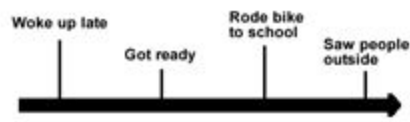


Word Cards

Unit 1: Foundation of a New Nation

11 chronological order/ chronology



the arrangement of things in the order in which they occurred; time sequencing

Example: Placing events in chronological order is the first step in determining cause and effect.

12 region

a geographic area that shares at least one common characteristic



Example: The three colonial regions were the New England Colonies, Middle Colonies, and Southern Colonies.

13 geographic

having to do with the natural features (including natural resources) of a region and how humans interact with those features



Example: The geographic location of the New England colonies made it impossible for the colonists to grow cotton.

14 economic

having to do with the use of resources that have value to individuals and societies; focusing on the production, distribution, and consumption (use) of goods and services



Example: The economic advantage of each colonial region differed due, in part, to the geography of each region.

15 sociocultural

having to do with identities, customs, beliefs, lifestyles and traditions of groups of people



Example: The sociocultural aspects of southern plantation life was markedly different than life in New England.

16 political

having to do with the ability to influence decisions of groups; exercising or seeking power and authority in the governmental or public affairs of a state, municipality, etc.



Example: The people are the ultimate source of political power in a democracy.

17
state of nature

a concept used in political philosophy to describe the conditions of what the lives of people might have been like before societies came into existence



Also: In a state of nature, nobody is truly safe.

18
resources

a source of supply, support or aid that is necessary for human survival; a natural feature or phenomenon that enhances the quality of human life



Also: People need resources to survive.

19
natural rights

a political idea that an individual enters into society with certain basic rights and that no government can deny these rights



Also: People consent or agree to form a government in order to protect their natural rights.

20
life

the right to survive and feel safe from threats to your existence



Also: Murder often carries severe penalties in most societies because it violates one's right to life.

21
liberty

freedom; the ability to choose without external interference considered by Enlightenment philosophers to be a natural right



Also: In order to protect important liberties, people give up the right to do whatever they want.

22
property

possessions such as land and objects, considered by Enlightenment philosophers to be a natural right



Also: In order to protect private property, people establish rules and laws under a system of government.

29
Mayflower Compact

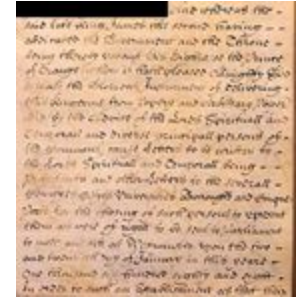
the first attempt by English colonists to establish a temporary, legally-binding form of self-government



Also: Passengers on the *Mayflower* signed the Mayflower Compact because they knew they would need some form of government.

30
English Bill of Rights

an act of Parliament that asserted governmental supremacy of Parliament over the monarch in England



Also: The English Bill of Rights established separation of powers, limited the powers of the king and queen, promoted democratic elections and protected freedom of speech.

31
limited government

the principle where governmental power is restricted by law, usually in a written constitution



Example: We have a limited government in the United States through the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which restrict the power of government.

32
equality

the condition of being equal, or the same in quality, measure, esteem or value especially before the law



Also: The Declaration of Independence identified equality as a “self-evident truth,” and meaning has become more inclusive over time.

33
right of revolution

also known as the right of rebellion (or right of revolution), it is the right or duty of the people of a nation to overthrow a government that acts against their natural rights



Example: The colonists believed that Great Britain violated their natural rights so they relied on the idea of right of revolution to establish their independence.

34
Declaration of Independence

an argument written by American colonists that states the principles upon which our government is based



Also: The second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.

35
argument

a claim with reasons that are supported with evidence



Example: The argument connected the claim to the evidence through logical reasoning.

36
claim

a statement that is arguable and can be proven with evidence



Example: The claim was specific and could be supported with evidence.

37
reasoning

the process of thinking about something in a logical way in order to form a conclusion or judgment



Example: She used sound and logical reasoning to connect the facts to her claim.

