

Teacher Copy- Fundamental Concepts of Power

Concepts of Power	
<p>Division of Powers or Federalism Powers are divided between the national, or federal, government and the state governments.</p> <p><i>In the space provided, write the role of each division of government and its specific powers.</i></p>	<p>NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (delegated powers that are expressed, implied, or inherent in the Constitution)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulate commerce 2. Coin money 3. Declare war 4. Establish federal courts 5. Foreign relations 6. Exercise expressed, implied and inherent power <p>STATE GOVERNMENT (powers are reserved by the Constitution for the states)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulate commerce within the state 2. Borrow money 3. Establish state and local courts 4. Enact and enforce laws <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT (powers are derived from the state government)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide citizens with basic services such as education, fire and police protection, water, sanitation, and zoning. 2. Also provides transportation, social services, recreation and cultural activities. 3. It is the government closest to its citizens.
<p>Separation of Powers Power to govern is divided among three branches.</p> <p><i>Describe what each branch of government is designed to do.</i></p>	<p>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (Congress) makes the laws</p> <p>EXECUTIVE BRANCH (President) enforces the laws, also powers listed in Article II, Sections 2 & 3 of Constitution</p> <p>JUDICIAL BRANCH (Courts and the Supreme Court) judges the law and tries and punished lawbreakers</p>
<p>Limited powers Power to govern is not absolute but is limited by what is allowed by a written document.</p> <p><i>Write down what each document did and how it limited the powers of those in authority.</i></p>	<p>MAGNA CARTA, 1215 Signed by King John; first time power of king was limited in England</p> <p>ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS, 1688 English Parliament set limits on what a king could and could not do to its citizens</p> <p>MAYFLOWER COMPACT, 1620 Document signed by the Pilgrims before they landed on Plymouth rock, agreeing to govern themselves</p> <p>U.S. CONSTITUTION, BILL OF RIGHTS, 1787 The U.S.-written plan that provides the rules for our government including the rights of individual</p>
<p>Concurrent Powers These powers are shared by federal, state and local governments.</p> <p><i>How do concurrent powers affect an ordinary citizen?</i></p>	<p>Laws passed by federal government must be obeyed by all citizens. Laws passed by state governments must be obeyed by citizens of the state. Laws, also called ordinances, passed by local governments must be obeyed by citizens of the community.</p>