Chapter 8 Lesson 1
Pages 206-209
Popular Sovereignty

- People are the ONLY source of government power
- Power is received from the people

NOTES: Page 206
What do you think “We the People” means? Why did they start the Constitution with this line?

Under popular sovereignty who holds the power over the government? What do you think this means for citizens today?
**Republicanism**

Definition: The people exercise their power by voting for their political representatives.

For example, every four years the people of the USA vote for a president who they think can represent the country.
Republicanism

Define Republicanism (aka representative democracy)

How is this concept used in the government of the United States?

Why was the United States government based on this concept?
Limited Government

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

Absolute Power Corrupts Absolutely

Each aspect Government controls of your life is one less aspect you control of your own life.

- The Constitution and laws define the limits of those in power so they cannot take advantage of their elected, appointed, or inherited positions.
- Everyone, including all authority figures, must obey the laws (rule of law).
- Government is restricted in what it may do.
What does Limited Power mean?

Why was it important for the specific powers of the government to be made clear to its citizens?
Define Federalism:

Why did the Constitution include this concept?

Define Delegated powers:

Define Reserved powers:

Define Concurrent powers:
Seperation of Powers

United States Constitution

Article 1
Legislative Branch
Congress creates the laws.

Article 2
Executive Branch
President enforces the laws.

Article 3
Judicial Branch
Supreme Court interprets the law.

Legislative
Congress
House of Representatives, Senate

Executive
President, Vice President

Judicial
Supreme Court

Use this box to practice drawing the entire chart that you see on the main Separations of Powers page. You will need to reproduce it and label it correctly during your test.

Use this space to list a few specific powers each branch has as listed on pages 212-214

⇒
⇒
⇒
⇒
⇒
⇒
Checks & Balances

US Government Checks and Balances

Executive
- Executive can override Presidential veto
- Executive can control appropriations
- Executive can ratify treaties
- Executive can declare war
- Executive can refuse Presidential appointments
- Executive can impeach and remove the President from office
- May rule that Presidential action is unconstitutional
- Judges appointed by the President serve for life

The President is the "Commander-in-Chief"
- Can veto bills
- Can recommend legislation
- Can call special sessions of Congress
- President appoints judges to fill vacancies
- President can grant reprieves and pardons

Legislative
- Interprets laws and may declare laws unconstitutional

Judicial
- Can refuse judicial appointments
- Authority to impeach judges
- Can create lower courts
- Can propose constitutional amendments to overrule Supreme Court decisions

Notes: Pages 208 & 209
Define Checks and Balances:

Why was the U.S. Constitution written with checks and balances?

Follow the arrows on the diagram. On the line between the title boxes, write the powers that each branch has over the others.
Indi
div
eual Rights

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

NOTES: Page 209
Provide a written example for each of the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution. Provide a real world example for three.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.