

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Use this reading for the next page.

Delegated, Concurrent and Reserved Powers

Delegated Powers: Powers given to the central government -

1. To regulate foreign trade and commerce between states.
2. To borrow and coin money.
3. To conduct foreign relations with other countries.
4. To establish post offices and roads.
5. To raise and support armed forces.
6. To declare war and make peace.
7. To govern territories and admit new states.
8. To pass naturalization laws and regulate immigration.

Concurrent Powers: Powers shared by both central and state government -

1. To collect taxes.
2. To borrow money.
3. To establish and maintain courts.
4. To make and enforce laws.
5. To provide for the health and welfare of the people.

Reserved Powers: Powers given to the state governments -

1. To regulate trade within the state.
2. To establish local governments.
3. To conduct elections.
4. To determine voter qualifications.
5. To establish and support public schools.
6. To incorporate business firms.
7. To license professional workers.
8. To ratify amendments.
9. To keep all the reserved powers not granted to the national government.

Federalism: The Division of Power

Directions: Write a **D** {Delegated} if the power given belongs only to the National Government. Write an **R** {Reserved} if the power belongs only to the State. Write **C** {Concurrent} if the power given is shared by both National and State Government.

<u>The Powers</u>	<u>The Type</u>
1. collect taxes	
2. build an interstate highway system	
3. regulate immigration	
4. license doctors	
5. make treaties	
6. maintain armed forces	
7. declare war	
8. deport alien	
9. prohibit racial discrimination in access to restaurants	
10. set up public school systems	
11. punish crimes	
12. coin money	
13. regulate the sale of liquor	
14. regulate interstate commerce	

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

- A system of government in which powers are divided between a central government and several regional governments is called _____.
- The _____ powers are those set aside for the States.
- The _____ between the National Government and the States

The Constitution

A. KEY TERMS

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. An ___ to the Constitution, both written and unwritten, can be made in one of two basic ways.
- _____ 2. A pact made by the President, using the process of ____, carries the same force of law as a treaty.
- _____ 3. Dictators may operate outside the ____, but under the Constitution the government and its officers must obey it.
- _____ 4. It is the people who are the only source of governmental power in a system of ____.
- _____ 5. Governments that obey the fundamental law of the land are abiding by the principle of ____.
- _____ 6. In the United States, any governmental action that denies someone fair and equal treatment under the law may be declared ____.
- _____ 7. The system of ____ helps keep one branch of government from dominating the actions of the others.
- _____ 8. The Constitution provides for the ____ by creating three distinct branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.
- _____ 9. The first ten amendments, which provide the protection of basic individual rights and liberties, are called the ____.
- _____ 10. Changes to the written provisions of the Constitution may be made only through the process of ____.

Column II

- a. amendment
- b. Bill of Rights
- c. checks and balances
- d. constitutionalism
- e. executive agreement
- f. federalism
- g. formal amendment
- h. informal amendment
- i. judicial review
- j. limited government
- k. popular sovereignty
- l. rule of law
- m. separation of powers
- n. unconstitutional

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 11. With the words, "We the People," the Constitution establishes its authority on the basis of
 - a. popular sovereignty.
 - b. the rule of law.
 - c. the separation of powers.
 - d. limited government.
- _____ 12. The President's power to veto an act of Congress is an example of
 - a. executive agreement.
 - b. judicial review.
 - c. checks and balances.
 - d. limited government.
- _____ 13. The Framers reconciled the need for an effective central government with a respect for State governments by creating a system of
 - a. constitutionalism.
 - b. confederate government.
 - c. separation of powers.
 - d. federalism.