

Divided Up

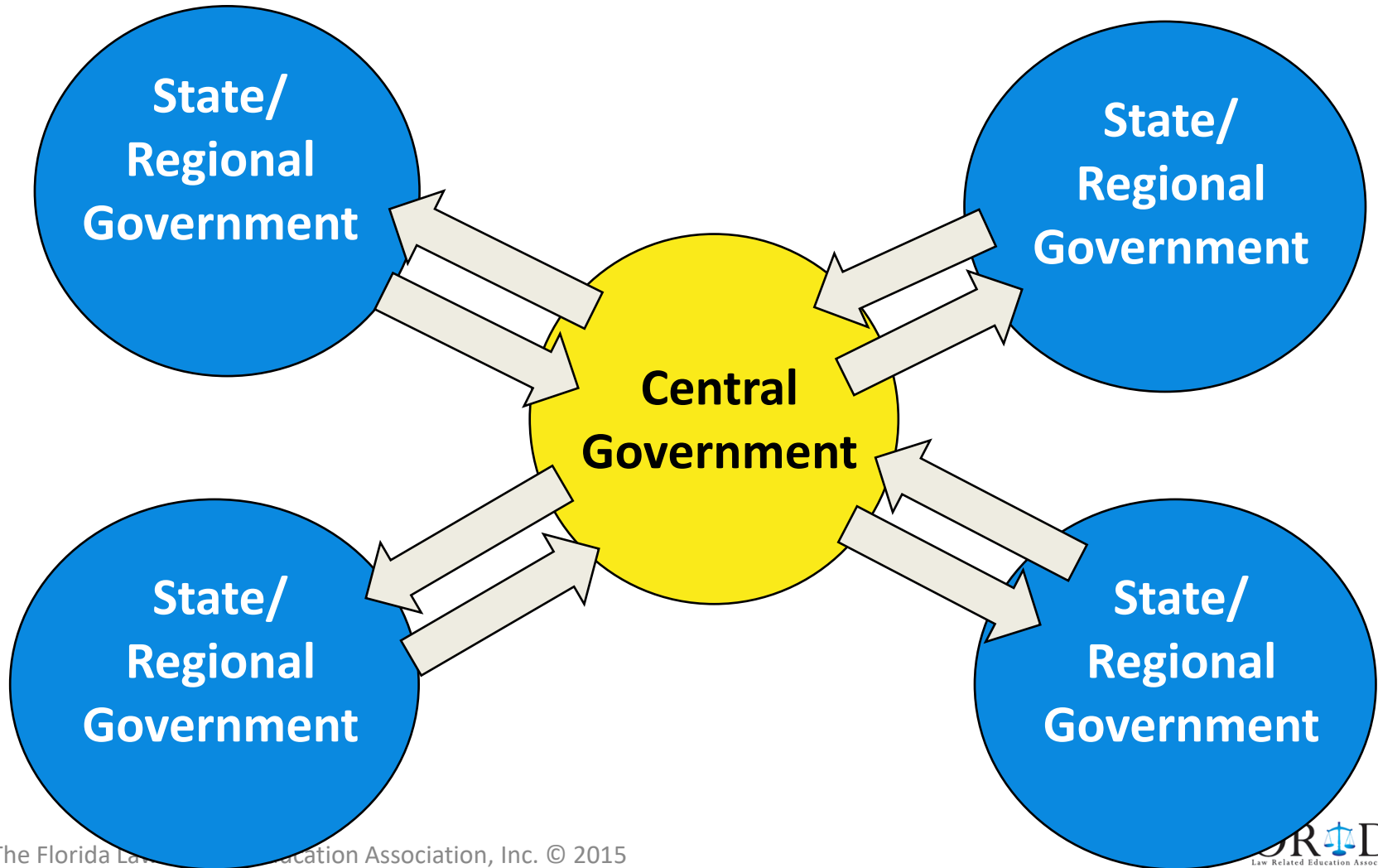
The relationship between
federal and state
governments

Benchmarks

SS.7.C.3.4 Identify the relationship and division of power between the federal government and state government.



