

Constitution Vocabulary

Popular sovereignty: the belief that the government is subject to the will of the people.

Constitutional republic: a government in which citizens rule through elected representatives, according to a plan of government.

Limited government: government with limited powers strictly defined by law.

Enumerated power: a power specifically given Congress in the Constitution.

Reserved power: a power belonging only to the states.

Concurrent power: a power shared by the federal and state governments.

Separation of powers: a principle by which powers are divided among different branches of government.

Implied power: a power not enumerated (listed) in the Constitution, but suggested in its language.

Judicial review: the power of the Supreme Court to judge whether or not actions of the other branches are constitutional.

Due process: procedures the government must follow that are established by law.

Equal protection: the equal application of the law regardless of a person's race, religion, political beliefs, or other qualities.

Naturalization: the legal process of becoming a citizen.

Responsibilities and Duties of U.S. Citizens

A CITIZEN'S	
DUTIES	RESPONSIBILITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obey the law• Pay taxes• Sit on a jury when called	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vote• Take part in government• Respect the rights of others

3 Branches of government

<p>Constitution, Article I</p> <p>Defines: Legislative branch</p> <p>Headed by: Congress</p> <p>Made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * House of Representatives * The Senate 	<p>Constitution, Article II</p> <p>Defines: Executive branch</p> <p>Headed by: The president</p> <p>Made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Vice president and cabinet * Government departments 	<p>Constitution, Article III</p> <p>Defines: Judicial branch</p> <p>Headed by: The Supreme Court</p> <p>Made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The federal court system * Other lower courts
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Principles of the Constitution

Major Principles of the Constitution	
Popular Sovereignty	People are the source of the government's power.
Republicanism	People elect their political representatives.
Limited Government	The Constitution limits the actions of government by specifically listing powers it does and does not have.
Federalism	In this government system, power is divided between national and state governments.
Separation of Powers	Each of the three branches of government has its own responsibilities.
Checks and Balances	Each branch of government holds some control over the other two branches.
Individual Rights	Basic liberties and rights of all citizens are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.