38
raw materials

a naturally occurring substance that is used to produce goods, finished products, energy, or intermediate *materials*



Example: The colonies shipped raw materials to Great Britain where they were transformed into finished products.

39
manufactured goods

products created from the conversion of raw materials into consumable or useful products



Example: Detroit is known as the home for particular manufactured goods – automobiles.

40
Navigation Acts

a series of laws passed by Great Britain to enforce the economic policy of mercantilism



Also: After 1763, the British began enforcing the Navigation Acts.

41
salutary neglect

the unofficial British policy of leniency in enforcement of parliamentary laws regarding the American colonies



Also: During the years of salutary neglect, the American colonists became accustomed to greater economic freedom.

42
smuggling

moving goods into or out of a country illegally



Example: Colonists violated the Navigation acts by smuggling raw materials to other European countries.

43
Proclamation of 1763

a law passed by Parliament that created a boundary for American colonists at the Appalachian Mountains



Also: The Proclamation of 1763 outraged the colonists.

44
primary source

first-hand account of the event that was created at about the time the event occurred



Example: Diaries, letters, reports, photographs, and birth certificates are a few types of primary sources.

45
secondary source

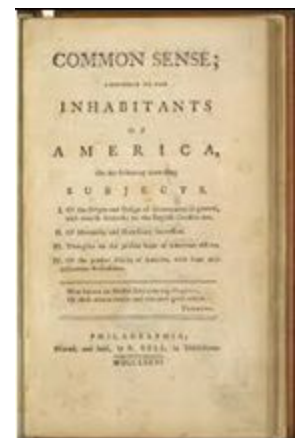
an account of an event that was created later by people who did not experience first-hand the event you are researching



Example: Encyclopedia articles, books written by historians, and textbooks are three types of secondary sources.

46
propaganda

a systematic method of communicating your ideas in order to influence a population toward a cause/position



Example: The Sons of Liberty used propaganda to build support for their ideas.

47
Second Continental Congress



the governing body that coordinated the American colonial governments' resistance to British rule during the first two years of the American Revolution

Also: The Declaration of Independence was issued by the Second Continental Congress.

48
declaration



a formal statement or announcement

Example: The colonists issued a declaration of their intent to separate from Great Britain.

49
independence

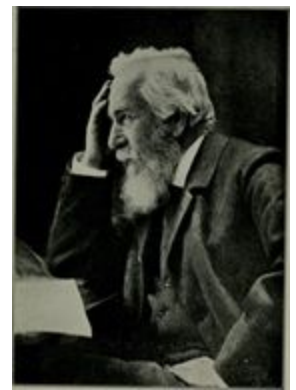
not excessively influenced or controlled by others



Example: When he moved away to college, he enjoyed his independence from his parents.

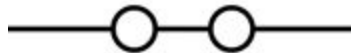
50
retrospective

a look back at events that took place, or works that were produced, in the past



Example: John Adams's retrospective on the Declaration of Independence is a primary source.

51
closed-ended questions



questions may be answered with a single word or phrase usually "yes/no" or a fact

Example: Statewide social studies tests use closed-ended questions.

52
open-ended questions



questions seek longer answers and ask the respondent to think and reflect

Example: The essay exam contained open-ended questions, allowing students to explain their thinking.

53
inspire

to produce, awaken, or influence feelings and thoughts



Example: The Declaration of Independence has inspired other around the world to seek to independence from cruel governments.

54
despotism

the exercise of absolute power, mainly in a cruel and oppressive way



Example: The government was a despotism and the people suffered terribly.

Word Cards

Unit 2: Creating a New Nation

1 delegate

a person sent or authorized to represent others such as an elected official



Example: The delegate to the convention spoke on behalf of the people from Virginia.

2 diplomacy

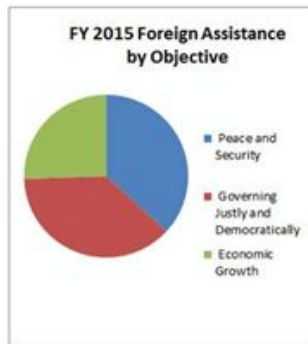
the act of conducting negotiations between two or more states, usually countries



Example: The diplomacy between the two countries resulted in a good trade deal for both.

