

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 4 Sec 1: Federalism: The Division of Powers

Directions: Read pages 88-96, including the pictures, articles, and tables. Answer the questions, complete the graphic organizers, and identify the key terms presented.

In the table below, write N in the first box provided if the power belongs ONLY to the National Government, S if it belongs ONLY to the States, or B if it belongs to both. In the second box, write whether any power belonging to the National Government is an example of an expressed, implied, or inherent power.

Power	National (N), State (S), or Both (B)	Expressed, Implied, or Inherent
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		

15. Describe the concept of federalism.

16. How is federalism achieved in the United States?

17. Define the following terms:

delegated powers –

expressed powers –

implied powers –

inherent powers –

18. How are powers denied to the National Government?

19. What are “reserved powers”? Provide at least 4 examples of “reserved powers”.

20. How do exclusive powers and concurrent power differ? Provide examples of each.

21. What is the Supremacy Clause and where is it found in the Constitution?

22. Who is responsible for applying the Supremacy Clause? Briefly describe the first time the Supremacy Clause was applied.

23. According to Linda Chavez, how as the Federal Government extended its power over the states and why does she believe States are better able to handle local problems?