

Word Bank  
For  
Basic Principles of the Constitution

Page one:

1. Gave women the right to vote
2. Grants each branch specific powers in the government
3. impeached
4. gave 18 year olds the right to vote
5. Power rests with the people
6. Government does not hold all the power
7. gave African Americans the right to vote
8. Equality in voting
9. Government official must follow the laws and the Constitution

Page two:

1. Coin money
2. establish courts
3. carryout the laws
4. make and enforce laws
5. supreme law of the land
6. establish and maintain schools
7. creates the laws
8. declare war
9. both can collect taxes
10. provide for public safety
11. borrow money
12. interprets the laws
13. National and State governments

Page three:

1. Appoints Judges
2. Federal laws override state laws
3. Impeach judges and approves judges
4. "necessary and proper" to carry out its duties
5. declare acts unconstitutional
6. may not be written in the Constitution
7. override a presidential veto and impeach the President
8. Ability of each of the three branches to check or control the other branches
9. veto laws
10. declare laws unconstitutional

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Basic Principles of the Constitution**

### **I. Popular Sovereignty**

- \_\_\_\_\_ . People have the ultimate authority in deciding how the government is run.

Example of Popular Sovereignty:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- People vote on candidates and issues at the local, state and national levels.
- 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment - \_\_\_\_\_
- 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment - \_\_\_\_\_
- 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment - \_\_\_\_\_

### **II. Limited Government**

- \_\_\_\_\_ and it does only those things that people allow it to do.

Examples of Limited Government:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- The President and Supreme Court Justices can be \_\_\_\_\_.
- Government officials can be voted out of office.

### **III. Separation of Power**

- \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of Separation of Power

- It was meant to keep one branch from being too powerful.

The three branches of Government:

1. Article 1 Legislative Branch - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Article 2 Executive Branch - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Article 3 Judicial Branch - \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Federalism

- Sharing of power by the \_\_\_\_\_

What are some powers given to the National Government?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Regulate Interstate Commerce – Trade between states
- Establish Foreign Policy – Relations with other countries

What are powers that are given to the state?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Conduct Elections
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Assume other powers not given to the National Government

What are powers shared by both the state and National Government?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. National Supremacy

- The Constitution is the \_\_\_\_\_

How does National Supremacy Clause work? \_\_\_\_\_

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**VI. The Elastic Clause or Necessary and Proper Clause**

- Gives Congress the authority to pass laws it deems \_\_\_\_\_
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How is the Elastic Clause used?

- Laws are created concerning issues that \_\_\_\_\_
- 

- For example, there is nothing in the constitution about regulating the internet but Congress has the authority to regulate internet activity.

**VII. Checks and Balances**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- 

1. Checks on the Legislative Branch

- Judicial Branch - \_\_\_\_\_
- Executive Branch - \_\_\_\_\_

2. Checks on the Executive Branch

- Legislative Branch \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- Judicial Branch - \_\_\_\_\_

3. Checks on the Judicial Branch

- Executive Branch - \_\_\_\_\_
- Legislative Branch - \_\_\_\_\_

Students  
U.S.

# In which amendment are these Rights Found?

## Rights in the Bill of Rights

- 1 Freedom of religion
- 2 Freedom of speech
- 3 Freedom of the press
- 4 Right of peaceable assembly
- 5 Right to petition
- 6 Right to keep and bear arms
- 7 No quartering of troops without owners' consent
- 8 A person cannot be arrested without a proper warrant
- 9 Property cannot be searched or taken without a proper warrant
- 10 A person cannot be tried for a capital crime unless first indicted by a grand jury
- 11 A person cannot be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense
- 12 A person does not need to testify against himself
- 13 Life, liberty or property cannot be taken away without due process of law
- 14 Private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation
- 15 In criminal cases, the accused has the right to a speedy and public trial by jury
- 16 The accused must be tried in the state and district where the crime was committed
- 17 The prisoner must be informed of charges against him
- 18 An accused must be faced by witnesses against him
- 19 The accused must have the right to obtain witnesses in his favor
- 20 The accused is entitled to counsel for his defense
- 21 The right of trial by jury exists in lawsuits involving more than \$20
- 22 If a case is appealed to a higher court the facts stated in the decision must be accepted
- 23 There shall be no excessive bails or fines
- 24 There shall be no cruel or unusual punishment
- 25 Because all of the rights of people are not listed, it does not assume they are denied
- 26 All powers not given the U.S. government and not denied to the states belong to the people

**AMENDMENTS TO THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**AMENDMENT I**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT II**

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT III**

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT IV**

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT V**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT VI**

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and

cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT VII**

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT VIII**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT IX**

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (Ratified December, 1791.)

**AMENDMENT X**

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. (Ratified December, 1791.)

Define:

1. Assembly: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Petition: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Consent: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Warrant: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Capital: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Indict: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Jury: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Jeopardy: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Testify: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Compensation: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Criminal: \_\_\_\_\_
12. Accused: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Counsel: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Excessive: \_\_\_\_\_
15. Bail: \_\_\_\_\_
16. Cruel: \_\_\_\_\_
17. Unusual: \_\_\_\_\_
18. Assume: \_\_\_\_\_
19. Press: \_\_\_\_\_
20. Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

Write two complete sentences using two words from above.(one in each sentence).

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_