



Federalism: The Division of Power

Chapter 4, Section 1

American government-Marotz

Government Powers

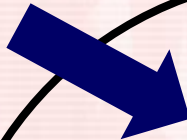
(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

Expressed

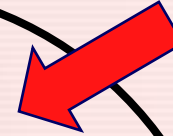
Implied

Inherent



Delegated Powers

10th Amendment



Reserved Powers

Concurrent Powers

National Government

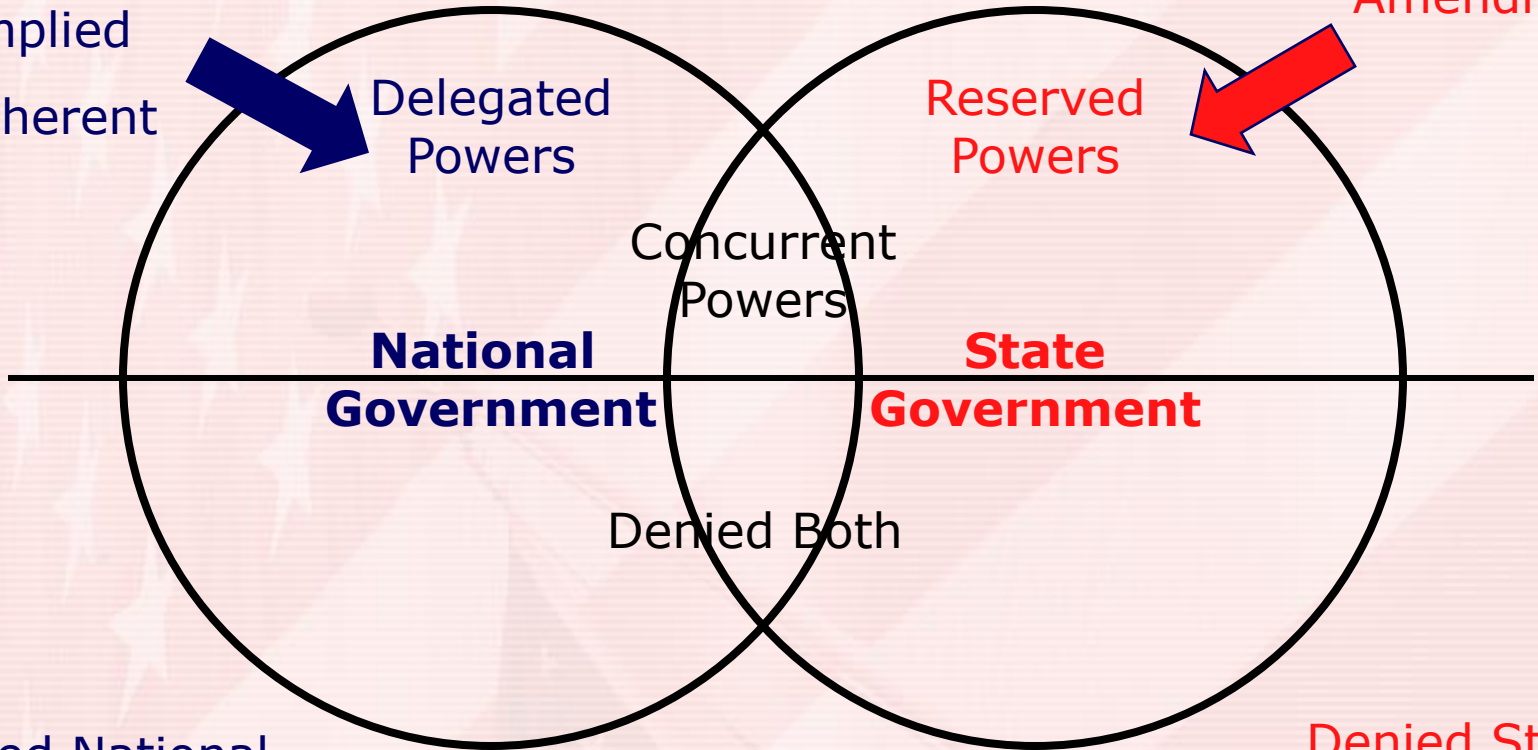
State Government

Denied Both

Denied National

Denied States

Powers Denied



