

The Six Big Ideas of the Constitution

Limited Government
Separation of Power
Checks and Balances
Republicanism
Federalism
Popular Sovereignty

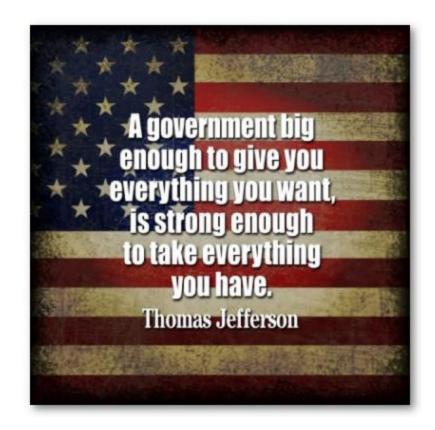
The Constitution Introduced

- The United States Constitution was signed September 17th, 1787
 - Individual states then had to ratify constitution
- It is only around 4,400 words
 - It is the oldest and shortest constitution of any major country



Limited Government

- A political system in which legalized force is restricted through delegated and enumerated powers
 - Powers specifically given to government





 People are the source of governments power, the government only has as much power as the people give it



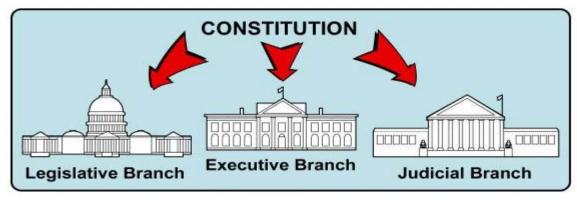


Separation of Power

- Power is divided between the three Branches of government
 - Executive (President)
 - Judicial (Supreme Court)

Legislative (House of Representatives and

Senate)



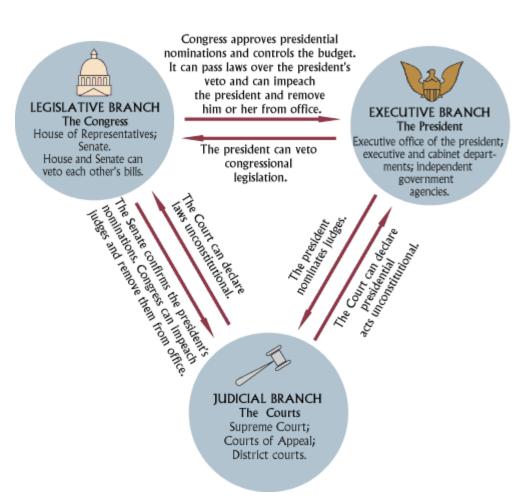


 The Founding Fathers did not want one branch to be able to become too powerful and controlling.



Checks and Balances

 Each branch has the ability to restrain by amending or vetoing the acts of the other two branches.





 This makes the government much less efficient, but also prevents one branch from gaining power over the other two.

Checks and Balances



Republicanism

 A form of government in which leaders are elected for a specific group of people for a specific amount of time, and laws are passed to benefit all not just a select few.



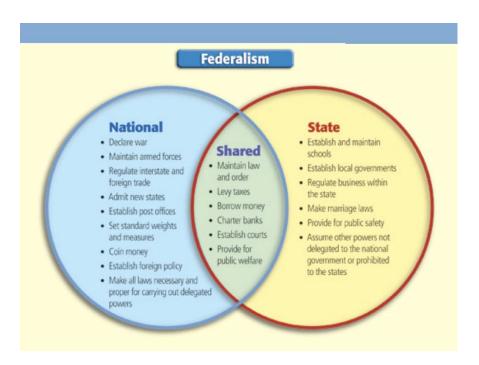


- The entire country will not have the same beliefs and each other
- By limiting term limits it makes the government more responsive to the will of the people



Federalism

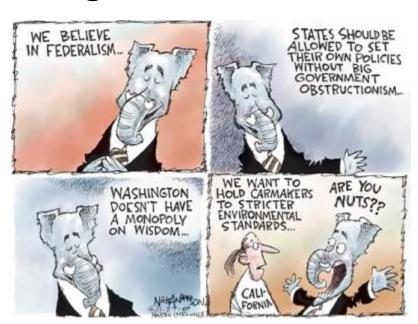
 Power is divided between a central government, and smaller, local governments



 Allows central government to be powerful enough to be effective

Allows states governments to handle local

issues



Popular Sovereignty

 The Government is created at the will of the people





 What the people give, can also be taken away