How would you describe the picture below?



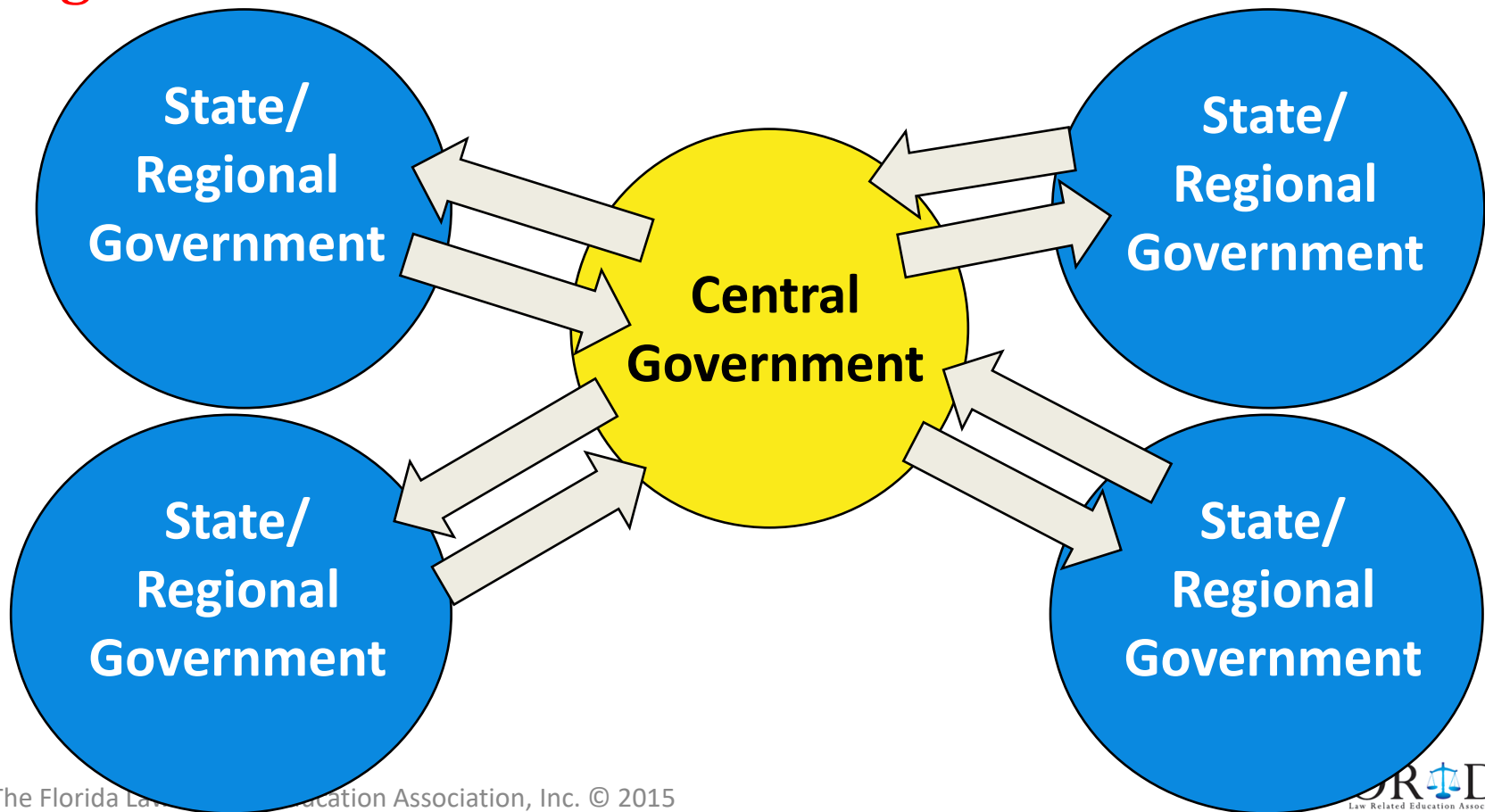
Click the pic for the Federalism Facts of Congress!



