

**The U.S.
Constitution
Philadelphia,
1787**

**U.S.
Constitution**

**Popular
Sovereignty**

**Limited
Government**

Republicanism

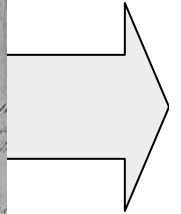
**Individual
Rights**

**Checks &
Balances**

Federalism

**Separation of
Powers**

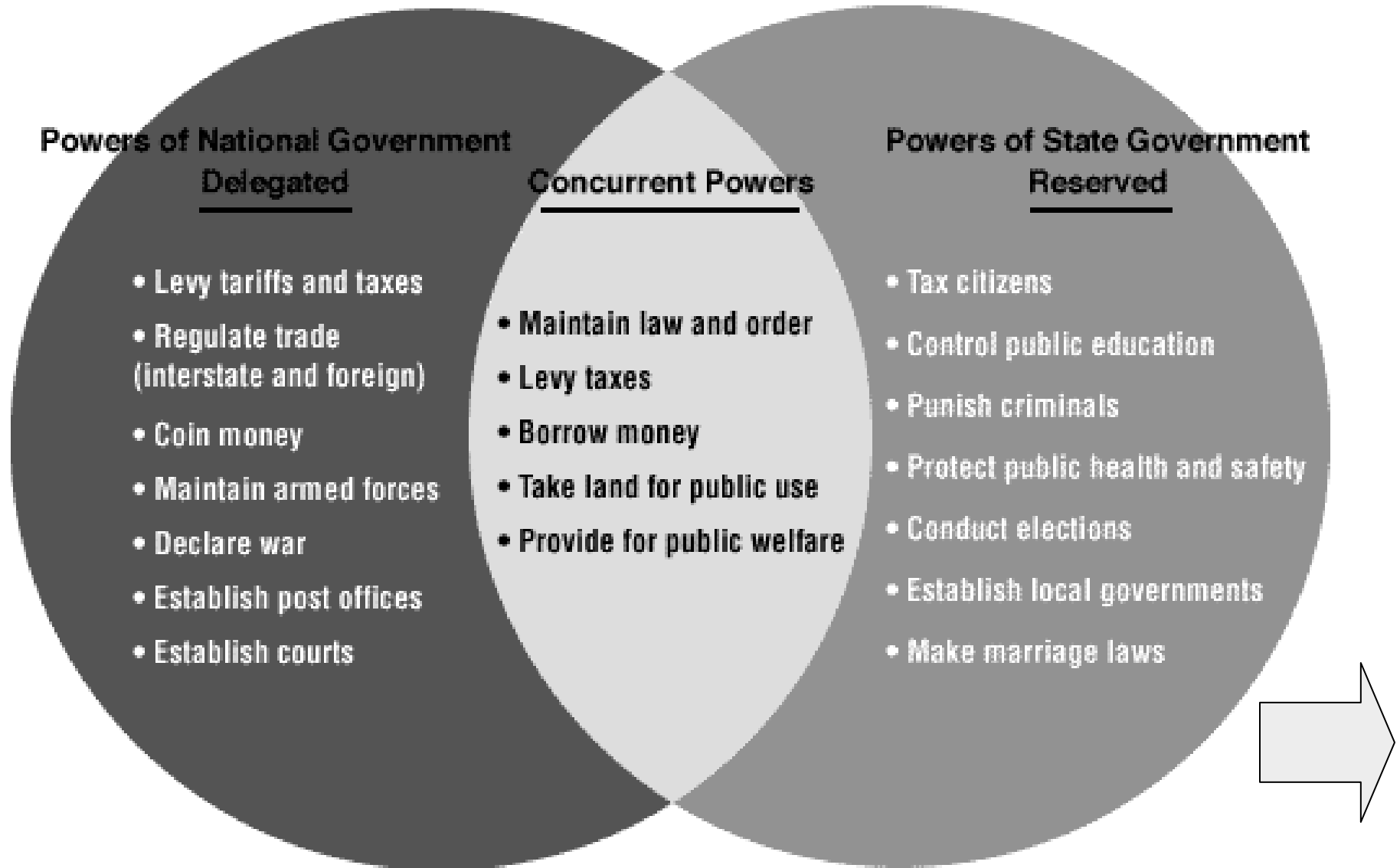
Constitution - A
body of law or
framework of
government written
in 1787.