3 foreign policy

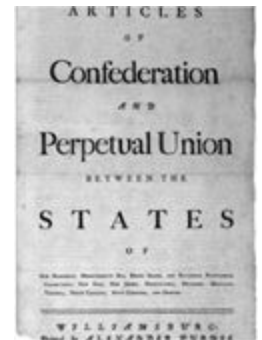
a plan of action adopted by one nation in regards to its diplomatic dealings with other countries



Example: United States' foreign policy includes humanitarian and military aid to our allies

4 Articles of Confederation

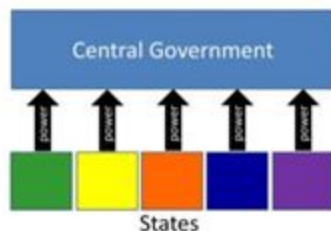
the document that created the first government established after the colonies declared independence from Great Britain



Also: The Articles of Confederation was replaced by the U.S. Constitution.

5 confederation

a group of states or nations where the states retain much independence and give only a few powers to the central authority



Example: The confederation had difficulty coordinating the actions of the individual states.

6 perpetual

everlasting, permanent, endless



Example: The confederation under the Articles of Confederation called for perpetual union.

7
emolument

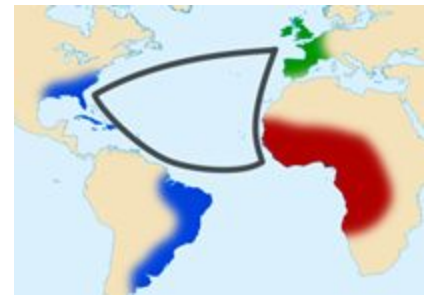
a payment, fee, or profit from employment or office



Example: The public official who received an emolument was under investigation.

8
trade or commerce

the exchange of goods and services on a large scale



Example: The Triangular Trade route involved commerce among three world regions.

9
surveyed

to have examined and recorded an area and features of land to construct a map or plan



Also: The government under the Articles of Confederation had the land west of the Appalachian Mountains surveyed so it could be divided up into townships.

10
ordinance

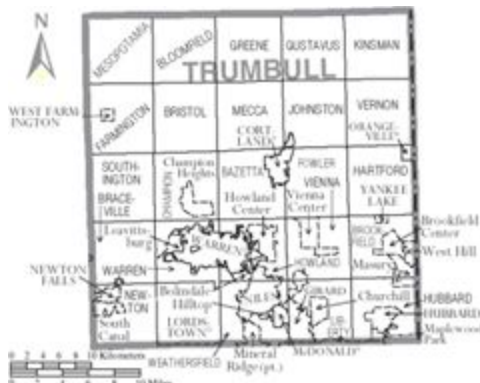
legislation, law or authoritative order



Example: The Congress under the Articles of Confederation passed an ordinance regarding the admission of new states.

11
township

a political division of a county which has some self-governing powers



Example: Under the Northwest Ordinance, one township was reserved for education.

12
western land claims

lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi that some states had claimed before, during and after the Revolutionary War



Also: The dispute over western land claims was

resolved by the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance.

**13
Land Ordinance
of 1785**

an act under the Articles of Confederation that set up a standardized system for sale of lands in the Northwest Territory



Also: The Confederation Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785.

**14
Northwest
Ordinance**

an act of the Confederation Congress that created a system for admitting new states in the western territory



Also: Michigan was one of the states created under the Northwest Ordinance.

**15
rebellion**

an outbreak against authority that is an open, hard-fought resistance that is often unsuccessful



Example: The government stopped the rebellion and jailed the rebels.

**16
Shays' Rebellion**

an armed uprising in Massachusetts in 1786-87 led by Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Shays against perceived economic and civil rights injustices



Also: Shays' Rebellion drew the attention of many leaders from different states.

