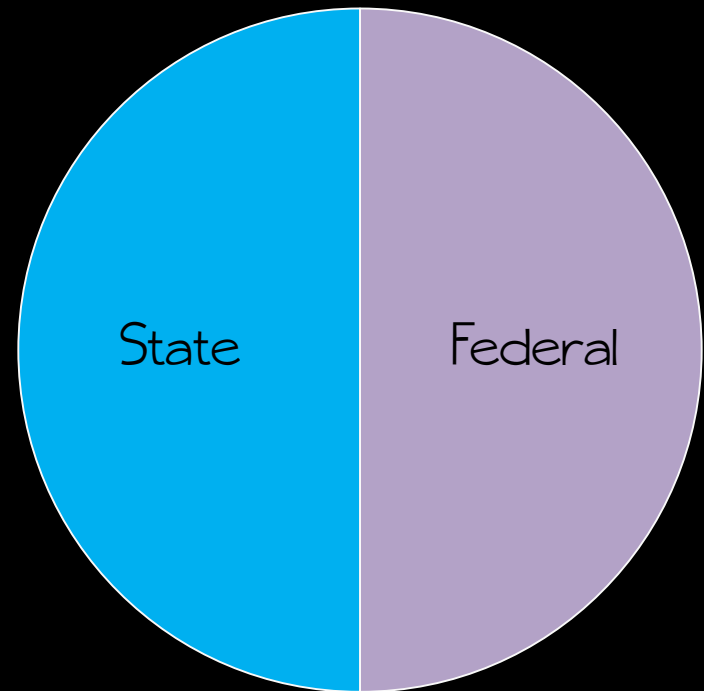


PRINCIPLES  
OF THE  
CONSTITUTION

# FEDERALISM

division of  
power  
between the  
national  
government  
and the states



# FEDERALISM

## Federalism

### Powers Delegated to the National Government

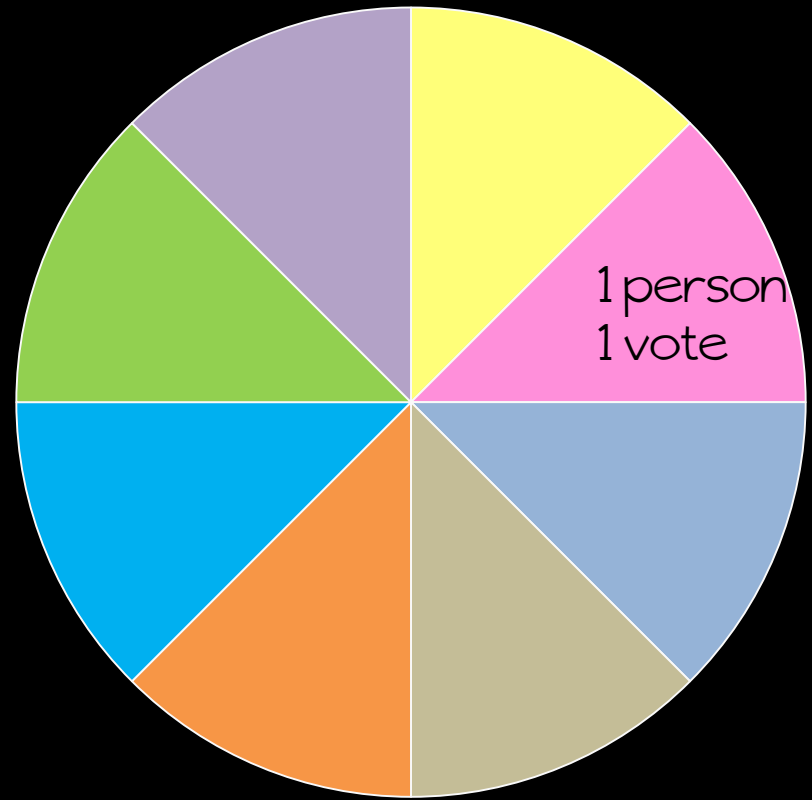
- declare war
- create and maintain armed forces
- establish foreign policy
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
  - make copyright and patent laws
  - establish postal offices
  - coin money
- raise taxes
- provide for the public welfare
- criminal justice
- borrow money
- charter banks
- build roads

