



WEDNESDAY | 09.19.18

# TEST: PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

SUBMIT REVIEW FOR DAILY GRADE | NEED PENCIL

# PRINCIPLES of GOVERNMENT | Questions 1-7

- ◆ **Principle #1: Federalism**

Power is divided between the national government and the states.

- ◆ **Principle #2: Republicanism**

Citizens elect representatives to carry out the will of the people.

- ◆ **Principle #3: Limited Government**

Government can do only what the people say it can do.

- ◆ **Principle #4: Popular Sovereignty**

All government power belongs to the people. (*"We the People"*)

- ◆ **Principle #5: Checks and Balances**

Each branch of government is able to check the other branches.

- ◆ **Principle #6: Separation of Powers**

Power is divided among three branches of the national government.

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- ◆ **Principle #7: Individual Rights**

Individual rights are protected. (*Bill of Rights*)

# APPLYING the PRINCIPLES of GOVERNMENT

## Questions 1-6 | NO Individual Rights

<b>C</b>	Checks and Balances	<b>F</b>	Federalism	<b>L</b>	Limited Government
<b>P</b>	Popular Sovereignty	<b>R</b>	Republicanism	<b>S</b>	Separation of Powers

**R** 1. The people from each state elect senators to serve in Washington, D.C.

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**F** 2. The national government conducts foreign policy.

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**L** 3. The Constitution restricts the powers of the government.

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**P** 4. "We the people . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution."

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**C** 5. Congress may impeach judges and the president.

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**S** 6. The Judicial Branch interprets the law.

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**F** 7. State governments have the power to pass marriage laws within their states.

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**C** 8. The Supreme Court has the power to declare laws unconstitutional.

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# APPLYING the PRINCIPLES of GOVERNMENT

## Questions 1-6 | NO Individual Rights

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**S** 9. The Executive Branch has the responsibility to carry out the laws.

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**P** 10. Government is by the consent of the governed.

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**C** 11. The president appoints federal judges.

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**F** 12. Only the federal government can coin money.

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**C** 13. More than 900 state laws have been struck down by the courts.

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**L** 14. All government officials are never above the law.

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**C** 15. Congress can override a presidential veto by a two-thirds vote in each house.

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**F** 16. Both the federal and state governments can impose taxes.

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**P** 17. All power flows from the people.

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**S** 18. The Legislative Branch makes the laws.

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**C** 19. The president can veto laws passed by Congress.

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# BILL OF RIGHTS | Question 8

## THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

1



FREEDOM OF SPEECH,  
RELIGION, PRESS,  
ASSEMBLY, AND  
PETITION

2



RIGHT TO  
BEAR ARMS

3



QUARTERING  
OF SOLDIERS

4



ARRESTS  
AND SEARCHES

5



RIGHTS OF PERSONS  
ACCUSED OF CRIMES

6



RIGHTS OF PERSONS  
ON TRIAL FOR CRIMES

7



JURY TRIALS  
IN CIVIL CASES

8



LIMITATIONS  
ON BAIL AND  
PUNISHMENTS

9



RIGHTS KEPT  
BY THE PEOPLE

10



POWERS KEPT BY  
THE STATES OR  
THE PEOPLE

# BILL OF RIGHTS | Question 8

Amendment 1	◆ Freedoms of <u>Religion</u> , <u>Speech</u> , and <u>Press</u> ; Rights to <u>Assemble</u> and <u>Petition</u> the Government
Amendment 2	◆ The Right to Keep and Bear Arms
Amendment 3	◆ Limits on Housing Soldiers in Private Homes
Amendment 4	◆ Limiting Searches, Seizures, and Warrants
Amendment 5	◆ Clarifying Rights of the Accused
Amendment 6	◆ Right to a Speedy Trial in Criminal Cases
Amendment 7	◆ Right to a Jury Trial in Civil Cases
Amendment 8	◆ Limiting Bails, Fines, and Cruel/Unusual Punishment
Amendment 9	◆ Rights Reserved to the People
Amendment 10	◆ Powers Reserved to the States



The background of the slide is a photograph of the Texas State Capitol building in Austin, Texas, taken at night. The building is illuminated with warm yellow lights, and the iconic gold-domed capitol is the central focus. The sky is a deep, dark blue.

