

Name _____



A. VOCABULARY—ARTICLES II AND III

In the space after each question, write the correct word or phrase *and* where it is found in the Constitution.

1. This title means the President is in charge of the armed forces and any state militia called to serve the United States. _____
2. The Supreme Court is at the head of this branch. _____
3. Americans who just criticize their government are not guilty of this crime. _____
4. This is the highest court in the nation. _____
5. The leader of this branch is the President. _____
6. This term means that a law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court is no longer in effect. _____
7. The Constitution uses this word to describe courts that have less power than the Supreme Court. _____
8. If either party in a federal court case wants to challenge a District Court ruling, he or she can then turn to this court. _____
9. The first court to hear a case is said to have this power. _____
10. This process lets the Supreme Court decide whether lower court decisions and laws are in keeping with the intent of the Constitution. _____
11. These citizens cast the actual ballots for President. _____
12. Congress passed this law to create a system of federal courts below the Supreme Court. _____
13. Under this proposal, a national court would only deal with federal matters or have power over state courts. _____

B. CRITICAL THINKING

1. Why is it important that Supreme Court justices are appointed to their positions for life? Explain how Presidential appointments of justices can affect decisions made by the Court.

2. Explain how the “balance of powers” is similar to “checks and balances.”

C. FACTS AND IDEAS

On the line to the left of each term or power, write the letter that corresponds to the correct section or clause of Articles II or III.

TERM OR POWER	ARTICLE/SECTION/CLAUSE
___ 1. Electors cast votes for President and Vice-President.	A. Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 1
___ 2. Federal courts deal with cases involving the Constitution.	B. Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 2
___ 3. A trial by jury is guaranteed.	C. Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 4
___ 4. A President must be at least 35 years old when elected.	D. Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 5
___ 5. If the President cannot serve, the Vice-President takes over.	E. Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 6
___ 6. The powers of the President are listed here.	F. Art. II, Sec. 1, Cl. 8
___ 7. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in some cases.	G. Art. II, Sec. 2, Cl. 1
___ 8. The President can make treaties with Congress’s consent.	H. Art. II, Sec. 2, Cl. 2
___ 9. The President must give the state of the union address to Congress.	I. Art. II, Sec. 3
___ 10. Congress sets the day when electors cast their votes.	J. Art. II, Sec. 4
___ 11. The President may be impeached for wrongdoings.	K. Art. III, Sec. 1
___ 12. The President must swear to uphold the Constitution.	L. Art. III, Sec. 2, Cl. 1
___ 13. Federal judges are appointed for life.	M. Art. III, Sec. 2, Cl. 2
___ 14. Treason is defined here.	N. Art. III, Sec. 2, Cl. 3
___ 15. A President is elected to four-year terms of office.	O. Art. III, Sec. 3, Cl. 1