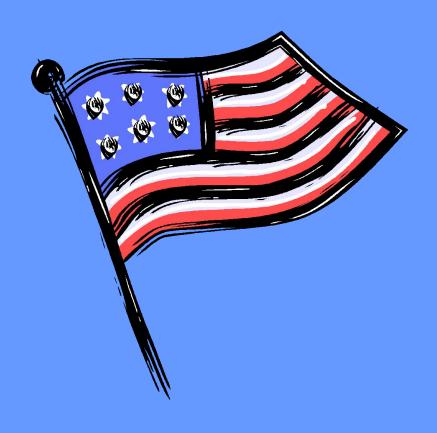
The 6 Principles of U.S. Government



Principle 1: Popular Sovereignty

- The People Rule
- All power comes from the people
- The people consent to be governed (social contract)



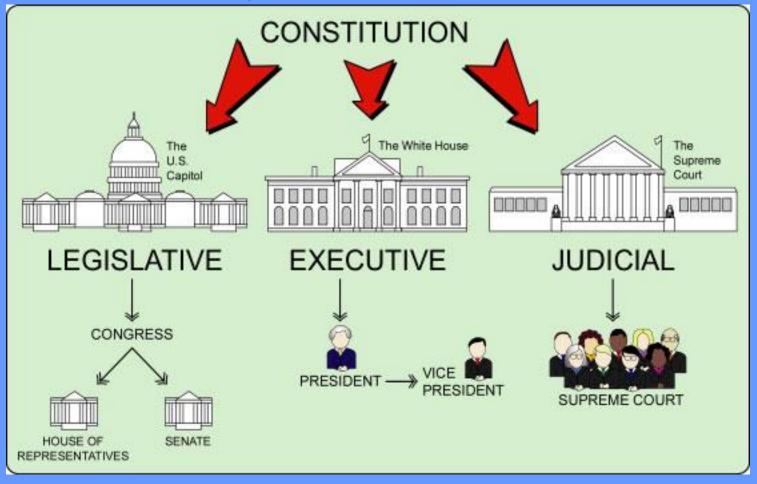
Principle 2: Limited Government

- The government may only do those things the people have given it the power to do.
- Where do we find a list of these governmental powers?
- "Constitutionalism"



Principle 3: Separation of powers

Three branches of government, each with its own powers...

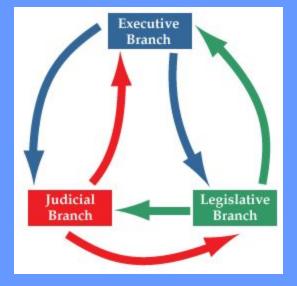


Principle 4: checks and balances

 Each branch has ways to 'check' the power of the other branches

Why was this so important to the

Framers?



Principle 5: judicial review

- The power of the courts to determine whether what government does is aligned with the Constitution
- "Unconstitutional"
- Marbury v. Madison



Principle 6: Federalism

- Power is divided between the national, state, and local government
- Why?

DIVISION OF POWERS

FEDERAL POWERS

Federal government can declare war, conduct foreign affairs, extablish a federal court system, raise and support armies, coin money, regulate interstate commerce, regulate international trade, levy taxes, borrow money, define crime, punish crime, and charter banks.

STATE POWERS

State governments can create public schools, create local government, provide public education, create traffic laws, levy taxes, borrow money, define crime, punish crime, charter banks, and issue licenses for marriage, practicing law, and medicine.

CONCURRENT POWERS

States and federal government share some of the same powers. They may each levy taxes, borrow money, charter banks, define crime, and punish crime.

POWERS DENIED TO STATES

States are denied the powers to coin money, enter into treaties, establish weights and measurements, and run the postal service

Checks and Balances

Legislative Branch Powers

Executive Branch Powers

