

A. Popular Sovereignty
B. Limited Government
C. Separation of Powers
D. Checks and Balances
E. Judicial Review
F. Federalism

#12.1 Explain the fundamental principles and moral values of American democracy as expressed in the U.S. Constitution and other essential documents of
A. Popular Sovereignty
 Principle that the people hold the
supreme power.
The Constitution
"We the People" the Preamble
Representative government and elections
 The Declaration of Independence
Power comes from the consent of the governed
People have the Right to revolt
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B. Limited Government

- · Government does not have absolute power
- Principle by which the government is given the power to do only certain things.
 - Constitution has sections on what the government can and can not do.
 - Governmental power limited by Bill of Rights
 - 9th Amendment states people have rights not mentioned.
 - The 10th amendment. Powers not delegated to the central government nor denied to the states, are reserved for the states and the people.

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C. Separation of Powers

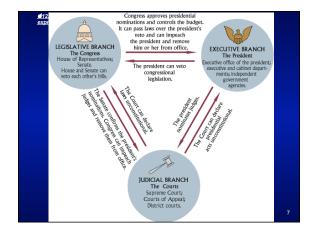
 Separation of powers divided the function of government into 3 branches,the legislative, Executive and Judicial Branches

- Executive enforces the law

- Legislative writes the law
- Judicial *Interprets* the Law

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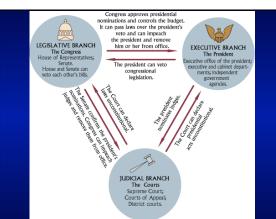
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D. Checks and Balances

- Inspired by Baron de Montesquieu.
 - "Power is a check to power"
- <u>Checks and balance</u> system where each branch is subject to checks or restraints by the other branches.
 - Veto powers
 - Appointment powers
 - Constitutionality



#12.1 Explain the fundamental principles and moral values of American democracy as expressed in the U.S. Constitution and other essential documents of American democracy. E. Judicial Review • Principle by which courts have the power to decide whether a law or an executive order is constitutional. - Established by John Marshall in Marbury vs Madison. • Gives Judicial Branch a powerful check on the other branches.

412.1 Explain the fundamental principles and moral values of American democracy as

Cont...

- <u>Delegated powers</u> to the central government.

- The Supremacy Clause
 - The Constitution is still the Supreme law of the land
- Yet conflicts still arise.
 - nullification
 - Slavery and the Civil war.
 - The Civil Rights movement

- The central government?

• The Solution is shared power.

Reserved powers for the states.Think layered chocolate cake

- The states?

- Immigration policy
- Drug enforcement
- Education policy

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Summary

- How does the federal system demonstrate the principle of popular sovereignty?
- How does the constitution demonstrate the principle of limited government?
- Explain the difference between separation of powers and checks and balances.
- How do the courts act as a check against executive or legislative abuses?
- Summarize how Federalism works in comparison to a unitary system.

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End

- Limited Government Legislative Branch
- Separation of Powers
- Checks and
- Judicial Review
- Federalism
- Popular Sovereignty Executive Branch

 - Judicial Branch

 - Delegated powers
 - Reserved powers
 - Marbury vs. Madison