

Government Issues

Two	100	three-fifths	President
President	2	20	Supreme
New Jersey	bicameral	Virginia	checks and balances
Department of Education	Virginia	New Jersey	New York
435	lower house	each state	New Jersey
upper house	people	population	the states
enforces	interprets	makes	three
two	people	nine	equal
population	national	15	New Hampshire

There are _____ branches in the United States government.

A. Legislative-- _____ laws

1. Congress is made up of _____ houses and is also known as a _____ legislature.
2. Members of Congress (Congressmen and Senators) are elected directly by the _____.

House of Representatives

1. Representation based on _____.
2. Follows the _____ Plan.
3. Has _____ members.
4. Known as the "_____."

Senate

1. Representation _____ for all the states.
2. Follows the _____ Plan.
3. Has _____ members for every state.
4. There are _____ members in the Senate.
5. Known as the "_____."

B. Executive -- _____ the laws.

1. Some examples of the executive branch include the _____ and other administrative offices such as the _____ of _____.
2. The President is elected directly by the _____.

C. Judicial-- _____ the laws.

1. The judicial branch of government is made up of all the _____ courts, including the _____ Court.
 2. Members of the Supreme Court are directly elected by the _____.
 3. There are _____ members in the Supreme Court.
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1. The system of _____ and _____ ensures that no one person in government attains too much power.
 2. The Virginia Plan was based on _____.
 3. The New Jersey Plan has the same number of representatives for _____.
 4. The Great Compromise combines ideas from the _____ Plan and the _____ Plan.
 5. The Three-Fifths Compromise suggested that slaves would be counted as _____ a person when counting people for the census and therefore in determining representation.
 6. Under this compromise, in order to make the Southerners happy the slaves would be counted as three-fifths a person and in exchange, the Northerners decided to allow the slave trade to continue for _____ years without interference.
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N=National Laws/Powers

1. Education _____
2. Mint Money _____
3. Set Driving Age _____
4. Conduct and Monitor Elections _____

S=State Laws/Powers

5. Declare War _____
6. Set Speed Limits _____
7. Set Sales Tax _____
8. Conduct relations with foreign powers _____