### Powers Reserved to States

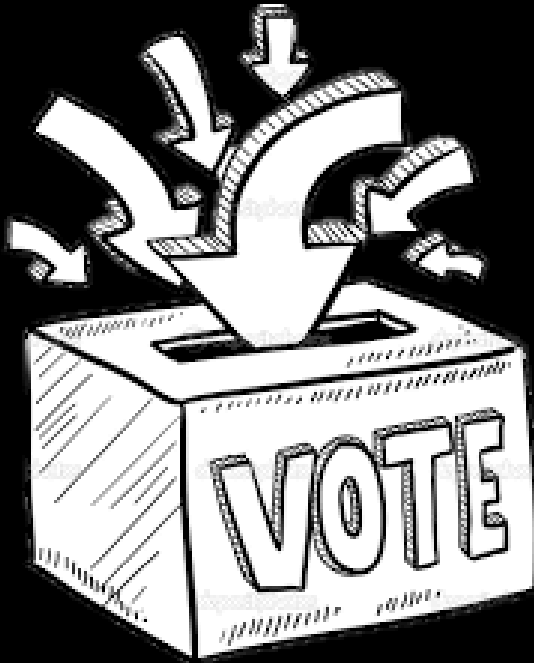
- establish local governments
- establish and maintain schools
- regulate trade within states
- conduct elections
- provide for public safety

# POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

the people  
have the power  
and use it by  
voting



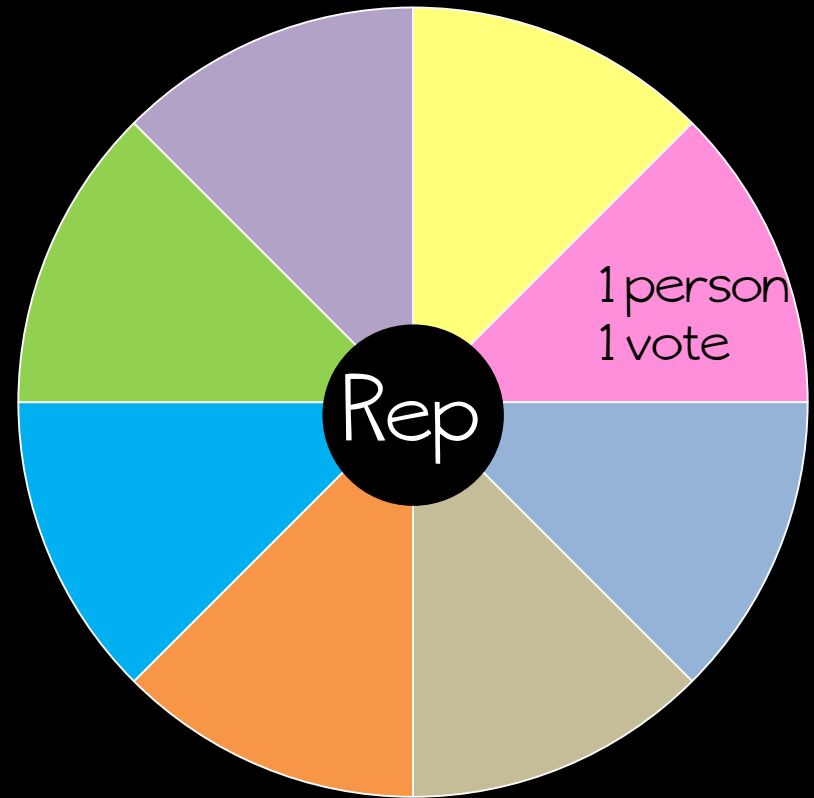
# POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY



