


# Federalism




# FOUR SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

## UNITARY

- ▶ A centralized system of government in which all power is vested in a central government.
    - Most nations in the world today have unitary governments.
  - ▶ For example, Great Britain, France, Japan, and China all have unitary governments.
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# FOUR SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

## PARLIAMENTARY

- ▶ The executive branch is held accountable to the legislature (parliament); the executive and legislative branches are interconnected.
  - ▶ the head of state (ex. KING) is different from the head of government (ex. Prime Minister).
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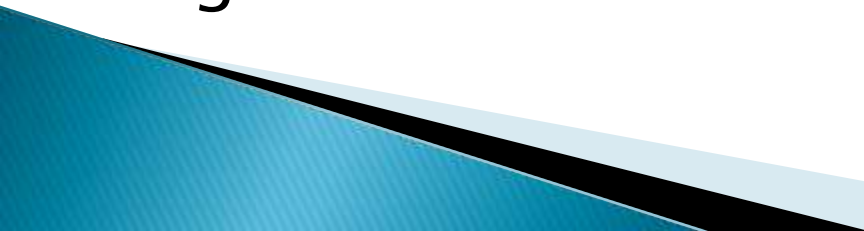
# FOUR SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT

## **CONFEDERAL or CONFEDERATE**


- ▶ A decentralized system of government in which a weak central government has limited power over the states.
  - ▶ The United States began as a confederation under the Articles of Confederation. The United Nations is a modern example of a confederation.
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# FOUR SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT


## ▶ **FEDERAL**

- ▶ A system of government in which power is divided by a written constitution between a central government and regional governments. As a result, two or more levels of government have formal authority over the same area and people.
  - ▶ The United States, Mexico, Canada, Germany and India all have federal systems of government
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# The Framers Chose Federalism

- ▶ The confederate system of government under the Articles of Confederation were too weak to deal with the new nation's problems.
  - ▶ The Framers ruled out a unitary system of government because the Revolution had been fought against a distant central government in London.
  - ▶ The Framers chose to balance order and freedom by creating a federal system that assigned powers to the national government while reserving other powers to the states.
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# EXPRESSED POWERS


- ▶ Expressed powers (also called enumerated powers) are specifically granted to the federal government by the Constitution.
  - ▶ Article I, Section 8 lists 18 separate clauses that enumerate 27 powers to Congress. Article II, Section 2 assigns the President several expressed powers. Article III grants "the judicial power of the United States" to the Supreme Court. And finally, several amendments contain expressed powers. For example, the Sixteenth Amendment gives Congress the power to levy an income tax.
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# IMPLIED POWERS

- ▶ Implied powers are not expressly stated in the Constitution,
- ▶ Implied powers are derived from Article I, Section 8, Clause 18. Known as the elastic clause or necessary and proper clause, this key provision gives Congress the power "*to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the forgoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.*"



# IMPLIED POWERS

- ▶ The necessary and proper clause enables the national government to meet problems the Framers could not anticipate. It thus insured the growth of national power by enabling the federal government to extend its powers beyond those enumerated in the Constitution.
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# RESERVED POWERS

- ▶ Reserved powers are held solely by the states.
- ▶ The Tenth Amendment states, "*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.*"

# CONCURRENT POWERS

- ▶ Concurrent powers are exercised by both national and state governments.

# Comparison Between Responsibilities of State and Federal Governments

Expressed, Implied and Inherent Powers

Reserved Powers

