

Name one of the duties of the House of Representatives.	Proposing new taxes.
What is the final step before a national bill becomes a law?	It is signed by the president.
Why does each state have two senators?	To balance the rights of large and small states.
What is the primary work of Congress?	To make laws for the country.
What is the purpose of the system of checks and balances?	To prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.

<p>Why did the delegates start the Preamble to the Constitution with the words “We, the people”?</p>	<p>To state that government power comes from the people.</p>
<p>Why is the U.S. Constitution called a “living document”?</p>	<p>It has changed with time.</p>
<p>Name the advantages to having states share a common market.</p>	<p>It creates a single national economy, goods & resources can move more easily across the country, and a large business can be located in several states.</p>
<p>Why does the Constitution establish the principle of majority rule?</p>	<p>So decisions represent what most of the people want.</p>
<p>Name the idea that refers to the sharing of power between national and state governments?</p>	<p>Federalism</p>

Describe a responsibility of the Judicial Branch.	To resolve disputes under the law.
An amendment to the Constitution can be ratified by three-fourths of the _____.	State legislatures.
What name is given to the Supreme Court's power to declare a law unconstitutional?	Judicial review.
Name one of the law making bodies that can propose an amendment of the Constitution?	Congress
Name three ways the U.S. population can directly participate in government.	Belonging to political parties, participating in elections, and joining interest groups.

<p>Name a power that is shared by the state and national government.</p>	<p>Raising taxes.</p>
<p>The power to ratify treaties belongs to the _____.</p>	<p>Senate</p>
<p>How many ways are there to propose and ratify a Constitutional amendment?</p>	<p>Four</p>