Government Powers

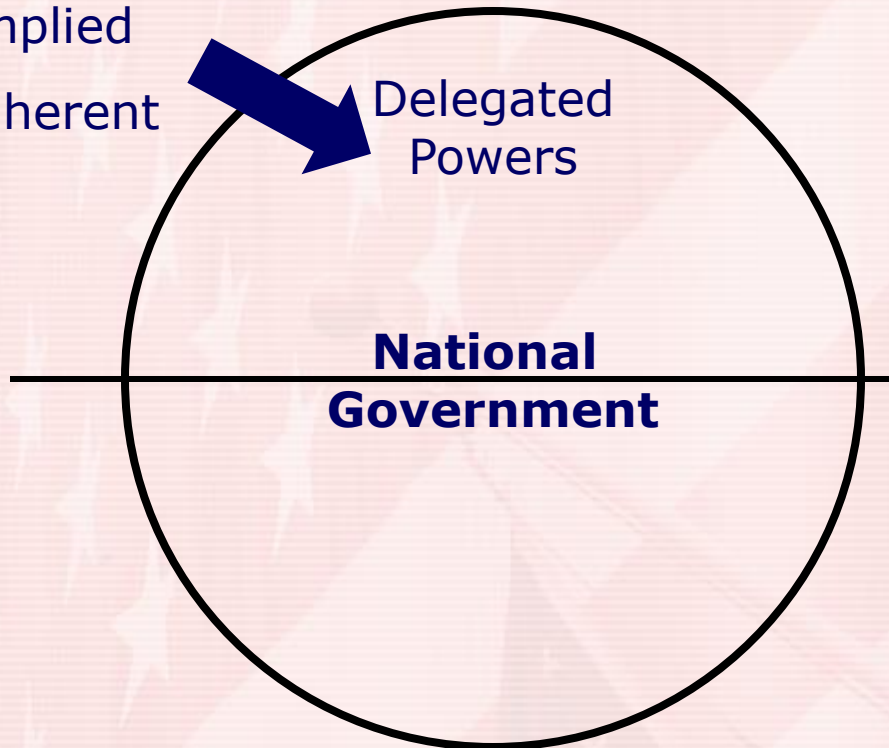
(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

Expressed

Implied

Inherent



Delegated
Powers

**National
Government**

Expressed:

Spelled out in the
Constitution

- Article I, Section 18
- 18 clauses giving 27 powers
 - Tax
 - Coin money
 - Regulate trade
 - Declare war
 - Grant patents

Government Powers

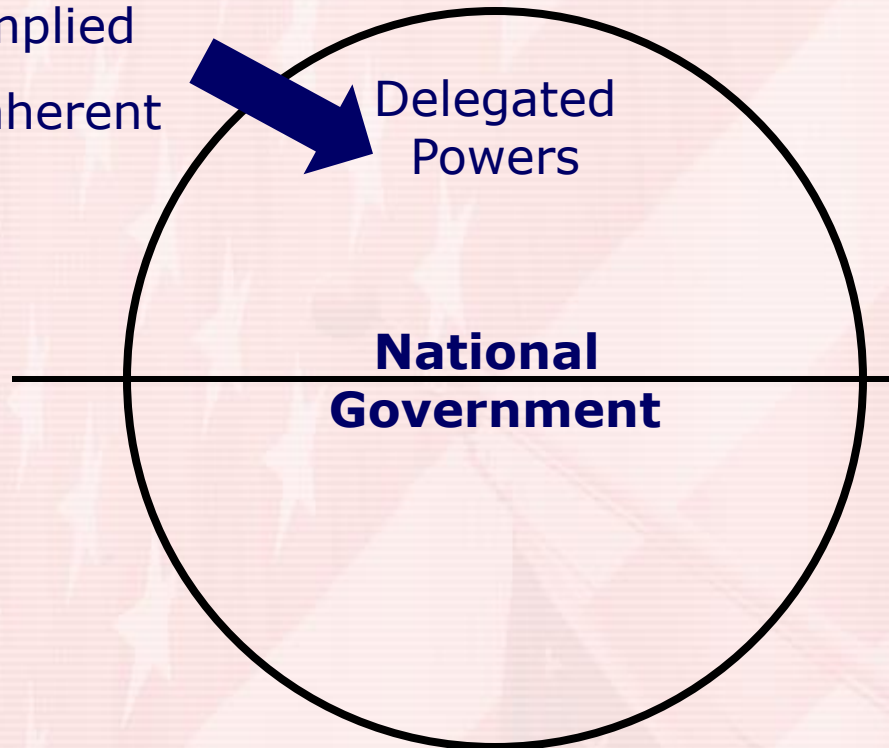
(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

