



*Legally  
Bland?  
Not the U.S.  
Constitution!*



*• How and why did the framers distribute power in the Constitution?*



# UTAH STATE STANDARDS

1:3 Determine the importance of popular sovereignty and limited government in a democratic society.

a. Explain how the separation of powers is maintained through checks and balances.

1:4 Investigate the organization and functions of the U.S. gov't.

a. Explain how legislative, executive, and judicial powers are distributed and shared among the three branches of national government

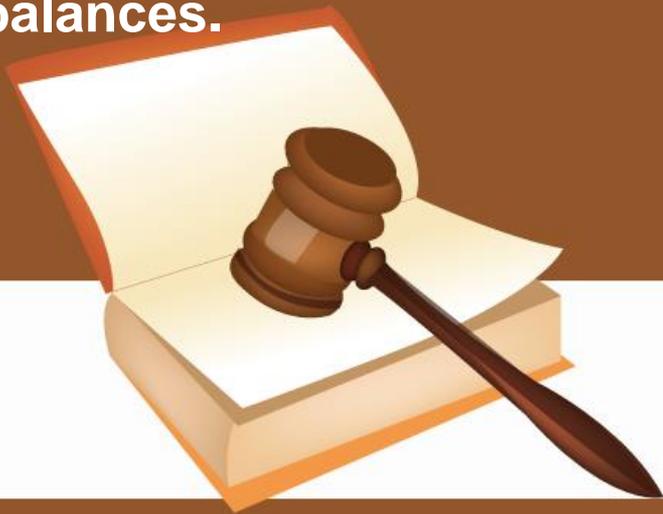
2:1 Assess the freedoms and rights guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution

## STUDENT LEARNING TARGETS

**Explain how powers are distributed and shared among the 3 branches of national government.**

**Identify the 6 guiding principles of limited gov't in a democratic society.**

**Explain how the separation of powers is maintained through checks and balances.**



- Congratulations! NSC Advisor, General McMaster was so impressed with your Foreign Policy memos, he's recommended all of you for law school.
- To be accepted into law school, you must first pass the Law School Admissions Test. Part of the LSAT requires you to demonstrate a basic understanding of the Constitution to see if you have what it takes

## **Civility Oath:**

**Courage! Courtesy! Honor! Integrity!**

Click here to see actual law students recite their oath.

» <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B89wX173Rrc>



# Please set up new Cornell Notes

- Topic: Guiding Constitutional Principles
- Be sure to draw a “Question Column” on the left and leave plenty of room for “Notes” on the right side of the paper.

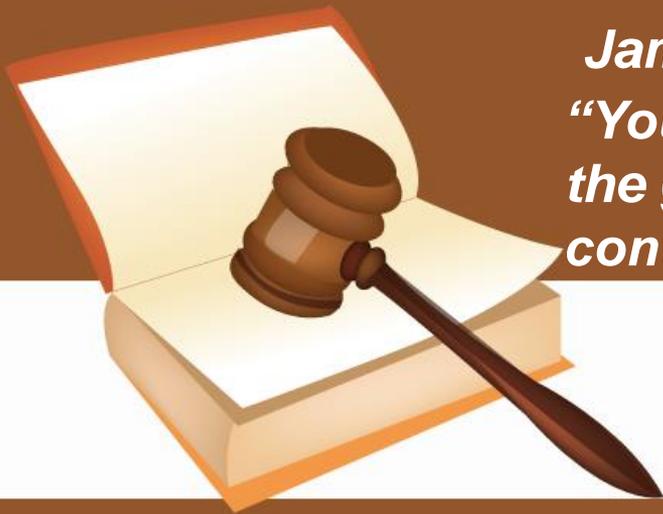


# Why has the Constitution survived with few changes for more than two centuries?

- **Limited Government!**

- Absolute power = the abuse of individual rights
- No government = no protection of property
- Constitution = just enough gov't power to protect property, w/o abuse of individual rights

*James Madison wrote in The Federalist No. 51, "You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place to oblige it to control itself."*



# Guiding Principles of Limited Gov't

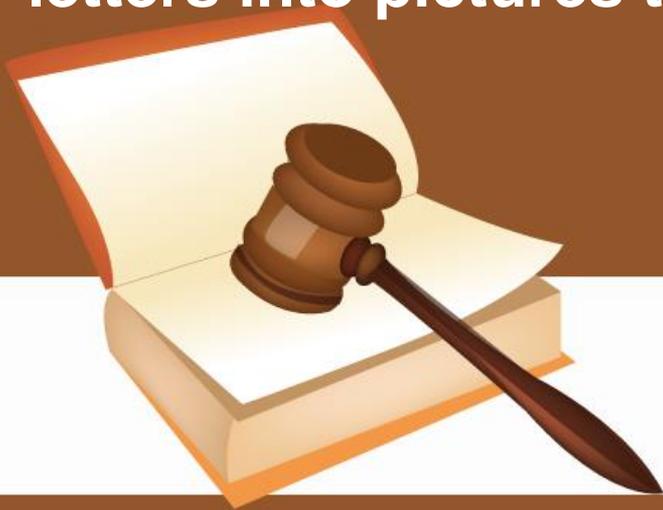
- *How do these principles embody the concerns that the framers had about creating a government with too much power?*



- **Popular Sovereignty**
- **Rule of Law**
- **Separation of Powers/Checks and Balances**
- **Federalism**
- **Independent Judiciary**
- **Individual Rights**

# Group Picto-Poster Activity

- FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR GOLD CARD.
- EACH STUDENT SHOULD DRAW/WRITE SOMETHING ON THE POSTER AND SPEAK DURING THE PRESENTATION.
- MAKE SURE EVERYONE CAN READ YOUR POSTER.
- As you listen to the presentations:
- Create your own Picto-word in the “Notes Section” for **“Limited Government”** by changing at least 6 letters into pictures that represent the Guiding Principles.



