**Chapter 4-Federalism**

**Section 1: Federalism: Powers Divided**

**Why Federalism?**

The Framers were dedicated to the concept of limited government. They were convinced

* + 1.) That governmental power poses a threat to individual liberty,
	+ 2.) That therefore the exercise of governmental power must be restrained, and
	+ 3.) That to divide governmental power, as federalism does, is to curb it and so prevent its abuse.

**Federalism Defined:**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a system of government in which a written constitution divides the powers of government on a territorial basis between a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, government and several regional governments, usually called states or provinces.
* The Constitution provides for a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, assigning certain powers to the National Government and certain powers to the States.
* The federal system determines the way that powers are divided and shared between the National and State governments.

**Powers of the National Government:**

* The National Government is a government of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, meaning that it only has those powers delegated (granted) to it in the Constitution. There are three types of delegated powers **[fill them in]:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Powers are those found directly within the Constitution. | Powers that are not expressly stated in the Constitution, but are reasonably suggested, or implied by, the expressed powers. | Powers that belong to the National Government because it is the government of a sovereign state within the world community. There are few inherent powers, with an example being the National Government’s ability to regulate immigration. |

**The States:**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declares that the States are governments of reserved powers.
* The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are those powers that the Constitution does not grant to the National Government and does not, at the same time, deny to the States.

**The Exclusive and Concurrent Powers:**

**Exclusive Powers**

* Powers that can be exercised by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are known as the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Concurrent Powers**

* The **concurrent powers** are those powers that both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Federal System and Local Governments:**

* There are more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of local government in the United States today.
* Each of these local units is located within one of the 50 States. Each State has created these units through its constitution and laws.
* Local governments, since they are created by States, are exercising State law through their own means.

**The Supreme Law of the Land:**

* The Supremacy Clause in the Constitution establishes the Constitution and United States laws as the “supreme Law of the Land.”: it ranks above all other forms of law