

Name: _____

Date: _____ Core: _____

***Information can be found on pages 182-203 of your textbook.**

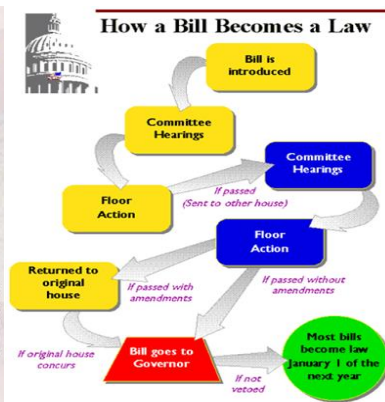
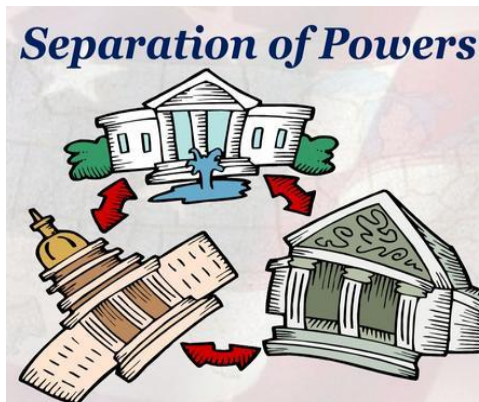
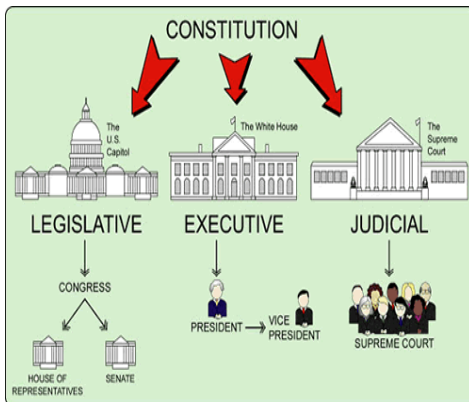
United States Constitution

Separation of Powers

Three Branch System

Checks & Balances

Federalism



LEGISLATIVE

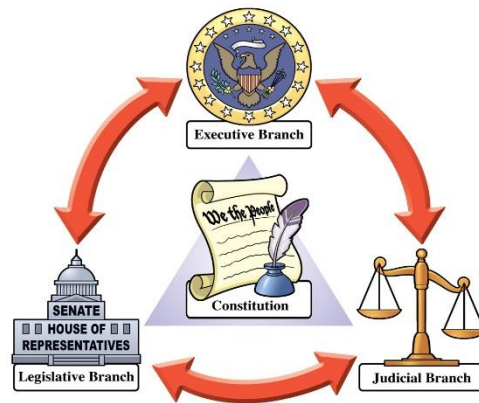
- ★ Makes laws
- ★ Approves presidential appointments
- ★ Two senators from each state
- ★ The number of congressmen is based on population

EXECUTIVE

- ★ Signs laws
- ★ Vetoes laws
- ★ Pardons people
- ★ Appoints federal judges
- ★ Elected every four years

JUDICIAL

- ★ Decides if laws are constitutional
- ★ Are appointed by the president
- ★ There are 9 justices
- ★ Can overturn rulings by other judges



The Legislative Branch



Use pages 188-195 of the textbook

1. What is the main job performed by the legislative branch?
2. What does bicameral mean?
3. What are proposals for new laws called?
4. What is the length of a term of office for members of the U.S. House of Representatives?
5. How old must a person be to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives? To the Senate?
6. Who has the power to propose a new tax law, or a law to raise revenue?
7. What is the length of a term of office for members of the United States Senate?
8. Who has the power to declare war?
9. How many members of the Senate are there?
10. How many members of the House of Representatives are there?

**Thomas Massie 4th Dist
House Representatives**



**Mitch McConnell
Senate Majority Leader**



**Rand Paul
Senate**



The Executive Branch



Use pages 196-198 of the textbook

1. What is the main job performed by the executive branch?
2. What does the president promise to defend when taking the oath of office?
3. What do cabinet members do?
4. What is the length of a term of office for the president of the United States?
5. How old must a person be to be elected to the office of president of the United States?
6. Who has the power to make treaties with foreign countries?
7. Who has the power to nominate ambassadors, public ministers, or other officers of the United States, such as members of the cabinet?
8. Who is the commander in chief of the U.S. military forces?
9. Who has the sole power to try (bring to trial) all impeachments?
10. What body is officially granted power to elect the president of the United States?

