

## 5-1 – Understanding the Constitution- Pages 144-177

**Essential Question:** *How does the U.S. Constitution balance the powers of the federal government?*

### Main Idea 1:

**The framers of the Constitution devised the federal system.**

- One of the major \_\_\_\_\_ faced by the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Constitutional Convention was what would happen if there was a \_\_\_\_\_ between a \_\_\_\_\_ law and a \_\_\_\_\_ law.
- Federal system \_\_\_\_\_ powers between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ government
- Powers assigned to national government, called \_\_\_\_\_ powers, include coining \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ trade
- Powers kept by \_\_\_\_\_, called \_\_\_\_\_ powers, include creating local governments and holding elections
- Concurrent powers, including \_\_\_\_\_ and enforcing \_\_\_\_\_, are shared by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ governments
- “Elastic clause” allows Congress to stretch its \_\_\_\_\_ powers to deal with \_\_\_\_\_ issues
- The “\_\_\_\_\_ clause” in the Constitution \_\_\_\_\_ the issue regarding the conflict between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ law.
  - It upholds the notion that \_\_\_\_\_ law has the \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ state law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ promised to add a \_\_\_\_\_ to the Constitution.
  - Americans \_\_\_\_\_ that a strong \_\_\_\_\_ government might take \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ that states had granted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- According to the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ rule, the greatest number of \_\_\_\_\_ in a society make \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.



### Separation of Powers

- Divides the \_\_\_\_\_ of government so that no one \_\_\_\_\_ can pose a \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
- This separation \_\_\_\_\_ the branches of \_\_\_\_\_ and keeps any one of them from growing too \_\_\_\_\_.

### Legislative Branch

- Writes \_\_\_\_\_
- Confirms \_\_\_\_\_ appointments
- Approves \_\_\_\_\_
- Grants \_\_\_\_\_
- Declares \_\_\_\_\_

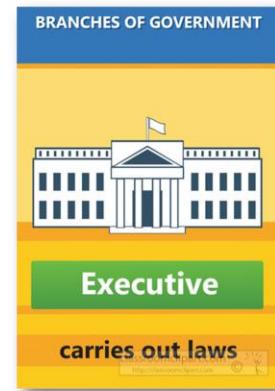


## Executive Branch

- Proposes and administers laws
- Commands \_\_\_\_\_ forces
- Appoints \_\_\_\_\_
- Conducts foreign \_\_\_\_\_
- Makes \_\_\_\_\_

## Judicial Branch

- Interprets \_\_\_\_\_ and other \_\_\_\_\_
- Reviews lower-court \_\_\_\_\_



## Main Idea 2:

The legislative branch makes the nation's laws.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ branch, which makes the nation's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Article I of the Constitution divides legislative branch, or \_\_\_\_\_, into House of Representatives and \_\_\_\_\_
- House of Representatives has \_\_\_\_\_ members; number for each state determined by \_\_\_\_\_; each member represents a particular \_\_\_\_\_ within her or his \_\_\_\_\_
- Senate has \_\_\_\_\_ members for each \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ represent state as a \_\_\_\_\_
- The Constitution insists on \_\_\_\_\_ state representatives into a \_\_\_\_\_, or two-part, \_\_\_\_\_ to allow each side to keep the \_\_\_\_\_ of the other side in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Leader of House of Representatives—Speaker of the House—elected by \_\_\_\_\_ members from the \_\_\_\_\_ party
- U.S. vice president also serves as \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_
- As president of the \_\_\_\_\_, he casts a vote \_\_\_\_\_ in case of a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Legislative Requirements

### House of Representatives

- Members must be \_\_\_\_\_ years old
- Live in the \_\_\_\_\_ where elected
- Have been a U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ years

### Senate

- Members must be \_\_\_\_\_ years old
- Live in the \_\_\_\_\_ represented
- Have been a U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ years



### Main Idea 3:

#### The executive branch enforces the nation's laws.

- Article II of the Constitution lists powers of \_\_\_\_\_ branch, which \_\_\_\_\_ laws passed by \_\_\_\_\_
- Head of the executive branch is the \_\_\_\_\_
- President and vice president elected every \_\_\_\_\_ years
- Vice president becomes \_\_\_\_\_ if the president \_\_\_\_\_, resigns, or is \_\_\_\_\_ from office
- House of Representatives can \_\_\_\_\_, or vote to charge president with serious \_\_\_\_\_;
  - “Treason, \_\_\_\_\_, or other high \_\_\_\_\_ and Misdemeanors” are grounds for \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, Vice President, and all \_\_\_\_\_ officers of the United States.
  - Senate tries \_\_\_\_\_ cases;
  - Congress can \_\_\_\_\_ president from office if found \_\_\_\_\_

#### Some Presidential Powers

##### Veto

- President can \_\_\_\_\_, or cancel, laws that Congress has \_\_\_\_\_
- The president \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ branch by \_\_\_\_\_ a law.
- Congress can \_\_\_\_\_ veto with a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ majority vote



##### Executive Orders

- President can issue executive orders, commands that have the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
- These orders carry out \_\_\_\_\_ affecting the \_\_\_\_\_, treaties, and statutes.

##### Pardons

- President may grant \_\_\_\_\_, or freedom from \_\_\_\_\_
- Granted to persons convicted of \_\_\_\_\_ crimes or facing \_\_\_\_\_ charges

##### Other Executive Duties

- The president commands the \_\_\_\_\_ forces; while only Congress can declare \_\_\_\_\_, the president can call on U.S. troops in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The executive branch conducts \_\_\_\_\_ relations and creates \_\_\_\_\_.
- Executive departments do most of the work of the \_\_\_\_\_ branch; the president appoints \_\_\_\_\_ heads, called secretaries, who make up the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Main Idea 4:

**The judicial branch determines whether or not laws are constitutional.**

- Judicial branch—system of \_\_\_\_\_ courts headed by U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ Court
- Main \_\_\_\_\_ of the Judicial Branch is to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_
- Article III of the \_\_\_\_\_ outlines courts' \_\_\_\_\_
- Federal courts can \_\_\_\_\_ down a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ law if the court finds law \_\_\_\_\_
- Federal court \_\_\_\_\_ are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.
- The lower \_\_\_\_\_ courts are divided into 94 \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Courts of \_\_\_\_\_ review cases from the \_\_\_\_\_ courts.

## The Supreme Court

- Hears appeals of decisions by the Court of \_\_\_\_\_
- Cases usually involve important \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ issues.
- Has \_\_\_\_\_ justices, led by a \_\_\_\_\_ justice
- Recent justices include \_\_\_\_\_, first African American justice, appointed in 1967; \_\_\_\_\_, first female justice, appointed in \_\_\_\_\_

