

# 4.1 – Federalism

## The Division of Power



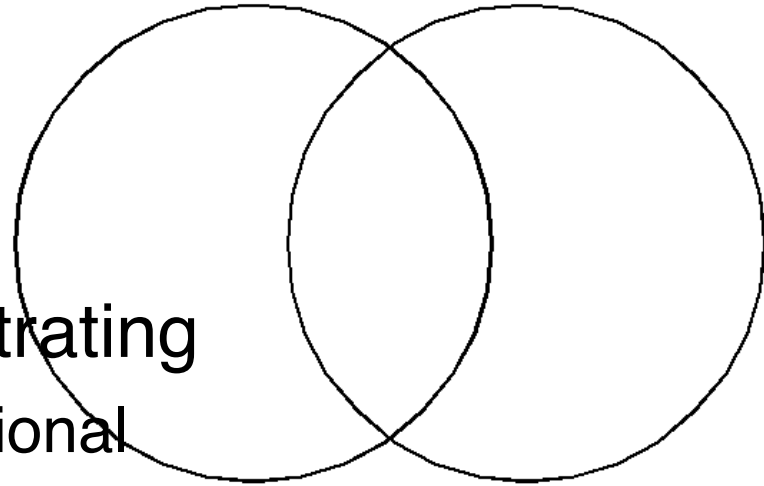
# Federalism

- Divides power on a territorial basis
- Constitutional principle of division of powers
- 10th Amendment
- Local Action      Local concerns
- National Action      Wider concerns



# BELL-RINGER

- Create a Venn Diagram illustrating
  - **Delegated Powers** of the National Government
  - **Reserved Powers** of the States
  - **Concurrent Powers** (those that both share)



# Powers of the National Government

- **Delegated Powers:** those granted by the Constitution
  - **Expressed or “Enumerated” Powers:** word for word (Ex. Coin money, collect taxes, make treaties, etc.)
  - **Implied Powers:** Not stated but, suggested
    - Ex. “Necessary & Proper” Clause or “Elastic Clause” – Interstate Highways or Kidnapping across state lines
  - **Inherent Powers:** Not stated but, are powers historically possessed by national governments



# Obligations to the States

- Protect against foreign attack and domestic violence
- Guarantee representative form of government
- Recognize state government and its boundaries



# Powers of the State & Shared Powers

- **Reserved Powers:** Powers the Constitution does not grant to the National Government and doesn't deny to the States
- **Exclusive Powers:** National Government Only
- **Concurrent Powers:** Both



# Local Government

- **Local Government:** It does things only because the State Government has given it the power to do so.
- Resolving Conflicts
  - **Supremacy clause:** Binds the National and State Governments
  - **Supreme Court & Federalism:** Supreme Court plays as the “Umpire”