Expressed

Implied

Inherent



Delegated
Powers

**National
Government**

Implied:

Not written in
Constitution, but
reasonably suggested

- Article I, Section 18, Clause 18
- "necessary and proper"
- The Elastic Clause
 - Build dams
 - Highways & roads
 - Determine crimes

Government Powers

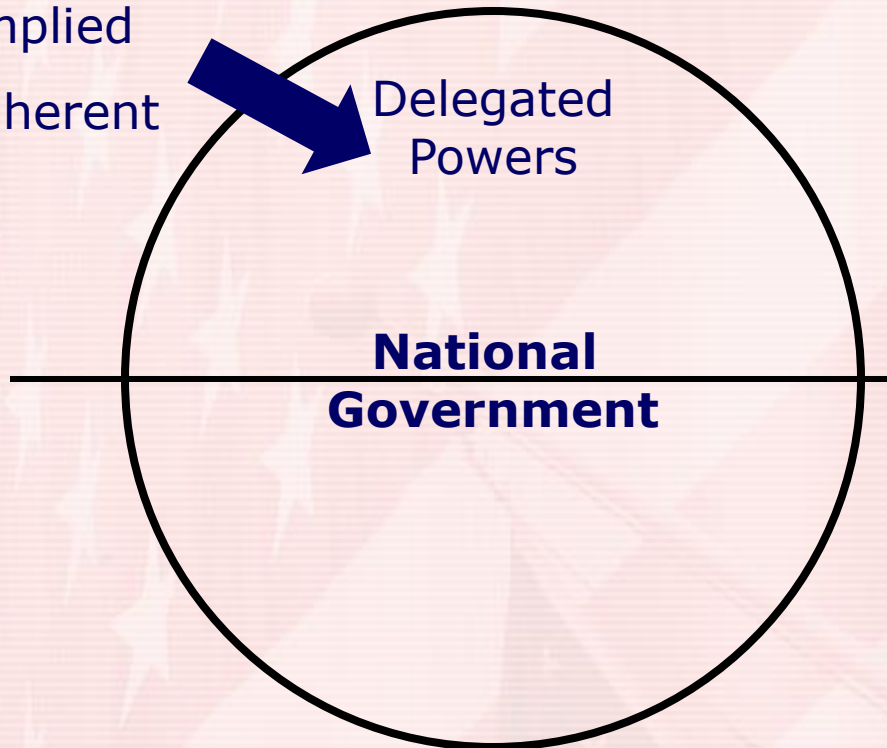
(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

