UNIT 3 SIOP

**Preamble:** An introduction; the starting point of a document (e.g., the introduction to the U.S. Constitution).

**Legislative Branch:** the branch (part) of government having the power to make laws.



**Executive Branch:** the branch (part) of government that enforces laws

 

**Judicial Branch**: the branch (part) of government that interprets and reviews laws



**Supreme Court Justice:** a judge on the Supreme Court

**Popular Sovereignty:** The people have the power

**Limited Government/Rule of Law:** The ruler has to follow the country’s laws

**Separation of Powers:** diving powers between the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government

**Checks and Balances:** the three branches of government can check or restrain the power of the others

**Federalism:** Dividing powers between the federal government and state governments

**Judicial Review:** the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether or not laws violate the U.S. Constitution

**Delegated or Enumerated Powers**: Powers only for the federal (national) government

**Reserved Powers**: Powers only for state governments



**Concurrent Powers**: Powers that the federal and state governments share

**Amendment:** A change to the U.S. Constitution

**Bill of Rights**: The first ten (10) amendments to the constitution.

**Ratify**: to sign, confirm, or approve



**Quartering:** forced to let soldiers live in your home

**Due process:** The government must follow certain rules to put someone in jail

**Self- incrimination**: to admit you are guilty

**Double Jeopardy**: getting tried for the same crime twice

**Suffrage**: the right to vote

**Interpret:** to explain the meaning