

# Constitution Principles Answer Key

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## U.S. Constitution Test Review Guide

### 7 Principles of the U.S. Constitution

1. What is **popular sovereignty**? The people have the control over the govt.
2. What is **republicanism**? People elect representatives to run the govt.
3. What is **limited government**? Govt. only has power that the Constitution gives to it
4. What is **federalism**? Power is divided between the federal and state govts.
5. What is the **separation of powers**? Power is divided between the 3 Branches of govt.
6. What are **checks and balances**? Ways each branch can limit the power of the others
7. What are **individual rights**? Rights given to the people by the Constitution
8. What does it mean to amend the Constitution? To add to or change it

### Preamble

1. Memorize The Preamble.

We the **people** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect **union**, establish **justice**, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common **defense**, promote the general **welfare**, and secure the Blessings of **liberty** to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this **Constitution** for the United States of America.

2. What are the 6 reasons for the Constitution listed in the Preamble and what do they mean?
  - In order to form a more perfect union-Make a better country
  - Establish justice-Make a country based on fairness and laws
  - Insure domestic tranquility-Keep our country peaceful
  - Provide for the common defense-Keep our country safe from enemies outside the country
  - Promote the general welfare-Do what is good for the people
  - Secure the Blessings of liberty-Keep our individual rights and freedoms

### Branches of Government

1. What is the difference between a confederacy and a federal type of government? **Skip**
2. How many representatives are there in the House of Representatives? **435**
3. Representatives are elected according to a state's **population**.
4. What is the smallest number of representatives a state can have? **1**
5. How many senators are there in the Senate? **100 (each state gets 2)**
6. How many justices (judges) are there on the Supreme Court? **9**
7. How long are the terms for representatives in the House of Representatives? **2 years**
8. How long are the terms for senators in the Senate? **6 years**
9. How long is the term for the president? **4 years**
10. What are the qualifications to become:
  - a. President-**35 yrs. old, natural-born citizen, resident of U.S. for 14 years**

Constitution principles answer key is a vital concept for understanding the foundational elements of governance and law in democratic societies. The principles embedded in a constitution serve as guiding norms that dictate how a government operates, how power is distributed, and how citizens interact with the state. This article explores the core principles of constitutional law, their implications for governance, and how they can be applied in contemporary political contexts.

## Understanding Constitutional Principles

Constitutional principles are the fundamental ideas and beliefs that underpin a constitution. They ensure that the government remains accountable to the

people and that individual rights are protected. Here are some of the key principles commonly found in many democratic constitutions:

## **1. Separation of Powers**

The principle of separation of powers divides government responsibilities into distinct branches to prevent any one branch from gaining too much power. The typical division includes:

- Legislative Branch: Responsible for creating laws.
- Executive Branch: Charged with enforcing laws.
- Judicial Branch: Interprets laws and ensures justice.

This separation helps maintain a system of checks and balances, where each branch has some measure of influence over the other branches and may choose to block procedures of the other branches. This system is designed to protect individual freedoms and prevent tyranny.

## **2. Checks and Balances**

Closely related to the separation of powers, checks and balances are mechanisms that allow each branch of government to limit the powers of the others. This principle is essential for maintaining equilibrium within the government. Examples include:

- The executive can veto legislation passed by the legislature.
- The legislature can override that veto with a sufficient majority.
- The judiciary can rule laws unconstitutional, thus invalidating them.

These checks are vital to ensure that power is not concentrated in any one branch and that the rights of citizens are safeguarded.

## **3. Rule of Law**

The rule of law is a fundamental principle that stipulates that law applies equally to all individuals, regardless of their status. This principle ensures that:

- Laws are clear, publicized, and stable.
- Laws are applied evenly, and justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives.
- No person is above the law, including government officials.

The rule of law is crucial for maintaining public order and protecting individual liberties. It ensures that everyone, including those in power, is

accountable to the law.

## **4. Federalism**

Federalism is a system of governance where power is divided between a central authority and smaller political units, such as states or provinces. This division allows for:

- Local governments to address regional issues effectively.
- The central government to manage national affairs.

Federalism promotes democracy by allowing for diversity in governance while ensuring a unified national policy where necessary.

