**Chapter 3-The Constitution: Section 1-Basic Principles**

**Constitution: (pg. 68)**

* “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”: Highest form of law in the United States

**An Outline of the Constitution:**

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ words
  + Few details
  + Organized in a simple straightforward way.
  + Tells the way:
    - that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,
    - how the leaders are selected,
    - the procedures they must follow as they perform their duties,
    - Sets the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Outlines how politics run… helps determine who wins and loses

**How the Constitution is Divided:**

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: states the purpose of the Constitution
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - #1 Creates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - #2 Creates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - #3 Creates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - #4 Relations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - #5 Process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - #6 National debts; constitution as supremacy of national law, and oaths of office
    - #7 Ratifying the Constitution
  + C:\Users\Fatmeh Reda\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\UROBIBTA\MC900320682[1].wmf\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - First ten are called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**6 principles of the Constitution: (pg. 69-71)**

* The constitution is built around 6 basic principles
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**#1 Popular Sovereignty (pg. 69)**

* People are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any and all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Government can exist only with the consent of the government [approval of the people]
* That’s why it starts with: “We the people of the United States…do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.”
* People give the government power through the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -----> government exercises powers through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are chosen by the people to represent them.

**#2 Limited Government (pg. 69-70)**

* No government is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Government is restricted in what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and it can only do those things that the people have given it the power to do
* Government must obey the law- called **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**… government must be conducted according to constitutional principles
  + Also known as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**… meaning that government and its officers are always subject to, and never above, the law.
* Each individual has rights that government cannot take away.

**#3 Separation of Powers (pg. 70-71)**

* Principle in which the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_branches of government are three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branches of government.
* We divide up the power between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[the legislative], the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [the executive], and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [the judicial]
  + Each branch has its own article that outlines their duties
    - Legislative: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Executive: law-executing, law-enforcing, law-administering
    - Judicial: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the laws in cases brought before them

**#4 Checks and Balances (pg. 72-73)**

* System that allows the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the actions of one another

**\*USE THE CHART ON PAGE 73 TO FILL IN THE FOLLOWING CHART\***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://library.msstate.edu/libguidefiles/delgado/us-new/3%20White%20House.jpg**How does the Executive Branch check the Legislative Branch?** | **How does the Executive Branch check the Judicial Branch?** |
| **C:\Users\Fatmeh Reda\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\9D5N5HFU\MC900241161[1].wmfHow does the Legislative Branch check the Executive Branch?** | **How does the Legislative Branch check the Judicial Branch?** |
| **C:\Users\Fatmeh Reda\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\ZYCQ3AB5\MC900048180[1].wmfHow does the Judicial Branch check the Executive Branch?** | **How does the Judicial Branch check the Legislative Branch?** |

**#5 Judicial Review (pg. 73-74)**

* Consists of the ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ determine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + If the courts declare something as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** they’re saying its illegal, null and void, or no force or effect…meaning that government action is violating the constitution
* In a famous court case; *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* 1803- Supreme court established power of judicial review
  + Since 1803… Supreme court has found 150 cases in which an act of part of an act of Congress was unconstitutional

**#6 Federalism (pg. 74-75)**

* A system of government in which the powers of government are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Power is divided between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because they wanted to limit the power of the central government
  + Framers of the constitution were convinced that:
    - Governmental power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - So exercise of governmental power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - So divided governmental power is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SHARED POWERS**

**STATE POWERS**

**FEDERAL POWERS**