

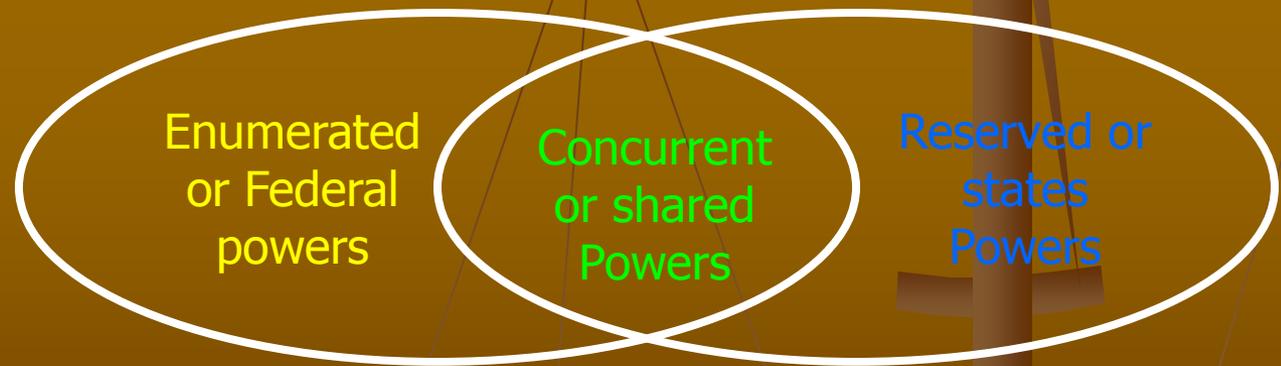
# Principles of Government

Basic or essential qualities the government should have.



