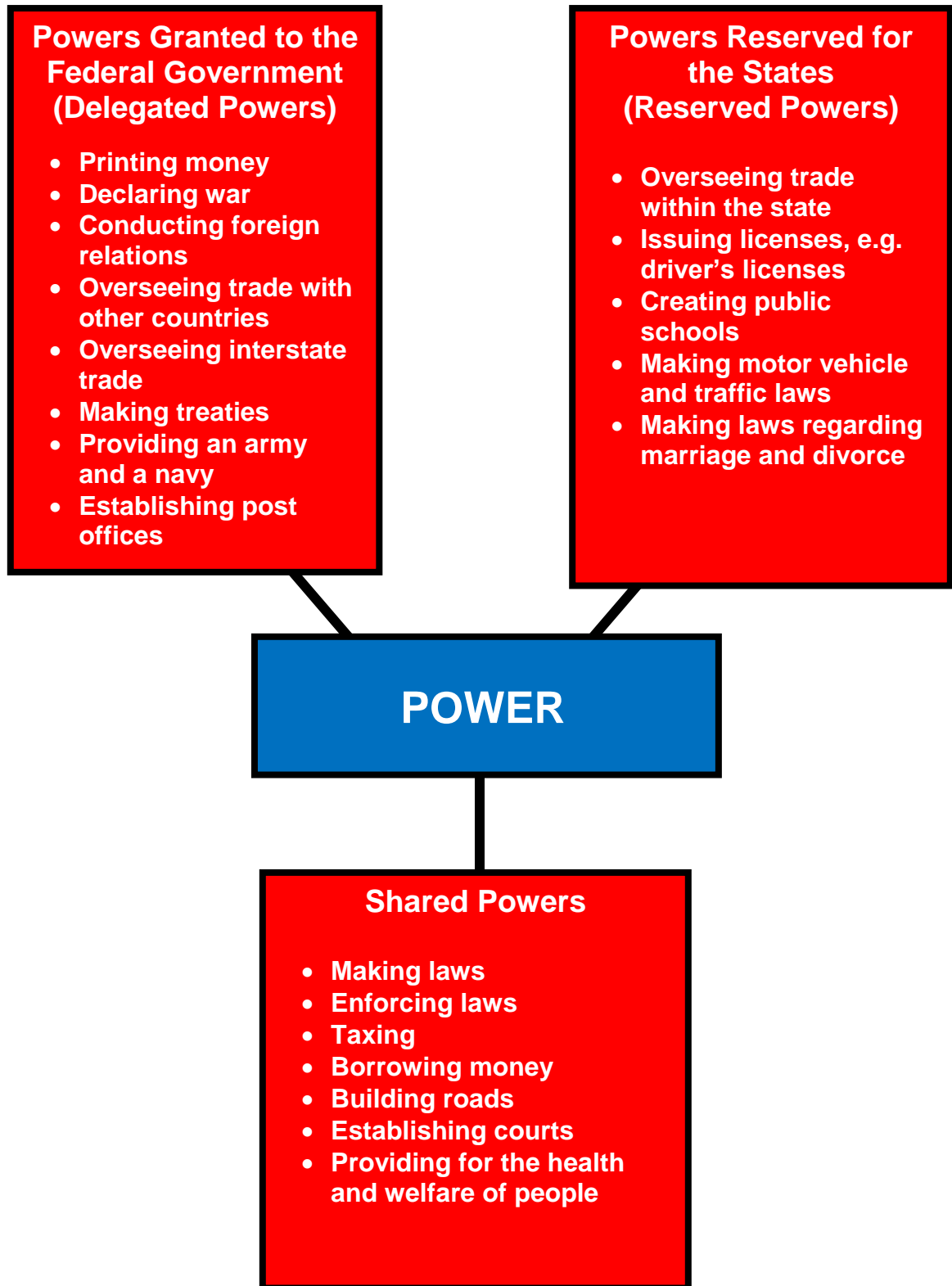


## Graphic Organizer



## Big Ideas Card




### Big Ideas of Lesson 3, Unit 5

- In the United States, the government is based on the idea of popular sovereignty which means that the ultimate power belongs to the people in our government.
- The people agreed to delegate some of their power to the federal government and expressed this in the Constitution.
- All other powers not given to the federal government in the Constitution are reserved to the states or the people.
- In a few cases, certain powers like making laws and collecting taxes are shared by both federal and state governments.
- The system of delegating, reserving, and sharing of power explained in the Constitution serves to limit the power of government.

## Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Government – Word Card #1 from Lesson 1
- Federal Government – Word Card #2 from Lesson 1
- Constitution – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1

<p><b>15</b> <b>levels of government</b></p> <p>federal, state, and local governments</p> <p><b>Example:</b> In our country we have three levels of government.</p> 	<p><b>16</b> <b>shared powers</b></p> <p>powers granted to both the federal and state governments</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The power to collect taxes is a shared power.</p> 
<p><b>17</b> <b>reserved powers</b></p> <p>powers not given to the federal government</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The power to create schools is an example of a reserved power.</p> 	<p><b>18</b> <b>delegated powers</b></p> <p>powers people give to the federal government by the Constitution</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The power to print money is a delegated power.</p> 