**17
right of revolution**

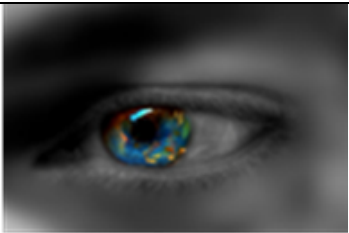
also known as the right of rebellion (or right of revolution), it is the right or duty of the people of a nation to overthrow a government that acts against their natural rights



Example: The colonists believed that Great Britain violated their natural rights so they relied on the idea of right of revolution to establish their independence.

**18
perspective**

a particular attitude or way of regarding or seeing something



Example: Daniel Shays and his followers had a different perspective than those in government.

**19
conscience**

an inner sense of what is right or wrong in one's conduct or motives that encourages one towards the right action



Example: Her conscience motivated her to do the right thing.

**20
morals**

concerning or relating to what is right and wrong in human behavior; ethics



Example: Morals can be for all of society, or reflect an individual's beliefs

**21
vanity**

the quality of people who have too much pride in their own appearance, abilities, achievements, etc.



Example: Her vanity was on clear display, but others were not as impressed as she was of herself.

**22
historical context**

placing an idea, statement or event into the environment in which it was created (time and/or place)



Example: By understanding the historical context, the historian could draw more accurate evaluate the source.

**23
corroborating**

the use of additional sources to determine the extent to which they support each other



Example: The lawyer presented corroborating evidence through testimony.

**24
constitution**

fundamental rules government the conduct of an organization or nation state and establishing its structure and values



Example: The Constitution of the United States is the governing document of our country and is a blueprint for our nation's government.

25
Philadelphia
Convention of
1787 /
Constitutional
Convention



the meeting where leaders addressed the problems of the Articles of Confederation by creating the United States Constitution with more specific powers

Also: The Philadelphia Convention of 1787 resulted in the drafting of the U.S. Constitution.

27
deficiency

a failure or shortcoming



Example: After Shays' Rebellion, many recognized the deficiency of the Articles of Confederation.

29
census

the official count or survey of a population

Gomes, Michael R.	Head
— Sophie	Wife - H
— Michael Rip	Son
— Evelina	Daughter
Krouget, William	Head
— Mary	Wife - H

Example: The United States government takes a census every ten years.

26
regulate

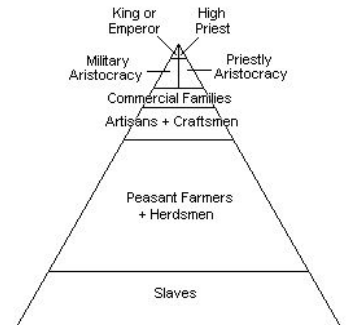
control or supervise (something, especially a company or business activity) by means of rules and laws



Example: The government under the Articles of Confederation did not have the power to regulate trade.

28
social hierarchy

an order of social classes with producers at the bottom and leaders at the top



Also: Most societies have a social hierarchy where those at the top have more power and control than those below them.

30
executive power

authority and power to enforce laws or regulations



Example: The Articles of Confederation did not provide for significant executive power.

31
compromise

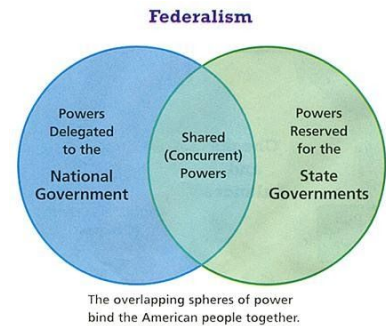
an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side giving up some of their demands



Example: Despite their differences, the two sides reached an agreement through compromise.

32
federalism

a system of government in which the state or regional governments share power with a central/national government



Example: Through federalism, the power and authority of government is distributed between the national government and state governments.

33
central/federal/national government

the political authority that conducts the policies, actions, and affairs of a nation or country



Example: The central (also known as the federal or national) government in the United States is located in Washington, D.C.

34
reserved powers

the political power and authority that a constitution does not grant to the central government



Example: The powers not granted to the federal government are reserved powers to the states and/or the people as described in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

35
delegated powers

the transfer of specific authority given to the central government



Example: Delegated powers are those powers given to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution.

