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Use the textbook, *Civics in Practice*, to define the words below.

CHAPTER 3 VOCABULARY

Section 3.1

1. popular sovereignty – A limited government, majority rule with minority rights and protection of individual rights

2. Preamble – States the goals of the Constitution

3.limited government – A government with specific restrictions on its power

4. majority rule – a principle that in a disagreement, everyone will accept the decision of the majority

5. delegated powers – Powers the Constitution specifically gives to the Federal government

6. reserved powers – The states, or the people, have all the powers that the Constitution does not give specifically to the federal government. They are called reserved powers because it is reserved for the people/states.

7. concurrent powers – When the state and federal government share the powers

Section 3.2

8. separation of powers – A government structure that ensures each branch does its own separate task and are in line

9. legislative branch – The lawmaking arm of the federal government

10. executive branch – Responsible for executing, or carrying out the country’s laws

11. judicial branch – Interprets the meaning of laws passed by Congress and sets punishments for people who break the law

12. checks and balances – A system that equally distributes of power among the branches

13. veto – Reject proposed laws

14. judicial review – It is up to the courts to review the acts of the other branches of government and decide whether the government has acted correctly.

Section 3.3

15. amendment – A written change made to the Constitution

16. repeal – Cancel/revert an amendment

17. cabinet – Leaders to serve as the president’s advisors

Organizing Information: Complete the graphic organizer by comparing and contrasting the powers of the federal and state governments. Use section 3.1 of the textbook, *Civics in Practice*.

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| **DELEGATED POWERS**  Powers of the Federal Government | **CONCURRENT POWERS**  Shared Powers | **RESERVED POWERS**  Powers of the State Governments |
| * Federal government has the power to print money and control trade with other nations * Federal government has the power to provide for the country’s defense | * Raise money through taxes * Borrow money * Establish courts * make banks * enforce laws * provide for the health and well-being of the people | * Conduct elections * Regulate trade within the state * Establish local governments |