## **5. Individual Rights**

The protection of individual rights is a cornerstone of constitutional principles. Most constitutions include a Bill of Rights or similar document that guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to individuals, such as:

- Freedom of speech
- Right to a fair trial
- Right to privacy
- Freedom of religion

These rights serve as a safeguard against government overreach and protect citizens from arbitrary actions by the state.

# **The Importance of Constitutional Principles**

Constitutional principles are not just theoretical constructs; they have practical implications for the functioning of a democracy. Understanding these principles helps citizens recognize their rights and responsibilities, as well as the limitations of government power. Here are some reasons why constitutional principles are crucial:

## **1. Promoting Accountability**

Constitutional principles establish frameworks that hold government officials accountable for their actions. Through mechanisms like checks and balances, citizens can ensure that their leaders do not abuse their power. Accountability fosters trust between the government and the populace.

## **2. Protecting Democracy**

In a democratic society, constitutional principles ensure that the will of the people is respected. They provide a structure that allows for fair elections, representation, and the peaceful transfer of power. This framework is essential for maintaining a stable and functioning democracy.

## **3. Ensuring Stability**

The predictability provided by constitutional principles contributes to political stability. Citizens know their rights and the processes by which laws are made and enforced. This predictability helps to mitigate conflict and promotes social cohesion.

## **4. Facilitating Social Change**

While constitutions are often seen as rigid documents, the principles underlying them provide a basis for social change. For instance, amendments to the constitution can reflect evolving social values or address injustices. The principles of democracy and individual rights serve as a foundation for advocating change.

# **Challenges to Constitutional Principles**

Despite their importance, constitutional principles can face significant challenges. Understanding these threats is crucial for safeguarding democratic ideals. Some common challenges include:

## **1. Erosion of Democratic Norms**

In some cases, governments may gradually undermine constitutional principles, leading to a decline in democratic norms. This erosion can occur through:

- Manipulating electoral processes
- Undermining the independence of the judiciary
- Limiting freedom of the press

## **2. Majoritarianism**

While democracy often operates on the principle of majority rule, this can

lead to the marginalization of minority groups if safeguards are not in place. Ensuring that the rights of all citizens are protected, regardless of their status, is essential for maintaining a just society.

### **3. Overreach of Executive Power**

In times of crisis, such as during wars or national emergencies, there is a tendency for executive powers to expand. This can threaten the balance established by the separation of powers, as the executive may bypass legislative approval or judicial oversight.

## **Conclusion**

The constitution principles answer key serves as a vital reference for understanding the basic tenets of governance in a democratic society. These principles—separation of powers, checks and balances, rule of law, federalism, and individual rights—are foundational to ensuring accountability, protecting democracy, and promoting social justice. However, they are not immune to challenges, and it is the responsibility of citizens and leaders alike to safeguard these principles against erosion. By nurturing a culture of respect for constitutional norms, societies can work towards greater justice, equality, and freedom for all individuals.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are the main principles of the Constitution?**

The main principles of the Constitution include popular sovereignty, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review, and federalism.

### **How does the principle of separation of powers work?**

The separation of powers divides government responsibilities into three branches: legislative (makes laws), executive (enforces laws), and judicial (interprets laws), ensuring that no single branch becomes too powerful.

### **What is the significance of checks and balances?**

Checks and balances are designed to prevent any one branch of government from overpowering the others, by allowing each branch to limit the powers of the others, thus maintaining a balance of power.

## **What role does federalism play in the Constitution?**

Federalism is a principle where power is divided between the national and state governments, allowing for a system of governance that accommodates both local and national interests.

## **Can you explain the concept of popular sovereignty?**

Popular sovereignty is the principle that the authority of the government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, who exercise their power through elected representatives.

## **What is judicial review and why is it important?**

Judicial review is the power of courts to assess whether a law or government action is in accordance with the Constitution. It is important because it helps ensure that the legislative and executive branches do not exceed their powers.

## **How does the Constitution ensure limited government?**

The Constitution ensures limited government by enumerating specific powers granted to the government and reserving all other powers to the states or the people, preventing governmental overreach.

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