Expressed

Implied

Inherent



Delegated
Powers

**National
Government**

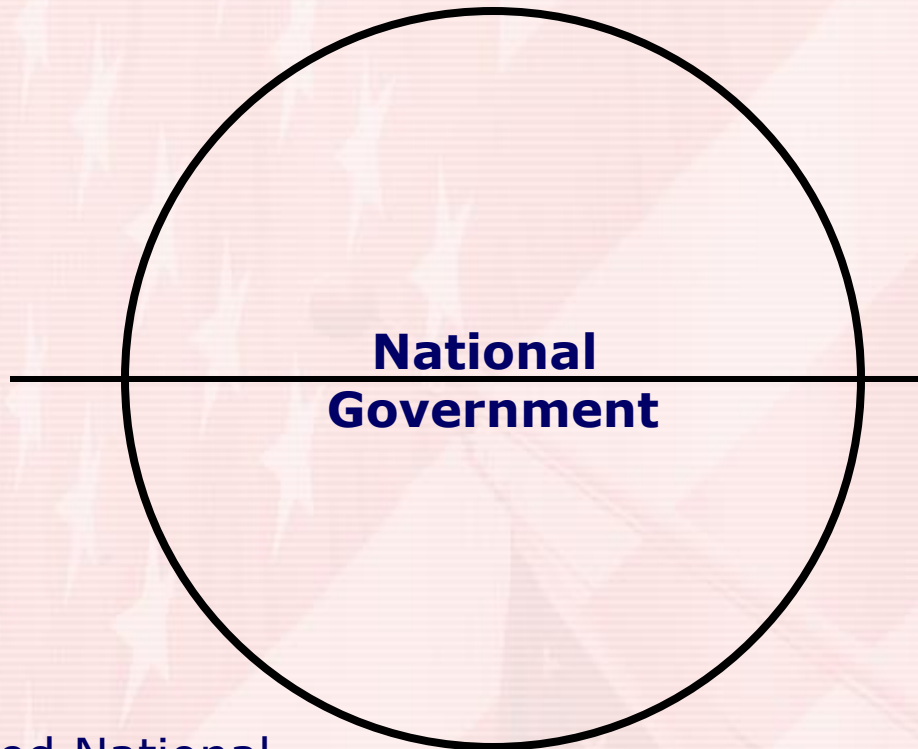
Inherent:

Not written in
Constitution, but belong
to national governments

- Regulate immigration
- Grant diplomatic recognition to nations
- Protect the nation

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)



Denied National

Powers Denied

Denied:

Expressly denied:

- Infringe on rights (speech, press, etc.)

Silence in Constitution:

- Only has delegated powers

Denied in Federal System:

- Can't tax states

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

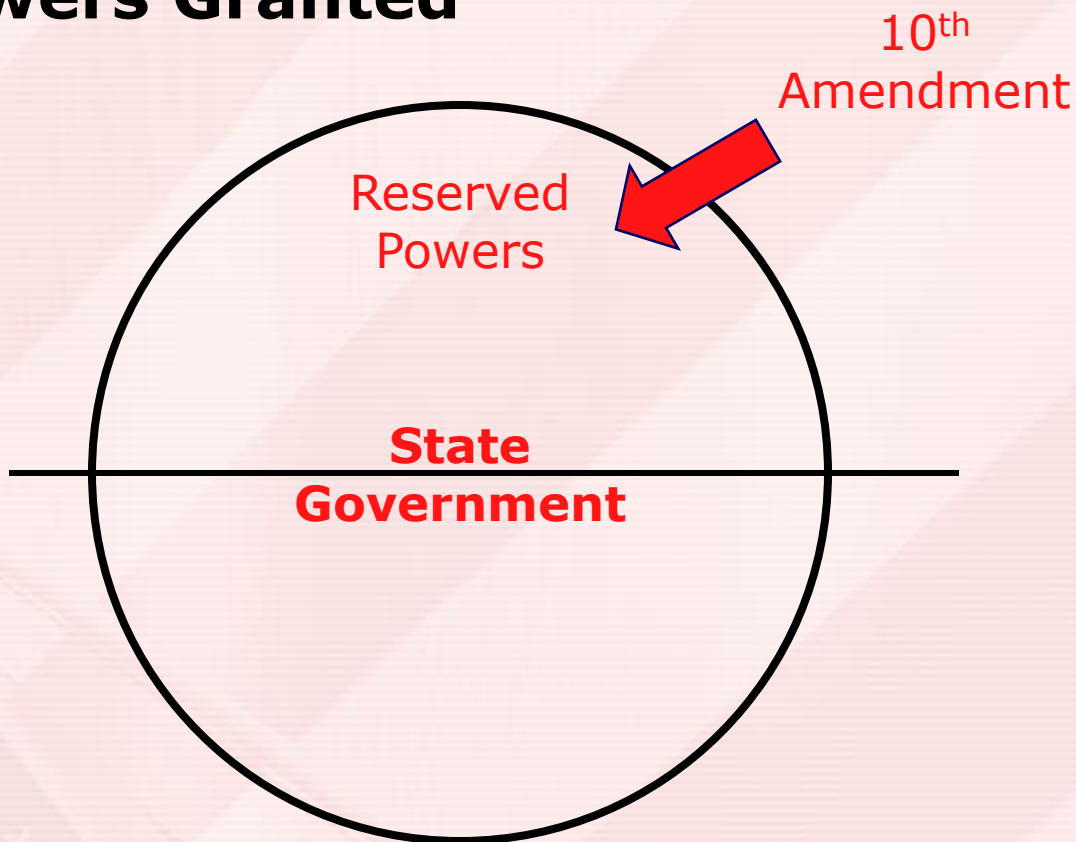
Reserved Powers:

