**Chapter 4-Federalism**

**Section 1: Federalism: Powers Divided (pg. 94-102)**

**Why Federalism?**

* In 1787, the Framers wanted to create a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government that would be strong enough to meet the nation’s needs, but would also preserve the already existing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Framers shared three convictions about limiting governmental powers:

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| **Powers of the National Government** (pg. 96-97) | | | |
| **Type of Power** | **Definition** | **Source in the Constitution** | **Examples** |
| ***Expressed Powers*** |  |  |  |
| ***Implied Powers*** |  |  |  |
| ***Inherent Powers*** |  |  |  |

**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