

Article I: The Legislative Branch

Article _____ of the United States Constitution organizes the _____ branch of the government. The

two parts of Congress are the _____ and the _____

The Constitution explains the rules of the Senate. The term of office for senators is _____ years. There are a total of _____ senators. This means there are _____ senators from each _____. The title for the leader of the Senate is the _____. Another leader of the Senate is the _____.

(United States Constitution, Article I, Section 3)

The Constitution also explains the rules of the **House of Representatives**. The term of office for the House is _____ years. There are a total of _____ representatives. This number is determined by a state's _____.

The leader of the House is called the _____.

(United States Constitution, Article I, Section 2)

Concluding sentence

The main job of the legislative branch is to create the nation's _____.
There is a long process a bill must go through to become a _____. First, a
bill can start in either part of Congress. If a bill starts in the Senate, then the Senate must
_____ on the bill. If the majority of the
Senate votes no, then the bill is _____. If the majority votes yes, then the
bill goes to the _____.
Next, the House of Representatives votes on the bill. If the House votes no, the bill is
_____. If the majority of the House votes yes, the bill goes to
the _____.
Next, the president has a few options. The president can _____ the bill and
it will become a law. However, the president can _____ the bill. If the
president vetoes a bill, then it goes back to Congress. The full Congress must vote again
on the bill. If _____ of both the Senate and the House vote for
the bill, then _____.

(United States Constitution, Article I, Section 7)

Concluding sentence

Article II: The Executive Branch

Article _____ of the United States Constitution organizes the _____ branch of the government. This includes the _____.

The Constitution explains the qualifications and term of office for the _____.

There are three qualifications to be eligible for the presidency. They are _____

The term of office for the president and vice president is _____

(United States Constitution, Article II, Section 1)

Next, to help run the country, the president has a cabinet and executive Departments. The cabinet is _____

The executive departments are _____

One example of an executive department is _____

Its job is to _____

(United States Constitution, Article II, Section 2)

Concluding Sentence

The president and vice president are elected indirectly through the states. The United States elects the president and the vice president with the electoral _____ . Each state has electoral votes. The number of votes a state gets is determined by the number of people it has in Congress. This means the state's _____ senators plus the number of _____ it has in the House.

For example, California has

Therefore, California has _____ electoral votes for the president.
(United States Constitution, Article II, Section 1)

One problem with this system is the winner of the popular vote can lose this election.

This can happen because a presidential candidate could win _____

Article III: The Judicial Branch

Article _____ of the United States Constitution organizes the _____ branch of the government.

This created the _____.

The Supreme Court has qualifications and rules. There are _____ justices on the Court. Supreme Court Justices serve for _____.

_____ This means they are justices for _____.

Justices are appointed by the _____ and approved by the _____.

_____ The Supreme Court will listen to about _____ cases per year. It is the highest court in the country and their decisions

are _____.

(United States Constitution, Art. II, Sect. 2. Art. III, Sect. 1)

The power of the Supreme Court is called Judicial _____

This means _____

Concluding Sentence (Green)

Article III and the Judiciary Act of _____
created the federal (national) court system. The federal court system starts with the lowest
level called the _____

These courts are the _____ in the federal system.

The next level is called the _____.

Their job is _____

Finally, the highest court is the _____

Concluding Sentence

One big idea in the American government is the separation of powers. This means

The government separates power to make sure people's _____

The United States government separates power into three branches. The first branch is the _____,

or Congress. The second branch is the _____.

This includes the president. The third branch is the _____.

This includes the _____ Court. The justices' job is to _____.

Separation of powers leads to checks and balances in the government. Checks and balances limit the power of the government because

To check power means

To balance power means

One example of checks and balances involves creating laws. If Congress passes a bill, the president can check Congress by

On the other hand, Congress can check the president's power by passing a bill he/she has vetoed by _____

Concluding Sentence
