

Branches of Government Review

Direction: Working with your table group, organize powers in the appropriate branch of government

Work as a team!

You have 7 minutes



**Legislative
Branch**



**Executive
Branch**



**Judiciary
Branch**

Branches of Government Review

- Makes Laws for the nation
- Congress: Senate and House of Representatives
- Declare War
- Approve or reject presidential appointment
- Represents Constituents
- Overturn vetoes
- Pass Bills



Legislative Branch

- **Appoint Ambassadors**
- **Veto Bills**
- **Directs military**
- **Enforce Laws**
- **President, Vice President and Cabinet
(various executive offices)**
- **Negotiate Treaties**
- **Propose Laws**
- **Approve Bills**
- **Decide how to spend Federal money**
- **Makes foreign policies**



Executive Branch

- **Has the Final authority to interpret the Constitution**
- **Can declare Acts of Congress and the Executive Branch unconstitutional**
- **Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Courts**
- **Settles cases between two or more states**
- **Decides if laws are Constitutional**
- **Interprets laws**
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Judiciary Branch

***Why did our
founders create
a government
with 3 separate
branches?***

Amendments

“Constitutions should consist only of general provisions: The reason is, that they must necessarily be permanent, and that they cannot calculate for the possible changes of things.”

1788

× Allows for formal changes to the Constitution

× WHY?

- × Founders hoped that flexibility would allow Constitution & government to endure.





**First 10
Amendments:
The Bill of Rights**

Amendment I - Right of Religion and Expression

The government cannot make laws that restrict...

- x Religious expression (or favor one religion)
- x What you say (free speech)
- x What you write (press)
- x Getting together to discuss the government and peacefully protest (assembly)
- x Making formal requests of government to change (petition)

**GOVERNMENT
CENSORSHIP
PROTECTING YOU FROM REALITY**

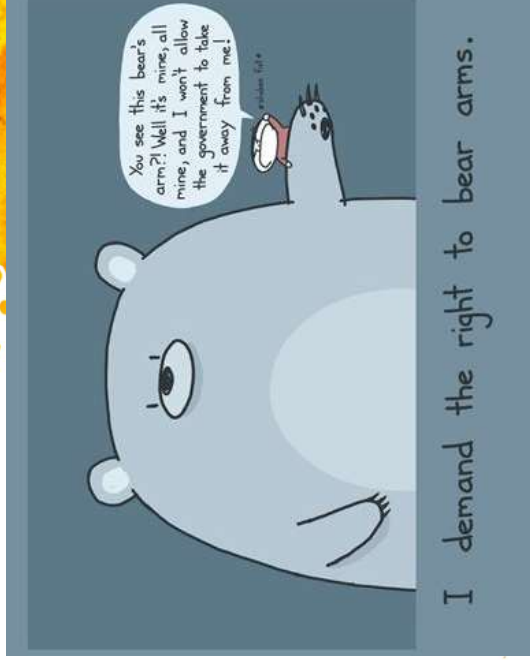
I disapprove of
what you say, but
I will defend to
the death your
right to say it.



Voltaire

Amendment II – Right to Bear Arms

In order to protect our nation's freedom, it is the right of the people to have and own weapons, and the government cannot take that away.



Amendment III- Quartering Soldiers

The government cannot force you to house a soldier during a time of war or peace without your permission.



Amendment IV- Search and Seizure

- × The government or government officials **cannot search you, your house, your belongings without a good reason or a Warrant** (*permission from a judge*).
- × You also have the **right to be told why they are searching** you.



Amendment V – Rights of Persons

- x If you are charged with a crime, you have a **right to a trial (due process)**
- x You **can not be tried for a crime twice** (double jeopardy)
- x You **do not have to say anything that incriminates you** (you are not required to say anything that can put you in jail)
- x **The government can not take away your rights of life, liberty, or property without a fair trial**
- x The government **cannot take private property for public use without fair compensation** (paying for it)



Amendment VI- Rights of the Accused

- × You have the right in **criminal cases** to a **timely and public trial** (*cannot just throw you in jail for years without a trial*).
- × The **trial** will be held **near by where the crime was committed** and will have a **jury of your peers** (people from that area).
- × You have the right to be **told what you are accused of** and confront the people that are accusing you.
- × You have the **right to defend your case** and **find witnesses to support your case**.
- × You have the right to **counsel/ lawyer**.



Amendment VII- Civil Trials

In civil cases, if you are arguing over MORE THAN \$20 then you still have the right to a jury trial and normal legal processes.



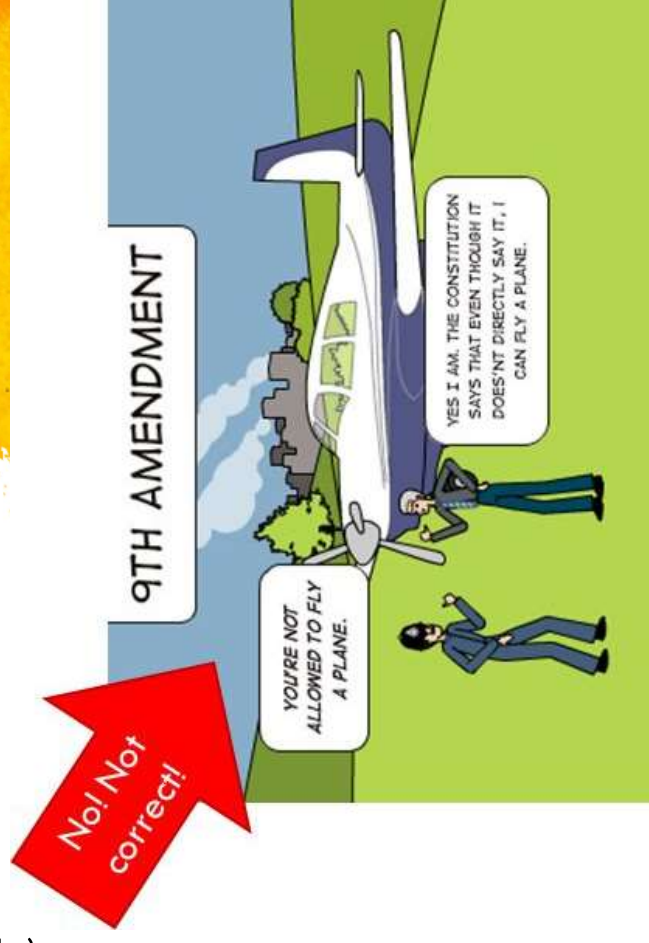
Amendment VIII- Punishments

- × Cannot charge an unreasonable amount of bail
- × Cannot charge you unreasonable amount of money as part of your punishment.
- × Punishments for a crime cannot be cruel or excessive.



Amendment IX- Unenumerated Rights

Just because certain rights are not discussed or listed in the constitution, it does not make those rights less important than the one that are listed.



Amendment X- States' Rights

The rights and powers that are not listed or discussed in the Constitution are given to the states or the people, unless it is a power specifically restricted from the states or people.

