

Amendment Process

Directions: Read page 173 to complete the following. This is part of Article 5 of the Constitution.

Introduction

1. They wanted the Constitution to provide a stable _____ for the government. The framers made changing the Constitution possible but _____ to amend.

Changing the Constitution

STEP 1: The amendment is _____ by _____ votes in both houses of Congress or at a National Convention of state legislatures.

STEP 2: Then to _____ the new amendments by _____ of the state legislatures or at the state conventions.

Amendments So Far

2. Today, there are only _____ amendments to the Constitution.
3. The first _____ AMENDEMENTS happened immediately after the Constitution was ratified. This was because it was a demand by many Americans in return for their support of the Constitution.
 - a. The first ten amendments are called the : _____
 - b. They guarantee specific _____ to the citizens

4. The other seventeen amendments became part of the Constitution throughout our US History.

List the following:

- a. Amendment 13: _____
- b. Amendment 19: _____
- c. Amendment 26: _____

Federal System: Connecting Nation and State

Directions: Read pages 174-175 to complete the following. This is part of Article 4 of the Constitution.

Introduction

1. The framers wanted a strong _____ government. They also wanted the states to keep significant _____. They accomplished both goals by creating a federal system of governments where both the state and national governments _____ power.

NATIONAL Government Powers:

2. Only the national government can declare _____ and make _____ with foreign nations. Only the national government can _____ and coin _____.
3. **Interstate Commerce:** There is a commerce clause that made the entire nation a common market area. If this was not created then states would continue treating each other like foreign nations. There are 3 advantages to having a free _____ zone between states.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

HOWEVER- Trade with NATIVE TRIBES- were treated as _____ governments

STATE Government Powers:

4. The Constitution states that any powers that are _____ given to the national government will be established under the STATE laws.
 - a. **Such as:** schools, _____, establishing _____ governments, owning property, licensing doctors or most _____.
5. States have "full Faith and Credit" to the laws and courts decisions of other states. This means accepting other states _____ and court decision as legal.
 - a. Write 1 example-

SHARED Government Powers:

6. Circle the powers that are shared:

Postal System

Collected Taxes

Establishing Schools

Fire /Police

Public Safety

Public Health

Declare War

Maintain Roads