

Honors US Government & Politics  
Summer Assignment, 2017

Books, etc.

1. Hardball, Chris Mathews. Simon & Schuster, paper. ISBN: 978-0684845593
2. A Guide to the United States Constitution, Ackerman, Ginsburg. W.W. Norton, paper  
ISBN: 978-0393264999
3. "Second Treatise on Civil Government," John Locke. (See excerpt below)
4. Constitution Study Guide (See below)

The two books can be purchased on Amazon and any other online bookseller.

Assignments

1. You will have a seminar on the first full day of class. The seminar will be used to discuss the differences and similarities between politics and government. What are they? How are they different? How are they the same? How do they work together?

In order to prepare for this seminar, you are to read Hardball and "Second Treatise on Civil Government." You should have the texts with you, and notes from each that you can use to answer the questions that the seminar will discuss.

2. The US Constitution is going to be a consistent focus during the year. I'd like you to use the summer to start getting very familiar with it. You should try to read parts of it regularly over the summer. The text that is listed above will not only give you the original text of the Constitution but it will help you understand what various sections mean and how they have been interpreted.

See the study guide below. You do not have to fill this out, if you don't want to (in other words, I'm not going to collect it) but I thought this could be useful as a tool to help you get an understanding of many of the fundamental parts of the document.

I will be around this summer. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to email me ([akarp@lacademy.edu](mailto:akarp@lacademy.edu)) or give me a call at 978-433-9510.

Thanks,  
Mr. Karp

AP Government  
THE US CONSTITUTION STUDY GUIDE

Directions: Read the US Constitution and complete the following questions directly on this handout.

PART I: THE OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Read each article of the Constitution. Summarize the general purpose or subject of each article in one or two sentences .

Article I

Article II

Article III

Article IV

-Article V

Article VI

Article VII

2. Identify two powers denied from Congress in the Constitution.

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3. How does the House of Representatives determine the rules of proceedings (the ability to debate, riders, etc)

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4. Identify two powers the Constitution prohibits from the States.

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5. What eligibility requirements does the Constitution establish for members of the House?

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6. What eligibility requirements does the Constitution establish for members of the Senate?

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7. What eligibility requirements does the Constitution establish for the President?

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8. The powers of the Constitution that are specifically granted to the branches of government or to office holders are called express powers.

a. Identify two express powers of the president.

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b. What are the express powers of the vice president?

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c. Identify two express powers of Congress.

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9. According to the principle of checks and balances, each branch of the government must have control over the other branches. Look at the first three articles of the Constitution and identify one of each type of checks and balances. Indicate where each power is listed in the Constitution.

a. A power that the executive branch has over the legislative branch: \_\_\_\_\_

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

b. A power that the executive branch holds over the judicial branch. \_\_\_\_\_ This can

be found in what article/section of the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

c. A power that the legislative branch holds over the executive branch. \_\_\_\_\_

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

d. A power that the legislative branch holds over the judicial branch. \_\_\_\_\_

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

e. A power that the judicial branch holds over the executive branch. \_\_\_\_\_

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

f. A power that the judicial branch holds over the legislative branch. \_\_\_\_\_

This can be found in what article/section of the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_

10. A court of original jurisdiction is the first court that hears a case. Appellate courts hear cases on appeal from lower courts. Although the Supreme Court functions primarily as an appellate court, it is the courts of original jurisdiction in certain kinds of cases. What are those?

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11. According to Article I of the Constitution, who has the power to declare war?

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12. What power does the Constitution give the President in the area of war?

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## PART II IMPORTANT CLAUSES

1. Where is the "Commerce Clause" and what does it say?

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2. Where is the "Necessary and Proper Clause" and what does it say?

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3. Where is the "Supremacy Clause" and what does it say?

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4. How might these clauses above have impacted the power of the federal government?

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5. What is habeas corpus?

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6. Where is the habeas corpus clause and what does it say?

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7. Where are bills of attainders discussed and what does it say?

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8. What is a bill of attainder?

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9. Where are ex post facto laws discussed and what does it say?

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10. What is an ex post facto law?

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11. Where is the full faith and credit clause and what does it say?

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PART III MAJORITY AND SUPERMAJORITY

The Constitution requires a simple majority for some actions and a supermajority for others. A simple majority means more than half, while supermajority requirements can involve a 2/3 majority or a 3/4 majority. Most elections in the United States require a plurality, or the most votes, but not necessarily a majority.

