UNIT 3

**Preamble:** An introductory statement; preface; introduction (e.g., the introduction to the U.S. Constitution).

**Popular Sovereignty:** The idea that power lies with the people in society

**Limited Government/Rule of Law:** A government in which the ruler is limited by the law.

**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 government

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Due process:** The principle that an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without appropriate legal procedures and fair treatment by the government

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

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

**Suffrage**: the right to vote

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

**Executive Branch:** the branch of government that enforces laws

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

**Interpret:** to explain the meaning

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