

Principles of Government:

Match each principle of government listed in the box with one of the descriptions below.

- Limited Government
- Republicanism
- Checks and Balances
- Federalism
- Separation of Powers
- Popular Sovereignty
- Individual Rights

Structure of government where national and state governments share power

Type of government that restricts the power of the rulers

System of government in which people elect law makers

Feature of government in which each branch has different powers

Feature of government that includes personal liberties and freedom of expression

Feature of government in which the power lies with the people

Structure of government in which branches can stop other branches from becoming too powerful

Applying Principles of Government:

Match the principles of government with the correct scenarios below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited Government• Republicanism• Checks and Balances• Federalism | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separation of Powers• Popular Sovereignty• Individual Rights |
|---|--|

1. _____ William Lloyd Garrison published an antislavery newspaper called *The Liberator*.
2. _____ President Jackson vetoed the Bank Bill.
3. _____ Each state elects two senators to represent them in the Congress.
4. _____ Only Congress could declare war on Britain in 1812.
5. _____ Citizens of Kansas could decide whether or not the state would allow slavery.
6. _____ President Jefferson practiced a policy of *laissez faire*, which minimized governmental involvement.
7. _____ Both the states and federal governments can levy taxes.
8. _____ The Supreme Court interprets laws.
9. _____ Frederick Douglass gave many antislavery speeches.
10. _____ President Washington refused to serve a third term and returned to his private life.

Seven Principles of the Constitution

Directions: Use the definition / description of the principles to help decide which principle applies to each of the scenarios listed. Each choice will be used twice.

Popular Sovereignty
Checks and Balances
Individual Rights

Limited Government
Federalism

Separation of Powers
Republicanism

_____ 1. The US Constitution is written with clearly defined powers and also clearly defined restrictions.

_____ 2. The people elect representatives to make laws and conduct government.

_____ 3. Congress makes laws for the nation.

_____ 4. Amendment 19 gave women the right to vote.

_____ 5. President William Jefferson Clinton was impeached by the House of Representatives in 1998 but was not tried on impeachment charges by the Senate in 1998-99.

_____ 6. The power to govern comes from the people.

_____ 7. In 2000 and again in 2004, Americans chose George W. Bush as President of the U.S.

_____ 8. The national and state governments can conduct elections.

_____ 9. The government cannot arrest a person unless there is a good reason to believe the person has violated a law.

_____ 10. The President is commander in chief of the military.

_____ 11. The President can veto a bill that has been approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

_____ 12. State and local governments supervise the public school system.

_____ 13. The President and all other government officials must obey the law like all American citizens.

_____ 14. "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.....and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."