



# AMERICAN GOVERNMENT



## IMPEACHMENT 2

- \*\*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
- \*\*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
- \*\*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
- \*\*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
- \*\*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



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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



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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



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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?**

