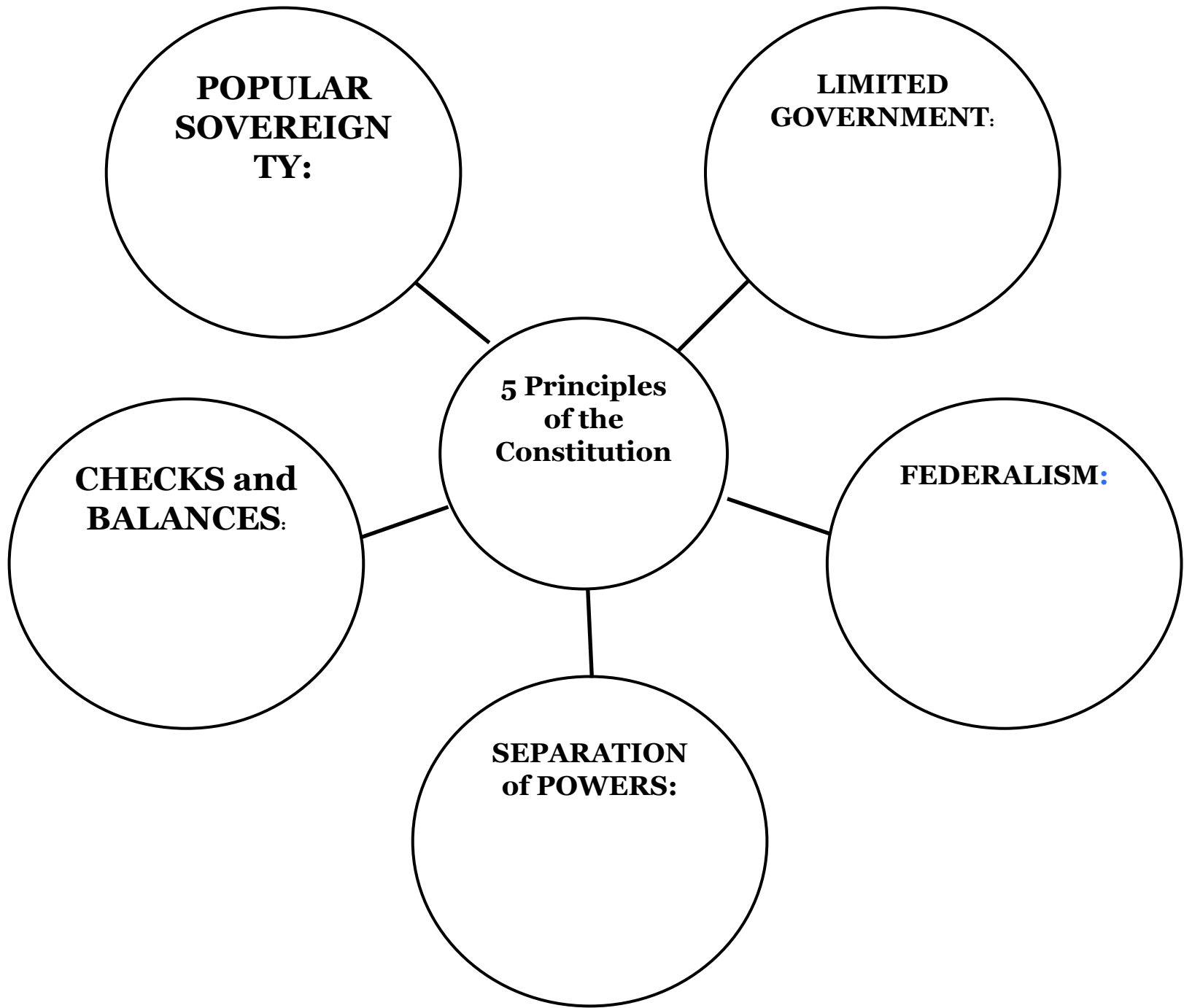


PREAMBLE PHRASE	WHAT IT MEANS TO US
To form a more perfect union	To make a gov't better than Articles of Confed.
Establish justice	To make sure that everyone is treated equally under the law
Insure domestic tranquility	To keep our nation peaceful, unified
Provide for the common defense	To maintain a military and protect the nation from foreign attack
Promote the general welfare	To keep the citizens in good health and happiness, not poor, hungry, or suffering
Secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity	To maintain individual rights, not just for people in 1787, but for future citizens



POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

- the people rule!!
- the people have the highest authority in the government
- the Constitution is a contract between the American people and their government.
- government must be conducted with the consent of the governed.

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

- the government has only the power that the people grant it.
- most important limits on government are set out in the Bill of Rights
- “Rule of Law”: everyone is under the law. Government officials are subjects to, never above, the law.
- the law limits the powers of the government

FEDERALISM

- - refers to the practice of dividing and sharing powers of government between a central government and a regional government.
- - sharing power between national and state governments.
- - Why is this important?

- **Concurrent Powers:** powers that both the state and national government has.
- **Delegated Powers:** powers “delegated” to the National Government. Only the power that the people give it.
- **Reserved Powers:** powers “reserved” for the state. powers not granted to the National Government in the Constitution

FEDERALISM

powers DELEGATED to the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- declare war.
- maintain armed forces
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
- admit new states
- establish post offices
- coin money
- establish foreign policy
- make all laws "necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers"

powers RESERVED to the STATE GOVERNMENT

- 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

SHARED powers (concurrent)

- maintain law and order
- levy taxes
- borrow money
- charter banks
- establish courts
- provide for public welfare

SEPARATION of POWERS

- dividing power of the national government between 3 branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.
- Each branch has its own powers and responsibilities.
- Why would the framers set up the constitution this way?

- Legislative Branch: MAKES the laws.
- Executive Branch: ENFORCES the laws.
- Judicial Branch: INTERPRETS the laws.

SEPARATION of POWERS

Federal Government

Legislative	Executive	Judicial
article: ONE	article: TWO	article: THREE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- lay and collect taxes- provide the common defense- make laws- regulate commerce- coin money and regulate its value.- declare war- raise and support armies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- commander in chief of the army and navy- grant reprieves and pardons.- make treaties- nominate and appoint public officials such as the supreme court justices- take care the the law be faithfully executed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Decides if laws are constitutional (interprets the laws)- Establishes the Supreme Court- Decides controversies between the states.- Decides controversies between a state and its citizens

CHECKS and BALANCES

- to prevent one branch from gaining too much power, the Constitution set up a system of “checks and balances”
- Each branch can check, or control the power of the other two branches.