

Amendments			
13 th	22 nd	24 th	25 th
1865, abolition of slavery	1951, limit on presidential terms (no third term)	1964, ban of tax payment as voter qualification	1967, presidential succession, vice presidential vacancy, and presidential disability

How is the Constitution organized?	
Preamble	States the purpose of the Constitution
Article I	Created the legislative branch
Article II	Creates the executive branch
Article III	Creates the judicial branch
Article IV	Relations among the states
Article V	Amending the Constitution
Article VI	National debts, supremacy of national law, and oaths of office
Article VII	Ratifying the Constitution
27 Amendments	Bill of rights-first ten amendments

First three articles of the constitution-LEJ (legislative, executive, and judicial branch)

Interstate Compacts	
Formal agreement entered into with the consent of Congress, between or among States, or between a State and a foreign state	
Why states form interstate compacts?	Strengthen relationships among States and reduce friction among States

Checks and Balances-system of overlapping the powers of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to permit each branch to check the actions of the others (*picture page 73*)

Supremacy Clause-a provision of the U.S. Constitution that states that the Constitution, federal law, and treaties of the U.S. are the “supreme law of the land”

Powers of the Federal Government		Powers Denied to the Federal Government
Delegated powers	those powers, expressed, implied, or inherent, granted to the national government by the constitution	The Constitution denies some powers to the National Government in so many words-expressly. Most of the expressed denials of power are found in article I, section 9 and in the 1 st through 8 th amendments.
Expressed powers	those delegated powers of the national government that are spelled out, expressly, in the constitution; also called the enumerated powers	The lack of any provisions-the silence of the Constitution-denies power to the National Government
Implied powers	those delegated powers of the national government that are suggested by the expressed powers set out in the constitution; those necessary and proper to carry out the expressed powers	Some powers are denied to the National Government because of the federal system itself. Clearly the Constitution does not intend that the National Government should have the power to take any action that would threaten the existence of that system.
Inherent powers	powers the constitution is presumed to have delegated to the national government because it is the government of a sovereign state within the world community	