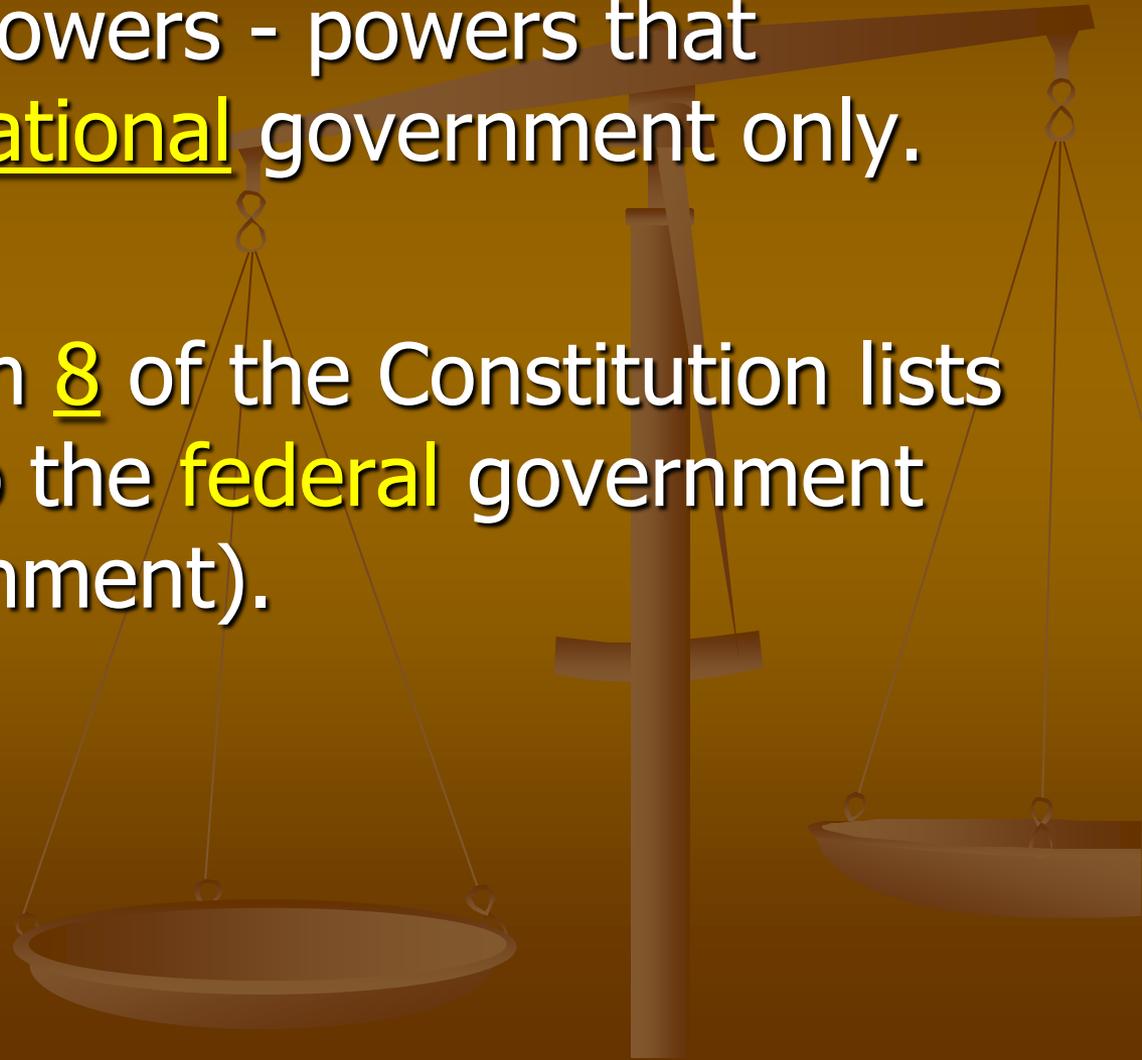
# Federalism

Division of power between  
the national government  
and the states.



# Enumerated Powers

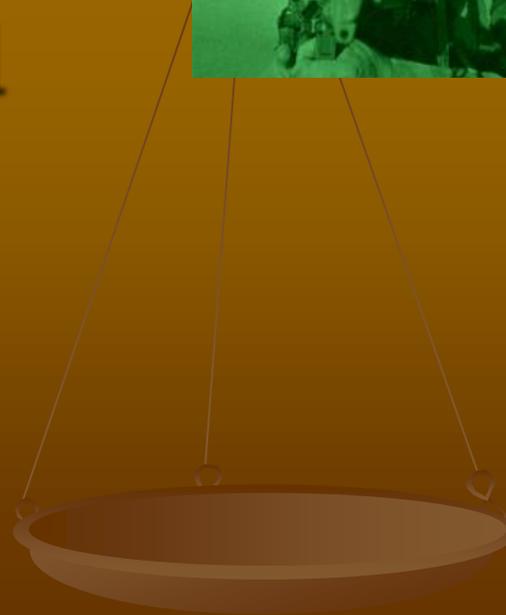
- **Enumerated** powers - powers that belong to the **national** government only.
- Article 1, section **8** of the Constitution lists powers given to the **federal** government (national government).



# Enumerated Powers

These powers include:

