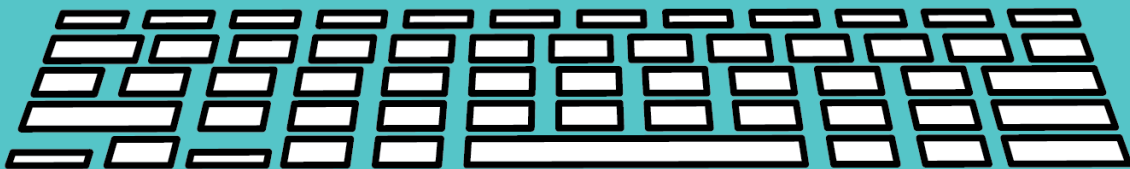
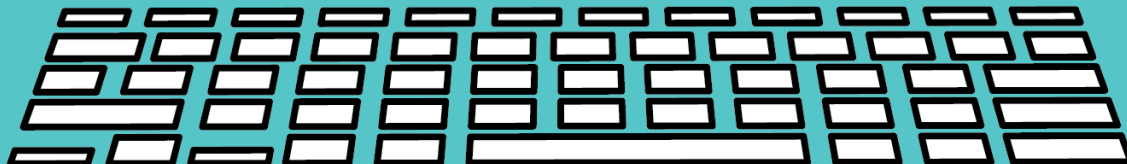




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year was the Constitution written?	
2. How many different Articles are there?	
3. Which branch is the federal court system?	
4. How many houses are there in Congress?	
5. Who did the US declare independence from?	
6. What are the first 3 words of the Preamble?	
7. How many sections are in Article I?	
8. In what city was the Constitutional Convention?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year was the Constitution written?		9. George ____ was chosen president of the Convention.	
2. How many different Articles are there?		10. Article I gives congress the power to create the ____.	
3. Which branch of the federal court system?		11. The ____, Articles, and Amendments are the 3 main sections.	
4. How many houses are there in Congress?		12. The ____ branch is Congress.	
5. Who did the US declare independence from?		13. The ____ Fathers were against a strong central government.	
6. What are the first 3 words of the Preamble?		14. Congress has the Senate and the House of ____.	
7. How many sections are in Article I?		15. The US declared independence from Great Britain in ____.	
8. In what city was the Constitutional Convention?		16. There are ____ branches of government.	



## ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

The United States Constitution, written in 1787, is divided into different sections. George Washington was chosen to be the president of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia by a unanimous vote. The Constitution is divided into the Preamble, Articles, and Amendments. These are the three main sections. Each of these sections has a different purpose. The Preamble, or introduction, is an explanation of why the Constitution was created. The Preamble has the words "We the People." The Articles outline the three different branches of government. There are a total of seven Articles. The Articles describe specific powers and responsibilities of the government. The Amendments are additions to the Constitution that have been added to the Constitution.

After the United States declared its independence from Great Britain in 1776, many citizens were concerned about a government that was too powerful. They also were concerned about a government that did not treat the citizens fairly. The Constitution (plan of government) was carefully crafted to make sure the government could not be too powerful. The main objective was for the people to have control over the government, instead of the government having control over the people. The seven Articles in the Constitution were a way to make sure that power rested with the people. The Articles also maintained balance across the entire federal government. While the Founding Fathers were against a strong central government, the federal government was needed to hold all of the states together. The Articles would become the framework for the federal government of the United States.

The Articles discuss how the government is structured and how it will operate. The first three Articles establish the branches of government and outline their powers. The three branches of government are the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative branch is the Congress. The executive branch is the President. The judicial branch is the federal court system. The division of powers

between the three branches creates a system of checks and balances. This keeps any one section of the government from becoming excessively powerful.

The Constitution gave the United States a federal system. In a federal system, power is shared with different levels of government. The Constitution is organized into Articles: Legislative Power, Executive Power, Judicial Power, States' Powers and Limits, Amendments, Federal Power, and Ratification. Article I gives Congress the power to create the laws. Article II allows the executive branch to enforce the laws. Article III says the judicial branch may interpret the laws. Article IV focuses on the duties and responsibilities of the states. Article V basically says that the only way the Constitution can be changed is by adding an amendment. Article VI says that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Lastly, Article VII explains that 9 out of 13 states are needed to ratify (approve) the Constitution.

An amendment is more difficult than the process of making a law. The Founding Fathers designed it this way to preserve freedom.

States have authority to make and enforce their own laws. States also have duties to their states in respecting and enforcing their laws. The federal government can also place laws on states.

The longest Article in the Constitution is Article I. It has ten sections, and it describes the legislative branch in detail. It establishes the Congress made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It states that Congress will be bicameral (two houses) and that Congress is divided into the Senate and House of Representatives. It also outlines the eligibility requirements for government positions in the legislative branch. This article is interesting because it describes the power of Congress, but it also places limits on parts of the legislative branch. The Founding Fathers were concerned about a government that was too powerful. The design of Article I and the legislative branch was to provide the checks and balances for the government. There were no other country in the world has a written constitution as old as the U.S. Constitution.

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