1. a. What bodies have the power to override a presidential veto? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What margin is required to override a presidential veto? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Where in the Constitution is the veto power described? \_\_\_\_\_

2. a. What body has the power to ratify treaties? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What margin is required to ratify treaties? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Where in the Constitution is the ratification power described? \_\_\_\_\_

3. To impeach means “to bring charges against” or “to indict”.

- a. What body has the power to impeach the president? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What vote is required to impeach? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. What is the standard for impeachment? \_\_\_\_\_

4. a. What body has the power to convict the president of charges brought against him in the impeachment process and thereby remove him from the presidency? \_\_\_\_\_

- b. What vote is required to convict and remove a president? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Where in the Constitution is the impeachment power described? \_\_\_\_\_

5. a. What body has the power to accept or reject a president’s nominations to the Supreme Court?

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- b. What margins is required to elevate a president’s nominee to a seat on the Court? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Where in the Constitution are judicial nominations described? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. What language is used to describe the roll of the Senate in Supreme Court nominations?

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6. a. If no candidate for the presidency wins a simple majority of the total number of electoral votes, what body has the power to choose the president? \_\_\_\_\_

b. What margin is required to choose the president? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Where in the Constitution is the Electoral College described? (Hint: there are two parts)

7. The Constitution specifies a three-fourths majority for just one process. What?

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8. The Constitution has comparatively little to say about the structure and composition of the Supreme Court.

Identify two aspects of the Court's structure and composition that the Constitution does not specify. (The Constitution does specify these two basic aspects of structure and composition for the other two branches).

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9. What are two ways that amendments to the Constitution can be proposed?

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10. What are two ways that amendments to the Constitution can be ratified?

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## **John Locke: Excerpts from *Second Treatise of Civil Government* 1689 Of the State of Nature**

To understand political power aright, and derive it from its original, we must consider what estate all men are naturally in, and that is, a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the laws of Nature, without asking leave or depending upon the will of any other man.

A state also of equality, wherein all the power and jurisdiction is reciprocal, no one having more than another, there being nothing more evident than that creatures of the same species and rank, promiscuously born to all the same advantages of Nature, and the use of the same faculties, should also be equal one amongst another, without subordination or subjection, unless the lord and master of them all should, by any manifest declaration of his will, set one above another, and confer on him, by an evident and clear appointment, an undoubted right to dominion and sovereignty....

But though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of license; though man in that state have an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he had not liberty to destroy himself, or so much as any creature in his possession, but where some nobler use than its bare preservation calls for it. The state of Nature has a law of Nature to govern it, which obliges every one, and reason, which is that law, teaches all mankind who will but consult it, that being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions.... And, being furnished with like faculties, sharing all in one community of Nature, there cannot be supposed any such subordination among us that may authorize us to destroy one another, as if we were made for one another's uses, as the inferior ranks of creatures are for ours. Every one as he is bound to preserve himself, and not to quit his station willfully, so by the like reason, when his own preservation comes not in competition, ought to be as much as he can to preserve the rest of mankind, and not unless it be to do justice on an offender, take away or impair the life, or what tends to the preservation of life, the liberty, health, limb, or goods of another. And that all men may be restrained from invading others' rights, and from doing hurt to one another, and the law of Nature be observed, which willed the peace and preservation of all mankind, the execution of the law of Nature is in that state put into every man's hands, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors of that law to such a degree as may hinder its violation. For the law of Nature would, as all other laws that concern men in this world, be in vain if there were nobody that in the state of Nature had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and restrain offenders; and if any one in the state of Nature may punish another for any evil he has done, every one may do so. For in that state of perfect equality, where naturally there is no superiority or jurisdiction of one over another, what any may do in prosecution of that law, every one must needs have a right to do. And thus, in the state of Nature, one man comes by a power over another, but yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal, when he has got him in his hands, according to the passionate heats or boundless extravagancy of his own will, but only to retribute him so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression, which is so much as may serve for reparation and restraint. .