10th Amendment

• Not granted to Federal, but not denied to states.

- Legal marriage age
- Drinking age
- Professional license
- Confiscate property

The power of the state to protect and promote public health, the public morals, the public safety, and the general welfare.



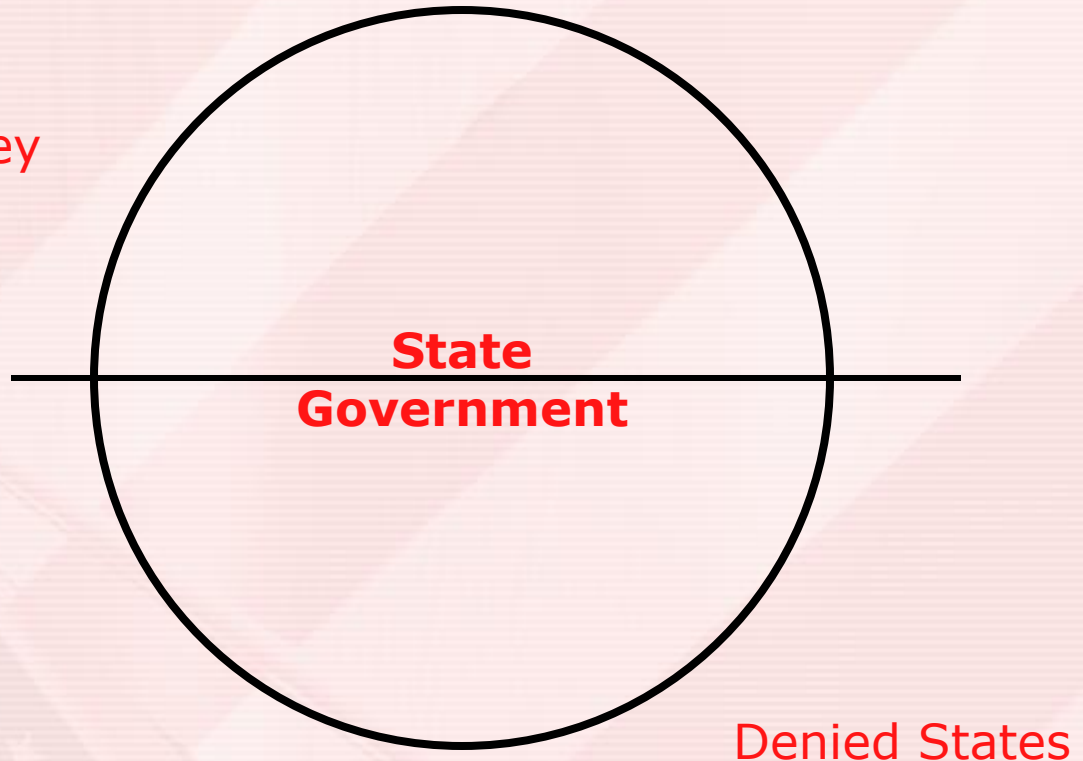
Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Denied States:

Constitution denies certain powers to state, because they are NOT a federal government.

