

Ideals of the Constitution

Who has the power???

Consent of the governed

1. Government gets power from **THE PEOPLE**
2. Popular Sovereignty is a definition used to describe that government is created by **THE PEOPLE**
3. Compromise means to give and take **TO REACH A DECISION OF AGREEMENT**

Six Goals of the Constitution

1. The Preamble, or **INTRODUCTION**, to the Constitution explains why the Constitution **WAS WRITTEN** and what it is all about
2. All six of the goals are explained in the preamble, like forming a perfect country, establishing justice, providing defense, securing liberty, etc.....

A Representative Democracy

1. A Representative Democracy is when elected representatives **VOTE FOR US**. It is just too hard for all people to vote on all issues.
2. Majority Rule is when more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the people vote on an issue. Decisions made by the majority in a representative democracy are **ACCEPTED BY ALL**.

A Federalist System

1. Delegated Powers are **FEDERAL POWERS** that the national government has.
2. Reserved Powers are **STATE POWERS** that the national government does not have.
3. Concurrent Powers are **SHARED POWERS** that both the national and state governments have.

Defining the governments power:

1. Our constitution was created on the idea of limited government. This is to keep the national government from becoming **TOO POWERFUL.**

2. Any powers not written in the constitution specifically for the national government are given **TO THE STATES.**

More about the powers of government:

3. The Bill of Rights specifically states that there are powers that both federal and **STATE GOVERNMENTS** cannot have. These are what protect our rights.

4. National Supremacy: if states create laws that go against federal laws, the **FEDERAL LAW** will always prevail and win.