



SS.7.C.3.3 Illustrate the structure and function of government in the United States as established in the Constitution.



SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.



SS.7.C.3.9 Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels.



SS.7.C.3.13. Compare the constitutions of the US and Florida

Unit 3: *We the People*

Essential Question

How do the branches and levels of government cooperate, according to the principles of the Constitution?

Vocabulary: Structure of the Three Branches

Article I

**Legislative
Branch**

**House of
Representatives**

Senate

Article II

**Executive
Branch**

President

**Vice
President**

Cabinet

Article III

**Judicial
Branch**

**Supreme
Court**

**Federal
Court
System**

Article I

- Part of the US Constitution that outlines the powers of the **Legislative Branch**.
- Article I, Section 8- Enumerated Powers:
“Congress shall have the power to...”



Collect Taxes

Coin Money

**Make Laws on
Immigration**

**Approve
Presidential
Appointments**

**Make Laws on
Trade**

**Create an Army
and Navy**

**Impeach and
remove officials
from office**

Article II

- Part of the US Constitution that outlines the structure and powers of the **Executive Branch**.
- **Powers of the President:**

**Enforce the
Laws**

**Grant
Pardons**

**Send Troops
into Combat**

**Nominate
Cabinet,
Supreme
Court, etc.**

**Make Treaties
with Leaders
of Other
Nations**

**Commander-
In-Chief of
Military**



Article III

- Part of the US Constitution that outlines the structure and powers of the **Judicial Branch**.
- **Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court**

**Arguments
Between Two
or More States**

**Problems that
Involve the
Government**

**Cases with
Ambassadors**

Navy Issues



Legislative Branch

- Branch of government established in **Article I** of the US Constitution.
- Main Role: Making Laws
- **The Great Compromise-** created a bicameral Congress.



House of Representatives

- 435 Members
- Based on Population
- Must be 25+
- Direct Election



Senate

- 100 Members
- 2 Per State
- Must be 30+
- Direct Election

Executive Branch

Branch of government established in **Article II** of the US Constitution.

Main Role: Enforcing Laws



President

- Must be Natural Born Citizen
- Must be 35+

Vice President

- Same requirements as President

Cabinet

- 15 Cabinet Departments

Judicial Branch

Branch of government established in **Article III** of the US Constitution.

The Supreme Court

- 9 Justices
- Serve for Life
- Nominated by President
- Confirmed by Senate

Federal Courts

State Courts

Local Courts



Vocabulary: Processes of the Three Branches

**Lawmaking
Process**

Committee

**Appointment
Confirmation**

**Impeachment
Process**

**Executive
Order**

Veto

**Appointment
Process**

**Judicial
Review**

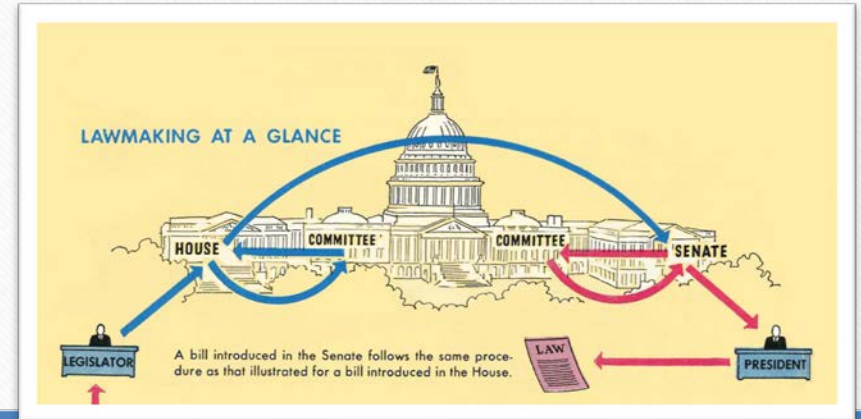
**Writ of
Certiorari**

**Court
Order**

**Summary
Judgement**

Lawmaking Process

- The series of steps of creating a law.
- Starts in the Legislative Branch.
- Similar for federal and state levels.
 - Federal: Act
 - State: Statute
 - Local: Ordinance



Power	Explanation of Power	Possible Outcome
Introduce Legislation	Ask the legislative chamber to consider a proposed law (bill)	Bill is forwarded to committee
Forward Bill to Committee	Ask a committee to consider the bill	Bill is forwarded to legislative chamber
Vote on Bill	A majority of members of each chamber (50%+1) must approve of the bill before it is forwarded to the chief executive	Bill is forwarded to the chief executive
Chief Executive acts on Bill	Chief Executive may sign the bill into law or veto the bill.	National law State statute

Committee

Standing Committee- a permanent group that reviews bills. Members from both parties.

Special Committee- Researches a specific issue.

Conference Committee- temporary group to create final version of bill in both houses.



Appointment Confirmation

The U.S. Senate must approve, by majority vote, of persons named by the president to hold specific offices (nominees).

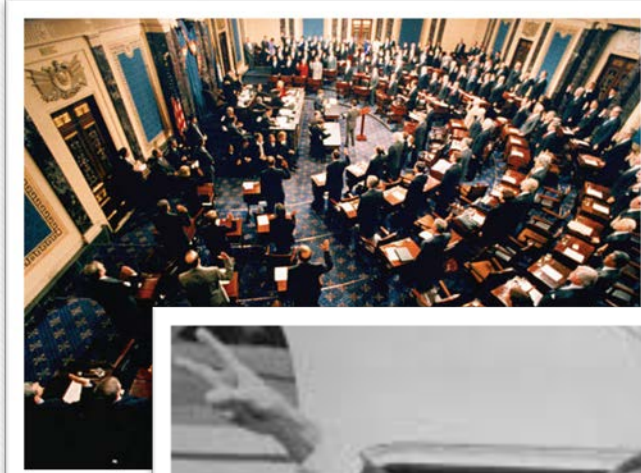


Impeachment Process

The power to bring charges of official wrongdoing against a person holding public office

Steps:

1. Impeachment requires a majority vote in the U.S. House of Representatives.
2. Conviction requires a 2/3 vote in the U.S. Senate.



Executive Order

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**

Presidio of San Francisco, California
May 3, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence southerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street to East Third Street; thence northwesterly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence northerly on Main Street to First Street; thence northwesterly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northeasterly on Figueroa Street to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency. The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.
2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
 - (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
 - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
 - (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
 - (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
 - (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.
3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

Any order by the President that must be obeyed by the executive branch departments, just like a law.

*Not reviewed by Congress.

Veto

Rejecting a proposed law

A check on the legislative branch by the executive branch during the lawmaking process.

Congress can override with a 2/3rds vote.



Appointment Process

The act by the President of choosing a person for a job or position in the government.

Presidential appointments must be approved by the Senate.



Judicial Review

Power by the Supreme Court to review laws and declare them to be **unconstitutional**.

Established in court case,
Marbury v. Madison



Writ of Certiorari



An order issued when a higher level court agrees to hear an appeal of an inferior (lower) court's decision.

Called **“Taking a case up”**

Court Order

a formal statement from a court that orders someone to do or stop doing something



Summary Judgement



- an attempt to stop a case from going to trial
- a judgment decided by a trial court without that case going to trial