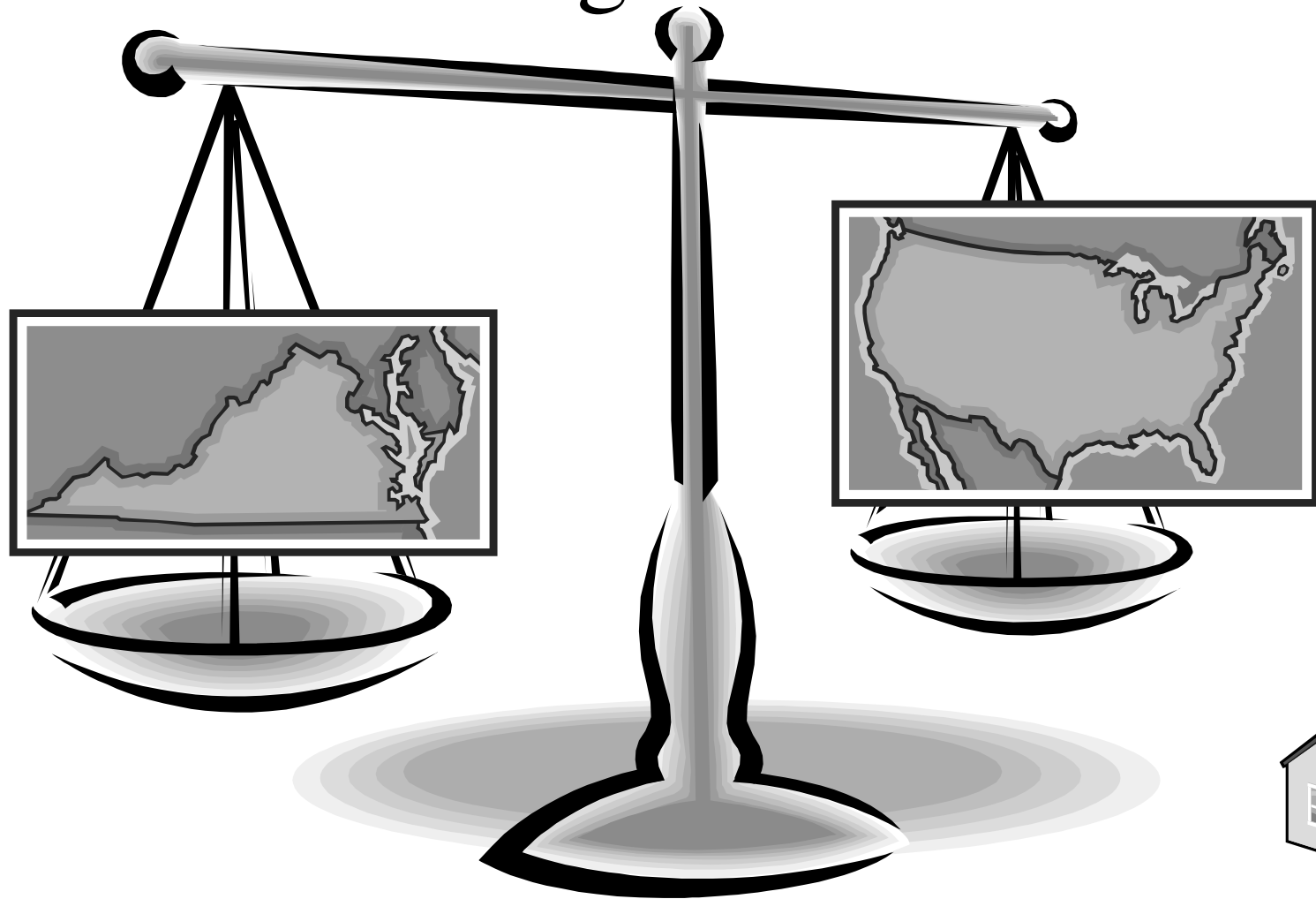


Republicanism – a system of government where the people elect representatives to make laws.

