



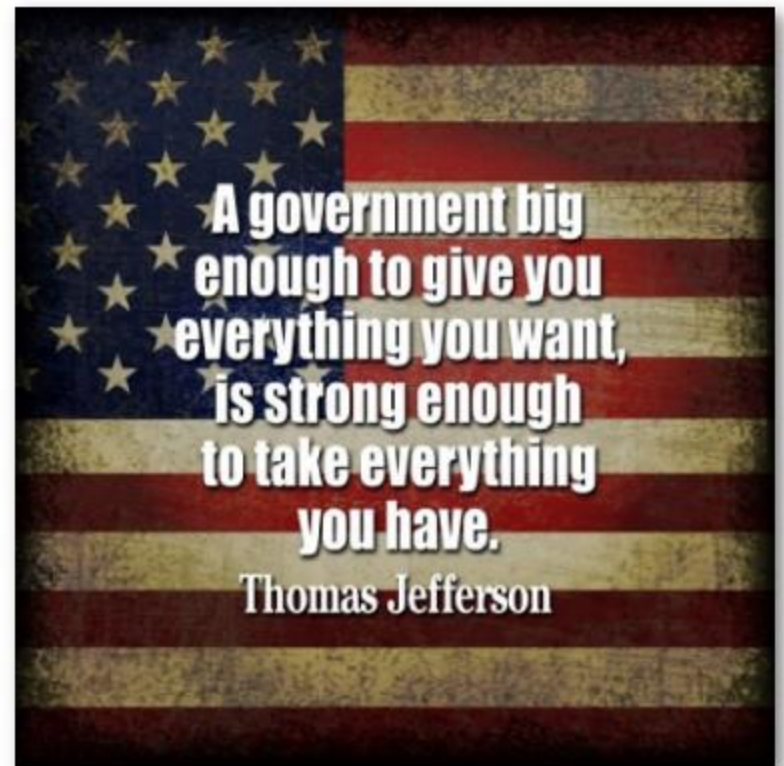
# The Six Big Ideas of the Constitution

Limited Government  
Separation of Power  
Checks and Balances  
Republicanism  
Federalism  
Popular Sovereignty



# Limited Government

- A political system in which legalized force is restricted through **delegated** and **enumerated** powers
  - Powers specifically given to government





# Reasoning:

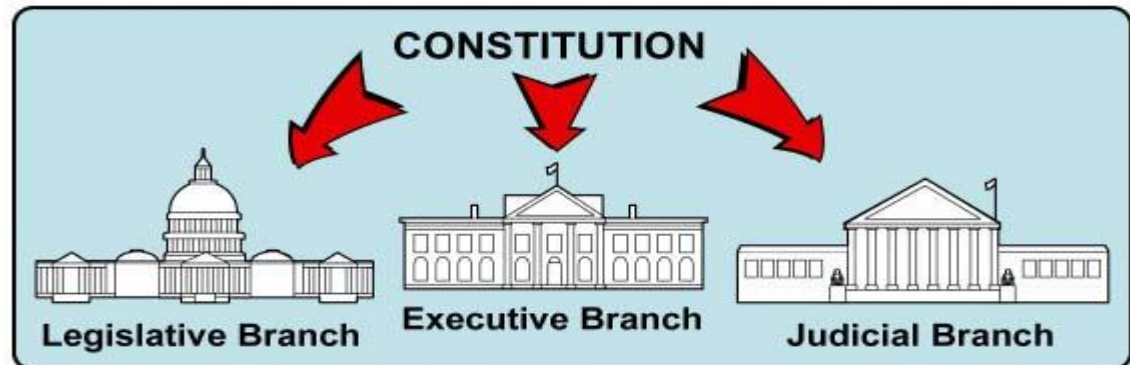
- People are the source of governments power, the government only has as much power as the people give it





# Separation of Power

- Power is divided between the three Branches of government
  - Executive (President)
  - Judicial (Supreme Court)
  - Legislative (House of Representatives and Senate)