- Make treaties
- Print money
- Deny rights to citizens

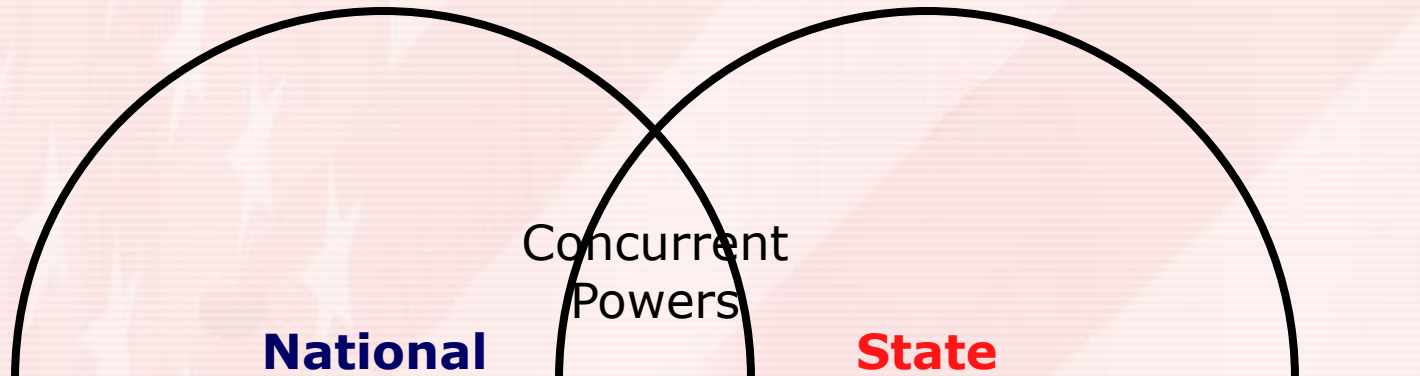


Powers Denied

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted



Concurrent:

Both States and National have these powers

May be exercised separately and simultaneously

- Collect taxes
- Define crimes
- Condemn or take private property for public use

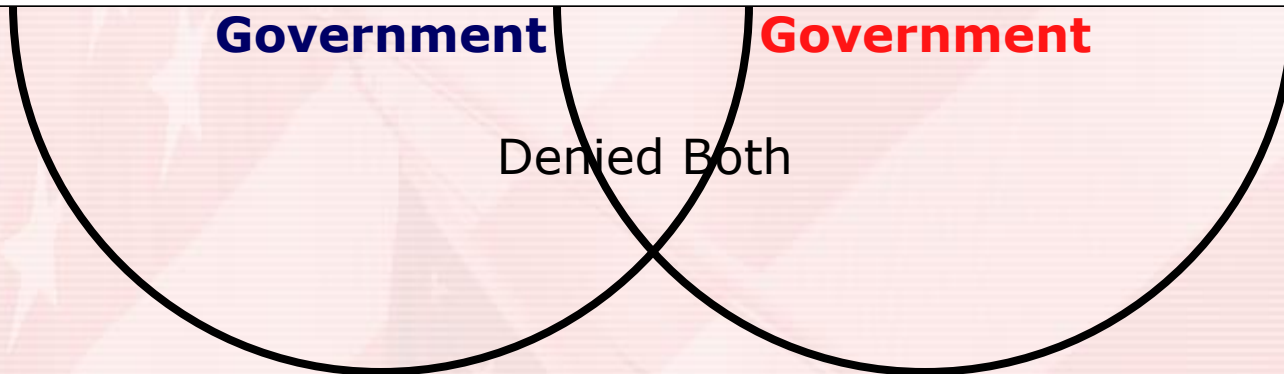
Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Denied Both:

