

# Basic constitutional concepts and brief a case

Law



Please prepare definitions of the identified " Basic Constitutional Concepts"?

The Preamble: an introductory ment that expresses the desire for democracy from the four fathers.

Articles: written composited statements that are prevalent in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Amendments: the amendments or statutory laws make up the constitution.

Federalism a political concept in which a group of members are bound together by nationalism and support country's power vs. state.

Delegated Powers: also called the enumerated Powers are the powers that are given to Congress in section eight of Article I of the constitution

Reserved Powers: powers that can be practiced by the government without having an approval or consent.

Separation of Powers: is a political doctrine originating from the United States Constitution, according to which the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the United States government are granted separate but equal powers

Executive Branch: the branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws headed by the government.

Legislative Branch: the branch of the US government that has the power to enact laws which is lead by the Congress.

Judicial Branch: the branch of the United States government responsible for the administration of justice, and is headed by the Supreme Court judges.

Checks and Balances: a system of granting veto power to each branch of the government in order to ensure that one does not possess an advantage over another.

Supremacy Clause: It's a constitutional provision declaring national law to be <https://assignbuster.com/basic-constitutional-concepts-and-brief-a-case/>

supreme across the United States.

Preemption Doctrine: a foreign policy whereby more powerful nations can invade other foreign nations if they felt they were being threatened.

Commerce Clause: An enumerated power given in the Constitution which grants Congress authority to regulate interstate commerce.

Bill of Rights: the first ten amendments to the US Constitution, ratified in 1791 which guarantees rights such as the freedoms of speech, assembly, and worship to citizens.

Establishment Clause: The clause in the First Amendment of the US Constitution that prohibits the establishment of religion by Congress

Free Exercise Clause: This clause guarantees freedom of religion, speech and is the accompanying clause with the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment that is present in the US Constitution.

Equal Protection Clause: The Equal Protection Clause guarantees that "all men are created equal" as seen in the 14th amendment.

Due Process Clause: a clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which refers to the legal procedures that have been established as a means of protecting individuals' rights.

Privilege and Immunities Clause: found in Article IV of the U. S. Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment. This clause applies only to citizens of the United States as it guarantees rights of citizens. However, this is not guaranteed for aliens.

Full Faith and Credit Clause: It addresses the duties that states within the United States must respect the "public acts, records, and judicial proceedings" of other states. It is trying to address the unity of all states.

2- Please brief Bush v. Gore, 530 U. S. 98 (2000)

Bush v. Gore was a landmark case as that went all the way to Supreme Court. The Supreme Court decision in the 2000 election went for George Bush. Bush insisted that the ballot must be recounted. In a critical decision, the Court ruled that that Florida's Supreme Court method for recounting ballots was a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. In addition, the Court also ruled that no other method could be implemented within the time limits set by the State of Florida. Hence, the Supreme court told the state of Florida to recount the electoral college vote.

Works Cited

Abbott, Jacob. American history,. New York: Sheldon & Co.,, 186065. Print.