7. delegated		
8. implied		
9. compact		
10. indestructible		

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SHORT ESSAY

1

Answer each of the following questions using clear and complete sentences.

1. Why did it become necessary to develop a new constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation?
2. Why has it not been necessary to write a newer constitution over the past 220 years to keep up with the changing circumstances?
3. Why were the powers listed in Article I Section 8 given to the national government?
4. Why was it necessary for the U.S. Constitution to prescribe the “supreme law of the land?”
5. Why did the U.S. Constitution include the provisions having to do with “interstate relations?”
6. For some years, a controversy has been raging over whether or not to admit Puerto Rico as the 51st state. What two requirements would you establish for the admission of new states at this time?
7. Which one of the roles presently performed by states would you identify as most important? Why?

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GUARANTEES TO STATES

1

Review the eight statements below. Put a “G” in front of those that are guarantees to states by the federal government; put “NG” in front of those that are not guarantees. Explain why each was included, or not included, in the U.S. Constitution.

_____ 1. That a state may declare war on a foreign nation

_____ 2. That a state shall have a republican form of government

_____ 3. That a state must honor another state’s wills and contracts

_____ 4. That a state may issue its own money in an emergency

_____ 5. That a state has territorial integrity

_____ 6. That a state shall have federal help in case of invasion

_____ 7. That a state can leave the Union if it wishes

_____ 8. That a state has supremacy over the federal government

NORTH DAKOTA AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM**1****DIVISION OF POWERS**

When the delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia, they looked at the need to standardize certain governmental functions by delegating them to the national government. If you were a delegate to a new convention which, if any, of the following would you add to Article I Section 8? Why or why not?

ADD	FUNCTION	REASON FOR DECISION
_____ 1.	Health Care	
_____ 2.	Education	
_____ 3.	Creating Jobs	
_____ 4.	Crime	
_____ 5.	Welfare	
_____ 6.	Natural Disasters	
_____ 7.	Medical Research	