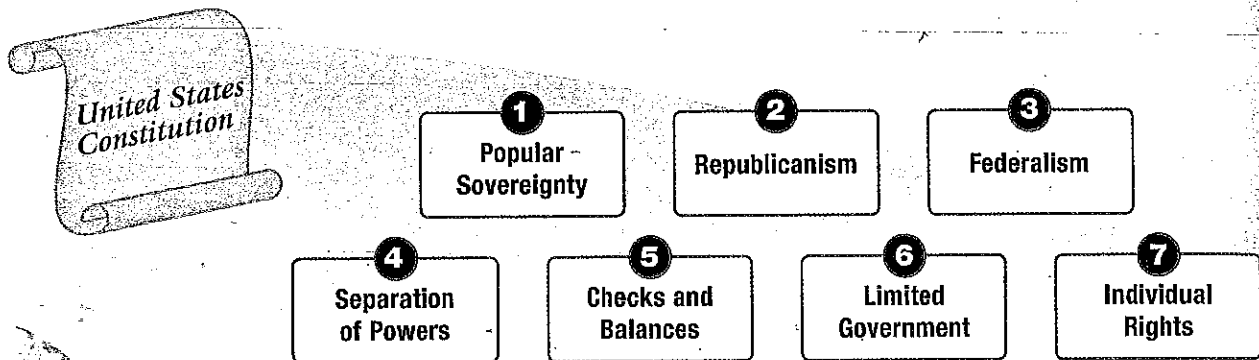


Seven Principles of the Constitution

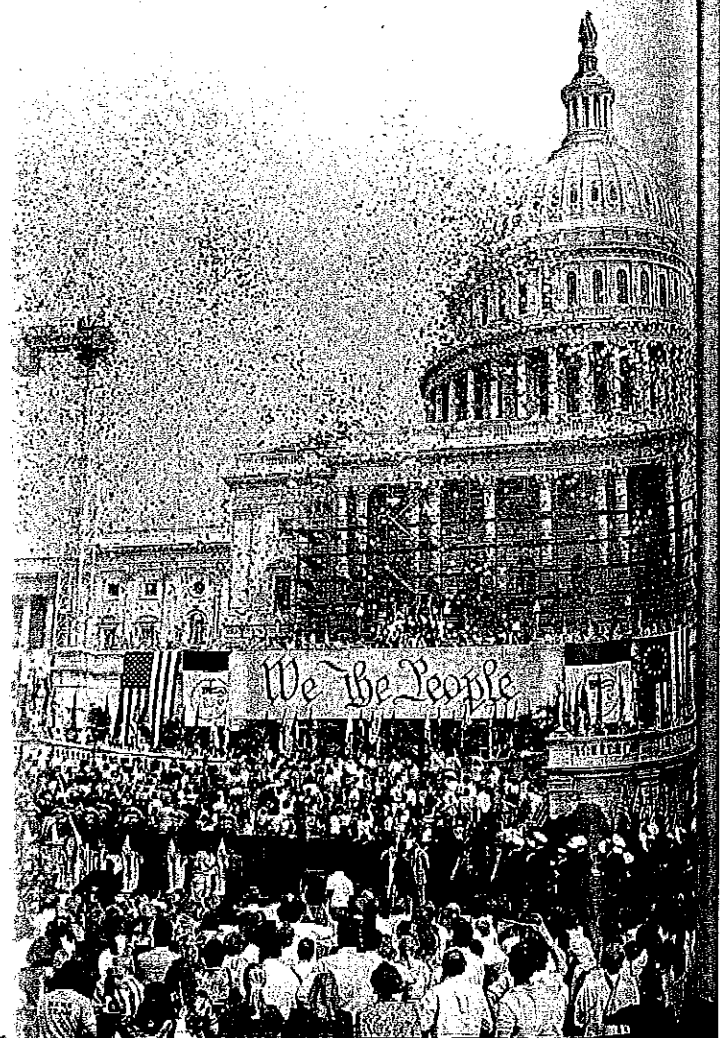
The Framers of the Constitution constructed a new system of government. Seven principles supported their efforts. To picture how these principles work, imagine seven building blocks. Together they form the foundation of the United States Constitution. In the pages that follow, you will find the definitions and main ideas of the principles shown in the graphic below.



