

# Chapter Eight Structured Notes

Please Study your Powerpoint slides!  
This Guide contains Sections 8-1, 8-2, only!

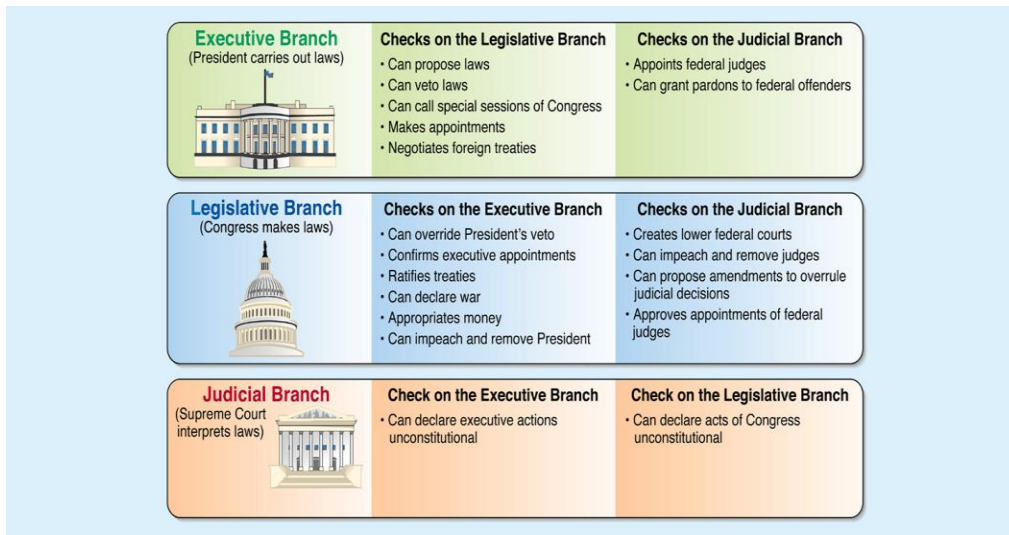
## The Preamble

To form a more perfect union	The states work together as one unified nation, not as separate nations.
To establish justice	The justice system requires that the law be applied fairly to every American.
To ensure <b>domestic tranquility</b>	The government can ensure <b>domestic tranquility</b> or peace and order at home.
To provide for the common defense	To protect citizens against foreign attack, the national government can raise armies and navies. However, the military is under <b>civilian</b> , or nonmilitary, control.
To promote the <b>general welfare</b>	The national government promotes the <b>general welfare</b> , or the well-being of all its citizens.
To secure the blessing of liberty	A major goal of the Constitution is to protect the <b>liberty</b> , or freedom, of Americans.

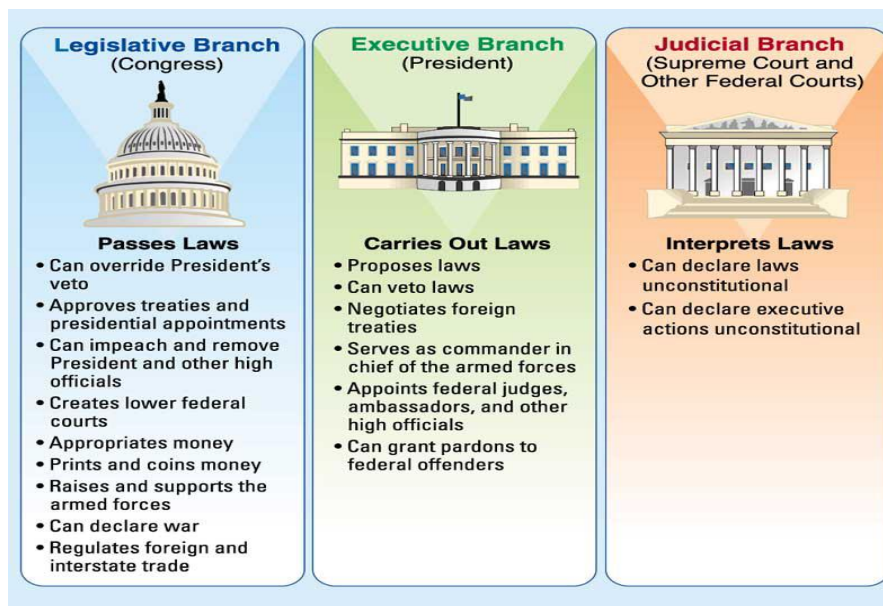
## Principals of the Constitution

Popular Sovereignty	The principle that government gets its authority from the people, therefore people have a right to change or abolish their government.
Limited Government	The principle that government has only the powers that the Constitution gives it. Everyone, no matter how important, must obey the law.
Separation of Powers	The idea of limiting government power by dividing it among different branches of government.
Checks and Balances	Each branch of government has power to check, or limit, actions of the other branches.
Federalism	The principle of dividing power between the federal government and the states.
Republicanism	A form of government in which citizens elect representatives to carry out their will.
Individual Rights	Individual rights include freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to trial by jury.

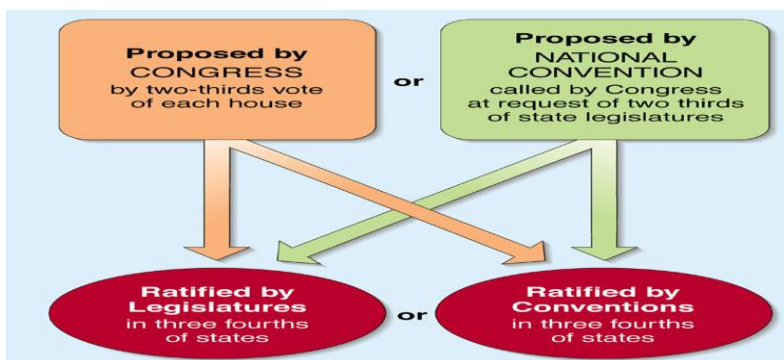
## Checks and Balances



## Roles of the Three Branches



## The Amendment Process



## The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments

1	Safeguards individual rights—freedom of religion, speech, the press, the right to assemble peacefully, the right to petition the government to change its policies.
2	“A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.”
3	Congress may not force citizens to put up troops in their homes.
4	Citizens are protected from unlawful searches of their homes and property.
5	People cannot be forced to <b>incriminate</b> , or give evidence against, themselves.
6	People are guaranteed the right to a speedy and public trial by a fair jury. The accused have a right to know the charges against them and who is making the charges
7	Provides for juries in civil, or non criminal, trials.
8	Forbids excessive bail or fines and “cruel and unusual punishments.”
9	Citizens’ rights are not limited to those listed in the Constitution.
10	All powers not given to the national government or denied to the states are reserved for the states or for the people.
13	Abolished slavery.
14	Guaranteed citizenship to former slaves.
15	Declared that states may not deny the vote to any citizen on the basis of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”
19	Gave women the right to vote.
26	Lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18.