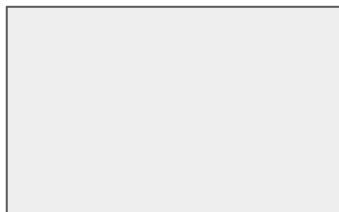
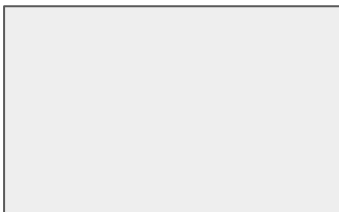


Draw an illustration for each of the seven principles in the boxes below.



Main Idea: The framers of the Constitution created a flexible plan for governing the U.S far into the future.

The framers of the Constitution constructed a new system of government. Seven principles supported their efforts

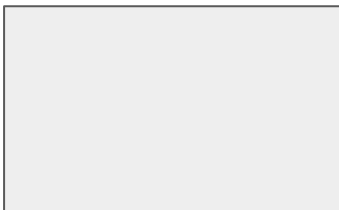
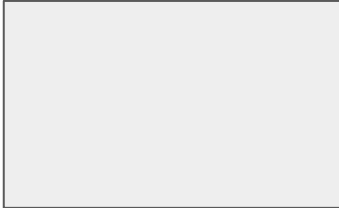
1. Popular Sovereignty : - principle that the authority of the govt is created/ sustained by the consent of the people, through their elected representatives
2. Republicanism- form of govt where the head of state is a representative of the people who hold popular sovereignty
3. Federalism- power is divided between the federal (national) govt and the state govt.
4. Limited Govt - restricted govt authority to specific powers granted by the people
5. Separation of Powers - federal govt divided into 3 branches:
 - a. Legislative: makes the laws
 - b. Executive : enforces the laws
 - c. Judicial: interprets the law
6. Checks and Balances - overrides in govt branches (each branch can exercise controls or checks over the other branches)
7. Individual Rights - first 10 Amendments of the Constitution are the Bill of Rights (1789); protect and ensure rights of American citizens

Summary :

Constitution Handbook
PreAmble & Article One

Name -----
Date -----

Draw an illustration for each of the six goals of the preamble



Summary :

Goals of the PreAmble:

1. *Create a Nation in which the states work together*
2. *Make laws and set up courts that are fair*
3. *Keep peace within the country*
4. *Safeguard the country against attack*
5. *Contribute to the happiness and well being of all the people*
6. *Make sure future citizens remain free*

Legislative Branch Congress comprised of -

- (1) *The House of Representatives*
- (2) *The Senate*

Congress must appropriate (set aside) funds for govt spending
monitors abuses of power in executive branch
Has the power to **impeach** - bring formal charges against
Congress is responsible for representing their constituents, people of their home state/ district, in the govt.

Bills - proposed laws

IN THE LEGISLATURE

1. Candidates' requirements

House of Representatives : 25 yrs old, 7 yr citizen
Senate: 30 yrs old, 9 yr citizen

2. Term of office

House of Representatives :2 years
Senate: 6 years

3. Number of members per state

House of Representatives : varies by population
Senate: 2 per state

4. Impeachment

House of Representatives : Sole power of impeachment
Senate: power to try impeachment cases (acts as jury)

