Legislative Branch – Main part of the Federal/National Government that is elected directly by the people

1 Two Houses

2 (Lower) House of Representative – Population Based

3(Upper) Senate – 2/state

4 Elections

5 Rules and Regulations

6 Pay, Privileges

7 How a Bill becomes law

8 Powers assigned to

9 Powers denied

10 Powers forbidden states

Executive Branch – Part of the Government that ensures the enforcement of laws

1. Elections

2. Powers

3. Duties

4. Impeachment

Judicial Branch – Court System, highest court in the land is the U.S. Supreme Court

1. Federal Courts, Judges

2. Jurisdiction

3. Treason

Article 4 Relations Among States

1. States’ Rights, Duties

2. Citizenship Rights

3. Admitting New States

4. Guarantee to States

Article 5 Amending Constitution

Article 6 Supremacy of U.S. Law (Supremacy Clause)

Article 7 Ratification

Amendments to the Constitution (27 Total)

1 – 10 The Bill of Rights

1. Religion, Press, Speech, Assembly, Petition

2. Keep and Bear Arms

3. Quartering of Soldiers in Peacetime

4. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

5. Rights of the Accused

6. Rights of Accused Persons (arrested)

7. Trial by Jury

8. No excessive fines or Cruel Punishment

9. Other Rights Retained by the People

10. Powers Reserved for States and People

11. Immunity of States

12. Election of President

13. Prohibition of Slavery

14. Citizens’ Rights

15. Minority Right to Vote

16. Income Tax

17. Election of Senators

18. Prohibition

19. Women’s Right to Vote

20. “Lame Duck” Session

21. Repeal of Prohibition

22. President’s Tenure (4 year Term, max of 2 Terms)

23. Washington, DC, Voting

24. Barring of Poll Tax

25. Presidential Disability

26. Voting Age

27. Congressional Pay Raises