Chapter 6 – Citizenship and the Constitution

Section Notes
1. Understanding the Constitution
2. The Bill of Rights
3. Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship

Quick Facts
Separation of Powers
Checks and Balances
Federal Office Terms and Requirements
Federal Judicial System
Federalism
Chapter 6 Visual Summary

Video
The Bill of Rights

Maps
The Electoral College

Images
Right of Assembly
Becoming a Citizen
Responsibilities of Citizens
Understanding the Constitution

The Big Idea
The U.S. Constitution balances the powers of the federal government among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

Main Ideas
• The framers of the Constitution devised the federal system.
• The legislative branch makes the nation's laws.
• The executive branch enforces the nation’s laws.
• The judicial branch determines whether or not laws are constitutional.
Main Idea 1:
The framers of the Constitution devised the federal system.

- The framers wanted a government that was powerful enough to protect the rights of citizens and defend the country.
- The **federal system** divides powers between states and federal government.
- Powers assigned to national government, called delegated powers, include coining money and regulating trade.
- Powers kept by states, called reserved powers, include creating local governments and holding elections.
- Concurrent powers, including taxing and enforcing laws, are shared by federal and state governments.
- “Elastic clause” allows Congress to stretch its delegated powers to deal with unexpected issues (Make all laws necessary and proper).
Separation of Powers
This separation balances the branches of government and keeps any one of them from growing too powerful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Branch</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Writes laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>• House of Representatives (435) Census determines how many members &amp; Senate (100)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Confirms presidential appointments</td>
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<td>• Approves treaties</td>
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<td>• Grants money</td>
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<td>• Declares war</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Branch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Proposes and administers laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Commands armed forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Appoints officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conducts foreign policy</td>
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<td>• Makes treaties</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judicial Branch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Interprets Constitution and other laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Reviews lower-court decisions</td>
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</table>
Legislative Branch

- House of Representatives
- Apportionment keeps the number at 435.
- Must be at least 25 years old
- Live in state they represent
- US citizen for at least 7 years
- 2 year terms
- Speaker of the House - member who’s party has majority
- Can impeach President
- Guilty – can be removed
- Andrew Johnson & William Clinton

- Senate
- 2 members per state
- At least 30 years old
- US citizen for at least 9 years
- 6 year term
- Senior Senate – one who has served the longest
- Unlimited terms
- Vice President – Seat debate
- Most of work done in Committee
Executive Branch

- Head – President
- Born in U.S. at least 35 years old. US resident for at least 14 years.
- 4 year terms
- 22\textsuperscript{nd} amendment limits terms two 2
- President – cannot reform
- Can veto laws passed by Congress
- Can be overridden by 2/3 Executive Orders, Pardons, commander of the armed forces. Congress declare war
Judicial Branch
Head Supreme Court

Judiciary Act of 1789 created the system of lower district & circuit courts

Federal courts can strike down a state or federal laws

District Court – life appointment. Each state has at least one of the 94 district courts

Court of Appeals – 13 Courts. Each has a panel of judges to make sure that the lower courts tried cases appropriately

SUPREME COURT

After A Cases Has Been Through Court system then it can be appealed to the Supreme Court

Only hears 100 cases each year (Constitutional or public interest issues)
Main Idea 2:
The legislative branch makes the nation’s laws.

- Article I of the Constitution divides legislative branch, or Congress, into House of Representatives and Senate.
- House of Representatives has 435 members; number for each state determined by population; each member represents a particular district within her or his state.
- Senate has two members for each state; both represent state as a whole.
- Leader of House of Representatives—Speaker of the House—elected by House members from the majority party.
- U.S. vice president also serves as president of the Senate.
Legislative Requirements

- **House of Representatives**
  - Members must be 25 years old
  - Live in the state where elected
  - Have been a U.S. citizen for seven years

- **Senate**
  - Members must be 30 years old
  - Live in the state represented
  - Have been a U.S. citizen for nine years
Main Idea 3:
The executive branch enforces the nation’s laws.

• Article II of the Constitution lists powers of executive branch, which enforces laws passed by Congress.
• Head of the executive branch is the president.
• President and vice president elected every four years.
• Vice president becomes president if the president dies, resigns, or is removed from office.
• House of Representatives can **impeach**, or vote to charge president with serious crimes; Senate tries impeachment cases; Congress can remove president from office if found guilty.
### Some Presidential Powers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veto</th>
<th>Congress can override veto with a two-thirds majority vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President can</td>
<td>• veto, or cancel, laws that Congress has passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Congress can override veto with a two-thirds majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>• President can issue executive orders, commands that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orders</td>
<td>have the power of law</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• These orders carry out laws affecting the Constitution,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>treaties, and statutes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pardons</td>
<td>• President may grant pardons, or freedom from punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Granted to persons convicted of federal crimes or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>facing criminal charges</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Other Executive Duties

- The president commands the armed forces; while only Congress can declare war, the president can call on U.S. troops in emergencies.
- The executive branch conducts foreign relations and creates treaties.
- Executive departments do most of the work of the executive branch; the president appoints department heads, called secretaries, who make up the cabinet.
Main Idea 4:
The judicial branch determines whether or not laws are constitutional.

