

<p>Delegated Powers: (also called Enumerated Powers) Those powers specifically granted the Federal Government by the Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulate interstate and international trade ○ Coin money ○ Declare war ○ Maintain an armed forces ○ Establish a postal system ○ Enforce copyrights ○ Sign treaties 	<p>Reserved Powers: Those powers not delegated to the Federal Government or denied the states are reserved for the states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulate intrastate trade ○ Establish schools ○ Establish local governments ○ Pass statewide laws (ex. safety belt laws) ○ Run elections
<p>Concurrent Powers: Powers that are shared by both the Federal and State Governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Power to tax ● Maintain courts ● Borrow money 	

DEF – Delegated or Enumerated powers are Federal

RS – Reserved to the States

Federalism

The concept of Federalism is one that underlies all concepts about the power of government in the US system. Federalism within the United States system is the balancing of power between a Federal Government and State Governments. Within this system the Federal Government is superior to the State Governments. For example, a state could not pass a law that directly contradicted a law passed on the federal level. Within these principles, power is divided among the federal and state governments.

Divided Powers in US Government

The US Constitution specifically states what types of powers are to be granted to what governments.

- **Delegated Powers** - To delegate means to specifically assign, in this case delegated powers are those powers specifically assigned to the Federal Government. The founding fathers feared a national government that would overstep its bounds, so they took care to only allow the national government very specific powers. These are also referred to as **enumerated powers**.
- **Reserved Powers** - To reserve is to save, in this case all powers not specifically delegated the Federal Government are to be reserved or saved for the State Governments.

Concurrent Powers - Concurrent means "at the same time", in this case concurrent powers are those that both the federal and state governments have simultaneously.