36
concurrent powers

political authority that is independently exercised by both the federal and state governments in the same area; shared powers



Example: The power to tax is one of the concurrent powers shared by both state and federal governments.

37
legislature/ legislative branch

a body of people, usually elected, who are empowered to make, change or repeal the laws



Example: The legislature or legislative branch of government writes the laws.

38
representative government/ republicanism

a way for citizens have a voice in their government by electing people to represent their interests and concerns



Example: One way people have maintain their sovereignty and control over their own lives is by establishing a representative government.

39
Great Compromise of 1787 or Connecticut Compromise

an agreement that large and small states reached during the Constitutional Convention that described the legislative branch and representation for each state



Also: The Great Compromise provided for a bicameral legislature where states have equal representation in the Senate and proportional representation in the House of Representatives based on population.

40
unicameral

having a single legislative chamber



Example: The Continental Congress was a unicameral body that declared independence and served as the government of the new nation.

41
bicameral

having two chambers or bodies



Example: The U.S. Constitution created a bicameral legislature.

42
Upper House / Senate

The smaller house in a bicameral legislature and one that is less representative of the population



Example: In the United States, the Upper House is the Senate and consists of two members from each state.

43
Lower House / House of Representatives

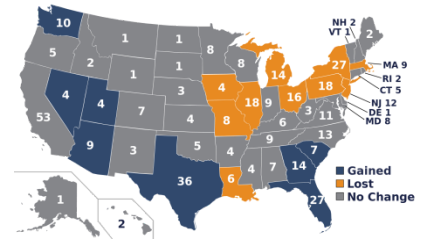
one of the two chambers of a bicameral legislature, typically larger and more representative house



Example: The House of Representatives or lower house is part of the legislative branch and has membership based on the population of each state.

44
apportionment

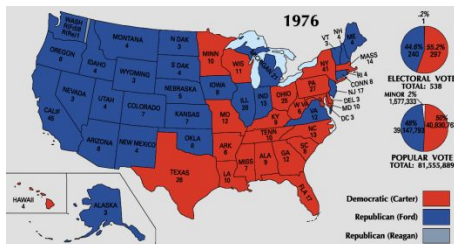
the method for deciding the number of members each state sends to the House of Representatives based on its population



Example: Over time, apportionment for the House of Representatives has changed as people have migrated to different parts of the country.

45
Electoral College

The system used to elect the President in which the people vote for “electors” in their state, who then cast their vote for president. The number of electors per state would reflect the state’s representation in Congress (House of Representatives and Senate combined). Today, that number is 435. To win an election, an individual needs 270 electoral votes.



Example: The President is the person who wins the Electoral College vote.

46
Three-Fifths Compromise

A compromise at the Constitutional Convention where the delegates agreed to count enslaved people as 3/5th of a person for taxation and representation. The delegates also agreed to allow the slave trade to continue for 20 years, after which the importation of enslaved persons would end.



Example: The Three-Fifth’s Compromise was not a satisfactory resolution at the time, and it has influenced the history of the nation since its adoption.

47
foundation

an underlying basis or principle for something



Example: The foundation of our government consists of five inherited principles.

48
principle

a fundamental truth or proposition that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior or for a chain of reasoning



Example: There are five major principles that underlie our system of government.

49
natural
rights/inalienable rights



a political idea that an individual enters into society with certain basic rights and that no government can deny these rights

Example: People consent or agree to form a government in order to protect their natural rights.

50
social
contract/social
compact

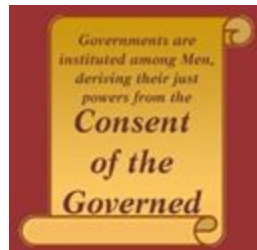


an agreement among the members of a society that individuals willingly surrender some of their natural rights in exchange for protection by the society in the form of laws and rules

Example: The people in the United States created a social compact through the U.S. Constitution.

51
consent of the governed

a requirement for legitimate government where the authority of a government must depend on the agreement of the people, as expressed by votes in elections



Example: A government that rules without consent of the governed is tyrannical.

