



# FEDERALISM

## PART A

**FEDERALISM** is the system by which the federal government and the states **SHARE POWER**. Fill in the boxes below by answering the questions provided about federalism.

What are **EXPRESSED POWERS**?

Powers directly listed in the constitution

**EXPRESSED POWERS** are also known as

Enumerated Powers

What are **IMPLIED POWERS**?

Not specifically listed in the Constitution.

Examples of **EXPRESSED POWERS**

Congress issues money, collects taxes, and declares war.

## NATIONAL

## POWERS

What is the origin of **IMPLIED POWERS**?

Comes from the necessary and proper clause (Article I, Section 8) aka the Elastic Clause

What are **INHERENT POWERS**?

Powers that have historically been recognized as naturally belonging to all governments



## STATE POWERS

What are **RESERVED POWERS**?

Powers not specifically mentioned in the constitution, that belong to the states

Which amendment protects **RESERVED POWERS**?

10th Amendment

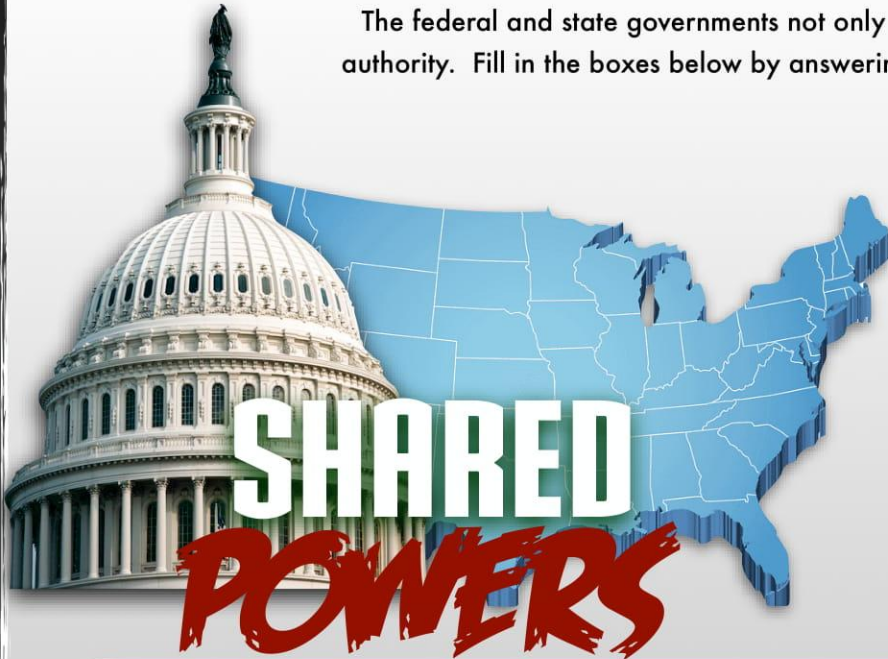
Examples of **RESERVED POWERS**

conducting elections, public school, establishing and enforcing criminal laws, regulating business, issuing licenses

# SHARING POWER

## PART B

The federal and state governments not only **SHARE POWER**, but also have **LIMITS** to their authority. Fill in the boxes below by answering the questions provided about federalism.



### What are CONCURRENT POWERS?

If the Constitution does not specifically state that a power belongs to the national gov, then the state gov's. may also exercise that power

### Examples of CONCURRENT POWERS

- Collecting taxes
- Establishing Courts
- Make and enforce Laws
- Borrow and Spend money

Suppose that a state law contradicts or comes into conflict with a national law. How is the dispute settled?

Article VI of the Constitution establishes the Supremacy Clause

- The Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land
- Judges in every state have to obey the Constitution even if it contradicts state laws

In the table provided, list the **LIMITS OF POWER** placed on each level of government in the Constitution.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	STATE GOVERNMENTS	ALL GOVERNMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot deny a citizen the right to trial by jury, grant titles of nobility, tax exports between states, pass laws favoring the trade of one state over another, or spend money unless authorized by congress</li> <li>• May not exercise powers reserved to the states</li> <li>• The Bill of Rights also limits the power of the National Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article I section 10 denies specific powers to the state gov's</li> <li>• Coin money</li> <li>• Tax imports from other states</li> <li>• Building an army</li> <li>• Engaging in wars</li> <li>• Entering into treaties with other nations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deny people the right to trial by jury</li> <li>• Grant titles of nobility</li> <li>• Passing ex post facto laws (after the fact)</li> <li>• Can't be convicted of an offense that was not a crime when it was committed</li> </ul>