Both States and National have been denied these powers

- Violate rights of citizens



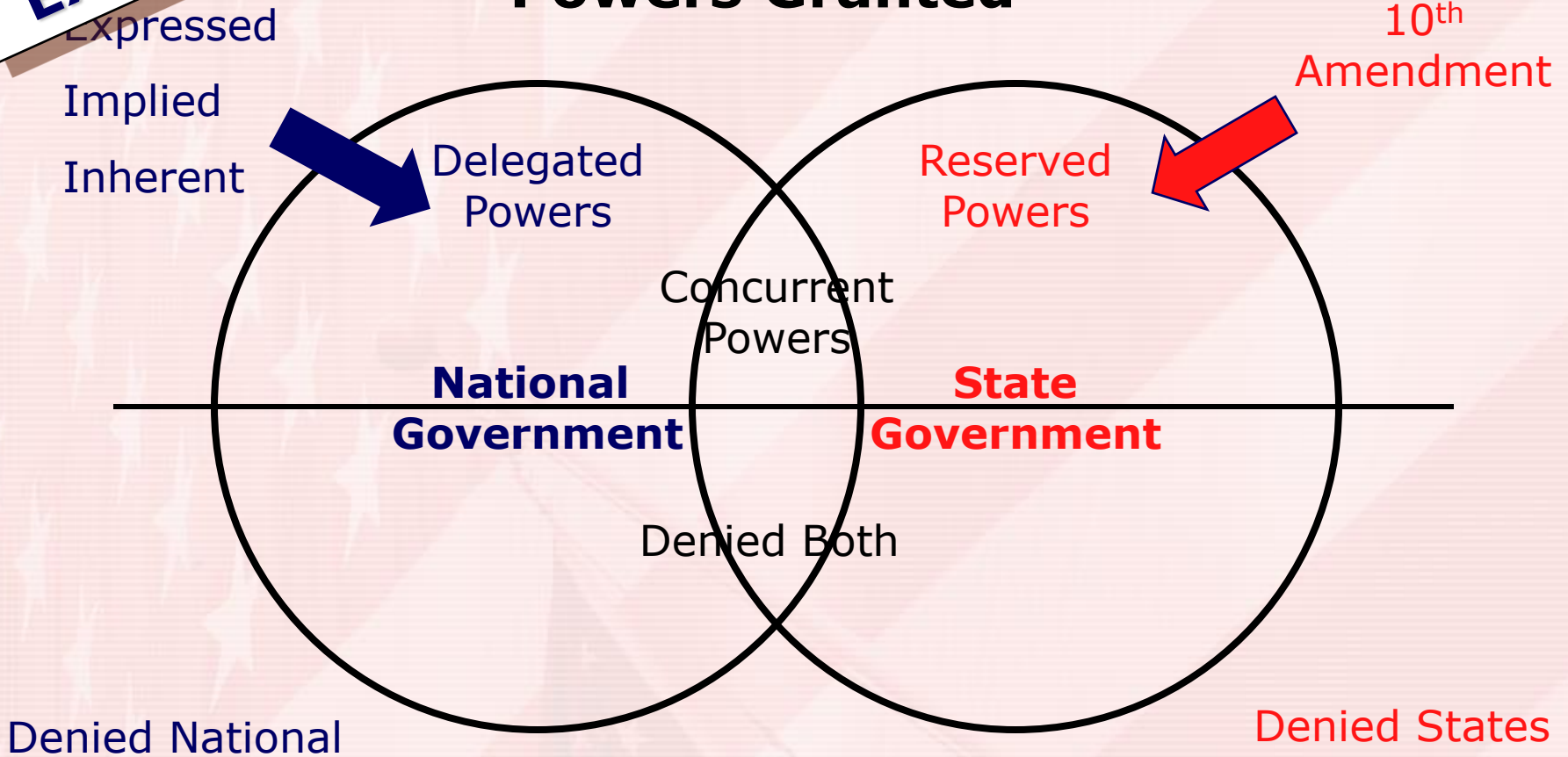
Powers Denied

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

EXCLUSIVE

Powers Granted



Powers Denied

The Supremacy Clause

(Article VI, Section 2)