**U.S. & TEXAS BILL OF RIGHTS: DIFFERENCES** | Question 10

**U.S.—10 ITEMS / added by AMENDMENT**

**TEXAS—34 ITEMS / ARTICLE I**

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**U.S. & TEXAS CONSTITUTION: DIFFERENCES** | Question 12

**U.S.—CHANGED ONLY 27 TIMES**

**TEXAS—CHANGED OVER 450 TIMES**

# CONSTITUTIONS | Questions 11 & 12

U.S. & TEXAS CONSTITUTIONS: A COMPARISON   Questions 11-12		
Characteristics	U.S. CONSTITUTION	TEXAS CONSTITUTION
Style	Brief and vague	Long and detailed
Length	7,000 words	93,000 words
BILL OF RIGHTS	YES (10—Amendments)	YES (34—Article I)
Separation of Powers	YES (3 branches: Leg Exe Jud)	YES (3 branches: Leg Exe Jud)
Checks and Balances	YES	YES
Legislative Structure	Bicameral	Bicameral
Executive Power	Unitary	Plural
Veto Power	Simple	Line-item
Judicial System	One supreme court	Two supreme courts
Amendments	27	498
Amendment Process	Difficult	Relatively easy



# FEDERALISM | Question 14

ENUMERATED POWERS | CONCURRENT POWERS | RESERVED POWERS

## National

- Declare war
- Maintain armed forces
- Regulate interstate and foreign trade
- Admit new states
- Establish post offices
- Set standard weights and measures
- Coin money
- Establish foreign policy
- Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers

## Shared

- Maintain law and order
- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Charter banks
- Establish courts
- Provide for public welfare

