

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



North Carolina: People, Places, & Progress

Chapter 3: Governing Our Nation and State

Section 2: Federal Government

Focused Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. In the first three articles of the U.S. _____, the framers established the _____, _____, and _____ branches.
2. The _____ clause empowers Congress “To make all _____ which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution... all other powers vested... in the government of the United States, or in any _____ or Officer thereof.”
3. Article I of the U.S. _____ created a _____ (two-house) legislature that includes the United States _____ (Upper House) and the House of _____ (Lower House).
4. Every state has _____ members in the U.S. Senate.
5. There are _____ members in the U.S. House of _____. Each state’s membership in the House is based on its _____.
6. The Constitution grants certain powers to Congress, which has both _____ and _____ powers. Enumerated powers are those powers _____ given to Congress in the Constitution. _____ powers are those given to Congress in the _____ clause.
7. In Article II of the U.S. _____, the Founding Fathers created the office of _____ and established a complicated process for choosing the chief executive. They did not allow the president to be elected by _____ vote.

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8. This _____ chooses the president and vice president. In the case of a tie vote, the House of _____ makes the choice.
9. The Constitution gives the federal government's _____ branch the power to carry out the _____ enacted by Congress.
10. The executive branch includes the _____, vice president, and fifteen _____ members.
11. Article III of the U.S. Constitution creates a _____ branch of the federal government, which has the power to _____ the Constitution and _____ passed by Congress.
12. The United States _____ (the highest court in the land) includes a _____ justice and eight _____ justices.
13. The Supreme Court has both original and appellate _____ (area of authority). _____ jurisdiction is the authority to hear a case for the _____ time. _____ jurisdiction is the authority to _____ a case that has already been tried and decided in a _____ court.
14. The Supreme Court's most significant power is _____, which is the authority to determine the constitutionality of laws passed by _____ and state legislatures, and any actions taken by the _____ branch.
15. These United States Courts of _____ review the decisions of lower courts and the judgments rendered by administrative agencies.

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16. _____ Courts are the federal trial courts, and are the only federal courts that include _____ and witnesses during trials.