1 Popular Sovereignty *Who Gives the Government Its Power?*

"We the people of the United States . . . establish this Constitution for the United States of America." These words from the Preamble, or introduction, to the Constitution clearly spell out the source of the government's power. The Constitution rests on the idea of **popular sovereignty**—a government in which the people rule. As the nation changed and grew, popular sovereignty took on new meaning. A broader range of Americans shared in the power to govern themselves.

In 1987, Americans gathered in Washington, D.C. to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Constitution.



2 Republicanism

How Are People's Views Represented in Government?

The Framers of the Constitution wanted the people to have a voice in government. Yet the Framers also feared that public opinion might stand in the way of sound decision making. To solve this problem, they looked to **republicanism** as a model of government.

Republicanism is based on this belief: The people exercise their power by voting for their political representatives. According to the Framers, these lawmakers played the key role in making a republican government work. Article 4, Section 4, of the Constitution also calls for every state to have a "republican form of government."

Senator Barack Obama, Democrat of Illinois, addresses a 2005 town meeting in Carrollton, IL.



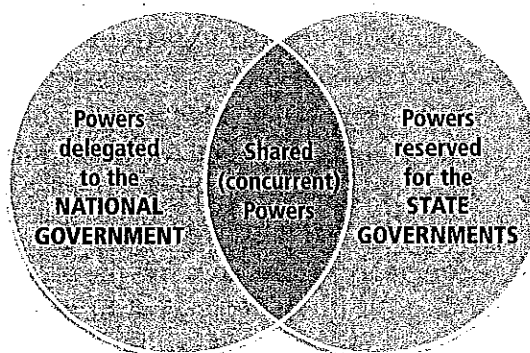
3 Federalism

How Is Power Shared?

The Framers wanted the states and the nation to become partners in governing. To build cooperation, the Framers turned to federalism. **Federalism** is a system of government in which power is divided between a central government and smaller political units, such as states. Before the Civil War, federalism in the United States was closely related to dual sovereignty, the idea that the federal government and the states each had exclusive power over their own spheres.

The Framers used federalism to structure the Constitution. The Constitution assigns certain powers to the national government. These are delegated powers. Powers kept by the states are reserved powers. Powers shared or exercised by national and state governments are known as concurrent powers.

Federalism

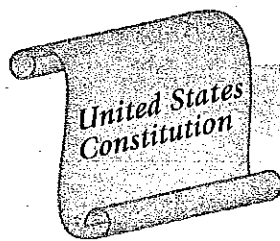


The overlapping spheres of power bind the American people together.

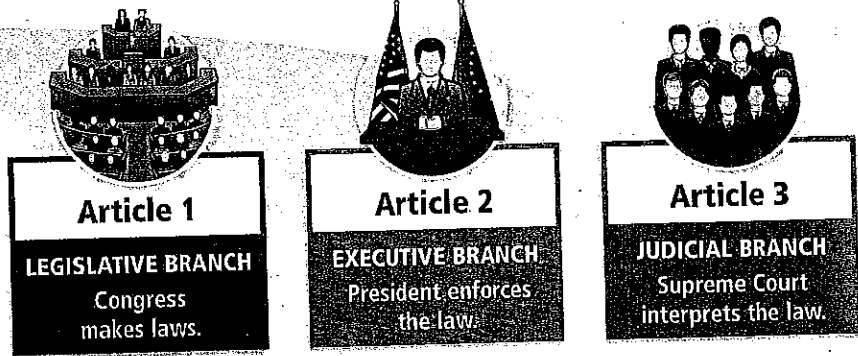
Constitution Handbook

4 Separation of Powers *How Is Power Divided?*

The Framers were concerned that too much power might fall into the hands of a single group. To avoid this problem, they built the idea of **separation of powers** into the Constitution. This principle means the division of basic government roles into branches. No one branch is given all the power. Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the Constitution detail how powers are split among the three branches.



