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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. |
| **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 |