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| **SS.7.C.3.3** Illustrate the structure and function (three branches of government established in Articles I, II, and III with corresponding powers) of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.**Anatomy of the Constitution Unit Notes Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Pd. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can describe the following parts of the Constitution:* **Article I:**
	+ Created the Legislative Branch (Congress)
	+ Congress is **bicameral:** divided into two parts- Senate and House of Representatives
	+ Describes Congress’s powers
		- Ex: make laws, declare war, print money
	+ Describes qualifications to serve in Congress
* **Article II:**
	+ Created the Executive Branch
	+ President, Vice President, Cabinet (presidential advisors), and Departments
	+ Describes the President’s powers
		- Ex: executes (carries out) laws, make treaties, appoint government officials to positions
	+ Describes President’s checks on other branches
	+ Describes qualifications to be President
* **Article III:**
	+ Created the Judicial Branch
	+ 9 Justices (judges) of the Supreme Court, and Federal Courts
	+ Describes the Court’s powers
		- Ex: to interpret the laws to determine if they violate the constitution or not
	+ Describes the Court’s checks on other branches
	+ Explains that Federal judges and Supreme Court Justices are appointed to their position
* **Article IV:**
	+ States’ Powers
	+ States have the power to create and enforce their own laws (as long as it doesn’t contradict the Constitution)
	+ All states must have a representative government
* **Article V:**
	+ Describes how to amend the Constitution
	+ Amendments are changes to the Constitution (there are 27)
* **Article VI:**
	+ Supremacy Clause: The Constitution is the highest law in the land, meaning state laws can’t disagree with federal laws (federalism)
* **Article VII:**
	+ Ratification: To ratify means to pass- 9 out of 13 states had to approve of the Constitution before it could be ratified.
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| **SS.7.C.1.7** Describe how the Constitution limits the powers of government through separation of powers and checks and balances. |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can define the principles of Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances* **Separation of Powers:** The structure of the federal government that sets up three branches with their own distinct powers and responsibilities.
* **Checks and Balances:** A principle of the federal government that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches.

I can identify how each branch checks the powers of the others* **Legislative Branch (Makes the Law)**
	+ Can check the Power of the Executive Branch (President) by:
		- Overriding a presidential veto on a bill (2/3’s vote)
		- Impeaching or removing the president
		- Approving/Not Approve treaties (Senate Only)
		- Approve/Not Approve Presidential Appointments (Senate Only)
	+ Can check the power of the Judicial Branch by:
		- Approve/Not Approve of appointments to the Court
		- Impeaching or removing justices
* **Executive Branch (Enforces the Law)**
	+ Can check the power of the Legislative Branch (Congress) by:
		- Proposing new legislation (Executive Order/Actions)
		- Vetoing/rejecting bills
	+ Can check the power of the Judicial Branch (Supreme Court) by:
		- Appointing Justices
* **Judicial Branch (Interprets the Law)**
	+ Can check the power of the Legislative Branch by:
		- Declaring laws unconstitutional
	+ Can check the power of the Executive Branch by:
		- Declaring executive actions unconstitutional
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