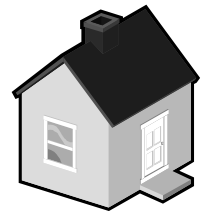
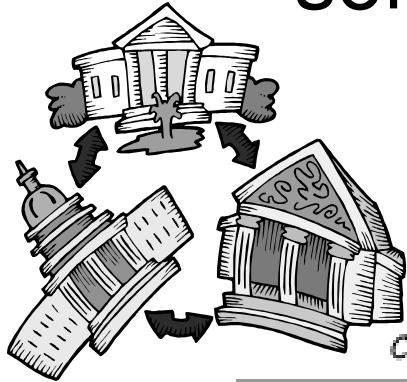
Federalism - A system of shared powers between the states and the national government.



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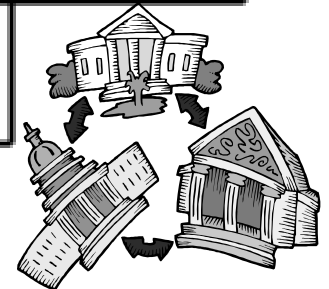
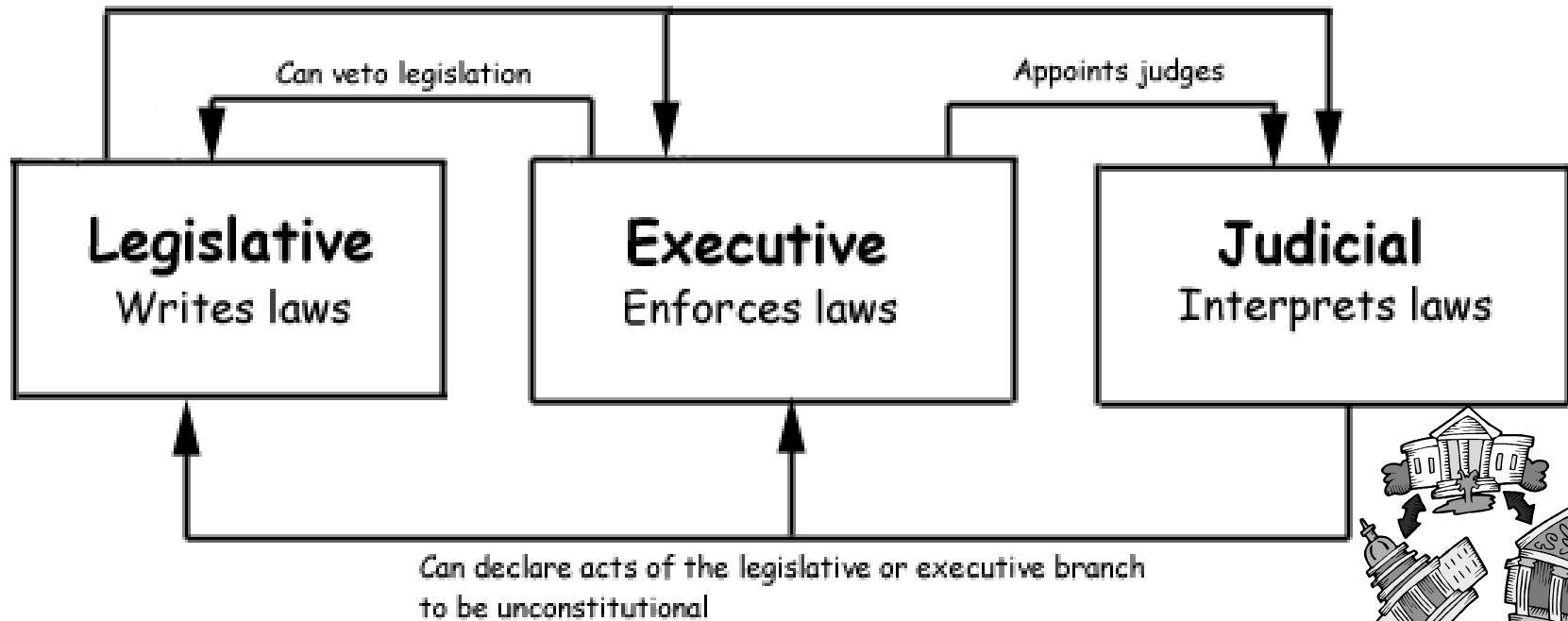