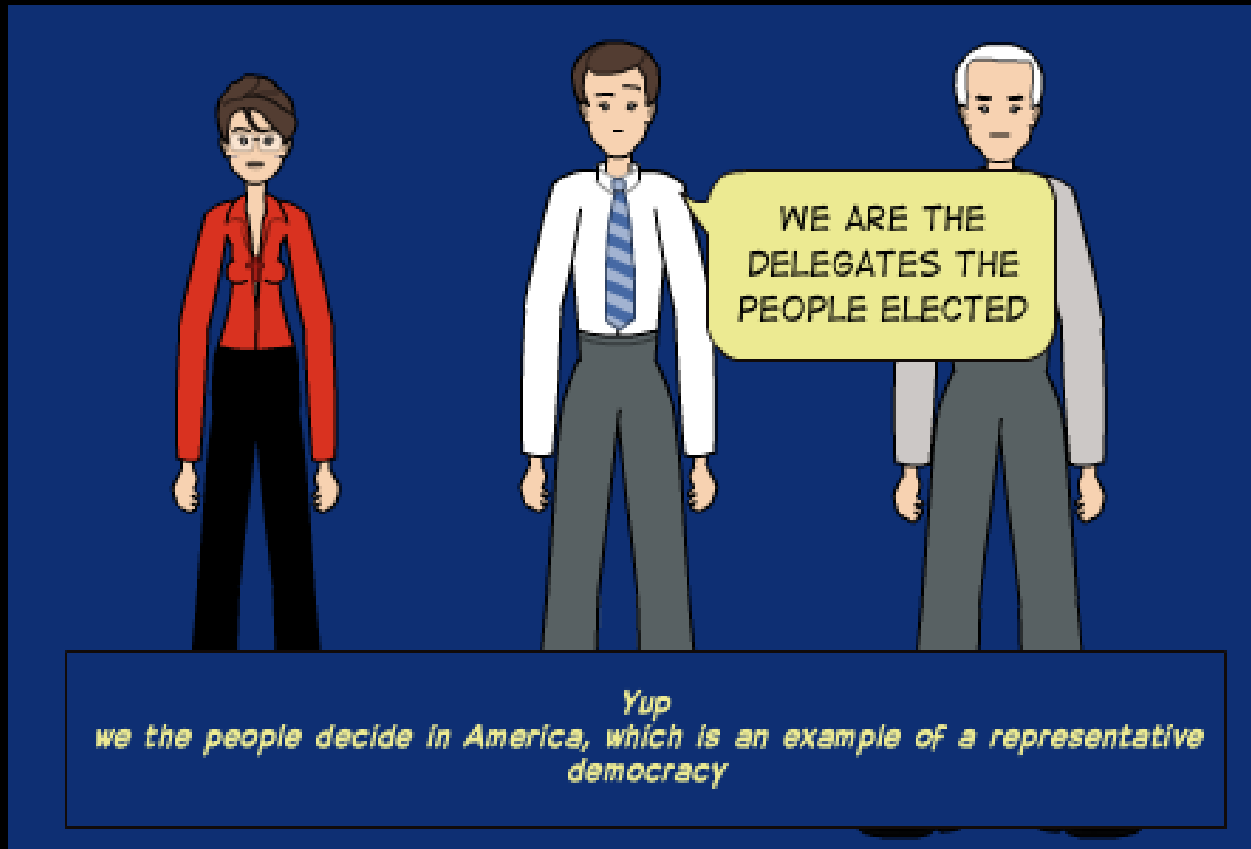
Popular sovereignty

# REPUBLICANISM

the people elect  
representatives  
to work in  
government for  
them



# REPUBLICANISM



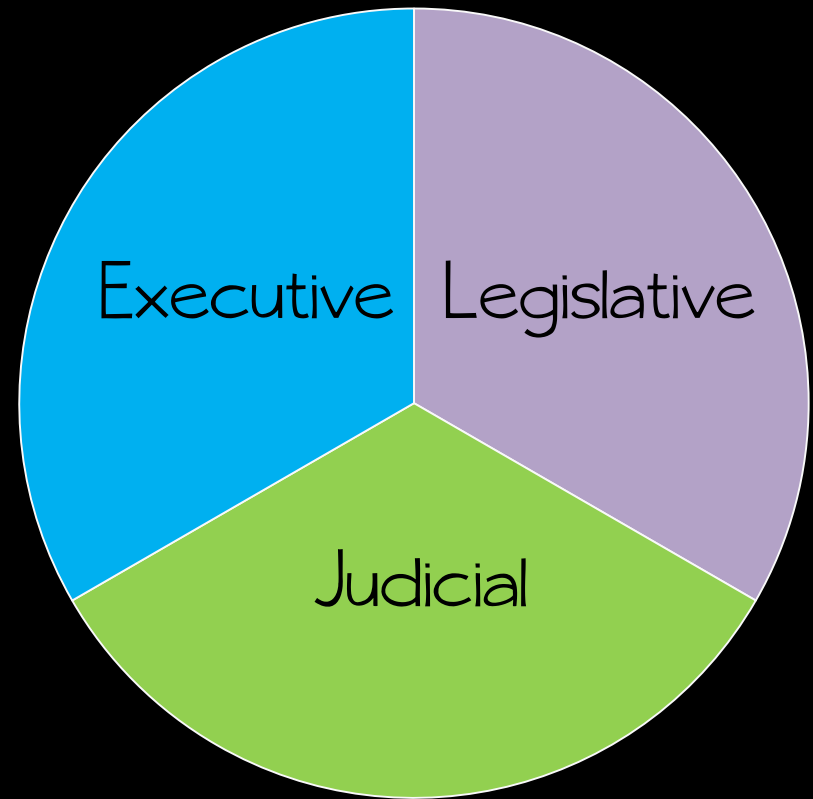
# SEPARATION OF POWERS

the power of the government is separated between the 3 branches:

