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REVIEW: Principles of Government



PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT | Questions 1-7

◆ Principle #1: Popular Sovereignty

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

◆ Principle #2: Limited Government

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

◆ Principle #3: Separation of Powers

Power is divided among three branches of the national government.

◆ Principle #4: Checks and Balances

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

◆ Principle #5: Federalism

Power is divided between the national government and the states.

◆ Principle #6: Republicanism

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

◆ Principle #7: Individual Rights

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

BILL OF RIGHTS | Question 8

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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

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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

CONSTITUTIONS | Questions 9 & 10

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U.S. & TEXAS CONSTITUTIONS: A COMPARISON		
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)
		SIMILARITY
		DIFFERENCES
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	450+
Amendment Process	Difficult	Relatively easy

CONSTITUTIONS | Question 11

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U.S. & TEXAS CONSTITUTIONS: A COMPARISON		
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SIMILARITY

CONSTITUTIONS | Question 12

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U.S. & TEXAS CONSTITUTIONS: A COMPARISON		
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DIFFERENCES

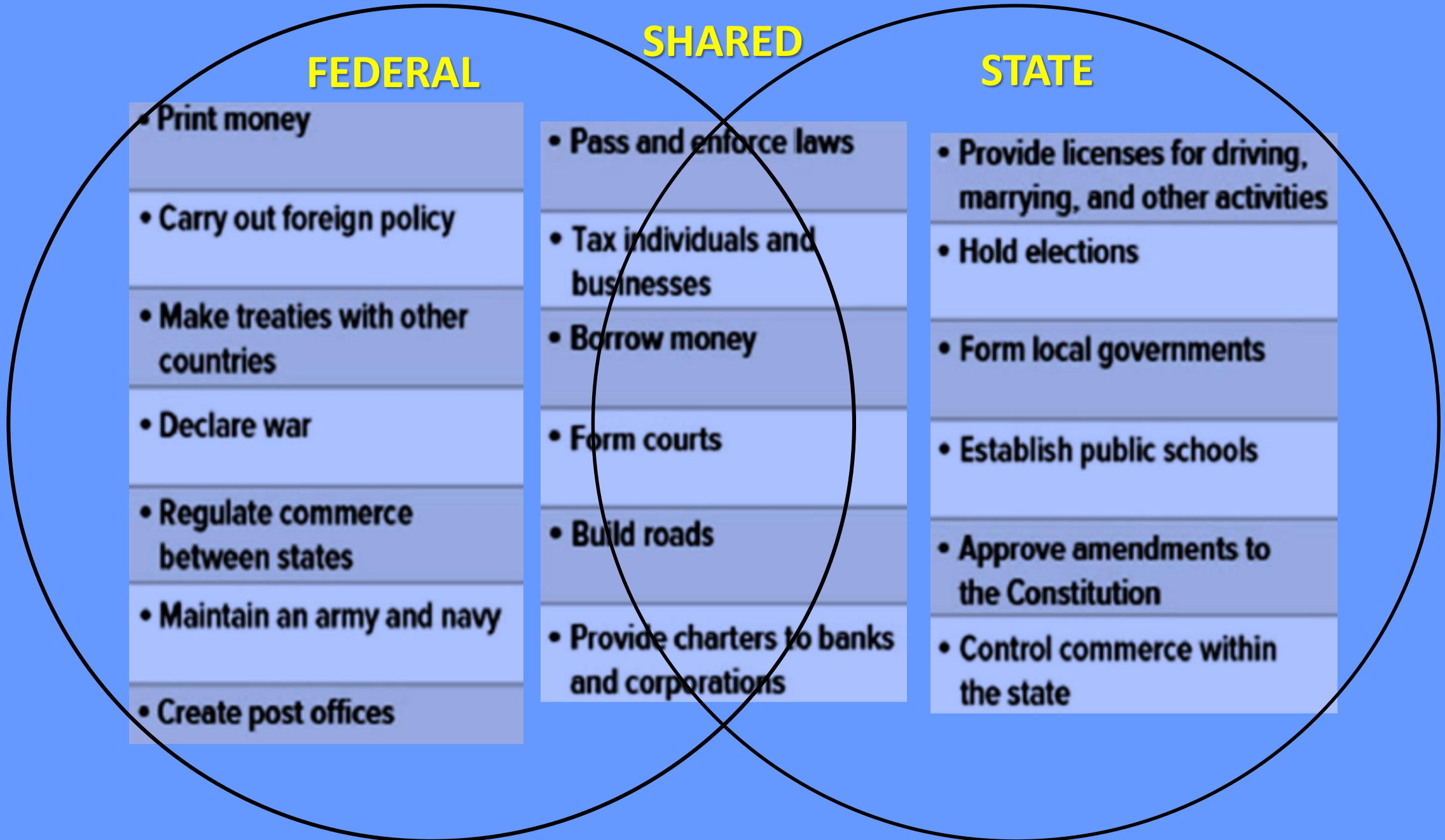
DIFFERENCES

CHECKS & BALANCES | Question 13

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<p>Executive Branch (President carries out laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can propose lawsCan veto lawsCan call special sessions of CongressMakes appointmentsNegotiates foreign treaties	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Appoints federal judgesCan grant pardons to federal offenders
<p>Legislative Branch (Congress makes laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can override President's vetoConfirms executive appointmentsRatifies treatiesCan declare warAppropriates moneyCan impeach and remove President	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Creates lower federal courtsCan impeach and remove judgesCan propose amendments to overrule judicial decisionsApproves appointments of federal judges
<p>Judicial Branch (Supreme Court interprets laws)</p> 	<p>Check on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can declare executive actions unconstitutional	<p>Check on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional

14. Create a Venn diagram illustrating Federalism.



FEDERALISM | Question 14

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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

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Federal Powers	Shared Powers	State Powers
• Print money	• Pass and enforce laws	• Provide licenses for driving, marrying, and other activities
• Carry out foreign policy	• Tax individuals and businesses	• Hold elections
• Make treaties with other countries	• Borrow money	• Form local governments
• Declare war	• Form courts	• Establish public schools
• Regulate commerce between states	• Build roads	• Approve amendments to the Constitution
• Maintain an army and navy	• Provide charters to banks and corporations	• Control commerce within the state
• Create post offices		

Source: US Government Printing Office

15. Create a mini-table for Checks & Balances.

(*FOCUS: veto, appointments, impeachments, constitutionality*)

VETO...




APPOINTMENTS...

VETO...

APPOINTMENTS...

IMPEACHMENTS...

CONSTITUTIONALITY...

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<p>Judicial Branch (Supreme Court interprets laws)</p> 	<p>Check on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can declare executive actions unconstitutional 	<p>Check on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional

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