### The Constitution: AnIntroduction **Chapter 9 / Section 1**

# The goals and principles of the **CONSTITUTION** have guided the United States for more than 200 years.

The PREAMBLE (opening statement of the Constitution) introduces six goals of the Constitution.

Constitution.

In your own words...

1. To form a more perfect union...

To unite the nation

2. To establish justice...

To apply the law fairly to all.

In your own words...

3. To insure domestic tranquility...

To keep peace and order at home.

4. To provide for the common defense...

To protect us against foreign attack.

In your own words...

5. To promote the general welfare...

To provide for the well-being of all.

6. To secure the blessings of liberty...

To protect our freedoms.

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The main body of the Constitution is made up of ARTICLES which establish the framework for government

The seven Articles are...

### **Article I:**

Establishes the powers and limits on the

### Legislative Branch

### Article II:

Establishes the powers and limits on the

### **Executive Branch**

### **Article III:**

Establishes the powers and limits on the

Judicial Branch

Article IV:

Relations between the states

### Article V: Amending (changing) the Constitution

Article VI: (National Supremacy)
The Constitution is the
"supreme Law
of the Land"

## Article VII: Ratification (approval) of the Constitution



### The Constitution rests on seven basic Principles that ensure that the citizens of the United States enjoy a careful balance of r and freedom

#### Match 'em up...

- © Government can do only what the people say it can do. Limited Government
- All government power belongs to the people. Popular Sovereignty
- Citizens elect representatives to carry out the will of the people. Republicanism
- Power is divided between the national government and the state governments.

  Federalism

### Match 'em up...

- Individual rights and freedoms are protected. Individual Rights
- Power is divided between three branches of the national government.

#### Separation of Powers

Each branch of the national government is able to check the power of the other branches. Checks and Balances



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