

Federalism

Directions: Your Guided Notes are a tool to use as you read your lesson pages in the course. These important notes will help guide your note-taking throughout the course. You do not need to submit your Guided Notes for grading.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning (use context clues)
Federalism	
Unitary government	
Community	
Infrastructure	
Municipality	
Special purpose districts	
Treaties	

Federalism

What does the supremacy clause say? What does this mean?

Why do we have a system of federalism?

The U.S. Constitution outlines the structure and organization of the central, or national, government. It includes three types of powers. Describe them in the chart below. Some examples are completed for you.

Powers	Who has these powers?	Notes
Delegated		<i>Clearly enumerated in the Constitution</i>
Reserved		
Concurrent	<i>Shared between state and national governments.</i>	

The 10th Amendment

What is the 10th Amendment?

Fill in the chart with information from the lesson about the U.S. Constitution. A few examples are provided.

Delegated Powers (National)	Concurrent Powers (National and State)	Reserved Powers (State)
<i>Organize and control trade between states and with other nations</i>	<i>Raise and collect taxes</i>	<i>Create local government</i>
<i>Create rules and laws about citizenship</i>		<i>Determine the requirements for professional workers</i>

Why is the 10th Amendment important?

Why does each state have a constitution?

Concurrent Powers

The United States has different levels of government to divide power and better serve citizen needs. Complete the chart below to show examples of how the levels of government share responsibilities.

National	State	Local