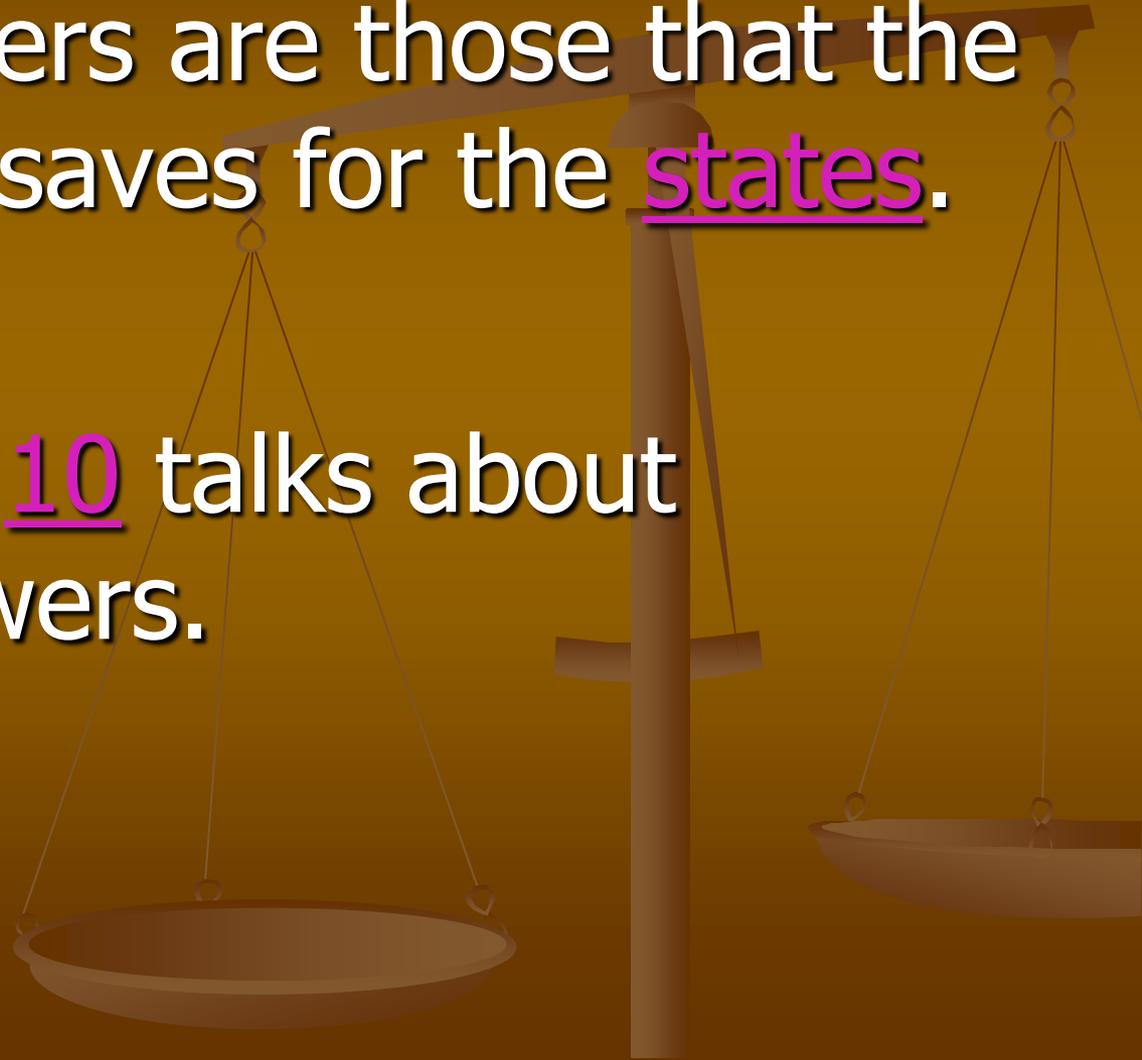
- controlling immigration
- maintaining an army
- coining money
- establishing a postal system



# Reserved Powers

Reserved powers are those that the Constitution saves for the states.

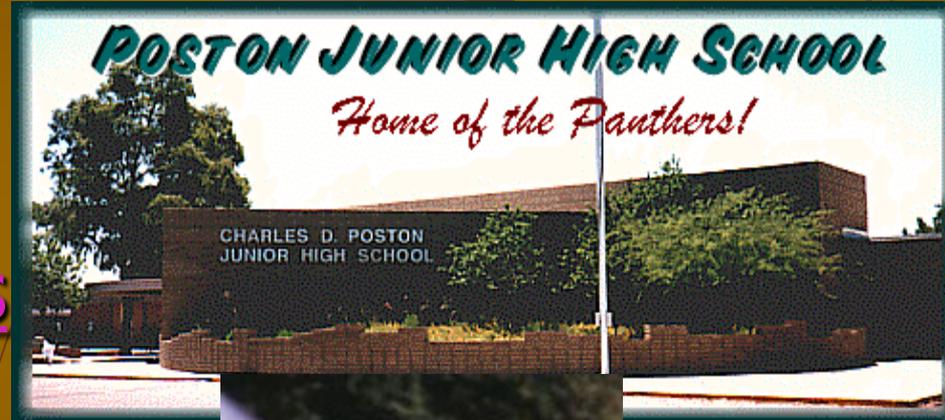
- Amendment 10 talks about reserved powers.