(Provided by the Center on Congress)

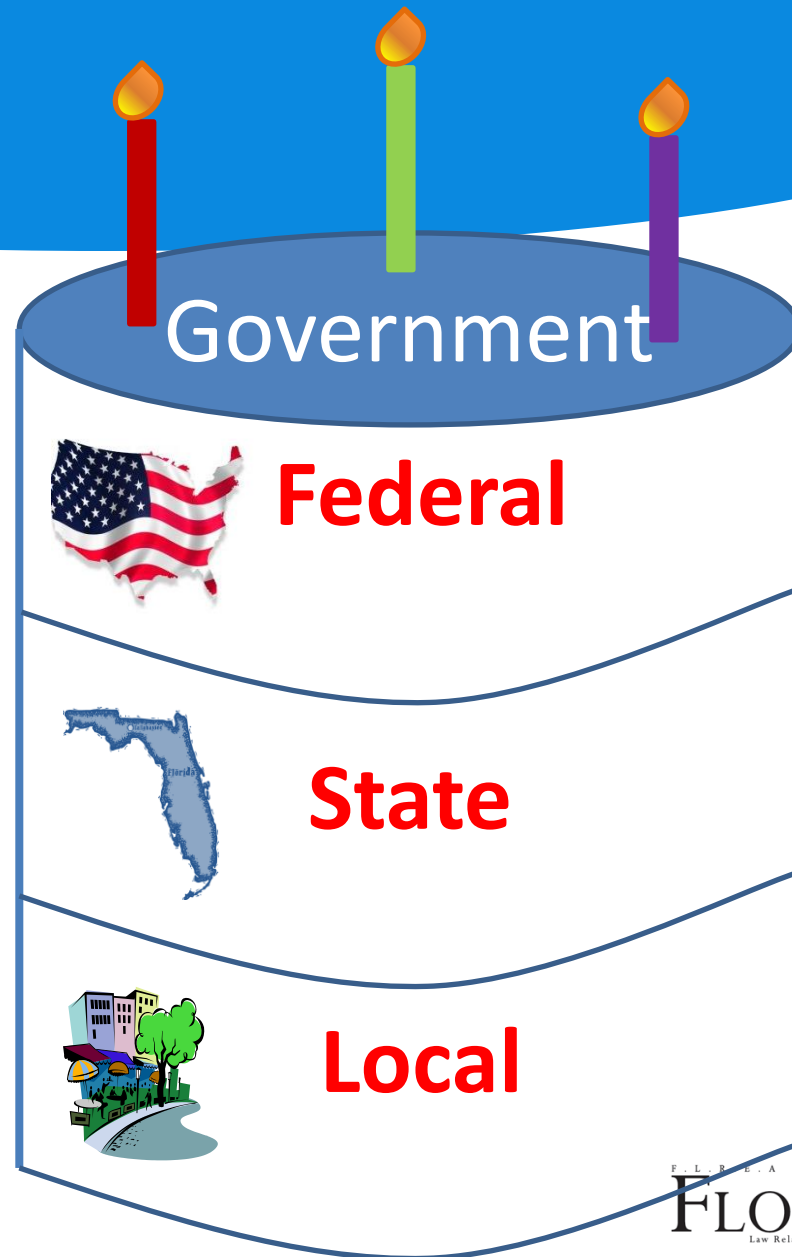
What is a federal system of government?

- **Power shared** between central and state and local governments



Levels of Government

In our federal system of government, powers, obligations, and services are shared between three levels:



How does a federal system limit government power?

