



3 BRANCHES *of* U.S. GOVERNMENT



Constitution
(provided a separation of powers)



Legislative
(makes laws)



Congress



Senate



House of Representatives



Executive
(carries out laws)



President



Vice President



Cabinet



Judicial
(interprets laws)



Supreme Court



Other Federal Courts

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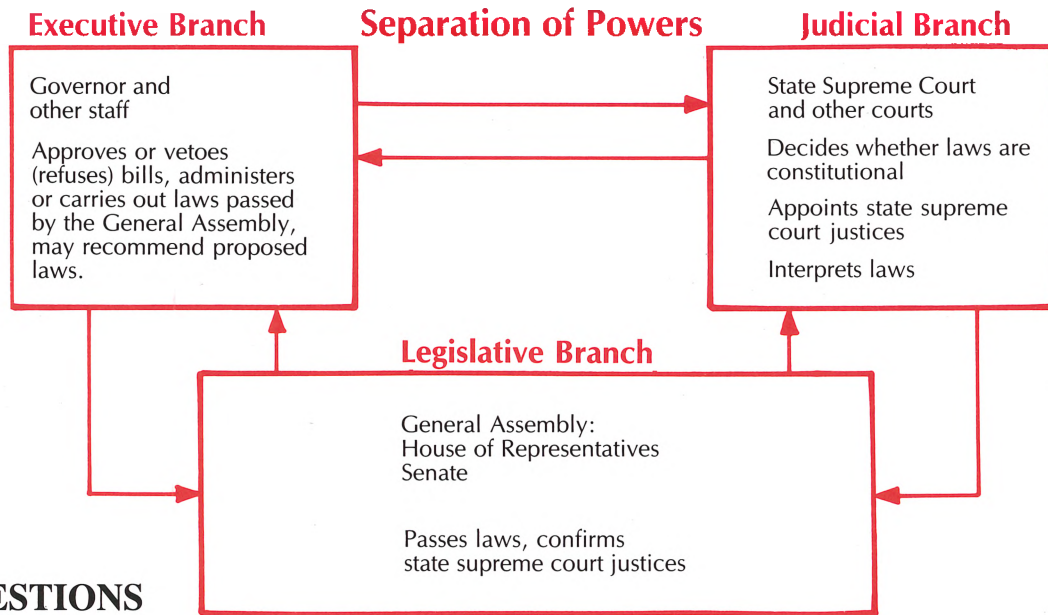


notes. The value of the notes varied from bank to bank. It was impossible to know the current value of the notes of all banks. In Iowa, the Constitution of 1846 prohibited banks of issue. They had no official currency. At one time, over 300 kinds of money circulated in Iowa.

When the new Constitution of 1857 was adopted, a new bank with many branches was begun. This was called the State Bank because the state made the rules. The State Bank gave Iowans money they could trust.

Iowa's present constitution is based on the Constitution of 1857. The Constitution of 1857 included a Bill of Rights based on the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution (*see box*). It also provided for three branches of government (*see chart*).

Like the U.S. Constitution, Iowa's Constitution has been changed many times. Other articles in this issue of the *Goldfinch* talk about how both documents were changed. □



QUESTIONS

Read the separation of powers chart and answer the questions by writing a "T" for true or "F" for false on the line before each question.

- _____ 1. The Governor is part of the legislative branch.
- _____ 2. The State Supreme Court *and* other courts are part of the judicial branch.
- _____ 3. The General Assembly cannot pass laws.
- _____ 4. The judicial branch decides whether laws are constitutional.
- _____ 5. The executive branch can approve or veto bills.

Chart by Kay Chambers