

Review: Principles of Government

1. Popular Sovereignty:

All government power belongs to the people.

Government is by the consent of the governed | All power flows from the people

2. Limited Government:

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

The Constitution restricts the powers of the government | All government officials are never above the law

3. Separation of Powers:

Power is divided among three separate branches of government.

The Judicial Branch interprets the law | The Executive Branch carries out the law | The Legislative Branch makes the law

4. Checks and Balances:

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

The president can veto laws passed by Congress | Congress can override a presidential veto

5. Federalism:

Power is shared between national government and the states.

The national government conducts foreign policy | Both the federal and state governments can impose taxes

6. Republicanism:

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

Citizens from each state elect senators to serve in Washington, D.C. | People from each district elect representatives to serve in Austin

7. Individual Rights:

Individual rights are protected. [Bill of Rights]

8. Summarize the U.S. Bill of Rights.

- ◆ **Freedoms of Religion, Speech, and Press; Rights to Assemble & Petition**
- ◆ **The Right to Keep and Bear Arms**
- ◆ **Limits on Housing Soldiers in Private Homes**
- ◆ **Limiting Searches, Seizures, and Warrants**
- ◆ **Clarifying Rights of the Accused**
- ◆ **Right to a Speedy Trial in Criminal Cases**
- ◆ **Right to a Jury Trial in Civil Cases**
- ◆ **Limiting Bails, Fines, and Cruel/Unusual Punishment**
- ◆ **Rights Reserved to the People**
- ◆ **Powers Reserved to the States**

9. List the *similarities* of the Texas and U.S. Bill of Rights.

Both protect the rights and freedoms of individuals

10. List the *differences* of the Texas and U.S. Bill of Rights.

Number (34 vs. 10) and Location (Article I vs. Amendments)

11. List the *similarities* of the Texas and U.S. Constitutions:

Bill of Rights | Separation of Powers (3 branches: LEG | EXE | JUD) | Checks and Balances | Bicameral Structure (House & Senate)

12. List the *differences* of the Texas and U.S. Constitutions:

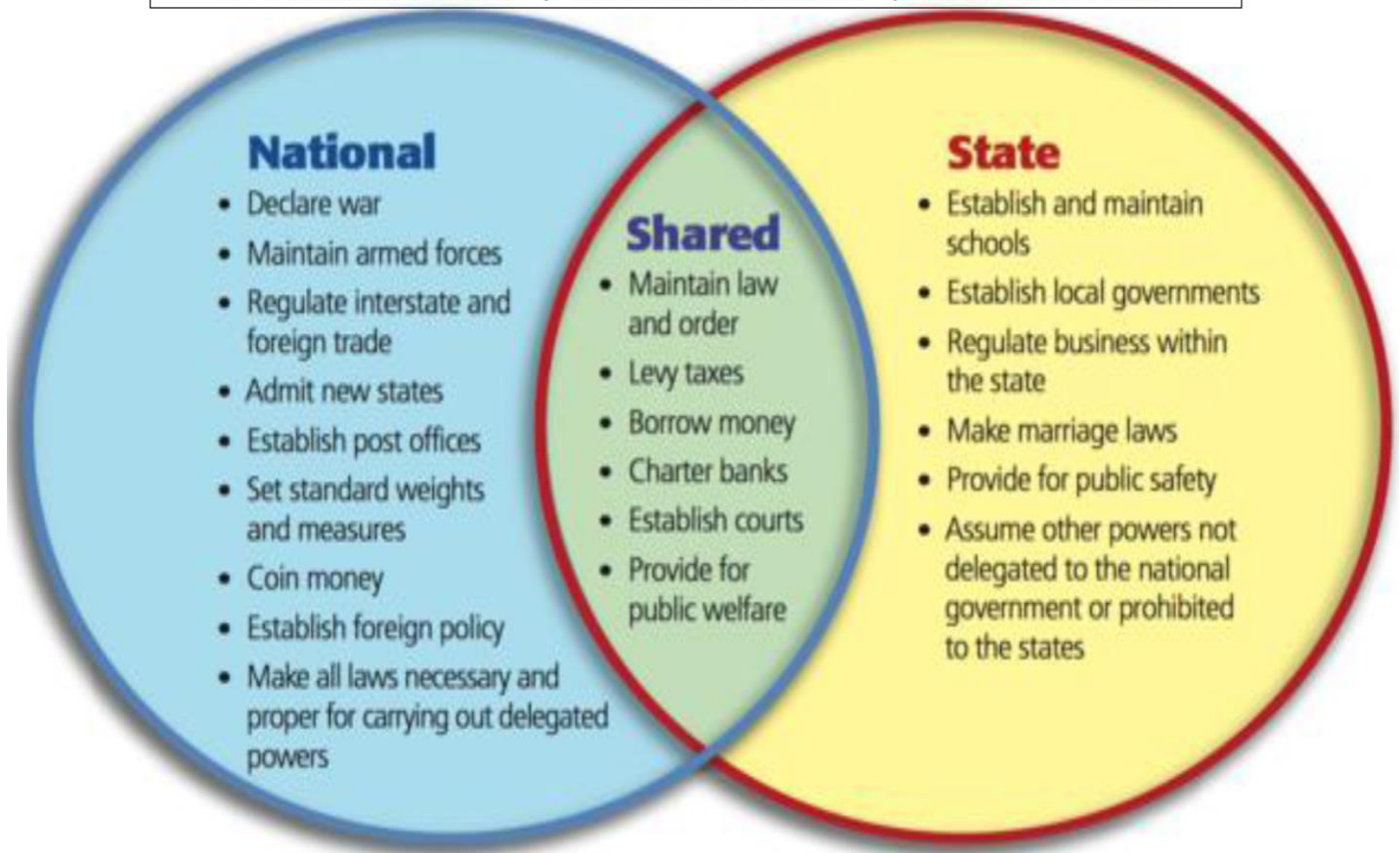
Executive Power | Veto Power (Line Item vs. Simple) | Judicial System (# of Supreme Courts) | No. of Amendments (34 vs. 10)

13. Complete each statement:

Legislative branch MAKES | Executive branch CARRIES OUT | Judicial branch INTERPRETS the laws.




14. Create a Venn diagram illustrating Federalism.

ENUMERATED POWERS | CONCURRENT POWERS | RESERVED POWERS



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

(FOCUS: Veto | Appointments | Impeachments | Treaties | Constitutionality)

<p>Executive Branch (President carries out laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can propose laws Can veto laws Can call special sessions of Congress Makes appointments Negotiates foreign treaties 	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoints federal judges Can 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 veto Confirms executive appointments Ratifies treaties Can declare war Appropriates money Can impeach and remove President 	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates lower federal courts Can impeach and remove judges Can propose amendments to overrule judicial decisions Approves 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

16. Why does the U.S. Constitution begin with "We the People..."?

It establishes the principle of Popular Sovereignty for the document.