# Reserved Powers

State governments are responsible for writing laws that deal with:

- setting up schools
- maintaining highways
- making rules for marriage and divorce



# Concurrent Powers

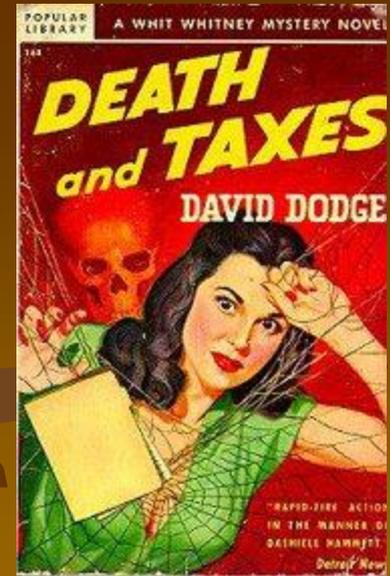
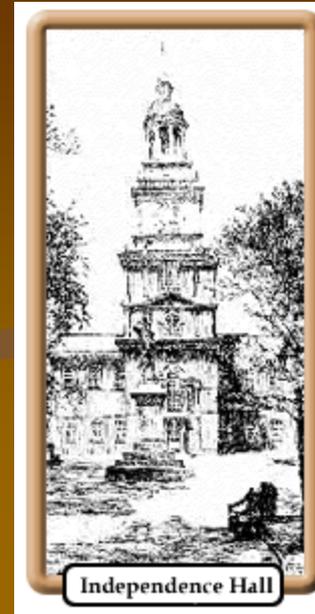
Concurrent powers are those that the national and state governments share.



# Concurrent Powers

For example, both levels of government :

- collect taxes
- borrow money
- set up courts and prisons



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"Our prime lending rate? Oh, we get ten or twelve of you suckers a day."

# Review

## FEDERALISM: THE DIVISION OF POWERS

### DELEGATED POWERS (NATIONAL)

- declare war
- negotiate treaties
- issue money
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
- maintain military forces

### CONCURRENT POWERS (BOTH)

- levy taxes
- define crimes and their punishment
- determine voting qualifications
- borrow money

