Federalism Chapter 4

<u>Federalism</u>		
1. system of		in which a writt
	divides th	ne power of the government on a
		basis - a
	system with e	each level having its own authorit
		al
and action in matters of wider concer		in matters of wider concern
Types of Powers		
Types of Powers		
nowers		 in the Constitution
<u> </u>		
2		powers
	in,	
3	powe	ers
not expressly s	tated but reasonable	
based on		
aka		
found in Article	2, section	, clause
includes things	like regulating	
•		
	pow	
		simply
		state in the
		•
includes power	to regulate	

5.	powers	to the nat	tional government		
	some powers are expressl	ly denied to the			
	government				
	ie can't tax exports, deny free speech				
	some powers are denied b		n't		
	ie	•			
	,				
6.	- 	powers			
	powers held by		the because they	are not granted	
	to the			3	
			ie set	ting the	
			age	5	
	found in the				
7.	powers	to the			
	powers expressly				
	in the Constitution				
	each			at mav	
			governments certain	•	
			3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	F	
8.		powers			
٠.	powers exercised		by the		
	government ie coin				
	government to com				
9.		nowers			
	powers	•	by both national and	d state	
	•				
	enforce laws	voi 10 10 1,		/	
	city of ce laws				
Sı	upremacy Clause				
	Article, section	nn			
1.	Constitution above				
	acts of			next	
	then state			_ 110/11	
	then state				
	then	 	iuws		

z. Supreme		
	as in clashes between st	
supre	emacy of federal law established in	
	chartered by	
	Maryland tried to	
	, branch cashier, ref	• •
	in stat	
	set supremacy of	
	and upheld the idea of	powers
National Go	vernment's Obligation to States	
	form of governme	nt
Artic	cle, section	
feder	ral government must insure each	has a
	republican form of	
2. protection	on against	violence
-	ral government must provide protection (
	to repel or resto	
also A	Article, section	
	es can request	assistance to
	restore order	
3. respect	for territorial	
•	recognize the	
	state	
each	state must be represented in	
	cle says no state can be deprived of _	
	without its consent	
Admitting N	New States	
	es cannot be	by
	away an existing state	
	this was th	

2. a	rea must	_ Congress for stateho	od
3. <i>C</i>	ongress drafts an		
	this directs the framing of a		ite
	onstitution is prepared by		oved by
	f approved by voters, constitution is gress		_ to
6. if	Congress agrees with the new constitution it	passes an	
	conditions can be attached to admission ie _		
7. e	ach state is	to all other states -	-there is no
-	perative Federalism		
	giv		ies
	by the		t:an
	more than 500 mass transit, road construction, etc.	_	i iori,
	based on the government's		
	allows federal government to operate in		it
	normally has no say		
	strings attached to money		
2			
	can only be used for a	purpose	
	conditions attached to money		
	states make contribution too - usually		
	set up a suitable		
	obey federal		

4		
	for a	purpose ie healthcare, social services
	fewer strings	
5		
		for them - medical research grant
	from Dept. of Health and Hu	uman Services
Inte	erstate Relations	
1		
	agreements among	
		states with the consent of
	Congress	
	most are	to Congress but they do
	not legally have to be	
2		
	Article, section	
	each state must honor the	
	state's	······································
		and
	applies to	matters - can't enforce another
	state's laws	
3.		
· _	Article, section	
		from justice
	in one state is	to it from another
	state	
4		
	Article, section	, clause
	resident of one state cannot be un	•
		against by
	another state	