Every offence that can be committed in the state of Nature may, in the state of Nature, be also punished equally, and as far forth, as it may, in a commonwealth. For—though it would be beside my present purpose to enter here into the particulars of the law of Nature, or its measures of punishment, yet it is certain there is such a law, and that too as intelligible and plain to a rational creature and a studier of that law as the positive laws of commonwealths, nay, possibly plainer; as much as reason is easier to be understood than the fancies and intricate contrivances of men, following contrary and hidden interests put into words.

### **Of the Ends of Political, Society and Government**

If man in the state of Nature be so free as has been said, if he be absolute lord of his own person and possessions, equal to the greatest and subject to nobody, why will he part with his freedom, this empire, and subject himself to the dominion and control of any other power? To which it is obvious to answer, that though in the state of Nature he hath such a right, yet the enjoyment of it is very uncertain and constantly exposed to the invasion of others; for all being kings as much as he, every man his equal, and the greater part no strict observers of equity and justice, the enjoyment of the property he has in this state is very unsafe, very insecure. This makes him willing to quit this condition which, however free, is full of fears and continual dangers; and it is not without reason that he seeks out and is willing to join in society with others who are already united, or have a mind to unite for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties, and estates, which I call by the general name— property.

The great and chief end, therefore, of men uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their property; to which in the state of Nature there are many things wanting.

Firstly, there wants an established, settled, known law, received and allowed by common consent to be the standard of right and wrong, and the common measure to decide all controversies between them. For though the law of Nature be plain and intelligible to all rational creatures, yet men, being biased by their interest, as well as ignorant for want of study of it, are not apt to allow of it as a law binding to them in the application of it to their particular cases.

Secondly, in the state of Nature there wants a known and indifferent judge, with authority to determine all differences according to the established law. For every one in that state being both judge and executioner of the law of Nature, men being partial to themselves, passion and revenge is very apt to carry them too far, and with too much heat in their own cases, as well as negligence and unconcernedness, make them too remiss in other men.

Thirdly, in the state of Nature there often wants power to back and support the sentence when right, and to give it due execution. They who by any injustice offended will seldom fail where they are able by force to make good their injustice. Such resistance many times makes the punishment dangerous, and frequently destructive to those who attempt it.

Thus mankind, notwithstanding all the privileges of the state of Nature, being but in an ill condition while they remain in it is quickly driven into society. Hence it comes to pass, that we seldom find any number of men live any time together in this state. The inconveniences that they are therein exposed to by the irregular and uncertain exercise of the power every man has of punishing the transgressions of others make them take sanctuary under the established laws of government, and therein seek the preservation of their property. It is this makes them so willingly give up every one his single power of

punishing to be exercised by such alone as shall be appointed to it amongst them, and by such rules as the corn mutiny, or those authorized by them to that purpose, shall agree on. And in this we have the original right and rise of both the legislative and executive power as well as of the governments and societies themselves.

For in the state of Nature to omit the liberty he has of innocent delights, a man has two powers. The first is to do whatsoever he thinks fit for the preservation of himself and others within the permission of the law of Nature; by which law, common to them all, he and all the rest of mankind are one community, make up one society distinct from all other creatures, and were it not for the corruption and viciousness of degenerate men, there would be no need for any other, no necessity that men should separate from this great and natural community, and associate into lesser combinations. The other power a man has in the state of Nature is the power to punish the crimes committed against that law. Both these he gives up when he joins in a private, if I may so call it, or particular political society, and incorporates into any commonwealth separate from the rest of mankind.

The first power—viz., of doing whatsoever he thought fit for the preservation of himself and the rest of mankind, he gives up to be regulated by laws made by the society, so far forth as the preservation of himself and the rest of that society shall require; which laws of the society in many things confine the liberty he had by the law of Nature.

Secondly, the power of punishing he wholly gives up, and engages his natural force, which he might before employ in the execution of the law of Nature, by his own single authority, as he thought fit, to assist the executive power of the society as the law thereof shall require. For being now in a new state, wherein he is to enjoy many conveniences from the labor, assistance, and society of others in the same community, as well as protection from its whole strength, he is to part also with as much of his natural liberty, in providing for himself, as the good, prosperity, and safety of the society shall require, which is not only necessary but just, since the other members of the society do the like.

