

Unit 1: What Were the Founders' Basic Ideas about Government?

(Question 1)

John Locke was an English philosopher who thought about why it was necessary to have a government.

- What did Locke think would happen without government?
- What did Locke believe to be the purpose of government?
- Do you think government might have purposes that Locke did not mention? Explain your answer.

(Question 2)

The Founders were concerned with how to preserve a republican form of government.

- According to the Founders, what was republican government?
- What weaknesses did the Founders think would lead to the failure of republican government?
- How did the Founders think these weaknesses could be prevented? Do you think the Founders' solutions were correct? Why or why not?



Unit 2: What Shaped the Founders' Thinking about Government?

(Question 2)

Great Britain had colonies in North America for more than one hundred and fifty years. During that time the colonists had considerable experience governing themselves.

- Why did American colonists have the rights of Englishmen?
- What ideas did colonists in America use when they formed their own governments?
- How did the British government tighten control over the colonies?

(Question 3)

By the late 1780s, many Founders believed that the Articles of Confederation were not working well.

- What were some achievements of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation?
- What shortcomings did many Founders see in the Articles?
- What arguments could you have made in support of the Articles?



Unit 3: What Happened at the Philadelphia Convention?

(Question 1)

Because of different economic systems, Northern and Southern states had different interests. These conflicting interests led to disagreements at the Philadelphia Convention.

- Describe at least two disagreements between Northern and Southern states at the convention.
- What parts of the Constitution are the result of compromises that settled disagreements between the Northern and Southern states?
- Do you think the Framers should have made these compromises? Why or why not?

(Question 2)

Articles I, II, and III of the Constitution list the powers of the Congress, president, and the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government.

- Describe some of the powers the Constitution gives to the Congress. In what ways does the Constitution limit the power of Congress?
- Describe some of the powers of the president. In what ways does the Constitution limit the power of the president?
- Describe some of the powers of the judiciary. In what ways does the Constitution limit the power of the U.S. Supreme Court?



Unit 4: How was the Constitution Used to Establish Our Government?

(Question 2)

Judicial review is an important part of our constitutional system of government.

- How did the Supreme Court acquire the power of judicial review?
- Do you think the Supreme Court should have the power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional? Why or why not?
- How should justices determine the meaning of the words of the Constitution?

(Question 3)

Political parties are an important part of our political system today, yet they are not mentioned in the Constitution.

- Why did the Framers fear political parties?
- Why and how did political parties develop?
- Do political parties play a useful role today? Why or why not?



Unit 5: How Does the Constitution Protect Our Basic Rights?

(Question 1)

The very first amendment, added to the Constitution in 1791, contains guarantees of freedom of religion.

- Why did the Founders think freedom of religion was so important?
- Explain the difference between the establishment and free exercise clauses.
- Do you think limitations should ever be imposed on the free exercise of one's religious beliefs? Explain your answers.

(Question 2)

Due process of law has been called the "primary and indispensable foundation of individual freedom" because it protects the individual from government wrongdoing.

- What is the right to due process? Where in the Constitution is due process protected and how is the meaning of due process applied?
- How does the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prevent state governments from practicing unfair discrimination?
- Should young people under the age of eighteen have the same due process rights as adults? Why or why not?



Unit 6: What are the Responsibilities of Citizens?

(Question 1)

Many people believe that an informed citizenry is essential if democracy is to work.

- Should people be required to pass periodic citizenship tests to maintain their citizenship? Why or why not?
- Would you favor requiring literacy tests, fairly administered, before allowing citizens to vote? Why or why not?

(Question 3)

Today, the nations of the world are increasingly dependent on each other.

- How have the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights influenced other countries?
- How have other countries influenced the United States?
- How do nations of the world interact with each other?