- Judicial branch—system of federal courts headed by U.S. Supreme Court.
- Article III of the Constitution outlines courts’ duties.
- Federal courts can strike down a state or federal law if the court finds law unconstitutional.
- Federal court judges are appointed by the president for life.
- The lower federal courts are divided into 94 districts.
- The Courts of Appeals review cases from the lower courts.
The Supreme Court

- Hears appeals of decisions by the Court of Appeals.
- Cases usually involve important constitutional or public-interest issues.
- Has nine justices, led by a chief justice. No specific constitutional requirements.
The Bill of Rights

The Big Idea
The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to define clearly the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Main Ideas
• The First Amendment guarantees basic freedoms to individuals.
• Other amendments focus on protecting citizens from certain abuses.
• The rights of the accused are an important part of the Bill of Rights.
• The rights of states and citizens are protected by the Bill of Rights.
Main Idea 1:
The First Amendment guarantees basic freedoms to individuals.

- **James Madison** promised that a bill of rights would be added to the Constitution. The promise of this addition helped the Constitution to pass. Madison wrote a huge list then presented a list of 12. The House approved 12 and the states approved 10. They took effect on December 15, 1791.

- States ratified ten amendments, called the Bill of Rights.

- Protection of individual liberties is important in a democracy because of **majority rule**—the idea that the greatest number of people in society can make policies for everyone.

- The First Amendment protects freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and the right to petition.

- Thomas Jefferson’s Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom
Basic Rights

**Freedom of Religion**
The government cannot support or interfere with the practice of religion, support one religion over another, or establish an official religion.

**Freedom of Speech and of the Press**
Americans have the right to express their own ideas and to hear the ideas of others. “The key to security is public information.” Margaret Chase Smith. Slander not libel are not protected. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared speech that endangers public safety is not protected.

**Freedom of Assembly**
Americans have freedom of assembly, or of holding meetings. Peacefully

**Right to Petition**
Americans have the right to petition, or make a request of the government; this right allows Americans to show dissatisfaction with laws or to suggest new laws.
Main Idea 2:
Other amendments focus on protecting citizens from certain abuses. Ideas outlined in the Declaration of Independence

• **Second Amendment** deals with state militias and the right to bear arms. Today the National Guard replaces the state militias. (well-regulated militia vs. right to self-defense)

• **Third Amendment** prevents the military from forcing citizens to house soldiers

• **Fourth Amendment** protects Americans from unreasonable search and seizure

• Authorities must get a **search warrant** to search or seize property, except in emergency situations. (The search might uncover evidence relating to a crime.)
Main Idea 3:
The rights of the accused are an important part of the Bill of Rights.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments provide guidelines for protecting the rights of the accused.
The Fifth Amendment

• Guarantees the government cannot punish anyone without **due process** of law—meaning the law must be fairly applied.

• A grand jury decides if there is enough evidence to **indict** a person; a court cannot try a person for a serious crime without an indictment.

• This amendment protects people from having to testify at their own trial. I plead the Fifth

• Anyone found not guilty cannot face **double jeopardy**—be tried again for the same crime.

• No one can have property taken without **due process** of law, except in cases of **eminent domain**.

• **Eminent domain** is the power to take personal property to benefit the public. Owner must be paid fair market value
Rights Guaranteed by the
Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments

**Sixth**
- Right to a speedy, public trial by jury.
- Right to know charges and hear witnesses.
- Right to impel witnesses to appear.
- Right to an attorney (if cannot afford the gov’t must provide it).
- Plea bargain

**Seventh**
- Right of trial by jury in civil cases—cases where harm has occurred but not necessarily the breaking of the law. (disputes over money or property)

**Eighth**
- Allows for bail, a set amount of money that defendants promise to pay the court if they fail to appear at the proper time.
- Bans “cruel and unusual punishments.”
- Judge can deny bail if defendant might be a flight risk.
Main Idea 4:
The rights of states and citizens are protected by the Bill of Rights.

- Ninth and Tenth Amendments give general protection for other rights not addressed by the first eight.

- Ninth Amendment says that the rights listed in the Constitution are not the only rights citizens have. (i.e. education – “Education is not just another consumer item. It is the bedrock of our democracy.” Mary Hartwood Futrell.)

- Tenth Amendment states that any powers not delegated to the federal government nor prohibited by the Constitution belong to the states and the people.
  - Helps keep the balance of power between states and federal government.
Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship

The Big Idea
American citizenship involves great privileges and serious responsibilities.

Main Ideas
• Citizenship in the United States is determined in several ways.
• Citizens are expected to fulfill a number of important duties.
• Active citizen involvement in government and the community is encouraged.
Main Idea 1:
Citizenship in the United States is determined in several ways

• Anyone born in the United States or U.S. territory is a citizen, as is anyone whose parent is a citizen.

• Foreign-born people whose parents are not citizens can become naturalized citizens.

• Legal immigrants may not vote or hold public office; the U.S. government can deport immigrants who break the law.

