

## U.S. CONSTITUTION - Sample Answers



<b>ARTICLE I</b> <u>Legislative Branch</u>  <u>Make Laws</u>  <u>House of Representatives</u> <u>Senate</u>	<b>ARTICLE II</b> <u>Executive Branch</u>  <u>Enforce Laws</u>  <u>President</u>	<b>ARTICLE III</b> <u>Judicial Branch</u>  <u>Interpret Laws</u>  <u>Supreme Court</u>
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### QUALIFICATIONS

<b>House</b> - 25 years old, citizen for 7 years, must live in the state they represent	Natural born citizen, 35 years old and lives in the U.S. for at least 14 years	Good behavior
<b>Senate</b> - 30 years old, citizen for 9 years, they must live in the state they represent		

### POWERS & FUNCTIONS

Have the power to change laws in order to protect voters; Determine naturalization laws; Congress has the power to coin money, create the postal service, army, navy and lower federal courts, and to declare war Specific to the House - Power of impeachment, Bills start here involving taxes Specific to the Senate - Impeachment trial & decide whether or not to remove from office; approve treaties for ratification	The President is Commander in Chief, Chief Executive, and Chief Diplomat. He has the power to appoint positions, grant pardons and make treaties.  The President gives the State of the Union and can convene Congress in special circumstances Vice President is president of the Senate and votes in order to break a tie	The Supreme Court holds the power of original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction. The federal courts will decide arguments over how to interpret the Constitution, all laws passed by Congress, arguments involving states, and in agreements with other nations.
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