

Completed Constitutional Law 2 Matrix

Card	Relevant Excerpt from the Constitution	Principle or Principles Exemplified	Explanation of How These Principles Are Exemplified
1	<p>Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1: Privileges and immunities. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of Citizens in the Several States.</p>	<p>Individual rights Rule of law</p>	<p>States cannot discriminate against citizens of other states. This limits the power of state governments and guarantees the rights of individuals.</p>
2	<p>Article II, Section 2, Clause 2: The Senate checks and balances the president's power to make treaties and appointments to office. He [the president] shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States.</p>	<p>Separation of powers and checks and balances</p>	<p>No treaty signed by the president can go into effect unless two-thirds of the Senate approves it. This acts as a check on the president's power. The president's nominees for judges, ambassadors, and other offices must also be confirmed by the Senate.</p>
3	<p>Article I, Section 7, Clause 2: The veto. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it.</p>	<p>Separation of powers and checks and balances</p>	<p>The power of Congress to make laws is checked by the president, who can approve or veto them.</p>
4	<p>Tenth Amendment: Powers reserved to the states. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution . . . are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.</p>	<p>Federalism Individual rights</p>	<p>Any powers not specifically given to the federal government or denied to the states are reserved for the states and thus the people.</p>
5	<p>Article I, Section 2, Clause 1: Direct election of the House of Representatives. 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 the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.</p>	<p>Popular sovereignty Federalism</p>	<p>Members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people every two years. The states set the qualifications for voting.</p>

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6	Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Interstate Commerce Clause. Congress has the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.	Federalism	The power to regulate interstate commerce is given to the federal government. This is an example of a delegated power.
7	Preamble. We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, 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.	Individual rights Rule of law	The opening words of the Constitution state that the Constitution is established by the people to protect the rights and well-being of all citizens. These words also suggest that the Constitution is the basis of law.
8	Article VI, Section 2: Supremacy Clause. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.	Rule of law Federalism	The Supremacy Clause establishes the Constitution as the highest authority in the country, to which all leaders must adhere. It also establishes the authority of federal law over state law.
9	Article IV, Section 4: Republican form of government and protection against invasion. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.	Federalism Individual rights Popular sovereignty	This provision guarantees representative government for the states, as well as federal protection from invasion. Implied within that guarantee are the protection of rights and liberties and rule by the people.
10	Article III, Section 1: Supreme Court, lower courts, judges serve for life or good behavior. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.	Checks and balances Independent judiciary	Supreme Court justices hold their terms for life (subject to good behavior). Their pay cannot be reduced while they serve. This creates a judiciary less likely to be influenced by the other branches of government—an additional check.