



## ANSWERS

Principle	What does it mean?	What's the origin?
Popular Sovereignty	A government's power comes from the people, and the people have the right to change or replace their government.	They wanted to avoid what happened with England and the king.
Limited Government	The government only has the powers that are explicitly given to it in the Constitution. Everyone, without exception, is subject to the law.	They wanted to avoid what happened with England and the king.
Separation of Powers	The Constitution divides the government into three branches. The legislative branch makes the laws, the executive branch enforces the laws, and the judicial branch explains and interprets the laws.	They wanted to avoid what happened with England and the king.
Checks and Balances	Each branch of government has powers that check or limit what the other two can do.	They wanted to avoid what happened with England and the king.
Federalism	Power is divided between the federal government and the state governments. Some powers are shared between them.	The Articles of Confederation were not powerful enough because they did not allow for any central powers.
Republicanism	Rather than directly talking part in government, citizen elect representatives to act on their behalf. Those in office vote according to their own judgement, but they must listen to and consider the opinions of the citizens they represent.	The framers did not want change to happen to quickly, or for people to vote away their rights and freedoms.
Individual Rights	Each individual citizen has rights which the Constitution must protect (i.e., freedom of speech, freedom of religion, etc.).	But some states did not want to ratify the Constitution without a Bill of Rights. Eventually, five states refused to sign the Constitution unless a Bill of Rights was included.