Secretary of State
Rex Tillerson



President
Donald J. Trump



Vice President
Mike Pence



The Judicial Branch



Use pages 199-200 of the textbook

1. What is the main job performed by the judicial branch?
2. What different types of courts make up the judicial branch?
3. What is meant by the term *judicial review*?
4. What is the length of a term of office for justices of the United States Supreme Court?
5. Who has the power to resolve issues involving laws of the United States?
6. Who has the power to settle disputes between different states?
7. How many members are on the United States Supreme Court?

Front Row: (Left to Right) Ruth Ginsburg, Anthony Kennedy, John Roberts, Clarence Thomas, Stephen Breyer. **Back Row:** (Left to Right) Elena Kagan, Samuel Alito, Jr. Sonia Sotomayor, Neil Gorsuch

Chief Justice
John Roberts



Checks and Balances

THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND
BALANCES

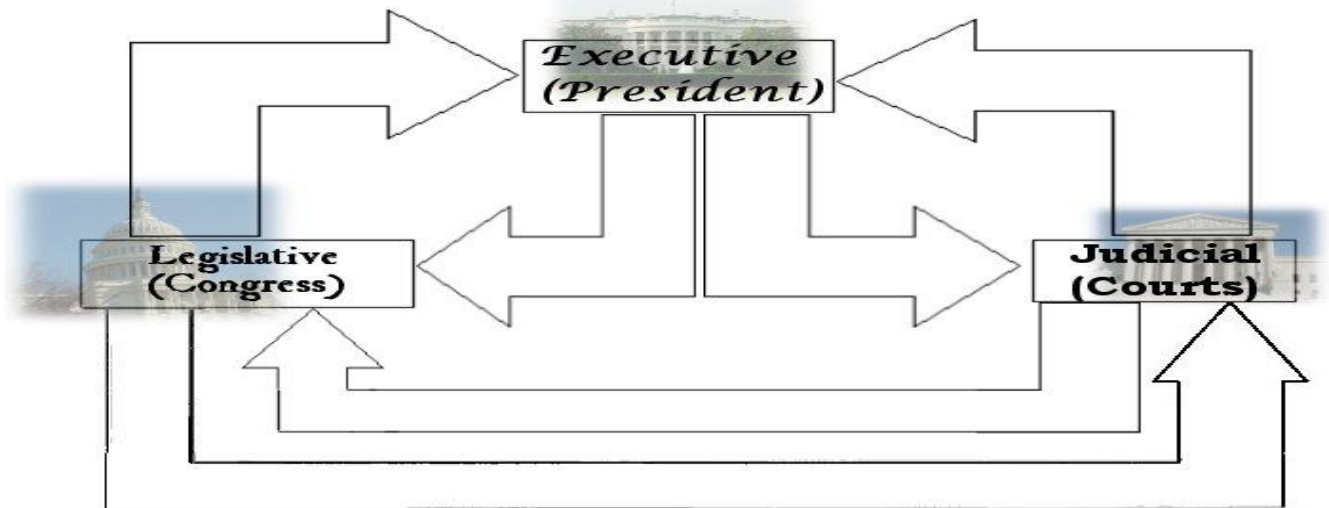


Use pages 182-186 of the textbook

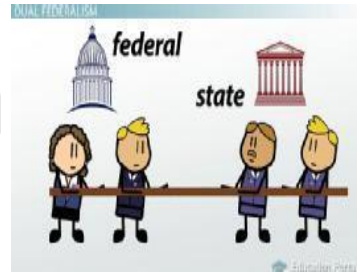
1. What does the term *checks and balances* mean?
2. Why did the framers feel the need to include checks and balances in the Constitution?
3. What can the legislative branch do if the president vetoes a bill?
4. Who has the power to review all laws and treaties of the United States to decide if they are Constitutional or not?
5. Who must approve all judges cabinet members, and ambassadors that the president appoints to government positions?
6. Who must approve any treaties that are made with foreign countries?
7. Who has the power to veto laws?
8. What branch of government can check the power of the judiciary by exercising the power of impeachment?

*Fill in the organizer
of checks & balances

The System of Checks and Balances



The Federal System



Use pages 200-201 of the textbook

1. Why did the framers create a federal system of government which power is shared between the national and state governments?
2. What is federalism, and why do you think it has caused controversy during our nation's history?
3. Who has the power to print and coin money?
4. What is the "supreme law of the land" and how does it affect what states can do?
5. Why do states need to be concerned about laws passed in other states?

The Federalist System of U.S. Government

***Fill in the organizer**

Federalism

