

# WORDS TO KNOW

**CLICK TO REVEAL THE DEFINITIONS**

**LEGISLATURE**

**CONSTITUTION**

**FEDERAL**

**AUTHORITY**

**INTERPRET**

**TREATY**


**In a Parliamentary System of government, the Legislative Branch has authority over the Executive Branch. The Legislature is the part of government that makes the laws, also called Parliament. The Executive Branch is the part of government that enforces laws.**



**The Legislature is the part of government that makes the laws, also called Parliament.**

**TRUE**

**FALSE**



**In most Parliamentary Systems, the Prime Minister and the members of Cabinet are also members of the Legislature. Some Parliamentary Systems have an elected president with limited powers. Parliamentary countries include Canada, India and Japan.**

**Parliamentary countries include  
Canada, India and \_\_\_\_.**

**A. Iran**

**B. United States**

**C. Japan**

# We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## Article 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have equal Numbers of Votes for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who, when elected, shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and including Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and in every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and each such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to three, Rhode Island and Delaware one, Connecticut five, New York six, Pennsylvania eight, Massachusetts eight, New Jersey one, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers, and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years, and each State shall have

**A Federal System is a form of government in which power is divided or shared between the central government and state governments. The goal of federalism is to create a balance of power so that neither government can become too powerful. A constitution defines which powers are given to the central government and which powers are given to state governments.**

**A Federal System is a form of government in which power is never shared between the central government and state governments.**

**TRUE**

**FALSE**