5. Bills for raising money

House of Representatives : originate in the house
Senate: can vote on such bills

6. Military powers

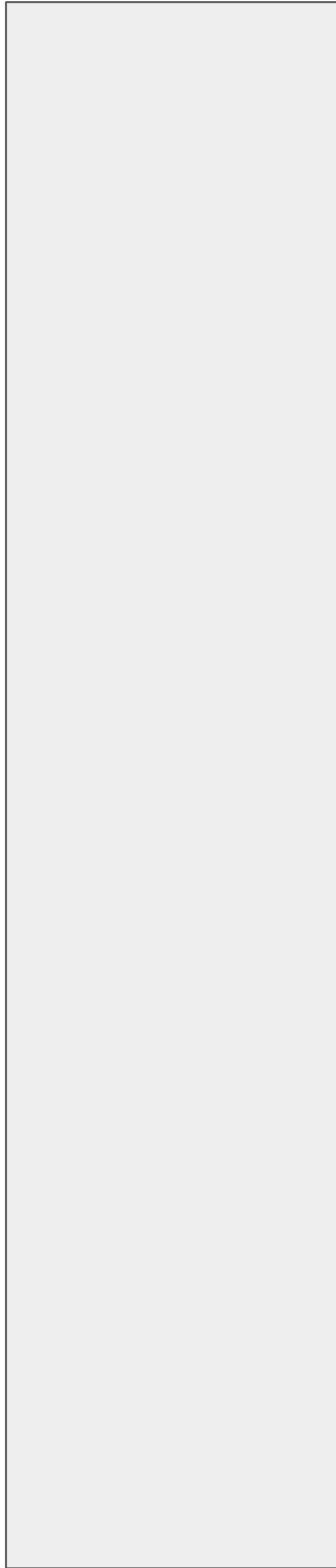
House of Representatives & Senate jointly- declare war, can raise, provide for and maintain an army and navy.

Elastic Clause: allows future generations to expand the meanig of the Constitution. Congress can take action on issues not spelled out in the Constitution.

7. Role of vice president

House of Representatives : no role
Senate: President of the Senate

Draw an illustration depicting the powers of the President.



The Executive Branch

Includes the President, V.P., cabinet, other executive offices

The President's Roles

- Chief Executive, Chief Diplomat
- Commander-in-Chief
- Chief of State
- Legislative Leader

Cabinet - group of advisers to the president

includes the V.P. and the heads of 15 executive departments

The Judicial Branch: system of courts that interpret and applies the laws; comprised of the

- District Courts
- Appellate Courts
- Supreme Court

Supreme Court Justices appointed for life by the President, appointment confirmed by the Senate

Judicial Review - power of the Supreme Court to determine whether laws are constitutional and to strike down those that are not.

(President must be 35 yrs old and a natural born citizen to be elected)

President serves for a 4 year term, and can be removed from office by impeachment.

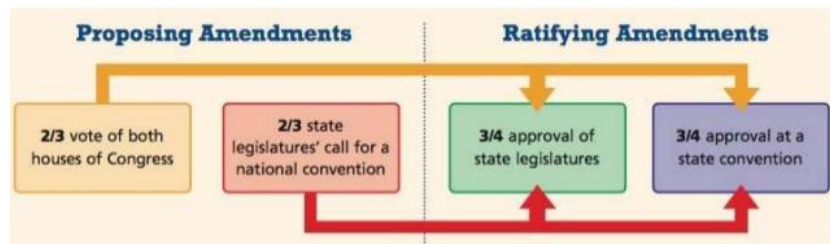
Summary :

Article 4 *Relations among the states*

States must honor one another’s laws, records and court rulings. Persons charged with a serious crime in one state cannot escape punishment by fleeing that state. They must be returned to the first state and stand trial there.

Article 5 *Amending the constitution.*

The constitution can be amended, or formally changed.



Article 6 *Supremacy of the National government*

The constitution, national laws, and treaties are the supreme or highest law of the land. All government officials must promise to support the constitution.

If there is a dispute between a state and national law, the national law will take precedence.

