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| **SS.7.C.3.3** Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.  **Anatomy of the Constitution Unit Notes Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Pd. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can describe the following parts of the Constitution:   * **Article I:**    + Created the Legislative Branch (Congress)   + Congress is **bicameral:** divided into two parts- Senate and House of Representatives   + Describes Congress’s powers Ex: make laws, declare war, print money   + Describes Congress’s checks on other branches   + Describes qualifications to serve in Congress * **Article II:**    + Created the Executive Branch   + President, Vice President, Cabinet (presidential advisors), and Departments   + Describes the President’s powers ex: executes (carries out) laws, make treaties, appoint government officials to positions   + Describes the President’s checks on other branches   + Describes qualifications to be President * **Article III:**   + Created the Judicial Branch   + 9 Justices (judges) of the Supreme Court, and Federal Courts   + Describes the Court’s powers ex: to interpret the laws to determine if they violate the constitution or not   + Describes the Court’s checks on other branches   + Explains that Federal judges and Supreme Court Justices are appointed to their position * **Article IV:**   + States’ Powers (Federalism)   + States have the power to create and enforce their own laws (as long as it doesn’t contradict the Constitution)   + All states must have a representative government * **Article V:**   + Describes how to amend the Constitution   + Amendments are changes to the Constitution (there are 27) * **Article VI:**   + Supremacy Clause: The Constitution is the highest law in the land, meaning state laws can’t disagree with federal laws (federalism) * **Article VII:**    + Ratification: To ratify means to pass - 9 out of 13 states had to approve of the Constitution before it could be ratified. |
| **SS.7.C.1.7** Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances.  **Anatomy of the Constitution Unit Notes Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Pd. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can define the principles of Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances   * Separation of Powers: The structure of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that sets up three branches with their own distinct powers and responsibilities. * Checks and Balances: a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.   I can identify how each branch checks the powers of the others   * Legislative Branch (Makes the Law)   + Can check the Power of the Executive Branch (President) by:     - Overriding a presidential veto on a bill (2/3’s vote)     - Impeaching or removing the president     - Approving/Not Approve treaties (Senate Only)     - Approve/Not Approve Presidential Appointments (Senate Only)   + Can check the power of the Judicial Branch by:     - Confirming judiciary appointments to the Court     - Impeaching or removing justices * Executive Branch (Enforces the Law)   + Can check the power of the Legislative Branch (Congress) by:     - Proposing new legislation (Executive Order/Actions)     - Vetoing bills from becoming law   + Can check the power of the Judicial Branch (Supreme Court) by:     - Appointing Judges * Judicial Branch (Interprets the Law)   + Can check the power of the Legislative Branch by:     - Declaring laws unconstitutional   + Can check the power of the Executive Branch by:     - Declaring executive actions unconstitutional   Enumerated Power: the powers specifically named and assigned (written in the Constitution) to the federal government or prohibited to be exercised by the states under the U.S. Constitution, also known as delegated powers  Implied Powers: powers not written in the U.S. Constitution but are necessary and proper in order for the federal government to carry out the expressed powers. This is found in Article I Section 8  Concurrent Powers: powers shared by the national, state, and/or local government  Necessary and Proper Clause: the power of Congress to make laws they view as necessary and proper to carry out their enumerated powers; also known as the elastic clause |