Checks and Balances - Each branch of the federal government has the power to control some actions of the other branches.

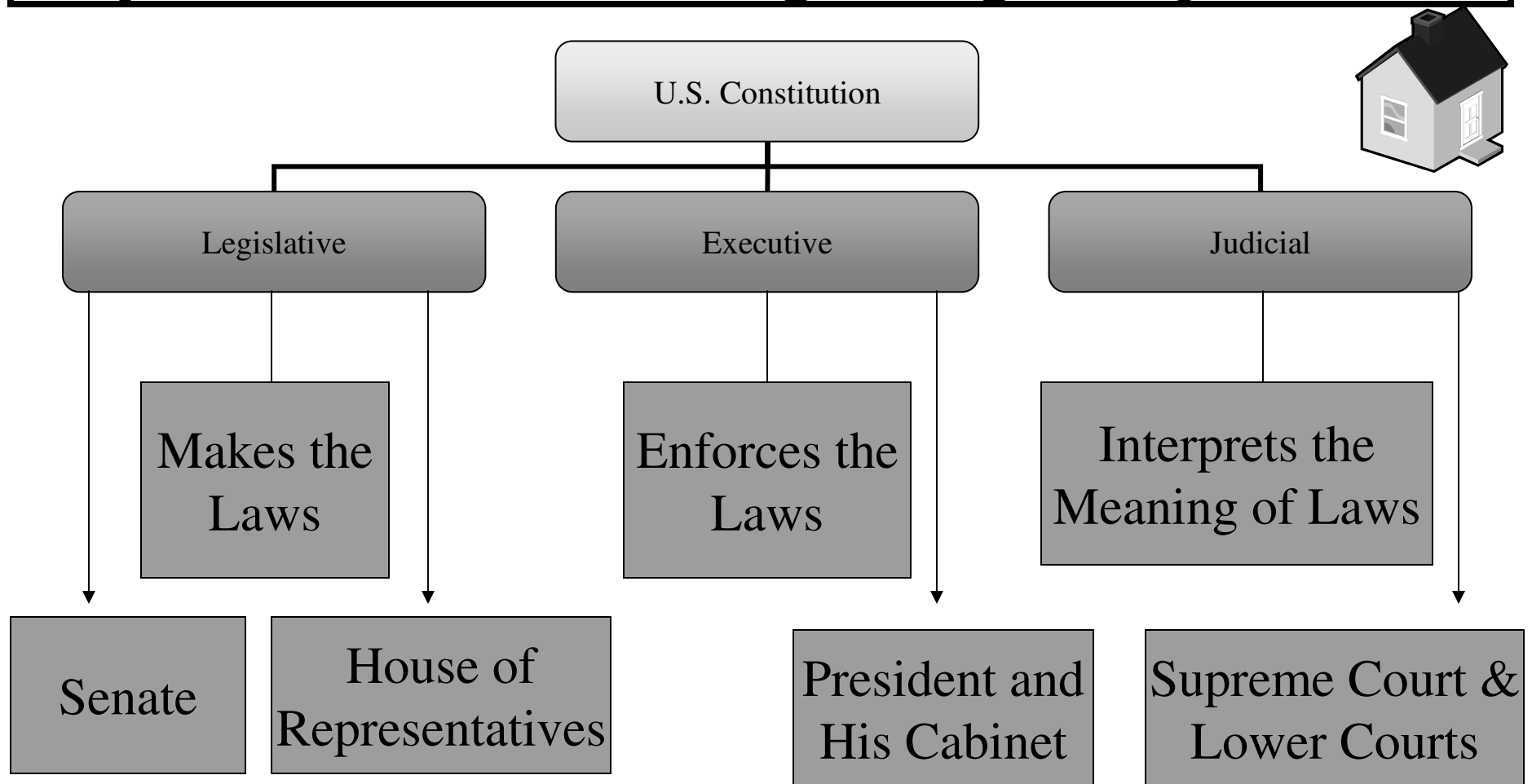


U.S. Checks & Balances