# Reasoning:

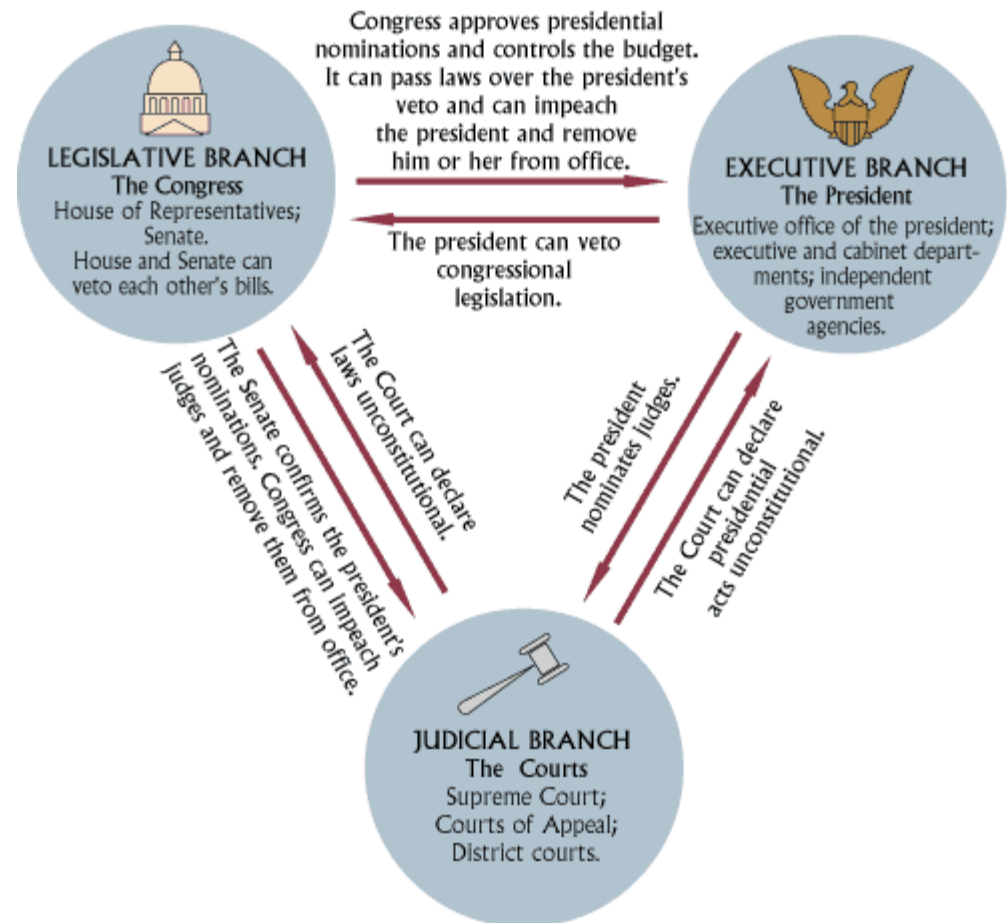
- The Founding Fathers did not want one branch to be able to become too powerful and controlling.





# Checks and Balances

- Each branch has the ability to restrain by amending or vetoing the acts of the other two branches.

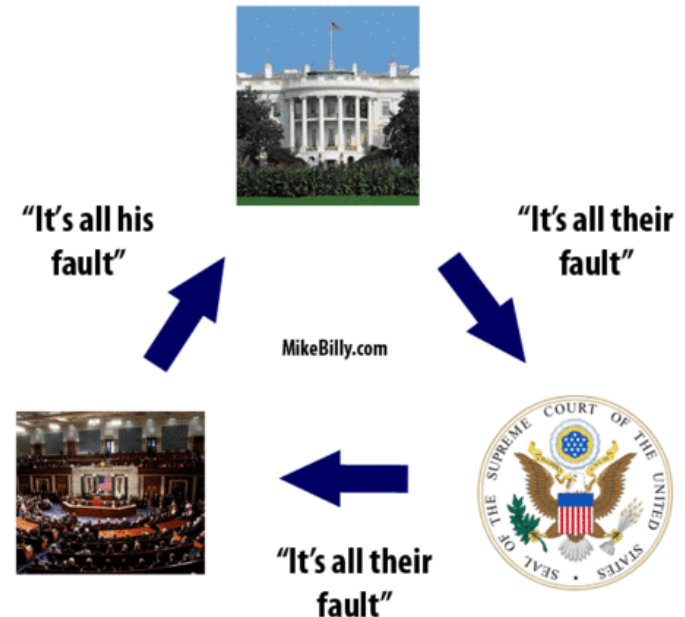




# Reasoning:

- This makes the government much less efficient, but also prevents one branch from gaining power over the other two.

## Checks and Balances





# Republicanism

- A form of government in which leaders are elected for a specific group of people for a specific amount of time, and laws are passed to benefit all not just a select few.