- By sharing power, neither the central government or the state/local governments can become too powerful.
- Each level of government is given certain powers



How is power distributed in the federal government?

Delegated/ Expressed/ Enumerated Powers

Powers expressly listed/outlined in the U.S. Constitution (example: Powers of Congress in Article I, Section 8)

Reserved Powers

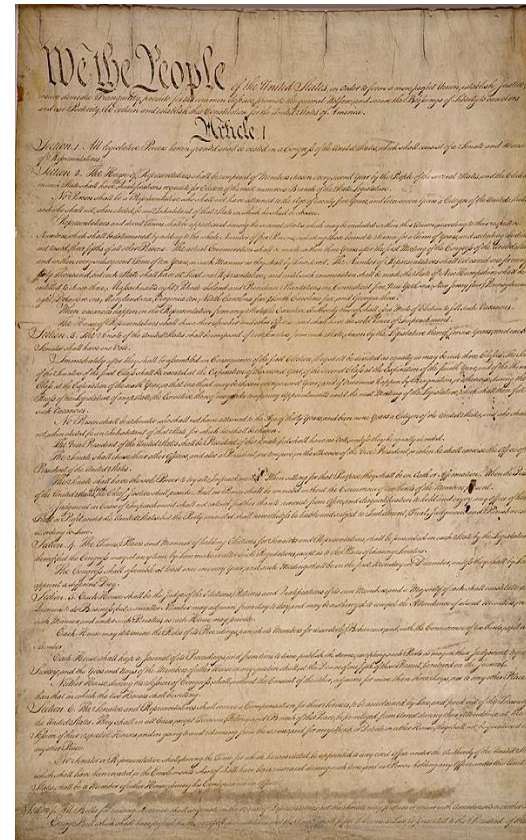
*(Amendment 10)
Powers reserved to the States and the People*

Concurrent Powers

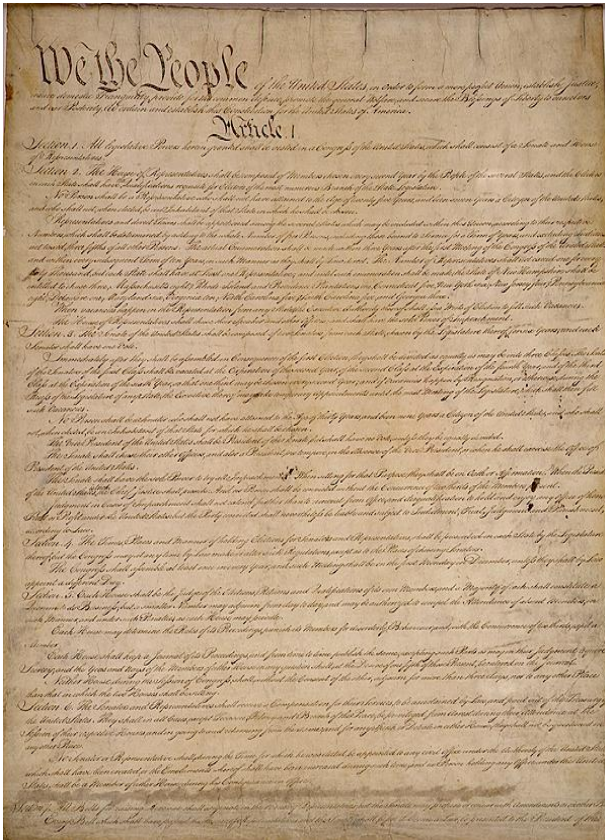
Powers shared by the State and Federal government

Delegated/Expressed/Enumerated Powers

Powers that are
expressly
listed/outlined
in the United
States
Constitution



Express Yourself!



Using a copy of the U.S. Constitution, find 3 examples of delegated/expressed/enumerated powers!

Hint: Article I is a good place to start!