### RESERVED POWERS (STATES)

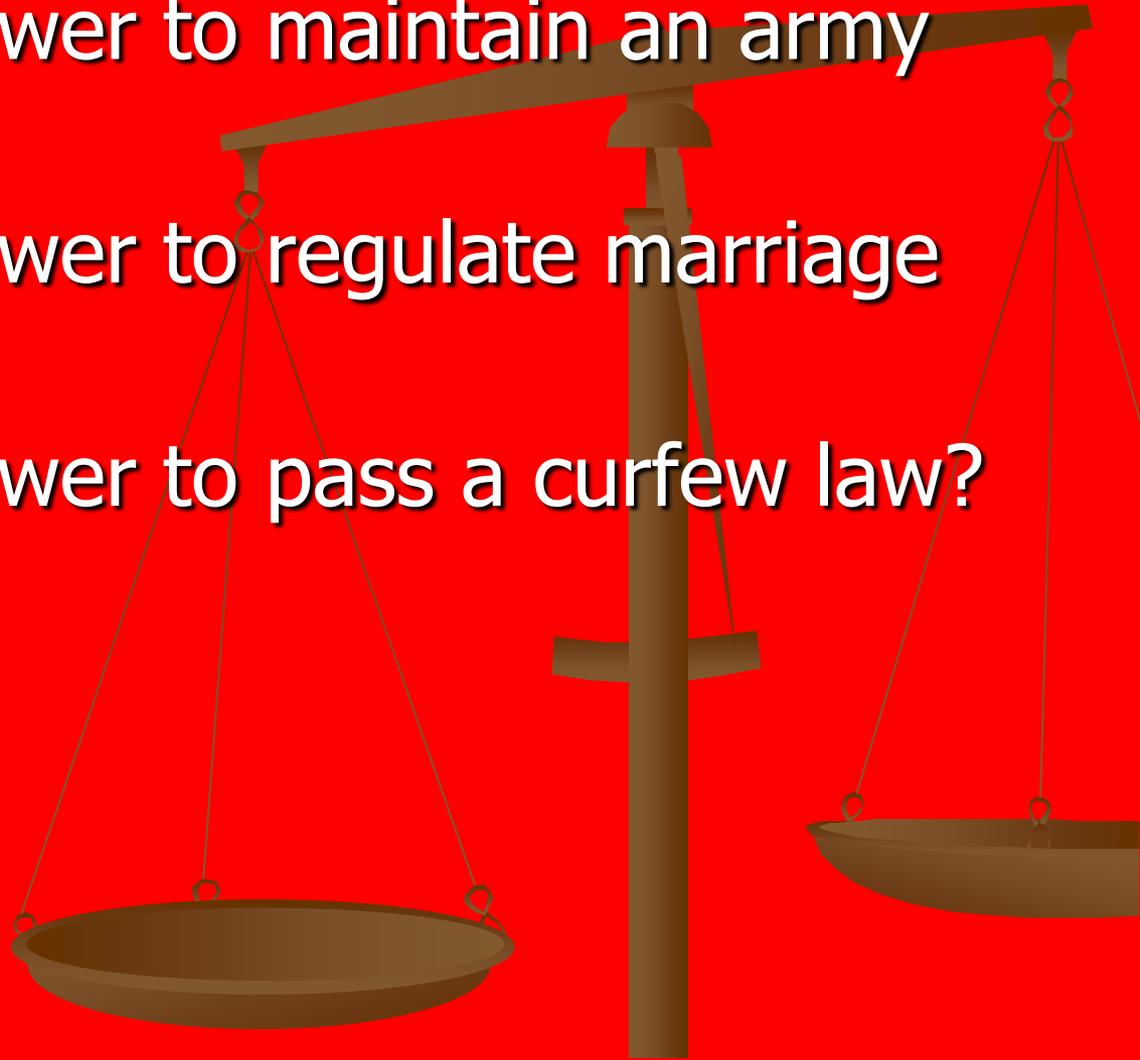
- regulate education
- grant licenses
- provide police and fire protection
- regulate the sale of property within the state

# Pair Share

- **Explain federalism and give an example.**
- **Explain enumerated powers and give an example.**
- **Explain reserved powers and give an example.**
- **Explain concurrent powers and give an example.**

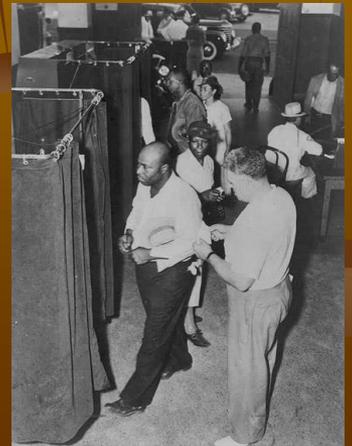


- Who has the power to maintain an army and navy?
- Who has the power to regulate marriage and family law?
- Who has the power to pass a curfew law?



