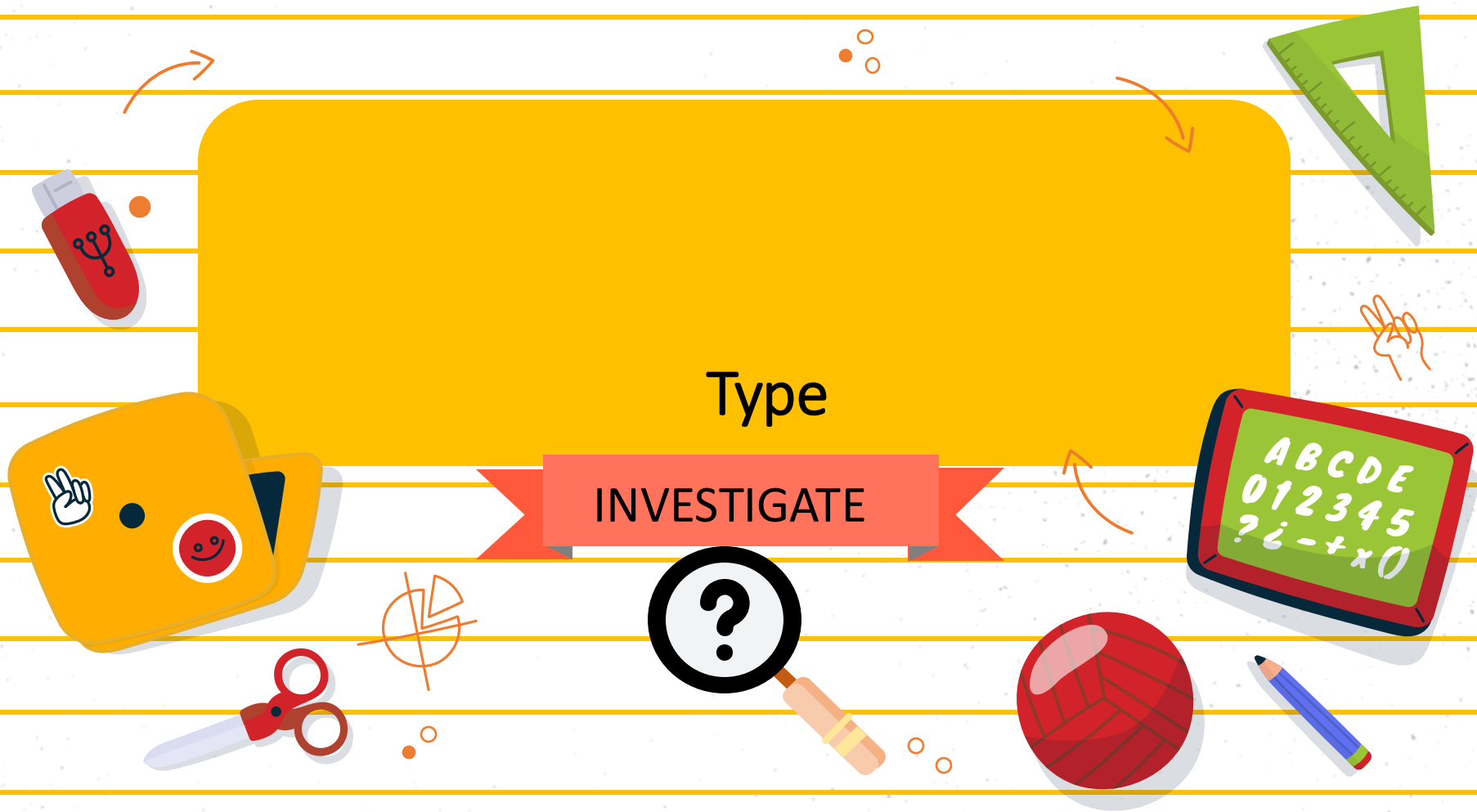


Type

INVESTIGATE



How Are Powers Divided?



As a Young Political Scientist, I will be able to...

- **Define federalism and explain why the Framers adopted a federal system instead of a unitary system.**
- **Categorize powers delegated to and denied to the National Government, and powers reserved for and denied to the States, and the difference between exclusive and concurrent powers.**
- **Summarize the obligations that the Constitution, as the 'the supreme Law of the Land,' places on the National Government with regard to the States.**

Federalism

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

System of Government in which a written constitution divides the powers of government on a territorial basis

We have local, state, & national!

Division of Powers- Powers split between the national government & the states.

Each of the two basic levels of government can make certain decisions & do certain things the other level cannot.

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

What are Federalism's Strengths?

It allows local action in matters of local concern & national action in matters of wider concern.

It also allows for experimentation & innovation in solving public policy problems

It provides for the strength for union, such as national defense & foreign affairs.

HOWEVER...a disadvantage is that redundancy can occur to overlapping jurisdictions

Delegated Powers

Powers granted to it in the constitution, & it has 3 types of Federal Powers

1. **Expressed Powers**- Powers spelled out in the constitution.

2. **Implied Powers**- Powers not spelled out, but reasonably suggested. “convenient & useful”

3. **Inherent Powers**- Powers that belong to the National Government.

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

Powers Denied to Federal Government

- 1. The Constitution denies some powers to the National Government in so many words-expressly.**
- 2. Several powers are denied because of the silence of the Constitution.**

3. Powers are denied because of the federal system itself.

Powers of the 50!

Reserved Powers- Powers that the constitution does not grant to National Government, but does not deny to the states

These are specific state laws such as marriage age, gambling, job licenses, etc.

MOST of what the government can do today is done by State & Local government rather than the National Government

The background of the entire image is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the American flag. The stars and stripes are visible, with the stars in the upper left and the stripes flowing across the rest of the frame. The colors are somewhat muted, giving it a historical or official feel.

DENIED!

States cannot enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation.

We have Federal Currency, not state.

National Government has power over the states for laws.

Exclusive Powers

Powers that can be exercised ONLY by the National Government & not the States.

Power to regulate interstate commerce is an Example

Concurrent Powers

Powers that BOTH the State & National Government have. Such as taxes, & define crimes

Local Governments only have power because the State allows them too.

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, golden tones.

The Constitution is Supreme

Supremacy Clause- The Constitution is the Supreme law of the land & all laws must follow it.

This allows the federal system & cooperation between State & National Government

The Supreme Court applies the Supremacy Clause & looks over the law of the land.

The Court & Cases

The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in warm, painterly tones.

John Marshall- Supreme Court Justice who cemented the idea of the Supremacy Clause

McCulloch v Maryland- Reversed a bank decision that States could place a tax on notes. *We have a Federal Bank System*

Fletcher v. Peck- First state law to be unconstitutional, said that a grant of land purchase is protected by the Constitution