52
popular sovereignty

the principle that the authority of a state and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, who are the source of all political power



Example: The idea of a social compact between the governed and the governor is based on the idea of popular sovereignty.

53
limited
government

the principle where governmental power is restricted by law, usually in a written constitution



Example: We have a limited government in the United States through the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which restrict the power of government.

54
rule of law

the idea that all people and institutions must follow the laws, which are fairly applied to everyone



Example: Under the rule of law, nobody, not even the president, can do as he/she pleases.

55
equality

the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities under the law



Example: The Declaration of Independence identified equality as a “self-evident truth,” and meaning has become more inclusive over time.

56
mechanism

a process or system that is used to produce a particular result



Example: The Constitution has several mechanisms designed to protect or promote our fundamental constitutional principles.

57
separation of powers

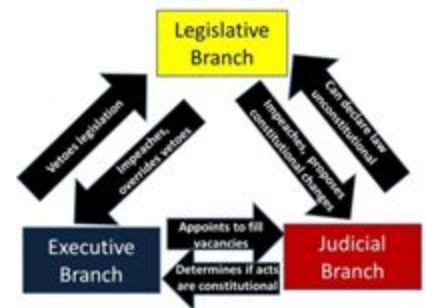
a mechanism, device, or constitutional structure that divides powers and responsibilities of government among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches



Example: The Constitution divides power into three distinct branches to prevent the concentration of power in any one branch.

58
checks and balances

a mechanism, device, or constitutional structure that empowers each branch of government



(legislative, executive, and judicial) to amend or veto acts of another branch

Example: One example of a check on the power of the legislature’s power to pass laws is the veto power of the executive branch.

59
amendment process

the method described in the Constitution by which the Constitution can be adapted to changes over time



© Can Stock Photo

Example: Article V of the U.S. Constitution provides for an amendment process.

60
Bill of Rights

the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution



Example: The Bill of Rights protects political, personal, and economic rights of individuals.

61
Preamble

the introductory part of a document, statute or deed, stating its purpose, aims, and justification



Example: The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution lays out the purposes of the federal government in the United States.

63
domestic tranquility

peace for people within the country and among the states



Example: Disputes between states or groups within the United States which may interfere with trade or disrupt the general harmony of society.

65
general welfare

concern of the government for the health, peace, morality, and safety of its citizens; also not to favor certain groups over others



Example: The government response to natural disasters may be seen as acting on behalf of the general welfare.

62
justice

the quality of being fair and ethical



Example: One of the purposes of the Constitution is to establish justice for all.

64
common defense

to protect citizens from any enemies, both foreign and domestic



Example: When people enter the United States military, they take an oath to protect the Constitution and defend the country from enemies, both foreign and domestic.

66
liberty

freedom; the ability to choose without external interference considered by Enlightenment philosophers to be a natural right



Example: In order to protect important liberties, people give up the right to do whatever they want.

67
posterity

all future generations



Example: The Founders included liberty “for our posterity” because they wanted to make sure that our country would protect future generations of Americans.

68
ordain

an official order or decree



Example: By ordaining the Constitution, the Framers were officially launching a new form of government.

69
establish

to set up or create something for a permanent basis



Example: The colonists believed that Great Britain violated their natural rights so they relied on the idea of right of revolution to establish their independence.

70
tyranny

tyranny is the arbitrary or random use of power, usually in a cruel and oppressive way; despotism



Example: The Framers of the Constitution wanted to avoid the tyranny they experienced under the British empire.

71
arbitrary

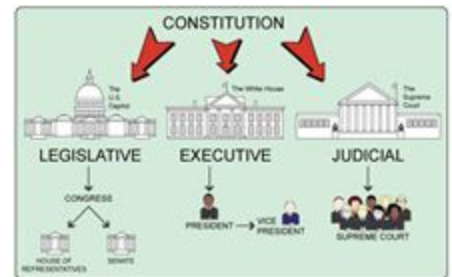
based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system



Example: Rule of law prevents the arbitrary use of power.

