

# AIM: WHY DID THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION CREATE A FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT?

- Do Now: Identify 4 ways that government affects you on a regular basis.



# FEDERALISM

- A government system in which power is distributed between the national government and state governments.

# Number of U.S. Governments



# CLASSWORK

- How much power should the federal government have?

# FEDERALISM

## DELEGATED POWERS

- Powers – expressed or implied granted to the national government.
  - Expressed Powers – powers that are plainly written in the Constitution.
  - Implied Powers (Elastic Clause) – powers that are suggested by the expressed powers set out in the Constitution.

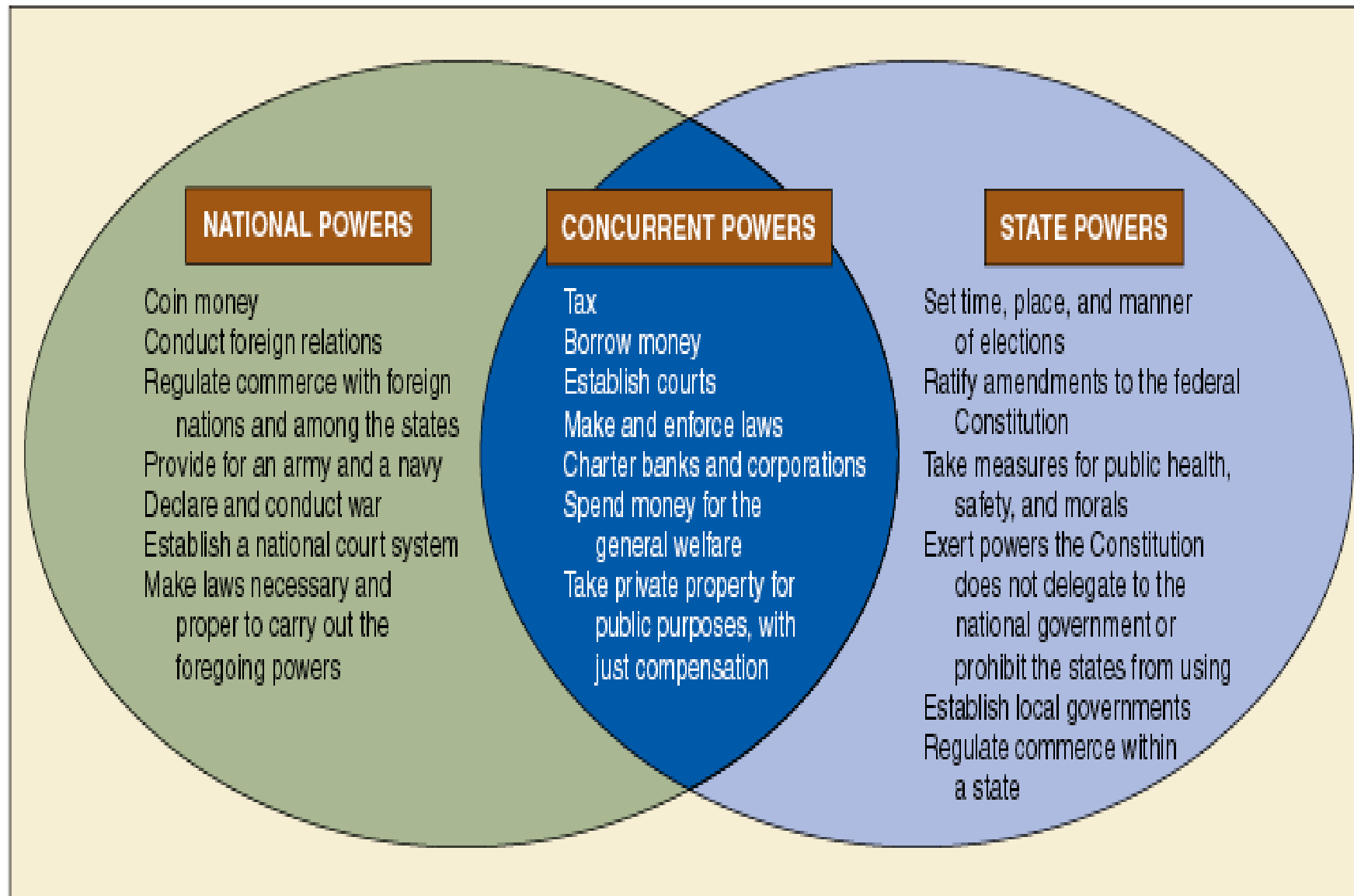
## RESERVED POWERS

- Powers of the state governments.

# CONCURRENT POWERS

- Concurrent powers
  - Authority possessed by both state and national governments and exercised concurrently (at the same time)
    - Power to tax
    - Right to borrow money
    - Establish courts
    - Make and enforce laws to carry out these powers

**FIGURE 3.3** The Distribution of Governmental Power in the Federal System



# DENIED POWERS

- States cannot
  - Enter into treaties
  - Coin money
  - Impair obligation of contracts
  - Cannot enter into compacts with other states without congressional approval
- Congress cannot
  - Favor one state over another in regulating commerce
  - Cannot lay duties on items exported from any state (No State Tariffs)



# WHY FEDERALISM?

- Allows for a local approach to local issues (Alaska has different issues than Florida)
- The states created the federal government (and local governments)

# Number of U.S. Governments

**U.S. government**

**State governments**

**Local governments**

County

Municipal (city)

Townships

School districts

Special districts

**TOTAL**

