

Pre-assessment Activity

| Principle of Government | Definition/Description | Example |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Limited Government | | |
| Rule of Law | | |
| Checks and Balances | | |
| Separation of Powers | | |
| Consent of the Governed | | |
| Due Process | | |
| Popular Sovereignty | | |
| Majority Rule | | |
| Representative Government | | |

Pre-assessment Activity Answer Key

| Principle of Government | Definition/Description | Example |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Limited Government | Government powers are restricted in order to protect individual rights. | Term limits Bill of Rights Denied Powers |
| Rule of Law | The law applies to government officials as well as to ordinary citizens. | Impeachment Procedures |
| Checks and Balances | Each branch of government shares powers with the other branches and can limit each other's activities. | President can veto a bill Congress can override a veto Supreme Court declares law unconstitutional |
| Separation of Powers | The division of the government into several branches | Legislative, executive and judicial branches of government |
| Consent of the Governed | Government gets its right to govern from the people | Elections and referendums |
| Due Process | The right of every citizen is protected against unreasonable actions by the government. | Right to a lawyer, trial by jury, no double jeopardy, right to witnesses in own defense |
| Popular Sovereignty | Rule by the people | Elections and referendums |
| Majority Rule | The greater number of citizens select officials and determine policies | Elections; Congressional votes; Supreme Court rulings |
| Representative Government | A type of government where people elect others to vote and make laws for them | Federal and state governments |