72
branches of government

the division of governmental power into three separate departments: legislative, executive, and judicial



Example: The U.S. Constitution divides power into three separate branches of government.

73
legislative branch

the part of government that makes laws

Example: The legislative branch is comprised of the House of Representatives and the Senate



74
executive branch

the part of government that implements, supports, and enforces the laws

Example: The President is the head of the executive branch.



75
judicial branch

the part of government that interprets the law and administers justice

Example: The judicial branch is comprised of the court system, with the Supreme Court as the highest court in the land.



76
elections

a formal and organized process of making political choices

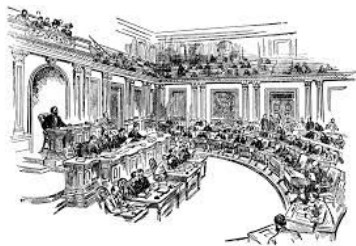
Example: Free and fair elections are essential for popular sovereignty.



77
Congress

the national legislative body in the United States, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives

Example: Congress has the power to tax and spend.



78
veto

the constitutional right the president has to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body

Example: Congress can override the president's veto with 2/3 vote.



79
appointment

the act of assigning a job or position to someone

Example: The president has the power to appoint Supreme Court justices.



80
override

have final authority or say over; overrule

Example: Congress has the power to override the president's veto.



81
ratification

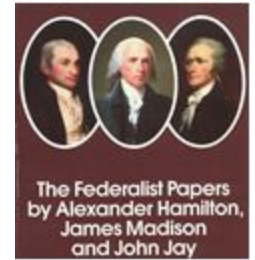
the action of signing or giving formal consent to a treaty, contract, or agreement, making it officially valid



Example: The ratification process called for nine of the 13 states to accept the constitution before it became effective.

82
Federalists

supporters of the proposed Constitution who wanted a strong central government



Example: The Federalists published a series of articles to convince the American public to support the new constitution.

83
Antifederalist

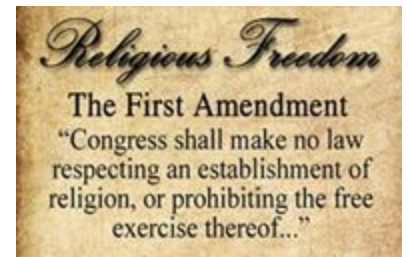
people who opposed the ratification of the Constitution in 1789 over concern of states' and individual rights



Example: The Antifederalists were not as well-organized as the Federalists.

84
freedom of religion

prohibits the government from establishing a religion and interfering in the people's choice of religious beliefs



Example: Many people consider freedom of religion a fundamental right.

85
Establishment Clause

part of the First Amendment that prohibits government from promoting a religion



Example: The Establishment Clause is an essential component of freedom of religion.

86
Free Exercise Clause

part of the First Amendment that protects the right of individuals to choose their religious beliefs or none at all



Example: The Free Exercise Clause prohibits Congress making laws that interfere with one's religious beliefs.

87
freedom of speech

the government cannot restrict people's right to express themselves

I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.



Voltaire

Example: Freedom of speech prevents government from limiting speech unless there is a compelling reason.

88
freedom of the press

the government cannot restrict the right to obtain and publish ideas



Example: Freedom of the press supports the idea of the free flow of ideas.

89
freedom of assembly

the right of people to peacefully assemble or join groups



Example: Freedom of Assembly allows people to form groups.

90
freedom of petition

the right of the people to ask their government to do change or do something



Example: The freedom of petition allows people to make a complaint to, or seek the assistance of, one's government, without fear of punishment

91
right to keep and bear arms

the right of people to possess weapons



Example: Americans disagree about the scope and limits of the right to keep and bear arms.

92
quartering

housing and feeding soldiers in private homes



Example: The Quartering Act required the colonists to quarter soldiers prior to the Revolutionary War.

93
unreasonable search and seizure

when law enforcement officers look for and collect evidence in a way that does not meet the standards of suspicion set by the courts



Example: The government cannot engage in unreasonable searches and seizures.

94
warrant

a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or some other body to make an arrest or search premises



Example: The police need a warrant to search your home.