Article 7 *Ratification*

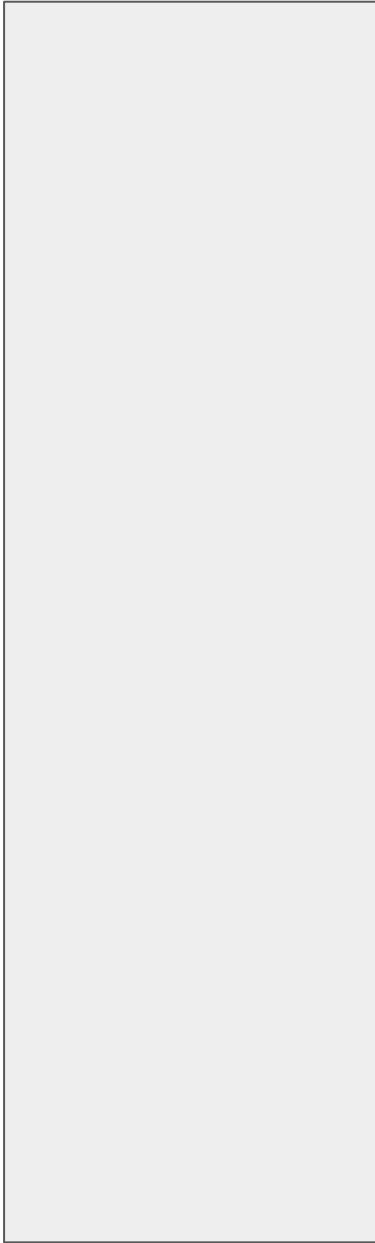
Ratified September 7th, 1787

Nine of the 13 states had to ratify the Constitution before it could go into effect.

Summary :

Empty box for writing a summary.

Draw an illustration depicting some of the freedoms granted by the Bill of Rights.



The Bill of Rights protected citizens from government interference.

The **First Amendment** provides several rights protections: to express ideas through **speech** and the **press**, to **assemble** or gather with a group to **protest** or for other reasons, and to ask the government to fix problems. It also protects the right to religious beliefs and practices. It prevents the government from creating or favoring a **religion**.

The **Second Amendment** protects the right to bear arms.

The **Third Amendment** prevents government from forcing homeowners to allow soldiers to use their **homes**. Before the Revolutionary War, laws gave British soldiers the right to take over private homes.

The **Fourth Amendment** bars the government from **unreasonable search and seizure** of an individual or their private property.

The **Fifth Amendment** provides several protections for people accused of crimes. It states that serious criminal charges must be started by a **grand jury**. A person cannot be tried twice for the same offense (**double jeopardy**) or have property taken away without **just compensation**. People have the right against **self-incrimination** and cannot be imprisoned without **due process of law** (fair procedures and trials.)

The **Sixth Amendment** provides additional protections to people accused of crimes, such as the right to a **speedy and public trial, trial by an impartial jury** in criminal cases, and to be informed of criminal charges. Witnesses must face the accused, and the accused is allowed his or her own witnesses and to be represented by a lawyer.

The **Seventh Amendment** extends the right to a **jury trial** in Federal civil cases.

The **Eighth Amendment** bars **excessive bail and fines and cruel and unusual punishment**.

The **Ninth Amendment** states that listing specific rights in the Constitution does not mean that people do not have **other rights** that have not been spelled out.

The **Tenth Amendment** says that the Federal Government only has those **powers** delegated in the Constitution. If it isn't listed, it belongs to the states or to the people.

Summary :

Common Law: a system of law developed in England based on customs and previous court decisions.

Bail: Money paid by an arrested persons to guarantee they will return for trial.

Equity: a system of justice not covered under common law.

The Constitution has adapted to social changes and historical trends.

11th Amendment: Cannot sue the government

12th Amendment: provides for the election of the president and vice president by the electoral college:

13th Amendment: abolished slavery

14th Amendment: Civil Rights. Defined citizenship and promised equal protection of the law to all citizens.

15th Amendment Right to vote. (opened voting to previously enslaved African Americans.)

16th Amendment: created income taxes

17th Amendment: established the direct election of U.S senators

18th Amendment: prohibited the sale, distribution and consumption of alcohol.

19th Amendment: Gave Women the right to vote

20th Amendment: sets the dates at which federal (United States) government elected offices end.

21st Amendment: Repealed 18th Amendment

22nd Amendment: Limited Presidential terms to 2 four year terms.

23rd Amendment: extended voting rights to Washington D.C

24th Amendment: abolished poll taxes

25th Amendment: succession of the presidency

Determined the top five in line for president are...

1. Vice president
2. Speaker of the House
3. President pro tempore of the Senate
4. Secretary of state
5. Secretary of the treasury

26th Amendment Gave 18 years olds the right to vote

27th Amendment: deals with pay raises or decreases for members of Congress. Changes to Congressional pay must take effect after the next **term** of office for the representatives.

Summary :