Basic or essential qualities the government should have.
Federalism

Division of power between the national government and the states.
Enumerated Powers

- **Enumerated** powers - powers that belong to the national government only.

- Article 1, section 8 of the Constitution lists powers given to the federal government (national government).
Enumerated Powers

These powers include:

- controlling **immigration**
- maintaining an **army**
- coining **money**
- establishing a **postal** system
Reserved Powers

Reserved powers are those that the Constitution saves for the states.

- Amendment 10 talks about reserved powers.
Reserved Powers
State governments are responsible for writing laws that deal with:

- setting up *schools*
- maintaining *highways*
- making rules for *marriage* and divorce
Concurrent Powers

Concurrent powers are those that the national and state governments share.
Concurrent Powers

For example, both levels of government:

- collect **taxes**
- **borrow** money
- set up **courts** and prisons
Review

**FEDERALISM: THE DIVISION OF POWERS**

**DELEGATED POWERS (NATIONAL)**
- declare war
- negotiate treaties
- issue money
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
- maintain military forces

**CONCURRENT POWERS (BOTH)**
- levy taxes
- define crimes and their punishment
- determine voting qualifications
- borrow money

**RESERVED POWERS (STATES)**
- regulate education
- grant licenses
- provide police and fire protection
- regulate the sale of property within the state
Pair Share

- Explain federalism and give an example.
- Explain enumerated powers and give an example.
- Explain reserved powers and give an example.
- Explain concurrent powers and give an example.
Who has the power to maintain an army and navy?
Who has the power to regulate marriage and family law?
Who has the power to pass a curfew law?
Popular Sovereignty

- The framers identified the **people** as the **source** of the government’s **power**
- People are source of government’s power
  1. *Popular* = “People”
  2. *Sovereignty* = “Power” or “Controller”
Popular Sovereignty

- The **Preamble** of the Constitution says “We the people...” are the ones to **establish** the Constitution for the United States.
Popular Sovereignty
Peaceful Demonstrations

- A **demonstration** is a form of **nonviolent** action by groups of people in favor of a political or other cause, normally consisting of walking in a march and a meeting to hear speakers.

- Actions such as blockades and sit-ins may also be referred to as demonstrations.
Popular Sovereignty

- People **vote** for representatives to make **laws** for them
Popular Sovereignty

In order to vote a person must be:

- At least 18 years old
- A U.S. citizen
- A registered voter
Pair Share

- What is an example of popular sovereignty?
- Who can vote in the United States?
Separation of Powers

To protect against the abuse of power, they divided the government into three separate branches.
Three Branches

CONSTITUTION

LEGISLATIVE
- The U.S. Capitol
  - House of Representatives
  - Senate

EXECUTIVE
- The White House
  - President
  - Vice President

JUDICIAL
- The Supreme Court
  - Supreme Court
Legislative branch

- Congress
- **Makes** the laws.
- Has the power to declare **war**, **impeach** elected officials, approve **treaties**, and approve Supreme Court **appointments**.