95
probable cause

reasonable grounds



Example: The government needs probable cause to believe that a crime may have been committed to arrest you or search your property.

96
oath or affirmation

solemn promises of truthfulness



Example: The witness took an oath before he described the crime he observed to the court.

97
capital or infamous crime

a violation of the law that is treated very seriously

Example: Murder and treason are two examples of capital or infamous crimes.



98
indictment of a grand jury

a written charge of criminal misconduct presented to a court of law by a group of citizens who determine whether there is enough evidence to require a public trial



Example: After reviewing the evidence, an indictment by a grand jury was not issued and the accused was set free.

99
freedom from double jeopardy



the government cannot hold a person responsible for the same crime twice

Example: Once Fred was found not guilty of the crime by a court, freedom from double jeopardy requires he does not have to worry about being tried again for the same crime.

100
freedom from self-incrimination



the government cannot force people to testify against themselves

Example: When a witness testifies in court, they do not have to answer questions that would connect them to a crime due to the freedom from self-incrimination.

101
the right to due process of law



the government cannot take away your life, liberty or property without following legal procedures carried out according to the established law of the land

Example: The right to due process of law requires the government to give notice of the criminal charges against an individual and an opportunity to defend him/herself.

102
taking of private property requires just compensation



the government cannot force individuals to give up their private property for the collective good without paying them a fair price

Example: The government compensated the farmer after taking his land to build a highway.

103
right to a speedy, public trial



this right protects criminal defendants from delay between being charged with a crime and the beginning of a trial

Example: In America, defendants do not rot in jail without a trial or go before secret courts because they have a right to a speedy, public trial.

104
right to an impartial jury in the place where the crime was committed



the jury should be free of bias and treat people fairly

Example: The judge and lawyers select an impartial jury from among the members of the community where the crime was committed.

105
right to
information
about the
accusation



the government must tell you the reason for your arrest

Example: The criminal defendant was entitled to know why he was arrested.

106
right to confront
witnesses against
you



defendants confront witnesses at their trial with the help of a lawyer

Example: The Confrontation Clause entitles defendants to cross-examine witnesses against them.

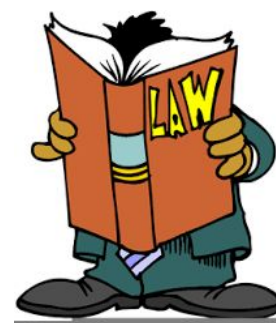
107
right to call
witnesses on your
behalf



defendants have the right to call witnesses in their favor

Example: Using his right to call witnesses on his behalf, the defendant called a witness to the stand who supported his alibi.

108
right to assistance of an
attorney



in criminal cases, if you cannot afford an attorney, you have the right to have one appointed for you

Example: The defendant's attorney was a public defender – a lawyer provided to the defendant by the government.

109
right to a jury trial in
non-criminal cases



people have the right to have their case decided by a group of their peers in civil cases (lawsuits not involving criminal law; usually involving private property rights)

Example: Suzy waived her right to a jury trial when she sued her neighbor for damages to her property.

110
freedom from
excessive bail or fines



when an accused person is awaiting trial, if a judge determines that bail is appropriate, the government cannot keep them in jail by requiring them to pay more than the amount reasonably likely to ensure presence at trial

Example: Bail was set at \$5,000 before Wendy could be released before trial.

111
freedom from cruel and unusual punishment



the government cannot torture, inflict deliberately degrading punishment, or impose punishment that is too severe for the crime committed

Example: A shoplifter cannot be executed for his crime.

112
the enumeration of rights in the Constitution, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people



people's rights are not limited to only these listed in the Constitution

Example: People have the right to privacy even though it is not specifically protected in the Bill of Rights.

113
federal government is limited ONLY to those powers listed in the Constitution



the Constitution gives specific powers to the federal government, but those not given belong to the states or the people

Example: The state has the right to determine who gets a driver's license because that power is not given to the federal government.

114
judicial power

constitutional and legal authority given to the courts and its judges

Example: The judicial power includes the power to determine the scope and limits of rights in the Bill of Rights.