

Civics Chapter 3

The U.S. Constitution

Pages 70-86

What you will learn:

Section 1:

- **The influence of the Pilgrims on the US constitution**
- **The goals of the U.S. government as outlined by the Constitution**
- **The establishment of state and federal powers I the U.S. Constitution**

Section 2:

- **The separation of powers as provided by the Constitution**
- **The main responsibilities of each branch of government**
- **The process of checks and balances**

Section 3:

- **Why the constitution is called a living document**
- **How the flexibility of the Constitution benefits the United States**
- **How the amendments of the constitution are proposed and passed**

Ideals of the constitution

Popular sovereignty:

1. What is **popular Sovereignty**?
2. Who gives the government permission to govern us?

Preamble:

3. What is the **Preamble**?
4. What does it state?
5. What does this statement express?

The goals of our constitution:

6. What are the goals of our constitution?
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -
 - d. -
 - e. -
 - f. -
7. What can happen in a representative democracy if the people do not like the way they are being governed?
8. What are 2 ways they can do this?
 - a. -
 - b. -

Majority rule:

9. What happens in America when there is a disagreement?

10. What must the minority do (ideally)?

Federal system:

11. What is the federal system?

12. Who does the national government govern?

13. Who does the state government govern?

Delegated powers:

14. What are **delegated powers**?

15. Give three examples of delegated powers:

a. -

b. -

c. -

Reserved powers:

16. What are **reserved powers**?

17. Give three examples of reserved powers:

a. -

b. -

c. -

Concurrent powers:

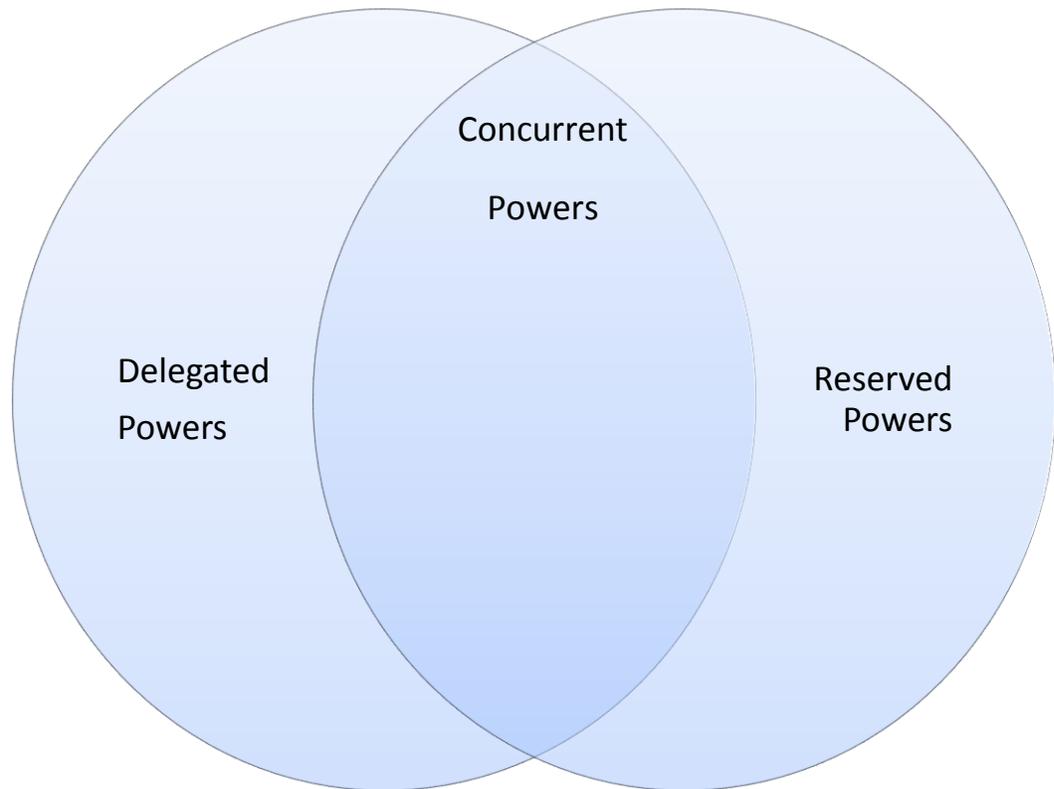
18. What are **concurrent powers**?

19. Give three examples of concurrent powers:

a. -

b. -

c. -



Limited powers:

20. Why did the framers of the constitution limit the powers of the federal government?
21. What is a **limited government**?
22. Give one other example of a time when a governments powers were limited by its people:

Chapter 3 Section 2:

The Three Branches of Government:

1. What is the legislative branch?
2. What 2 parts make up the legislative branch?
 - a. -
 - b. -
3. What is one way the other two branches of government depend on the legislative branch?

4. What is the executive branch responsible for?
5. Who does it include?
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -
6. What does the judicial branch do?
7. What is the head of the Judicial Branch?
8. What is the courts responsibility with the constitution?
9. What does the system of checks and balances do?
10. Why does it do this?
11. What is a veto?
12. What can congress do to pass a law if the president veto's it?
13. What part does the judicial branch play in the law making process?

Chapter 3 Section 3

A Flexible Document:

Providing for change

1. What is one of the most important features of the US Constitution?
2. What makes the Constitution a Living Document?

The Amendment process:

3. What is an Amendment?
4. How many states must agree for an amendment to be changed?

5. Who can propose an amendment?
6. What happens if the people do not like an amendment once it has been added to the constitution?
7. What did the 18th amendment do?
8. What did the 21st amendment do?

Changes in government:

9. What happens if part of the constitution is interpreted in a new way?
10. What does the Supreme Court have the power to do?
11. What how can change come about through custom and tradition? (page 84)
