

Separation of Powers
Chapter 10 Lesson 2 - Pages 158-160

Why didn't the men who created the Constitution trust governments with unlimited power?

What did Madison mean when he said, "The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary in the same hands, is the very definition of **tyranny**."

What powers did the Founders give the **legislative branch**?

How many houses was Congress divided into?

What special power did the House of Representatives have?

What special power did the Senate have?

What was the role of the **executive branch** in the new Constitution?

In addition to the President, list three **other parts** of the executive branch of government.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

List **three powers** of the executive branch of government.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What is the job of the judiciary?

Which courts are included in the **judicial branch**?

According to the **division of powers chart**, which branch of government decides how much money may be spent on government programs?

Which branch interprets the laws and reviews court decisions?

Why did the founders create **checks and balances**?

List one check:

1. The Congress has on the Executive Branch:
2. The Executive Branch has on the Congress:
3. Supreme Court has over the Congress.

Explain the role that a **veto** plays as a check.

What can Congress do against a **veto**?