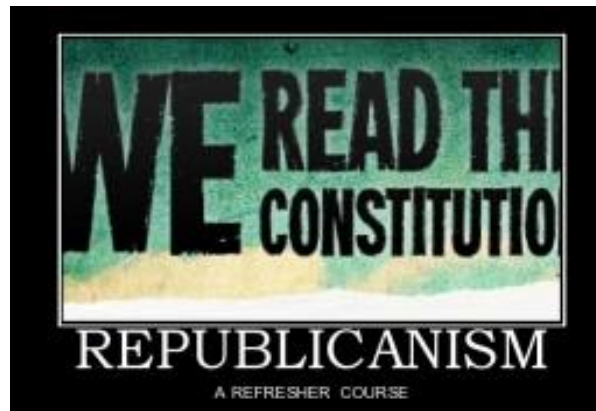






# Reasoning:

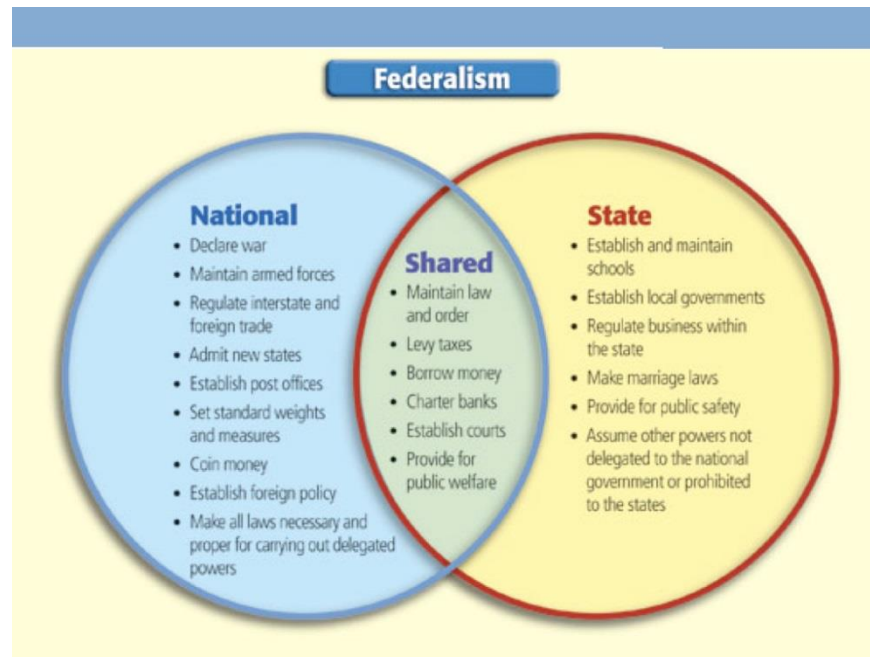
- The entire country will not have the same beliefs and each other
- By limiting term limits it makes the government more responsive to the will of the people





# Federalism

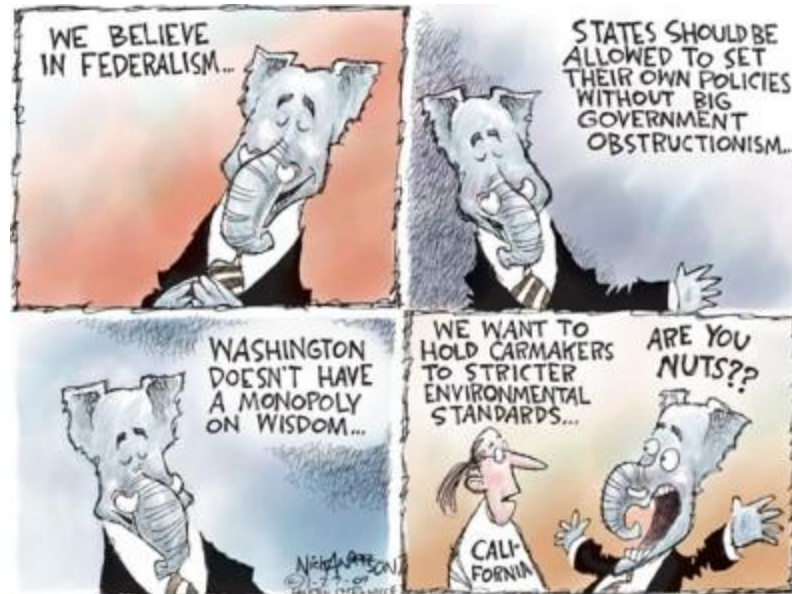
- Power is divided between a central government, and smaller, local governments





# Reasoning:

- Allows central government to be powerful enough to be effective
- Allows states governments to handle local issues





# Popular Sovereignty

- The Government is created at the will of the people





# Reasoning

- What the people give, can also be taken away