Legislative: Makes laws

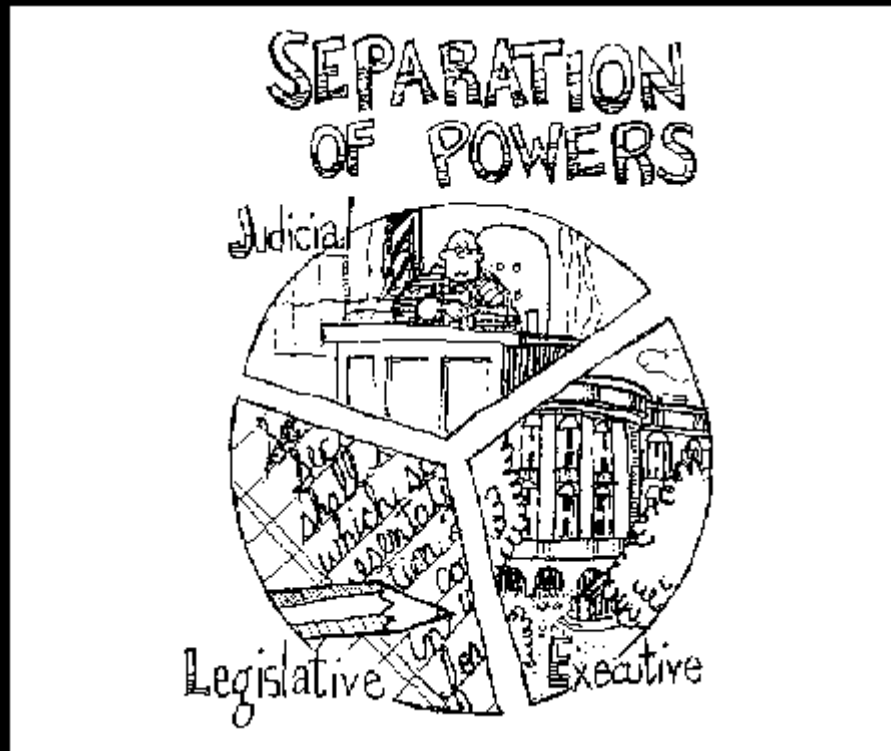
Executive: Enforces laws

Judicial: Interpret laws



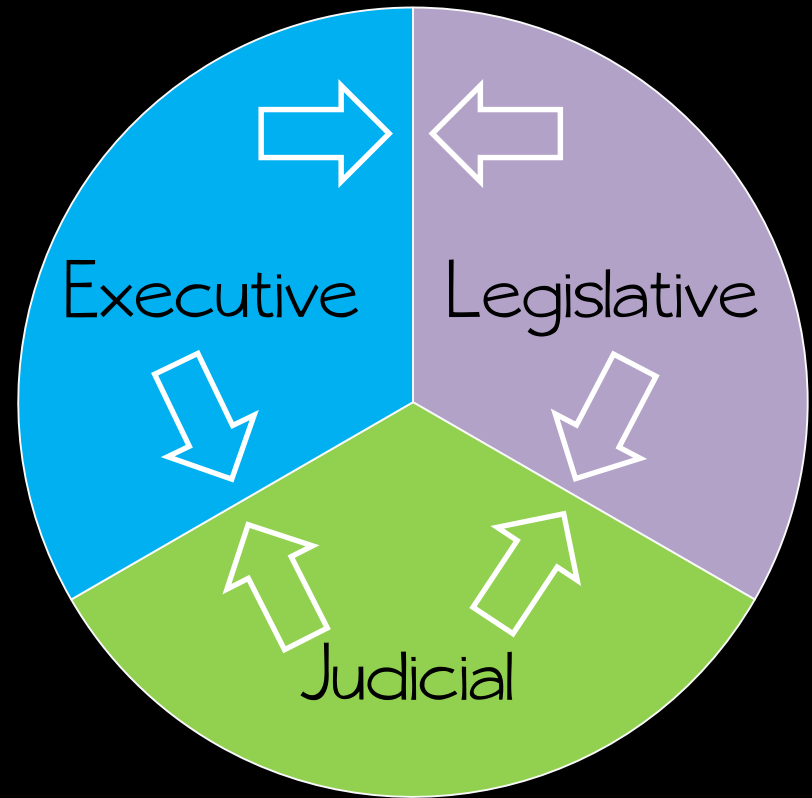


# SEPARATION OF POWERS