Confirms or rejects appointments by executive (including judges)

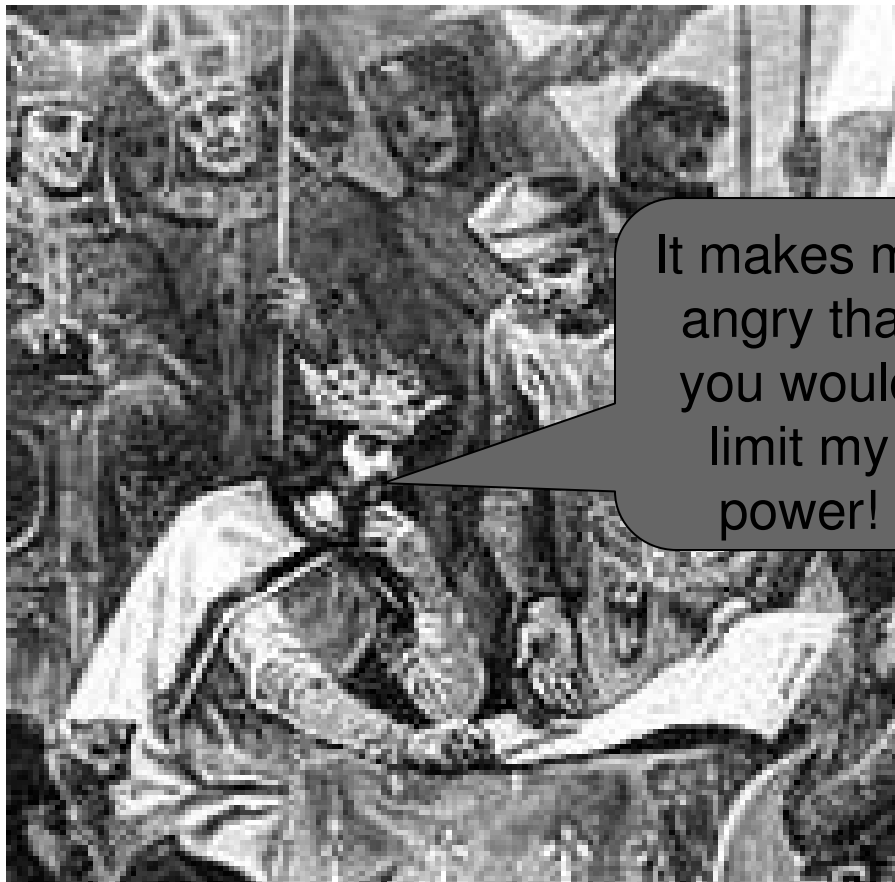


Separation of Powers – Each branch of government gets its own powers, keeping any one branch from getting too powerful



