

### **IMPEACHMENT 2**

- 1. \*\*What is the first step in determining whether a government official's action is constitutional?\*
  - a) Consult a legal expert
  - b) Refer to the Constitution
  - c) Refer to a court ruling
  - d) Study historical precedents
- 2. \*\*Which section of the Constitution outlines the grounds for impeachment?\*\*
  - a) Article 1, Section 3
  - b) Article 2, Section 4
  - c) Article 3, Section 1
  - d) Article 1, Section 2
- 3. \*\*Which of the following is \*not\* a valid ground for impeachment according to the Constitution?
  - a) Treason
  - b) High crimes
  - c) Policy disagreements
  - d) Misdemeanors
- 4. \*\*According to the lecture, which body acts as the accuser in the impeachment process?\*\*
  - a) The Senate
  - b) The Judiciary
  - c) The House of Representatives
  - d) The Executive Branch
- 5. \*\*What role does the Senate play in the impeachment process?\*\*
  - a) File the charges
  - b) Judge the charges
  - c) Defend the accused
  - d) Approve articles of impeachment



# **AMERICAN GOVERNMENT**

## IMPEACHMENT 2



6. \*\*How many times has the House of Representatives initiated impeachment in U.S. history?\*\*

- a) 21 times
- b) 60 times
- c) 8 times
- d) 35 times

7. \*\*Which president resigned before impeachment articles were voted on by the House?\*\*

- a) Andrew Johnson
- b) Richard Nixon
- c) Bill Clinton
- d) Donald Trump

8. \*\*What precedent was set by the impeachment of William Belknap?\*\*

- a) Impeachment is for sitting officials only
- b) Impeachment can occur after an official leaves office
- c) Only the Senate can impeach officials
- d) Impeachment is a purely political process

9. \*\*How does the lecture describe the impeachment process according to Alexander Hamilton in Federalist 65?\*\*

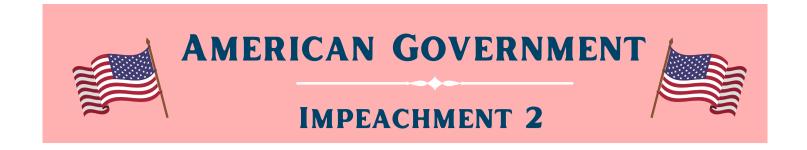
- a) A political process for removing officials
- b) A judicial procedure for determining guilt or innocence
- c) A punishment for policy disagreements
- d) A way for the public to influence government actions

10. \*\*What happens if the Senate does not convict an official after articles of impeachment are passed?\*\*

- a) The official is removed from office
- b) The official remains in office
- c) The official is fined
- d) The official is barred from running for office again

### Answer Key:

- 1. b) Refer to the Constitution
- 2. b) Article 2, Section 4
- 3. c) Policy disagreements
- 4. c) The House of Representatives
- 5. b) Judge the charges
- 6. b) 60 times
- 7. b) Richard Nixon
- 8. b) Impeachment can occur after an official leaves office
- 9. b) A judicial procedure for determining guilt or innocence
- 10. b) The official remains in office



#### discussion questions:

- 1. \*\*Why is it important to refer directly to the Constitution when determining the limits of government power? How does this prevent overreach?\*\*
- 2. \*\*How does the impeachment process serve as a check and balance within the U.S. government? Do you think this process effectively limits abuse of power?\*\*
- 3. \*\*What are the risks of using impeachment for political reasons instead of for criminal activity, as mentioned in Federalist 65?\*\*
- 4. \*\*Do you agree with the precedent set by William Belknap's impeachment after leaving office? Why or why not?\*\*
- 5. \*\*In what ways might impeachment protect or harm the constitutional principles of limited government and separation of powers?\*\*