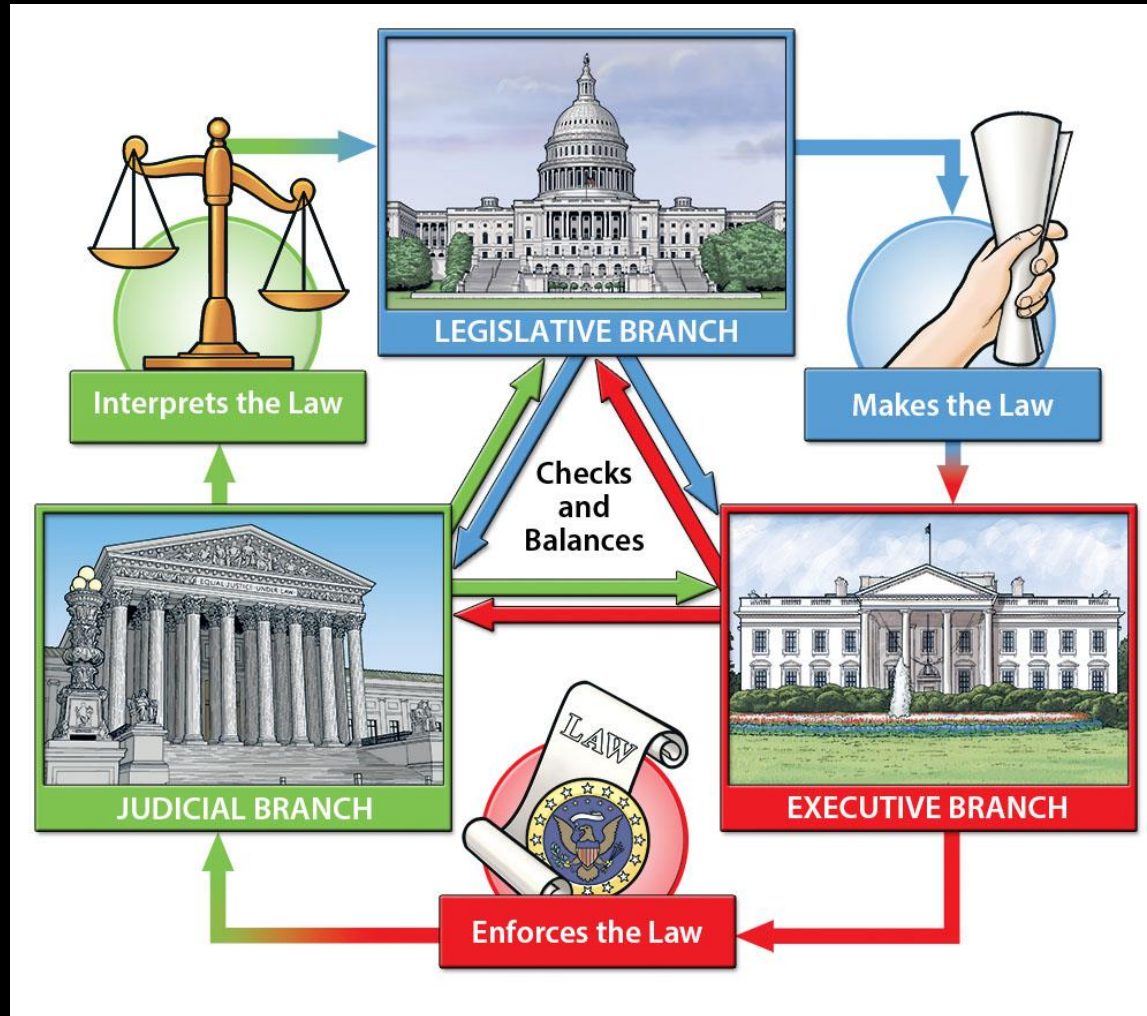


# CHECKS AND BALANCES

the branches  
of government  
have ways to  
keep the  
others in check

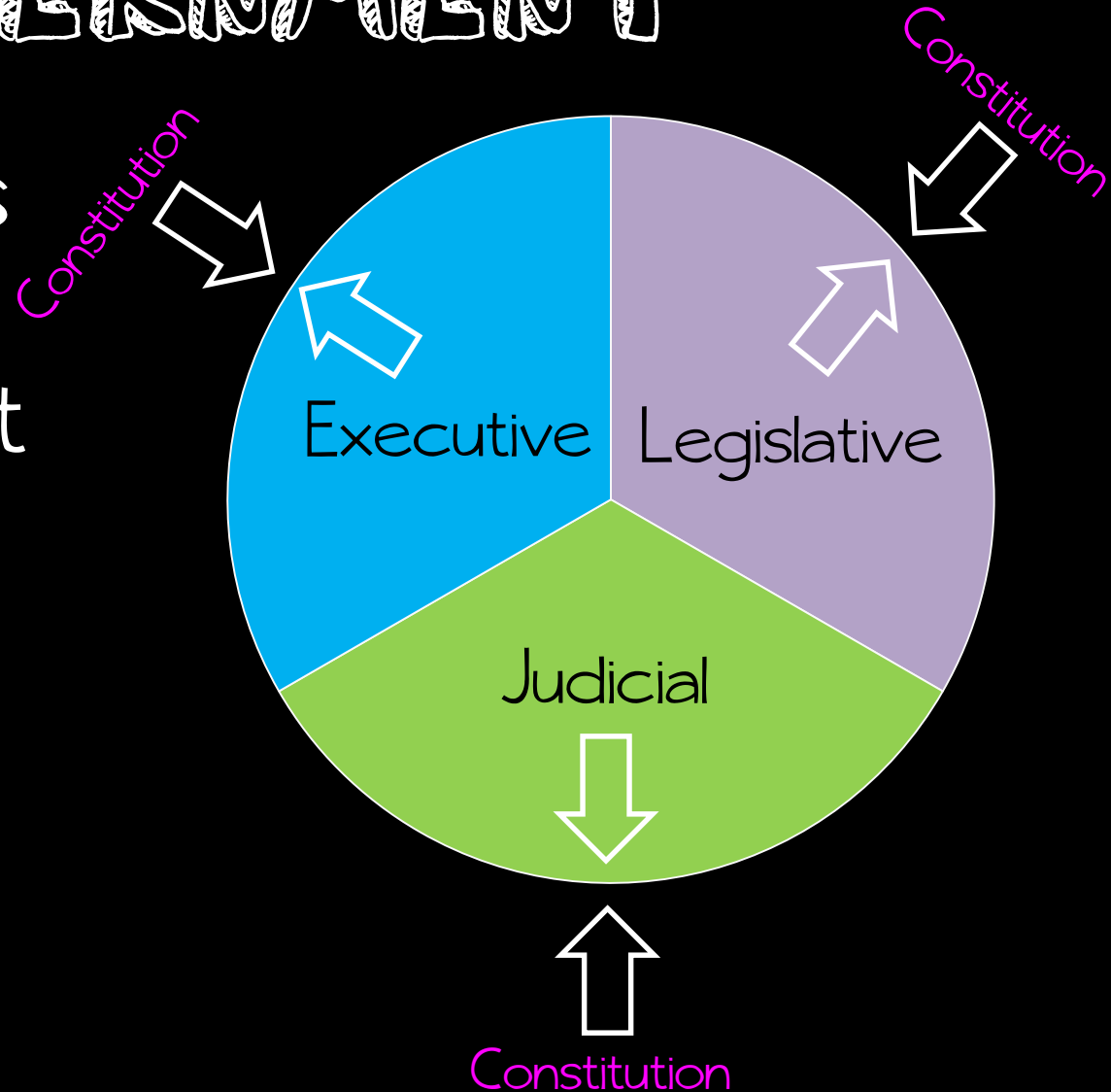