## State

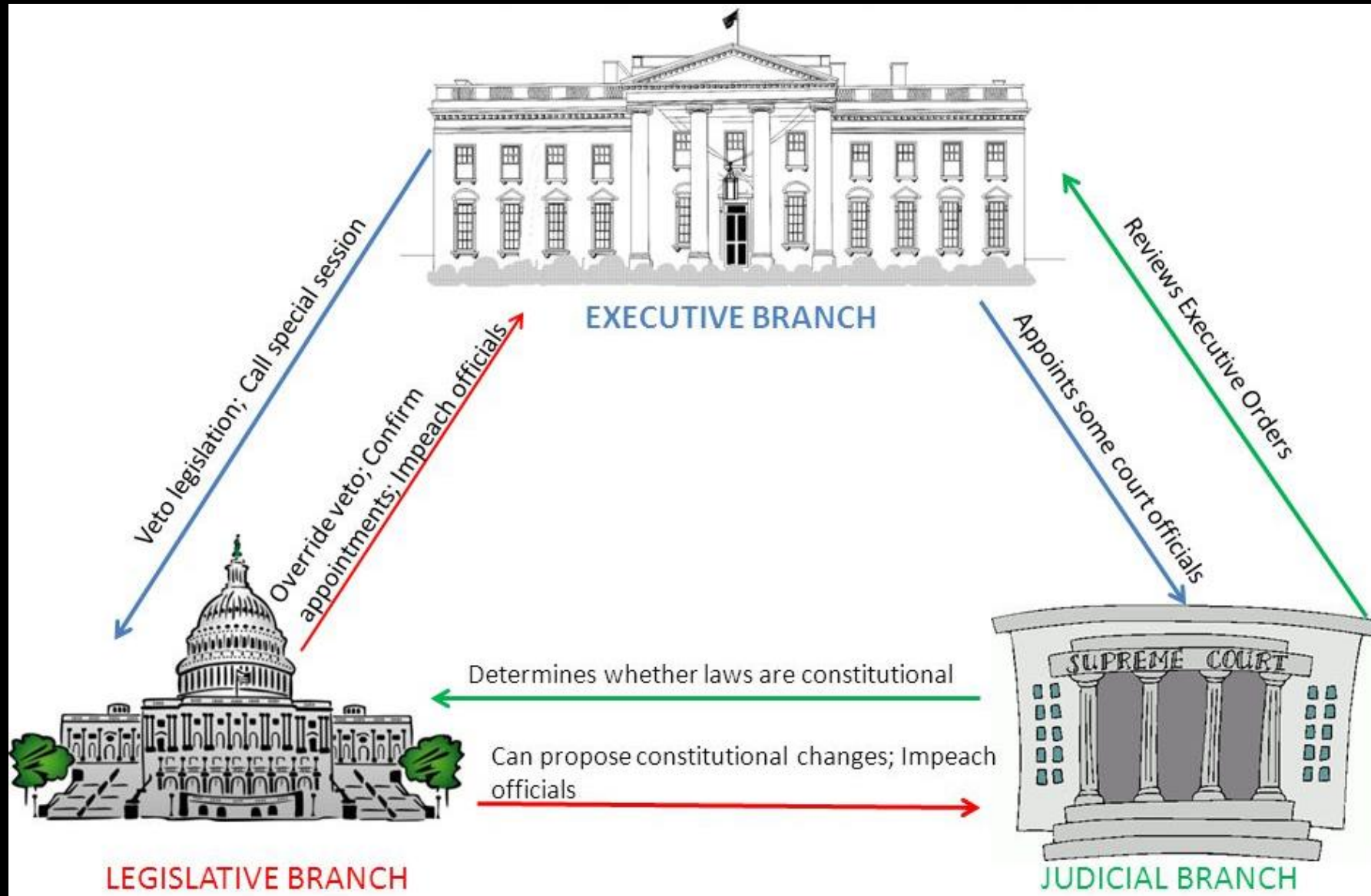
- Establish and maintain schools
- Establish local governments
- Regulate business within the state
- Make marriage laws
- Provide for public safety
- Assume other powers not delegated to the national government or prohibited to the states

# FEDERALISM | Question 14




Federal Powers	Shared Powers	State Powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Print money</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pass and enforce laws</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide licenses for driving, marrying, and other activities</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carry out foreign policy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tax individuals and businesses</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold elections</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Make treaties with other countries</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Borrow money</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Form local governments</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Declare war</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Form courts</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish public schools</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regulate commerce between states</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build roads</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Approve amendments to the Constitution</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain an army and navy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide charters to banks and corporations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Control commerce within the state</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create post offices</li></ul>		

Source: US Government Printing Office

# CHECKS & BALANCES | Question 15



# CHECKS & BALANCES | Questions 13 & 15

<p><b>Executive Branch</b> (President carries out laws)</p> 	<p><b>Checks on the Legislative Branch</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can propose laws</li> <li>Can veto laws</li> <li>Can call special sessions of Congress</li> <li>Makes appointments</li> <li>Negotiates foreign treaties</li> </ul>	<p><b>Checks on the Judicial Branch</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appoints federal judges</li> <li>Can grant pardons to federal offenders</li> </ul>
<p><b>Legislative Branch</b> (Congress makes laws)</p> 	<p><b>Checks on the Executive Branch</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can override President's veto</li> <li>Confirms executive appointments</li> <li>Ratifies treaties</li> <li>Can declare war</li> <li>Appropriates money</li> <li>Can impeach and remove President</li> </ul>	<p><b>Checks on the Judicial Branch</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates lower federal courts</li> <li>Can impeach and remove judges</li> <li>Can propose amendments to overrule judicial decisions</li> <li>Approves appointments of federal judges</li> </ul>
<p><b>Judicial Branch</b> (Supreme Court interprets laws)</p> 	<p><b>Check on the Executive Branch</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can declare executive actions unconstitutional</li> </ul>	<p><b>Check on the Legislative Branch</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional</li> </ul>



# Mere History



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