

Constitution: Fundamental Principles

Saturday, November 10, 2012
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Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

Fundamental Principles of the Constitution

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPALS OF THE CONSTITUTION

- Popular _____
- _____
- _____
- _____ of _____
- _____ and _____
- Limited _____
- Individual _____

Popular Sovereignty

- Who gives the government its power?
- A government in which the people _____
- "We the people..." tells the _____ of the governments _____.

Republicanism

- How are people's views represented in Government?
- Based on this belief: The people exercise their _____ by _____ for their political _____.
- Article 4, Section 4, calls for every state to have a "republican form of Govt."

Federalism

- How is the power _____?
- Form of government in which power is divided between a _____ government and _____ political units, such as states.

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Separation of Powers

- How is power _____?
- Framers were concerned that too much _____ might fall into the hands of a _____ group.
- Articles 1, 2, and 3 explain how powers are split among the 3 _____.

Checks and Balances

- How is power evenly _____?
- Though the branches are _____, they rely on each other to perform the work of the _____.
- The system makes sure that the _____ work _____ fairly.

Limited Government

- How is _____ of power _____?
- All citizens and leaders must _____ the _____.

Individual Rights

- How are personal freedoms protected?
- These are personal _____ and _____.
- The _____ of _____ protect people from an overly powerful _____.

Constitution: Separation of Powers

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The Three Branches of Government

The Three Branches of Government and the Separation of Power

- Main Idea: The framers of the Constitution devised the _____
- They wanted to create a govt. powerful enough to protect the _____ of _____ and defend the _____ against _____.

The Federal System

- Federal System (federalism);
a system that _____ powers between the _____ and the _____ govt.

Delegated Rights

- Constitution _____ certain powers to the _____ govt.
- Coin money • Regulate Trade

Reserved Powers

- Reserved powers (powers _____ by the _____)
- Creating local govts. • Holding elections

Concurrent Powers

- _____ by the _____ and _____ govts.
- Taxing • Borrowing money • Enforcing laws

Elastic Powers

- Provides flexibility for Congress to deal with new or unexpected issues.
- "make all laws which shall be _____ and _____."

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LEGISLATURE

- Also called _____
- Distinct responsibilities and powers
- Article 1 divided Congress into the _____ and the _____
- Legislature _____ the _____

House of Representatives

- House of Representatives:
- _____ members
- U.S. _____ determines how many members represent each state.
- Must be:
 - 25 years old
 - Live in the state they were elected
 - Must have been U.S. citizen for 7 years.
 - Serve _____ terms

Senate

- _____ Senators from each state.
- They represent the _____ not only a district.
 - At least 30 years old
 - U.S. Citizen for 9 years.
 - Live in the state they represent.
 - Serve _____ terms, but unlimited terms may be served.

STRUCTURE OF CONGRESS

House of Representatives:

- The Leader of the House of Representatives is called the _____
- Speaker of the House is elected by House members from the _____ party.

Senate:

- U.S. _____ serves as _____ of the Senate.
 - Takes no part in Senate debates but can _____ to _____ ties.
 - If he is absent it goes to the _____ (Pro Tem)—usually choose the _____ party's senator who has served the longest.

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EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- _____ the _____ passed by _____
- President, V. President and cabinet.
- _____—head of Executive Branch
- President/Vice President
 - Native born citizen of U.S.
 - @ least _____ years old.
 - U.S. resident for 14 years.
 - Elected every _____
 - Can serve _____
- President dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the _____ serves the rest of the term.
 - _____ can impeach the president.
- President would be tried in the _____.

President & Congress

- Congress _____
- President can ask them to _____ or _____ bills.
- President can _____ laws Congress has passed.
- Congress can try to _____ the _____
 - it takes _____ majority vote.
- Laws affecting the Constitution, treaties, and statutes—
 - the president issues _____
 - these commands have the _____ of the law.
- President may grant _____ to persons convicted of federal crimes or facing criminal charges.
- President: _____ of the Armed Forces.
 - Only _____ can declare war.

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JUDICIAL BRANCH

- Made up of a system of _____ headed by the _____
- _____ created the Supreme Court.
- _____ of _____ created the system of lower district and circuit courts.
- Article III outlines courts' duties.
- Federal law can strike down a state or federal law if the _____ finds a law _____.
- Congress can try to _____ the law to make it constitutional.

District Courts

- _____ makes appointments to _____
- they are given for _____.
- Each state has at least one of the 94 district courts.

Courts of Appeals

- If you believe your trial was unfair you can take the case to the Court of Appeals.
- 13 Court of Appeals.
- Panel of judges make the decisions
If they agree— _____ disagree—may be _____.

Supreme Court

- After a case is decided by _____ of _____ the losing side may _____ to the _____ Court
- Supreme Court can only hear _____ cases a year.
- If court declines to hear a case the Court of Appeals decision is _____.
- _____ judges
- _____ of _____ leads the court.
- No constitutional requirements to become a _____

Constitution: Bill of Rights

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The Bill of Rights

Bill of Rights

- 10 amendments intended to protect the individual _____ of citizens
- Several states would not ratify until a _____ of _____ was added
- Written by _____ with changes from _____.

1st Amendment

- _____ and _____ freedom
- Forms the _____ of the government
- Includes 5 freedoms: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

2nd Amendment

- Right to _____ and maintain a _____
- Today, our militia is considered to be the _____

3rd Amendment

- No _____ troops in time of peace
- After being forced to provide room and board for _____ troops, more states included this provision than freedom of _____.
- Considered a _____ of _____.

Constitution: Bill of Rights

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4th Amendment

- No unreasonable _____ and _____
- The British ransacked homes and arrested Americans without warrants
- Again, _____

5th Amendment

- Rights of _____
- _____ amendment in Bill of Rights
- Contains 5 rights:
 - Right against _____
 - Right to have serious _____ presented to a _____
 - Right to avoid being tried _____ for the same offense
 - Right to due _____ of _____ (fair treatment)
 - Right to just compensation when _____ property is taken for _____ use

6th Amendment

- Right to a _____, _____ trial
- Added to ensure that _____ defendants received a fair trial

7th Amendment

- _____ by _____ in civil cases
- Right to a _____ in _____ matters, such as personal injuries or contracts
- _____ a judge's power to overturn factual decisions by a _____

Constitution: Bill of Rights

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8th Amendment

- Limits of _____ and _____
- Prohibits excessive _____
- Prohibits excessive _____
- Prohibits _____ and _____ punishment

9th Amendment

- _____ of _____
- Unenumerated Rights: Those rights _____ specifically _____ in the Constitution

10th Amendment

- Powers of _____ and _____
- Protects powers of the _____, not rights of the _____