• Legal immigrants may request naturalization after living in the United States for five years.

• Naturalized citizens cannot become president or vice president and can lose their citizenship.

• Scientist Albert Einstein & secretary of state Madeline Albright were naturalized citizens.
Becoming a Citizen

To become a citizen, one must:

– Be over 18 and support themselves financially or have someone assume financial responsibility for them.

– Be law-abiding and support the U.S. Constitution.

– Demonstrate understanding of written and spoken English.

– Show basic knowledge of U.S. history and government.

– Go before a naturalization court and take an oath of allegiance to the United States.
Main Idea 2:
Citizens are expected to fulfill a number of important duties.

• For a representative democracy to work, Americans need to fulfill their civic duties.

• Duties include
  – Participating in elections
  – Obeying laws Respect authorities who enforce laws
  – Knowing laws – staying informed. Innocence does not prevent punishment
  – Paying taxes (pays for public roads, police, public schools) – sales taxes, property & tariffs – income tax can go to the federal & state government
  – Defending the nation
    • Men over 18 may be required to serve in the military in the event of a draft.
  – Serving on juries (Sixth Amendment required trial by jury – difficult if no one willing)
Main Idea 3: Active citizen involvement in government and the community is encouraged.

• Taking part in the elections process by voting may be a citizen’s most vital duty.
• Citizens should be informed about issues and candidates before voting (newspapers, internet, television, other media etc).
• Americans may choose to campaign for candidates or issues.
• Many people help campaigns by giving money to political action committees (PACs).
Americans can influence government and help the community.

- Political participation (Alexis de Tocqueville – amazed at number of people participating)
- Work with **interest groups**, groups of people who share a common interest that motivates them to take political action. (rallies)
- Write letters to government leaders.
- Attend city council meetings.
- Volunteer for community service groups.
  - Neighborhood watch groups can help the police.
  - American Red Cross helps people in times of natural disasters and other emergencies.
  - Girl and Boy Scouts can help the environment and their community.
  - Picking up trash, serving in Food Shelters, Beautification
The Electoral College

11 Number of Electors

Place: What two states have the most electors?
Amendment I
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Workers use the right of assembly to protest a proposed budget in New York City.
Becoming a Citizen

For many people around the world, becoming a citizen of the United States is a lifelong dream. The highlight of the naturalization process is the ceremony where candidates promise to “support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.”
Responsibilities of Citizens

For representative democracy to work, citizens must do their part. Each activity pictured here serves an important role in the community.

Jury Duty

Military Service

Community Service

Voting

Obey the Law

ANALYZING VISUALS

Which responsibilities can you fulfill now, without waiting until you turn 18 years old?
Separation of Powers

U.S. Constitution

Legislative Branch (Congress)
- Writes the laws
- Confirms presidential appointments
- Approves treaties
- Grants money
- Declares war

Executive Branch (President)
- Proposes laws
- Administers the laws
- Commands armed forces
- Appoints ambassadors and other officials
- Conducts foreign policy
- Makes treaties

Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)
- Interprets the Constitution and other laws
- Reviews lower-court decisions
Checks and Balances

Executive Branch (President)
- Checks on:
  - Legislative Branch
    - May adjourn Congress in certain situations
  - May veto bills
  - Judicial Branch
    - Appoints judges

Legislative Branch (Congress)
- Checks on:
  - Executive Branch
    - May reject appointments
    - May reject treaties
    - May withhold funding for presidential initiatives
    - May impeach president
    - May override a veto
  - Judicial Branch
    - May propose constitutional amendments to overrule judicial decisions
    - May impeach Supreme Court justices

Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)
- Checks on:
  - Executive Branch
    - May declare executive actions unconstitutional
  - Legislative Branch
    - May declare laws unconstitutional
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Minimum Age</th>
<th>Residency</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14 years in the U.S.</td>
<td>natural-born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14 years in the U.S.</td>
<td>natural-born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court Justice</td>
<td>unlimited</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>state in which elected</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>state in which elected</td>
<td>7 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Judicial System

**Supreme Court**
Reviews cases appealed from lower federal courts and highest state courts

**Courts of Appeals**
Review appeals from district courts

**District Courts**
Hold trials
Federalism

National
- Declare war
- Maintain armed forces
- Regulate interstate and foreign trade
- Admit new states
- Establish post offices
- Set standard weights and measures
- Coin money
- Establish foreign policy
- Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers

State
- Establish and maintain schools
- Establish local governments
- Regulate business within the state
- Make marriage laws
- Provide for public safety
- Assume other powers not delegated to the national government or prohibited to the states

Shared
- Maintain law and order
- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Charter banks
- Establish courts
- Provide for public welfare

Analyzing Information
Why does the power to declare war belong only to the national government?
Visual Summary

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.

The U.S. Constitution sets up a federal system of government, with powers divided between the federal government and state governments.

The powers of government are divided among three branches: the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

A system of checks and balances prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful.

The Bill of Rights guarantees important rights and freedoms for American citizens.

Along with rights, citizens have duties: to obey laws, pay taxes, register for the draft, sit on juries, perform community service, and vote.
Click window above to start playing.