


U.S. Constitution

| Legislative Branch (Congress) | Executive Branch (President) | Judicial Branch (Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court) |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Checks on the Executive Branch: Congress can override a presidential veto with a two-thirds majority. It approves presidential appointments and has the power to remove the President.</p> <p>Checks on the Judiciary: The Senate approves federal judges, including Supreme Court Justices. It has the power to impeach judges.</p> <p>Balancing Power: Congress has a significant role in shaping the country. It includes the power to make and pass laws, control the budget, and declare war.</p> | <p>Checks on the Legislative Branch: The President can veto laws passed by Congress and has the power to call special sessions of Congress.</p> <p>Checks on the Executive Branch: The President determines if executive actions are constitutional or not.</p> <p>Checks on the Judiciary: The President appoints and removes federal judges and applies the legality of government actions and protecting individual rights.</p> | <p>Checks on the Legislative Branch: The President determines the laws passed by Congress and enforces them if necessary.</p> <p>Checks on the Executive Branch: The President determines if executive actions are constitutional or not.</p> <p>Checks on the Judiciary: The President appoints and removes federal judges and applies the legality of government actions and protecting individual rights.</p> |

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This system of checks and balances ensures that no branch of government becomes too dominant or abusive of its power. It safeguards the democratic principles upon which the U.S. government was founded.