

Constitution Usa Episode 3 Answer Key

UNIT 3 Answer Key

CHAPTER 10

Prereading and Vocabulary 2

1. members could go home
Sample definition: to end a meeting
2. asking how many people lived in each home
Sample definition: a count of the population
3. believed in her truthfulness
Sample definition: a person that others trust to act for them
4. e; Sample sentence: In a long session, the senators discussed the issues.
5. a; Sample sentence: The legislators voted on the hurricane relief bill.
6. b; Sample sentence: The senator was expelled for accepting bribes.
7. d; Sample sentence: When the Census Bureau reapportioned the seats in the House, my state lost three seats.
8. c; Sample sentence: A partisan can be counted on to vote in line with her party.

Chapter Outline 2

- I. Section 1: The National Legislature
 - A. The Bicameral Congress
 1. Senate, House of Representatives
 2. bicameral, powerful
 - B. Terms and Sessions of Congress
 - session, term
 - C. Representation in Congress
 1. two
 2. population
- II. Section 2: The House of Representatives
 - A. Terms and Size
 1. 435, two
 2. representatives
 - B. Reapportionment
 - census
 - C. Congressional Districts
 1. district
 - D. Gerrymandering
 - district lines (or congressional districts)
 - E. Qualifications
 1. 25
 2. seven
- III. Section 3: The Senate
 - A. Size and Term
 1. 100
 2. six
 - B. Qualifications
 1. 30, nine

2. continuous body
- IV. Section 4: The Members of Congress
- A. Backgrounds
 1. states
 2. experience
 - B. The Job
 - delegates, trustees, partisans, politicians
 - C. Benefits
 - benefits, franking privilege

CHAPTER 10 Section 1

Reading Comprehension 3

1. To make laws.
2. **Historical:** British Parliament had two houses and so did most of the colonies, so that's the system with which the Framers were familiar.
Practical: The States could not all agree on either proportional or equal representation because the populations were so varied. The only way to get them to agree was to have two houses.
Theoretical: The Framers thought it would be easy for Congress to become too powerful, so dividing it would ensure that each house checked the other.
3. Some States had much larger or smaller populations than others. The large States would not have agreed to a Congress with equal representation for each state, while the small States would not have agreed to a Congress with representation based on population.
4. a. term; b. session; c. session
5. A term is the period between noon on January 3 following an election and noon on January 3 following the next election.
6. A session is the period of time during which, each year, Congress assembles and conducts business.
7. The President may convene a special session in an emergency and dismiss Congress when the two houses cannot agree on a date for adjournment.
8. Before World War II, Congress met only for four or five months per year; today, they are in session for most of the year.

Reading Comprehension 2

1. Congress

Constitution USA Episode 3 Answer Key is a crucial resource for educators and students who are delving into the complexities of the U.S. Constitution. In this episode, titled "Built to Last," the series explores the enduring nature of the Constitution and how it has adapted over the years to address the changing needs of American society. This article provides a comprehensive breakdown of the key themes discussed in Episode 3, along with an answer key that can assist viewers and learners in grasping the fundamental concepts presented.

Overview of Constitution USA Episode 3

In Episode 3 of Constitution USA, host Peter Sagal embarks on a journey to

uncover the reasons why the Constitution has remained a relevant and functional document for over two centuries. The episode examines the historical context in which the Constitution was created, the debates surrounding its ratification, and the mechanisms that have enabled it to endure.

The Significance of the Constitution

The Constitution serves as the foundational legal document of the United States, outlining the structure of government, the rights of citizens, and the principles of democracy. Some of the key reasons for its significance include:

- **Framework for Government:** The Constitution establishes the three branches of government: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.
- **Protection of Rights:** The Bill of Rights guarantees fundamental liberties, such as freedom of speech, religion, and the press.
- **Adaptability:** The amendment process allows the Constitution to evolve with society's changing values and needs.