Examples of Delegated/Expressed/Enumerated Powers

Powers expressly listed/outlined in the U.S. Constitution (example: Powers of Congress in Article I, Section 8)

- **Approval of presidential appointments**
- **Sole power to try all impeachments**
- **Coin and print money**
- **Foreign relations**
- **Naturalization and immigration laws**
- **Armed forces (Army and Navy)**
- **Declare war**
- **Regulation of trade**

Reserved Powers

So if the power is not given to the Federal government, nor denied to the states, **the power belongs to the State or people.**

Amendment X (10)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are **reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.**



States

*The
People*

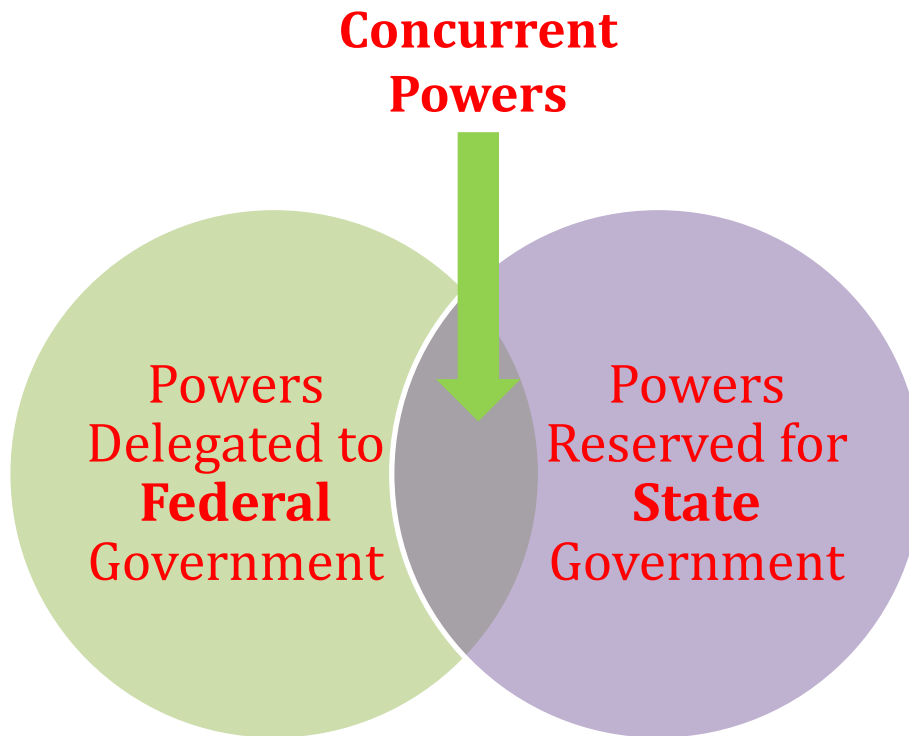
Some Powers and Responsibilities of State Government **(Reserved Powers Examples)**

- Education
- Establishing state courts
- Implementing welfare
- Setting up local governments
- Conducting elections
- Maintaining state highways
- Issuing marriage licenses
- Issuing drivers licenses



Concurrent Powers

- Powers that are shared by the Federal and State governments



Can you think of something that would go in the middle?

Taxes

Making laws

The Hierarchy of Law

The U.S. Constitution
is the “Supreme Law
of the Land.”

United States
Constitution

Acts of
Congress

Florida
Constitution

State Statutes
(laws)

City and County
Ordinances

Even though local, state, and federal government share the power to make laws, it is important to remember that the Constitution, based on Article VI (the “Supremacy Clause”), is the “Supreme Law of the Land”.

Checking for Understanding

Which statement describes a similarity between the state and the federal governments under the U.S. Constitution?

- A. Both levels of government allow for the election of judges.
- B. Both levels of government have the power to ratify treaties.
- C. Both levels of government allow for the collection of taxes.
- D. Both levels of government have the power to appoint ambassadors.