# CHECKS AND BALANCES



# LIMITED GOVERNMENT

there are limits  
to the power  
of government

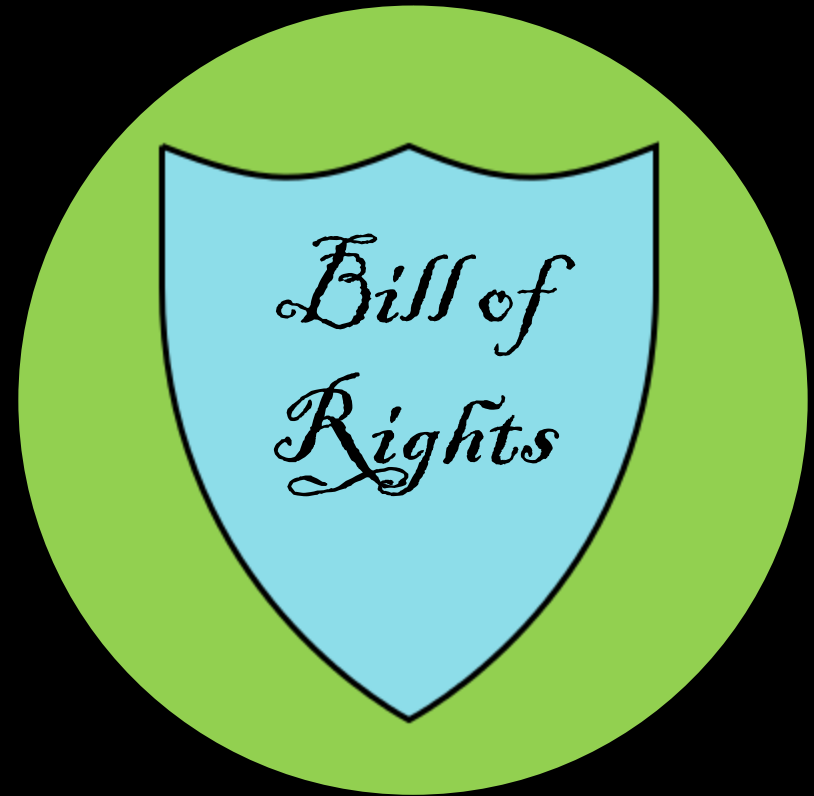


# LIMITED GOVERNMENT



# INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

the rights and freedoms protected by the first 10 amendments (Bill of Rights)



# INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

**EVERY**

**HUMAN**

**HAS**

**RIGHTS**