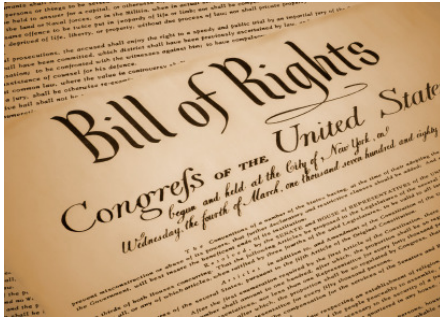
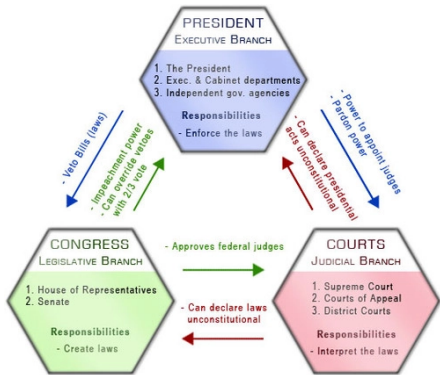


- 14th Amendment:** Equal protection under the law, due process, people born in the United States are citizens (gave newly freed slaves after the Civil War citizenship)
- 22nd Amendment:** President can only be elected to two terms
- Amendment Process:** two thirds of Congress must approve it, then three quarters of the states
- bicameral legislature:** two-house Congress- House of Representatives and the Senate
- Bill of Rights:**



First ten amendments to the US Constitution, protects citizens from abuses of power

- Checks and Balances- Examples:** Senate ratifies treaties that the president negotiates (legislative checking the executive), the Senate confirms presidential appointments (legislative checking the executive), the Supreme Court can declare laws passed by Congress to be unconstitutional (judicial branch checking the legislative)
- Checks and Balances/Separation of Powers:**



keeps one branch of government from becoming too strong, established because of the colonists fear of a monarch/strong power

- Concurrent or shared powers:**



powers shared by both federal and state governments- example- levying taxes, maintaining roads and bridges

- Delegated or Enumerated Powers:**



powers given to the Congress (federal government) ONLY- immigration laws, interstate trade, patents and copyrights, coining of money)

- Elastic Clause:**



part of the Constitution that stretches the power of Congress, implied powers of Congress, example- national bank

- Elastic Clause, Implied Powers:** Stretches the power of Congress to do whatever is "Necessary and proper", put in the constitution to meet the needs of a changing society, examples- establishment of a national bank, regulating train and air traffic, gov't can meet the needs of a changing society

12. **Electoral College:**



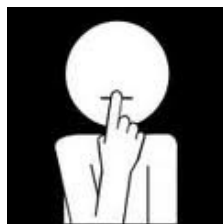
method for electing the president, not a direct election, president can be elected without getting the popular vote- examples- Tilden/Hayes, Bush/Gore, can only be changed by an amendment to the constitution

13. **Federalism:**



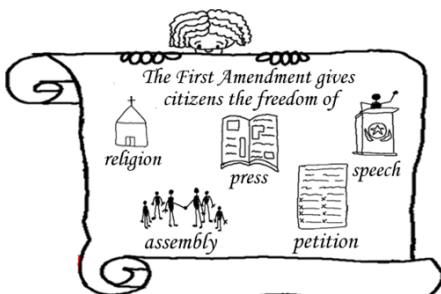
DIVISION of power between the national and state levels of government

14. **Fifth Amendment:**



NO SELF INCRIMINATION

15. **First Amendment:**



Freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly and petition

16. **Fourth Amendment:**



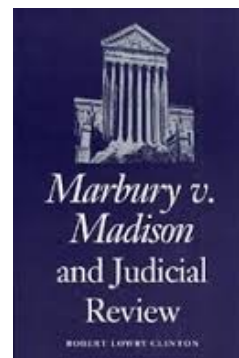
protects against unreasonable search and seizure, limits on government power

17. **House of Representatives:**



based on a state's population, at least one per state, Reps have two year terms, requirements- 25 years old, resident of that state, citizen for 7 years

18. **Judicial Review:**



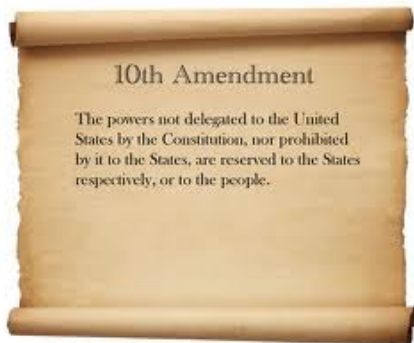
power of the Supreme Court to say if a law is constitutional or not, ESTABLISHED BY MARBURY V. MADISON

19. **President:**



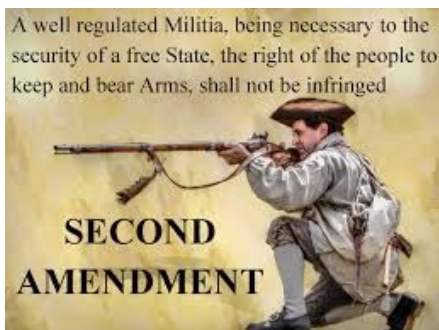
heads executive branch, four year terms (only two terms), requirements- 35 years old, born in the United States (natural born citizen), 14 years in the U.S.

20. **Presidential Powers:** commander-in-chief, "Chief"- diplomat, legislator, political party, executive
21. **Republic:** a government in which representatives are elected by the people to make laws for them
22. **Reserved Powers:**



powers given to the state governments ONLY- marriage and divorce laws, vehicle and traffic regulations, education)

23. **Second Amendment:**



Right to bear arms

24. **Senate:** two from each state, six year terms, requirements- 30 years old, 9 years a citizen, resident of state

25. **Tenth Amendment:**



state's rights

26. **Three Branches of Gov't:**



Legislative, executive, judicial

27. **Unwritten Constitution:** presidential cabinet, political parties, congressional committees