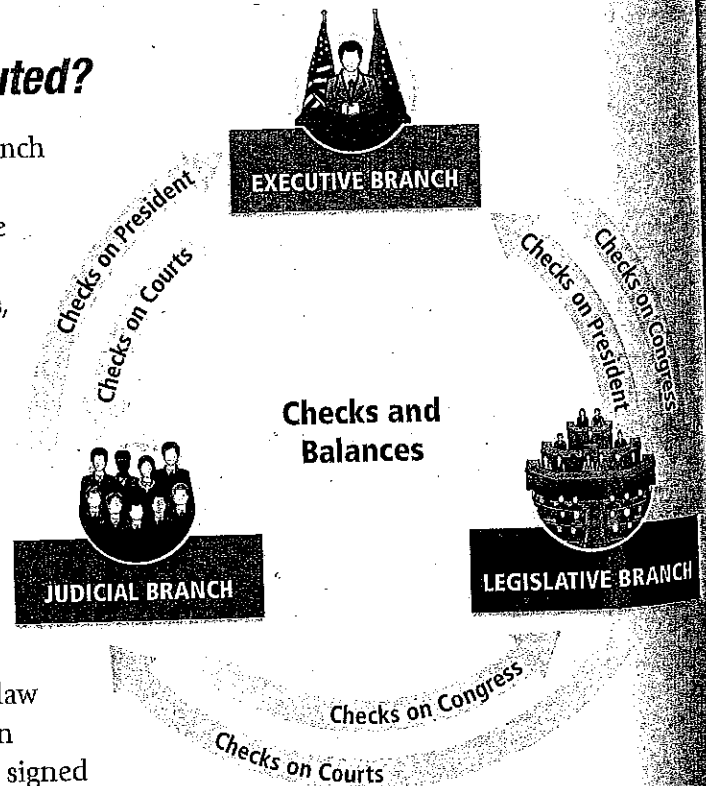
Separation of Powers



5 Checks and Balances *How Is Power Evenly Distributed?*

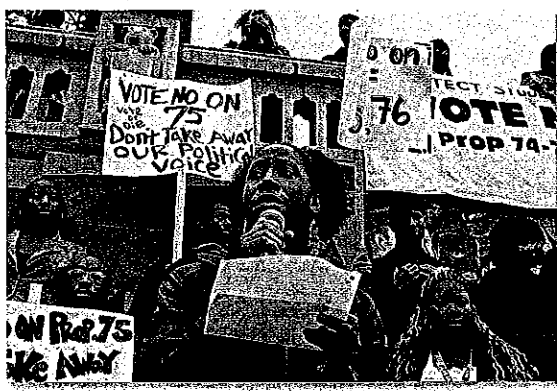
Baron de Montesquieu, an 18th-century French thinker, wrote, "power should be a check to power." His comment refers to the principle of **checks and balances**. Each branch of government can exercise checks, or controls, over the other branches. Though the branches of government are separate, they rely on one another to perform the work of government.

The Framers included a system of checks and balances in the Constitution to help make sure that the branches work together fairly. For example, only Congress can pass laws. Yet the president can check this power by refusing to sign a law into action. In turn, the Supreme Court can declare that a law, passed by Congress and signed by the president, violates the Constitution.





In mid-1987, Congress conducted a dramatic inquiry into the Iran-Contra affair. (above) Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North testifies before the hearings. North was found guilty of taking part in a cover-up.



Students and teachers in Oakland, California, protest measures proposed in the 2005 election.

6 Limited Government

How Is Abuse of Power Prevented?

The Framers restricted the power of government. Article 1, Section 9, of the Constitution lists the powers denied to the Congress. Article 1, Section 10, forbids the states to take certain actions.

The principle of **limited government** is also closely related to the "rule of law": In the American government everyone, citizens and powerful leaders alike, must obey the law. Individuals or groups cannot twist or bypass the law to serve their own interests.

7 Individual Rights

How Are Personal Freedoms Protected?

The first ten amendments to the Constitution shield people from an overly powerful government. These amendments are called the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights guarantees certain **individual rights**, or personal liberties and privileges. For example, government cannot control what people write or say. People also have the right to meet peacefully and to ask the government to correct a problem. Later amendments to the Constitution also advanced the cause of individual rights.

Seven Principles of the Constitution Assessment

MAIN IDEAS

1. What are the seven principles of government?
2. How does the Constitution reflect the principle of separation of powers?
3. Why did the Framers include a system of checks and balances in the Constitution?

CRITICAL THINKING

4. Form Opinions How do the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship reflect American national identity?

Think about

- what it means to be an American
- the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizens