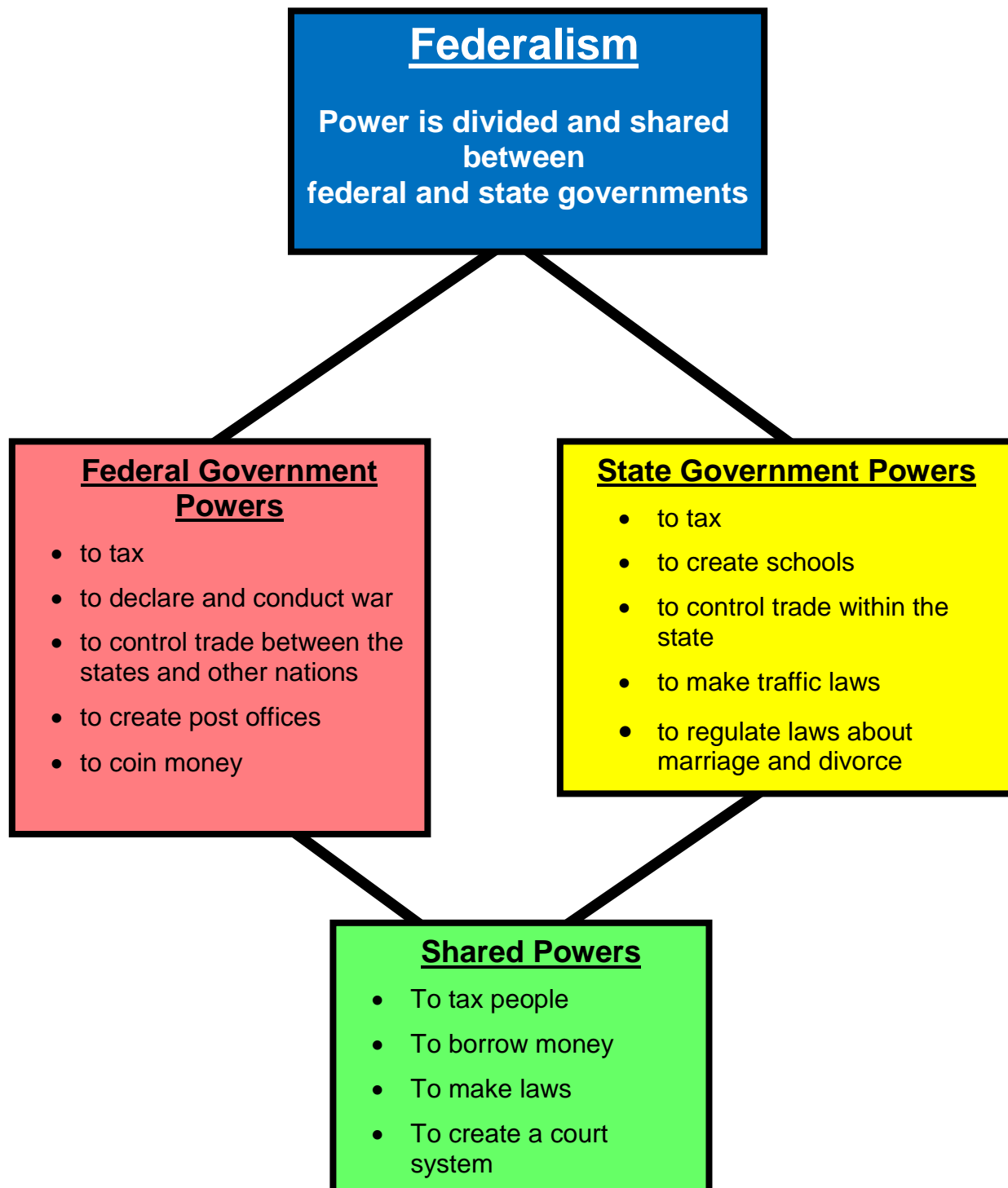


Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 3, Unit 1

1. Federalism is a constitutional principle in which power is divided between the federal government and state and local governments.
2. The federal government holds certain powers described in the Constitution. For example the federal government has the power to declare and conduct war, control trade between the states and other nations, create post offices, and coin money.
3. Powers not given to the federal government are reserved for state governments or the people. For example the state governments have the power to create schools, control trade within the state, make traffic laws, and regulate laws about marriage and divorce.
4. Some powers like taxing and spending are shared by both state and federal governments.
5. Federalism serves to limit the power of government.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Constitution – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Popular Sovereignty – Word Card #2 from Lesson 1
- Separation of Powers – Word Card #7 from Lesson 2
- Branches of Government – Word Card #8 from Lesson 2
- Checks and Balances – Word Card #13 from Lesson 2

<p>17 federalism</p>   <p>a system of government in which power is divided and shared between a central authority and regional and/or local authorities</p> <p>Example: Federalism can be seen in the 10th Amendment, which states that powers not given to the federal government are reserved for the states and the people.</p> <p>(SS050103)</p>	<p>18 federal government</p>  <p>the central authority for our country (the US Government) that has its own defined powers and shares some other powers with state and local governments.</p> <p>Example: Our federal government regulates trade with other nations.</p> <p>(SS050103)</p>
<p>19 state government</p>  <p>the government of our state</p> <p>Example: Our state government is centered in Lansing, MI.</p> <p>(SS050103)</p>	

Article I - Section 10

Section 10.

No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

Federalism Information Sheet

Federal versus State Government

Since the signing of the Constitution, the division of power in the United States has been based on sharing power between the federal government and individual state governments. This is known as **federalism**.

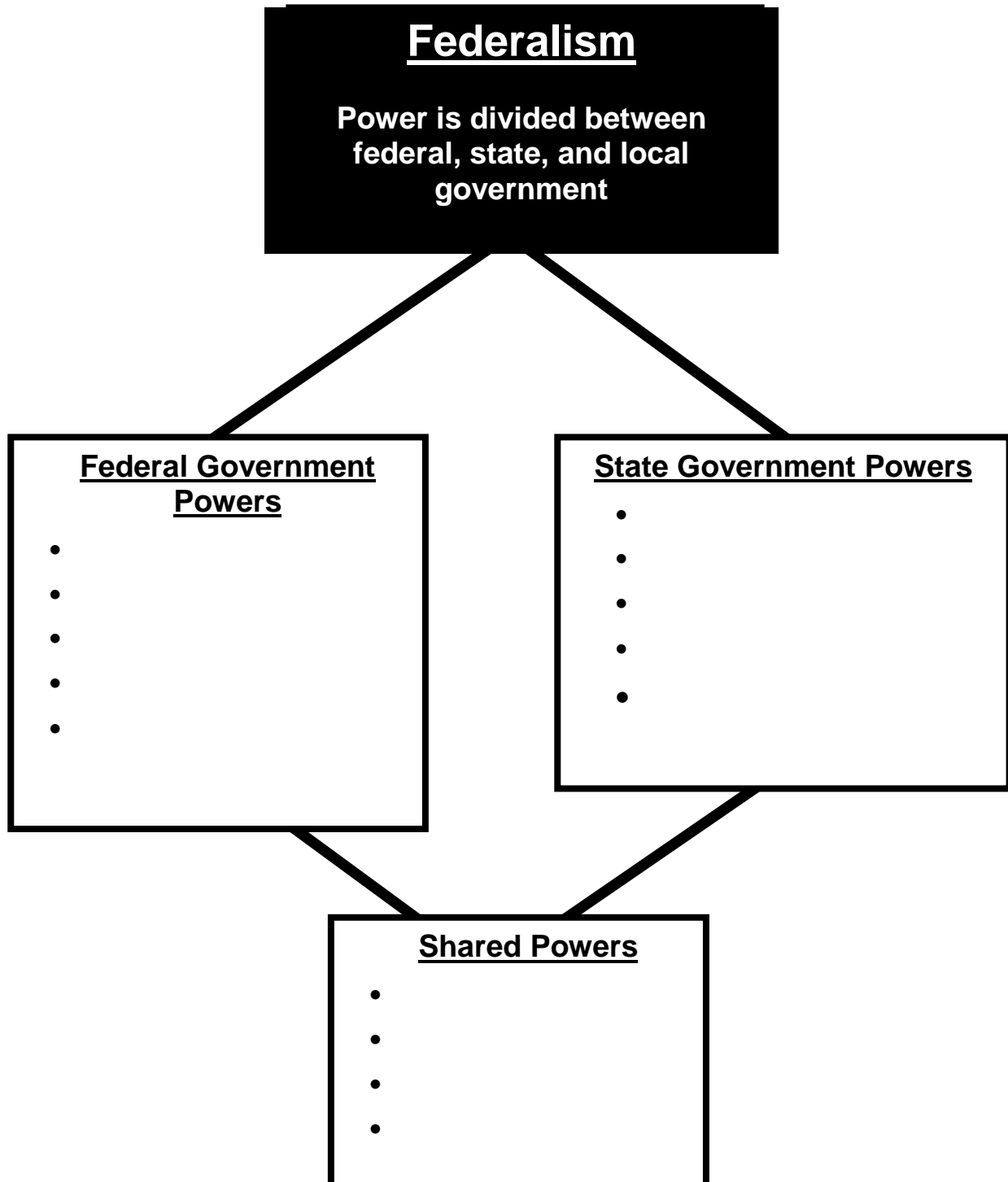
The federal government of the U.S. is sometimes called the national government. This is because the federal government has certain powers that are for the entire nation. Some of the federal government powers include the power to tax people and businesses, to coin money, to declare and conduct war, to conduct foreign relations, to control trade between states and other nations, and to create post offices. Our federal government is centered in our nation's capital, Washington D.C.

State governments have certain powers, too. For example each state has the power to tax people, to create schools, to control trade in their own state, to make traffic laws, to regulate laws about marriage and divorce and to manage public health and safety. Our state government is centered in our state capital, Lansing.

There are also some powers given to both the federal and the state governments. Both have the power to make and enforce laws. Also, both federal and state governments can tax people, borrow money, and create a court system.

Adapted from: *Ben's Guide to U.S. Government*. 28 Aug. 2012 <http://bensguide.gpo.gov/3-5/index.html>

Federalism: Power Divided Blank Graphic Organizer



“Power Sort” Game

Directions:

1. Cut apart the “Action” and “Power” cards below.
2. Match each “Action” card to a “Power” card. Some “Power” cards will be connected to more than one action.
3. Then, place each “Power” card and its related ‘Action’ cards under the correct heading: Federal Government, State Government, or Shared by both Federal and State Government.
4. When you think you are done raise your hand and someone will check your work.

Federal Government Only	Shared by both Federal and State Government	State Government Only
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Power: Tax the people to support the federal government	Power: Create public schools	Power: Control trade between the states and with other nations	Power: Create post offices
Power: Tax the people to support the state government	Power: Coin money	Power: Make motor vehicle and traffic laws	Power: Make laws regulating marriage and divorce
Power: Make laws	Power: Control trade within the state	Power: To make treaties with other nations	Power: :Declare and conduct war

<p>Action: You need to renew your driver's license every four years.</p>	<p>Action: Children must ride in a booster seat until they are 8 years old or 4 foot 9 inches tall.</p>	<p>Action: The U.S. Senate was considering a bill that would create a new national holiday.</p>	<p>Action: A grocery store in Maine imports oranges from California.</p>
<p>Action: Adults must apply for a marriage license at three days before they get married.</p>	<p>Action: A growing town needs a post office for its new residents.</p>	<p>Action: If you are 16 or 17 years old, you can get married with parental consent.</p>	<p>Action: We have military troops stationed in Afghanistan.</p>
<p>Action: The governor of Michigan earns a salary each year for helping run the state government.</p>	<p>Action: A cereal manufacturer in Battle Creek, MI exports its products in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.</p>	<p>Action: New designs for 20 and 50 dollar bills were created and printed to stop people from making easily counterfeited bills.</p>	<p>Action: The United States signed a new treaty with Canada and Mexico.</p>
<p>Action: Tax money was used to repair the Supreme Court building in Washington D.C.</p>	<p>Action: New schools in the state are needed to support the rising number of students.</p>	<p>Action: A fruit grower in Traverse City, MI transported cherries to Battle Creek, MI for a new cereal they began making.</p>	<p>Action: A new law was passed in Lansing that raised the toll on the Mackinac Bridge.</p>

“Power Sort” Game Answers

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ONLY

Power: Control trade between the states and with other nations.

Action: A grocery store in Maine imports oranges from California.

Action: A cereal manufacturer in Battle Creek, MI exports its products in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Power: Create post offices

Action: A growing town needs a post office for its new residents

Power: Coin money

Action: New designs for 20 and 50 dollar bills were created and printed to stop people from making easily counterfeited bills.

Power: To make treaties with other nations

Action: The United States signed a new treaty with Canada and Mexico.

Power: Declare and conduct war

Action: We have military troops stationed in Afghanistan

STATE GOVERNMENT ONLY

Power: Create public schools

Action: New schools in the state are needed to support the rising number of students.

Power: Control trade within the state

Action: A fruit grower in Traverse City, MI transported cherries to Battle Creek, MI for a new cereal they began making.

Power: Make motor vehicle and traffic laws

Action: You need to renew your driver’s license every four years.

Action: Children must ride in a booster seat until they are 8 years old or 4 foot 9 inches tall.

Power: Make laws regulating marriage and divorce

Action: Adults must apply for a marriage license at three days before they get married.

Action: If you are 16 or 17 years old, you can get married with parental consent

BOTH THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Power: Tax the people to support the federal government

Action: Tax money was used to repair the Supreme Court building in Washington D.C.

Power: Tax the people to support the state government

Action: The governor of Michigan earns a salary each year for helping run the state government

Power: Make laws

Action: A new law was passed in Lansing that raised the toll on the Mackinac Bridge.

Action: The U.S. Senate was considering a bill that would create a new national holiday.

Tenth Amendment

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.