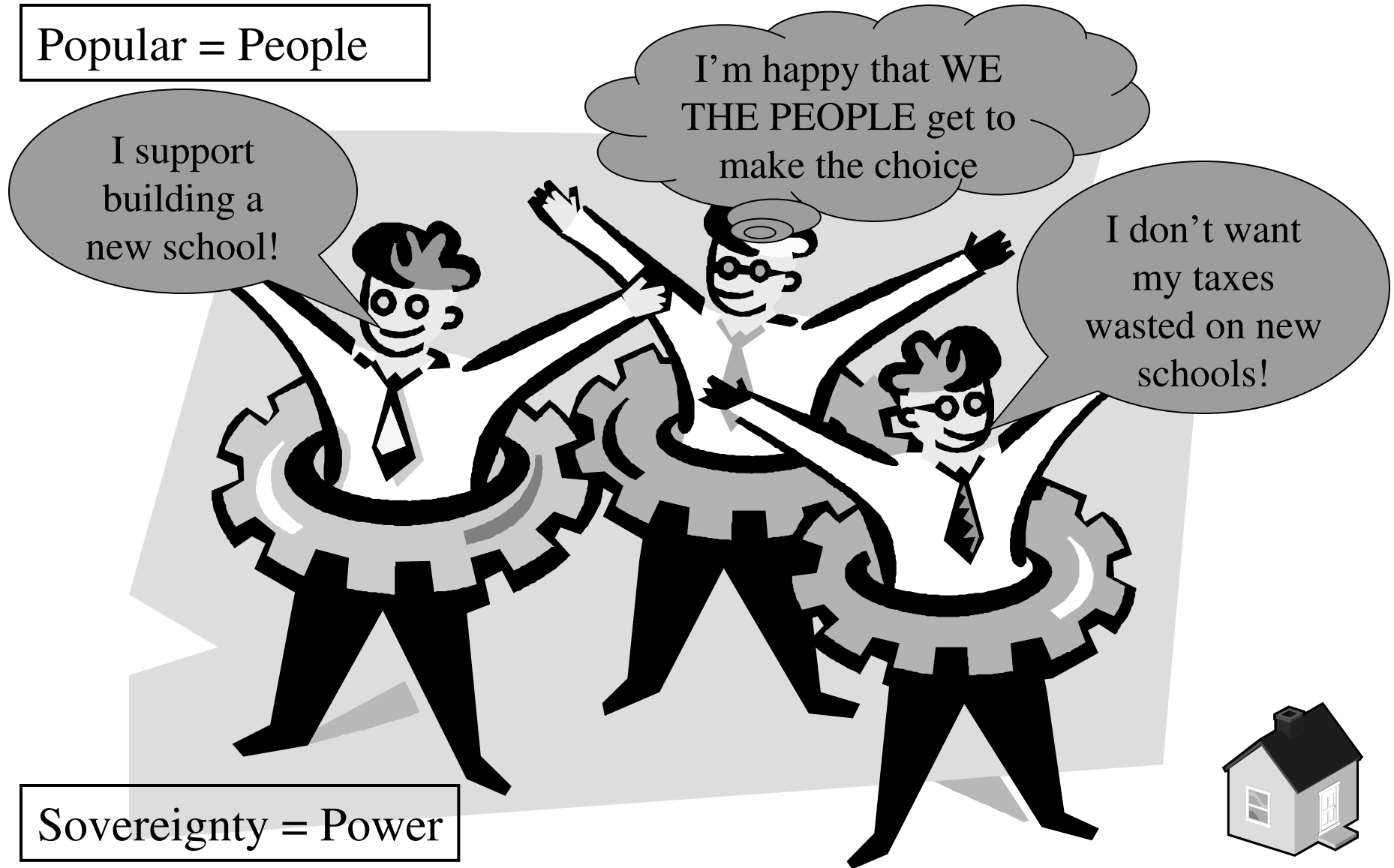
Limited Government – Government power is limited and no one person has total power.

The Magna Carta signed in 1215 by King John of England, was the first document that limited power of the ruler.



Popular Sovereignty – The power of people to make decisions for themselves.

Popular = People



Sovereignty = Power

The Bill of Rights – First 10 amendments to the Constitution and protects individual rights



The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791