But though men when they enter into society give up the equality, liberty, and executive power they had in the state of Nature into the hands of the society, to be so far disposed of by the legislative as the good of the society shall require, yet it being only with an intention in every one the better to preserve himself, his liberty and property (for no rational creature can be supposed to change his condition with an intention to be worse), the power of the society or legislative constituted by them can never be supposed to extend farther than the common against those three defects above mentioned that made the state of Nature so unsafe and uneasy. And so, whoever has the legislative or supreme power of any commonwealth, is bound to govern by established standing laws, promulgated and known to the people, and not by extemporary decrees, by indifferent and upright judges, who are to decide controversies by those laws; and to employ the force of the community at home only in the execution of such laws, or abroad to prevent or redress foreign injuries and secure the community from inroads and invasion. And all this to be directed to no other end but the peace, safety, and public good of the people...

### **Of the Extent of The Legislative Power**

The great end of men's entering into society being the enjoyment of their properties in peace and safety, and the great instrument and means of that being the laws established in that society, the first and fundamental positive law of all commonwealths is the establishing of the legislative power, as the

first and fundamental natural law, which is to govern even the legislative itself, is the preservation of the society and (as far as will consist with the public good) of every person in it. This legislative is not only the supreme power of the commonwealth, but sacred and unalterable in the hands where the community has once placed it. Nor can any edict of anybody else, in what form so ever conceived, or by what power so ever backed, have the force and obligation of a law which has not its sanction from that legislative which the public has chosen and appointed it; for without this the law could not have that which is absolutely necessary to its being a law, the consent of the society, over whom nobody can have a power to make laws but by their own consent and by authority received from them....

These are the bounds which the trust that is put in them by the society and the law of God and Nature have set to the legislative power of every commonwealth, in all forms of government. First: They are to govern by promulgated established laws, not to be varied in particular cases, but to have one rule for rich and poor, for the favorite at Court and the countryman at plough. Secondly: These laws also ought to be designed for no other end ultimately but the good of the people. Thirdly: They must not raise taxes on the property of the people without the consent of the people given by themselves or their deputies. And this properly concerns only such governments where the legislative is always in being, or at least where the people have not reserved any part of the legislative to deputies, to be from time to time chosen by themselves. Fourthly: Legislative neither must nor can transfer the power of making laws to anybody else, or place it anywhere but where the people have...

### **Of the Dissolution Of Government**

The constitution of the legislative [authority] is the first and fundamental act of society, whereby provision is made for the continuation of their union under the direction of persons and bonds of laws, made by persons authorized thereunto, by the consent and appointment of the people, without which no one man, or number of men, amongst them can have authority of making laws that shall be binding to the rest. When any one, or more, shall take upon them to make laws whom the people have not appointed so to do, they make laws without authority, which the people are not therefore bound to obey; by which means they come again to be out of subjection, and may constitute to themselves a new legislative, as they think best, being in full liberty to resist the force of those who, without authority, would impose anything upon them....

Whosoever uses force without right—as every one does in society who does it without law—puts himself into a state of war with those against whom he so uses it, and in that state all former ties are cancelled, all other rights cease, and every one has a right to defend himself, and to resist the aggressor..

Here it is like the common question will be made: Who shall he judge whether the prince or legislative act contrary to their trust? This, perhaps, ill-affected and factious men may spread amongst the people, when the prince only makes use of his due prerogative. To this I reply, The people shall be judge; for who shall be judge whether his trustee or deputy acts well and according to the *trust* reposed in him, but he who deposes him and must, by having deputed him, have still a power to discard him when he fails in his trust? If this be reasonable in particular cases of private men, why should it be otherwise in that of the greatest moment, where the welfare of millions is concerned and also where the evil, if not prevented, is greater, and the redress very difficult, dear, and dangerous...

To conclude. The power that every individual gave the society when he entered into it can never revert to the individuals again, as long as the society lasts, but will always remain *in* the community; because without this there can be no *community*— no commonwealth, which is contrary to the original agreement; so as when the society hath placed the legislative in any assembly of men, to continue in them and their successors, with direction and authority for providing such successors, the legislative can never revert to the people whilst that government lasts; because, having provided a legislative with power to continue for ever, they have given up their political power to the legislative, and cannot resume it. But if they have set limits to the duration of their legislative, and made this supreme power in any person or assembly only temporary; or else when, by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture of their rulers, or at the determination of the time set, it reverts to the society, and the people have a right to act as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves or place it in a new form, or new hands, as they think good.