Historical Context of the Constitution

Understanding the historical context in which the Constitution was drafted is essential for appreciating its design and purpose. The episode highlights several key points:

1. **The Articles of Confederation:** The initial governing document was too weak, leading to a need for a stronger federal system.
2. **The Constitutional Convention:** Delegates from various states convened in Philadelphia in 1787 to draft a new Constitution.
3. **The Compromises Made:** The Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise were pivotal in addressing representation and slavery.

Key Themes of Episode 3

The episode delves into several key themes that illuminate the enduring

nature of the Constitution. These themes include the balance of power, the role of the Supreme Court, and the process of amendments.

Balance of Power

One of the fundamental principles embedded in the Constitution is the balance of power among the three branches of government. The episode discusses how this balance is critical for preventing tyranny and ensuring that no single branch becomes too powerful.

The Role of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court plays a pivotal role in interpreting the Constitution and ensuring that laws align with constitutional principles. The episode explores landmark cases that have shaped constitutional law, including:

- **Marbury v. Madison:** Established the principle of judicial review.
- **Brown v. Board of Education:** Addressed issues of segregation and civil rights.
- **Roe v. Wade:** Discussed the right to privacy and reproductive rights.

The Amendment Process

The Constitution includes provisions for amendments, allowing it to adapt over time. The episode outlines the two methods for proposing amendments:

1. **Congressional Proposal:** Two-thirds of both houses must vote in favor.
2. **State Convention:** A convention called by two-thirds of state legislatures can propose amendments.

The ratification process requires the approval of three-fourths of the states, ensuring that any change reflects a broad consensus.

Importance of the Answer Key

The **Constitution USA Episode 3 Answer Key** serves as a valuable tool for educators and students. It provides clarity on key concepts, promotes comprehension, and encourages discussion about the Constitution's relevance in contemporary society.

How to Use the Answer Key

Here are some ways to effectively utilize the answer key:

- **Study Aid:** Use it to review key points and themes discussed in the episode.
- **Discussion Starter:** Facilitate classroom discussions around the implications of the Constitution's adaptability.
- **Assessment Tool:** Create quizzes or assignments based on the answer key to assess understanding.

Common Questions Addressed in Episode 3

The answer key can help clarify answers to some common questions raised in the episode, such as:

1. What were the main weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
2. How have landmark Supreme Court cases affected the interpretation of the Constitution?
3. What role does the amendment process play in the Constitution's longevity?

Conclusion

Constitution USA Episode 3 Answer Key is an essential resource that enhances understanding of the Constitution's structure, significance, and adaptability. By examining the historical context, key themes, and the importance of judicial interpretation and amendments, viewers can appreciate

the ongoing relevance of this foundational document. Educators and students alike can benefit from using the answer key to facilitate deeper discussions and analyses of the Constitution, ensuring that its principles continue to resonate in modern America.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main focus of Episode 3 of 'Constitution USA'?

Episode 3 primarily focuses on the concept of equal protection under the law and explores the Civil Rights Movement.

Which landmark Supreme Court case is discussed in Episode 3?

Episode 3 discusses the landmark case *Brown v. Board of Education*, which addressed racial segregation in public schools.

How does Episode 3 illustrate the impact of the Constitution on social justice?

The episode illustrates the impact of the Constitution on social justice by showcasing how amendments and court rulings have been used to advance civil rights.

What key amendment is highlighted in Episode 3 regarding civil rights?

The Fourteenth Amendment, particularly its Equal Protection Clause, is highlighted as a crucial element in civil rights discussions.

Who is a notable figure featured in Episode 3 for their contributions to civil rights?

Martin Luther King Jr. is a notable figure featured in Episode 3, illustrating his role in advocating for equal rights.

What does Episode 3 reveal about the ongoing challenges related to the Constitution?

Episode 3 reveals that despite progress, challenges related to race, equality, and civil rights continue to persist in the U.S.

How does Episode 3 connect historical events to current issues?

The episode connects historical events, like the Civil Rights Movement, to current issues of inequality and social justice, demonstrating the Constitution's relevance.

What role do grassroots movements play in Episode 3's narrative?

Grassroots movements are portrayed as pivotal in pushing for civil rights and influencing constitutional interpretations, highlighting community activism.

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Constitution Usa Episode 3 Answer Key

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