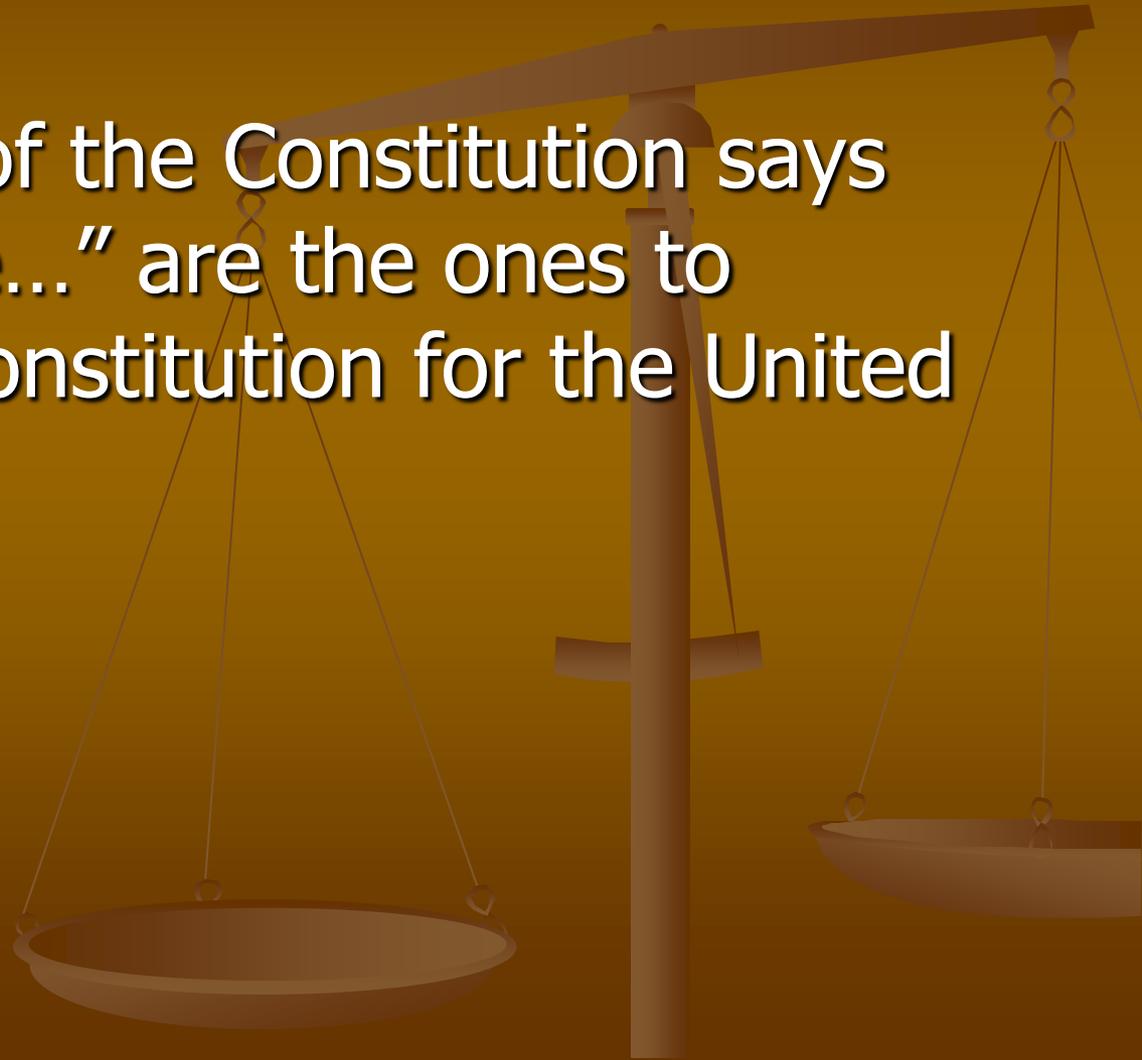
# Popular Sovereignty

- The framers identified the people as the source of the government's power
- People are source of government's power
  - (1) **Popular** = "People"
  - (2) **Sovereignty** = "Power" or "Controller"



# Popular Sovereignty

- The Preamble of the Constitution says “We the people...” are the ones to establish the Constitution for the United States.



# Popular Sovereignty

## Peaceful Demonstrations

- A **demonstration** is a form of nonviolent action by groups of people in favor of a political or other cause, normally consisting of walking in a march and a meeting to hear speakers.
- Actions such as blockades and sit-ins may also be referred to as demonstrations.