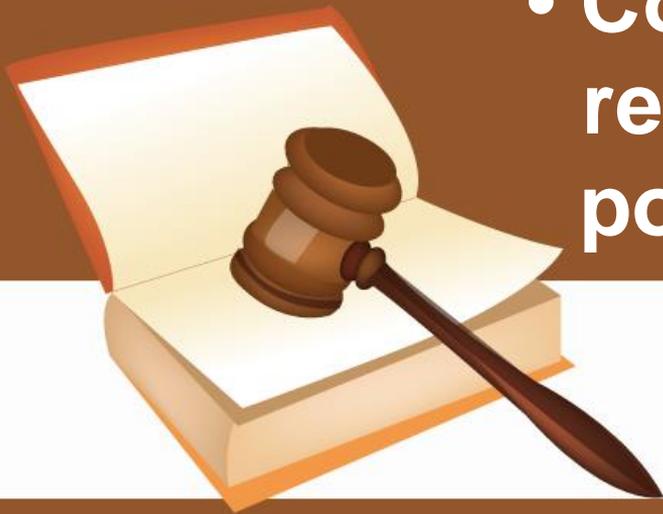
# Popular Sovereignty

- Gov't is created by and for the people.
- Power resides with the people, so gov't will act in the people's best interest.
- People vote for their representatives from among fellow citizens and petition the government for change.



# Rule of Law

- **Government officials and citizens must abide by a system of laws.**
- **No man or group is above the law.**
- **Constitution is the supreme law, not a person.**
- **Constitution sets out how to remove leaders who abuse power.**



# Separation of Powers

- Gov't power is divided among 3 branches
- Legislative, Executive, Judicial
- Prevents any one branch from dominating the others
- aka Checks and Balances



# Federalism

Power divided between National and State Governments

• Delegated Powers  
(federal)

Ex. Immigration

Reserved Powers  
(state)

Ex. Driver's licence

Concurrent Powers  
(shared)

Ex. Taxes



# Independent Judiciary

- **Judges rule according to the Constitution**
- **Free from political pressure from**
  - **Congress and President**
  - **Voters**
- **Supports the rule of law**



# Individual Rights

- **Bill of Rights was added**
- **to Constitution**
- **to protect individuals**
- **from abuse of government POWER**



# Make up for Group Picto-Chart Presentation

Follow the instructions on the Constitutional Law 2 Matrix on the drop-down menu.

- To complete this challenge, you must find the article, section, and clause listed on the card and read that provision in the Constitution.



As law students, it is vital that you understand the contents of the Constitution.

- Please complete the “Outline the Constitution” on the reverse of Guiding Principles handout.



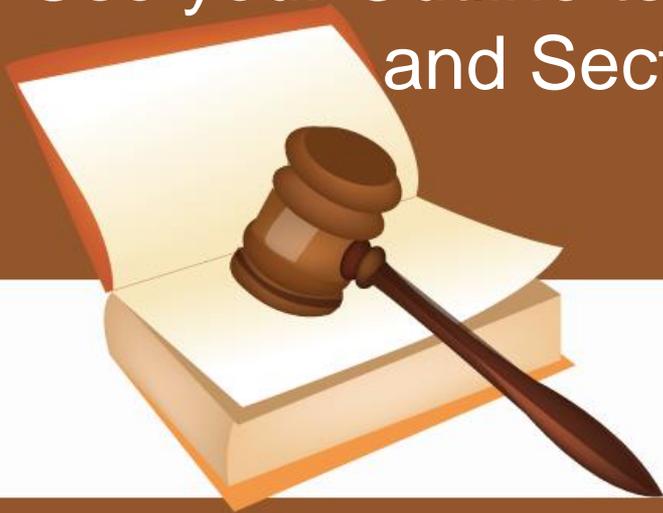
# Here are some wacky law students to help you check your answers to the “Outline of the Constitution” worksheet.

- Click here to view the video at home:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWxIC9-vlpk>



You will now examine the document in depth to learn how the framers distributed power as well as how they assigned power to different branches of government and to the states.

- Please work with a partner on the Constitutional Law 1 Matrix. (See example on the next slide.)
- You will find the answers in the Constitution found in the back of the textbook starting on pg. 352.
- Use your Outline to guide you to the right Article and Section.



# Constitutional Law 1 Matrix Example

Card #	Article	Section	Answer	Constitutional Provision with Key Words Underline
1	1	2	YES	“No Person shall be a <u>Representative</u> who shall not have attained to the <u>Age of twenty-five Years</u> .”



**Your uncle just celebrated his 30th birthday. Can he run for the House of Representatives?**

How else can a president get kicked out of office, besides impeachment, death or resigning?



- **As you listen to the following speech made by President Obama on the morning after President Trump was elected, please find examples of the 6 Guiding Principles and list them in your Cornell Notes.**

President Obama's 11/9/16 Speech  
<https://www.c-span.org/video/?418331-1/president-obama-reacts-donald-trumps-2016-election-win>



Write a 4-5 sentence Reflection in your C-Notes using the following prompts to get you thinking:

- Explain how President Obama's speech exemplifies at least three of the Guiding Principles.
- To which branch of government did the framers give the greatest number of powers? What might be some reasons for that?
- Does the separation of powers make gov't more or less efficient? How? More or less helpful?

