

US CONSTITUTION

REVIEW #2: PRINCIPLES OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

I. Identifications:

A) Concurrent Powers

C) Reserved Powers

B) Delegated Powers

D) Separation of Powers

- ___ 1. Powers that remained with the states.
- ___ 2. Powers that were taken from the states and assigned to the federal gov't.
- ___ 3. Powers that belong to BOTH the federal government and the states.
- ___ 4. Assigns certain powers to one of three branches of government: legislative, executive, or judicial.
- ___ 5. Only principle listed that divides powers within a single government rather than between different governments.

II. More Identifications:

A) Democracy

B) Federal System

C) Republic

- ___ 1. Plan for government in which powers are divided up among many governments.
- ___ 2. Plan for government in which voters elect representatives who then have the job / responsibility to enact and enforce laws.
- ___ 3. System of government in which every citizen votes on every issue.
- ___ 4. Only one of the above principles that is not provided for in the Constitution.

III. Still More Identifications:

A) Amendment Process

D) Judicial Review

B) Checks and Balances

E) Necessary and Proper Clause

C) Impeachment Process

- ___ 1. Allows the Congress to enact very specific laws to carry out its rather vague / general responsibilities.
- ___ 2. Procedure for removing officials who abuse, misuse, or fail to use their assigned powers.
- ___ 3. Allows the federal courts to declare federal and state laws and lower federal and state court decisions "unconstitutional."

- ____ 4. Procedure for making changes in the Constitution.
- ____ 5. Allows each branch of government to limit the actions of the other branches.