# Popular Sovereignty

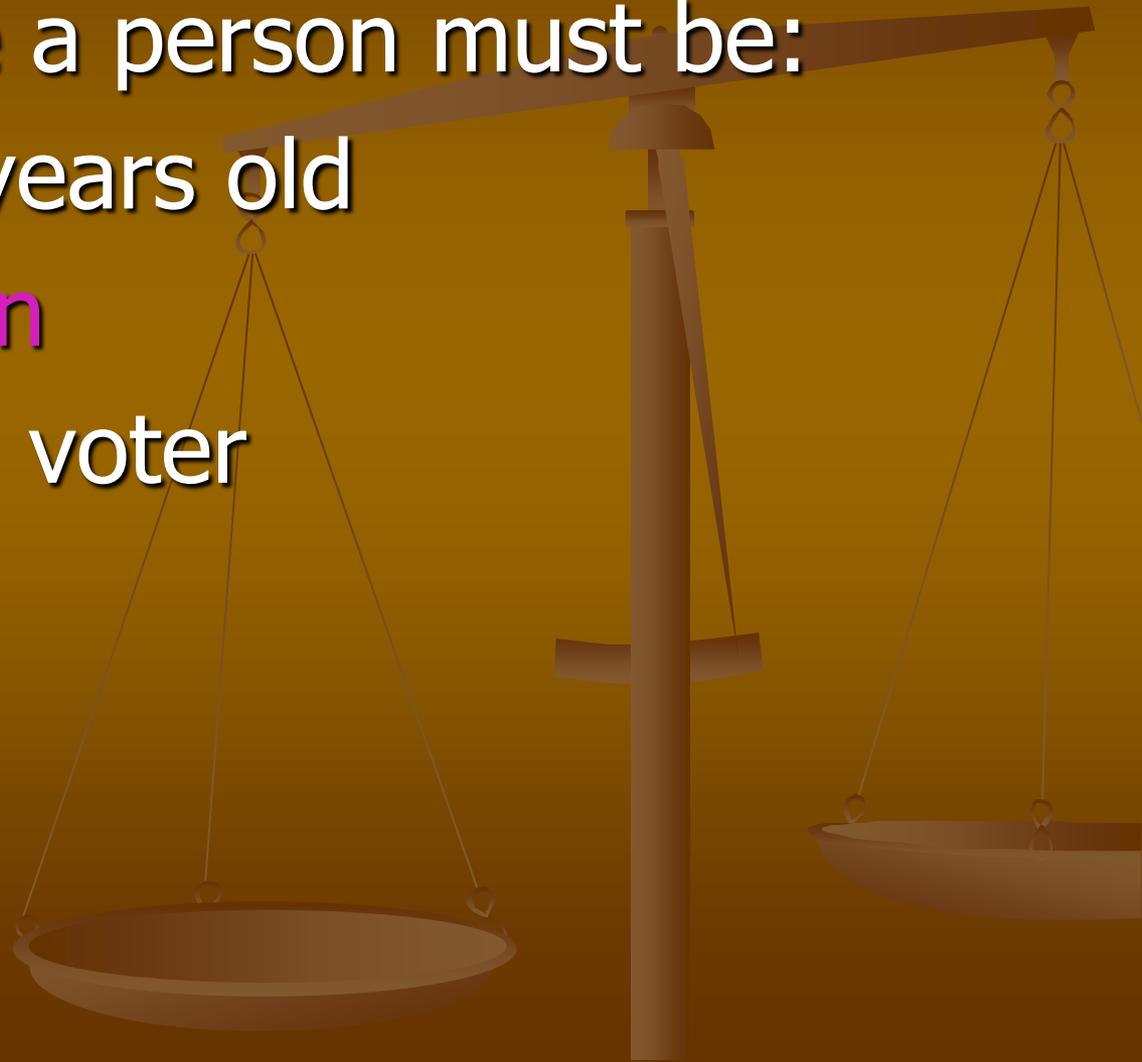
- People vote for representatives to make laws for them



# Popular Sovereignty

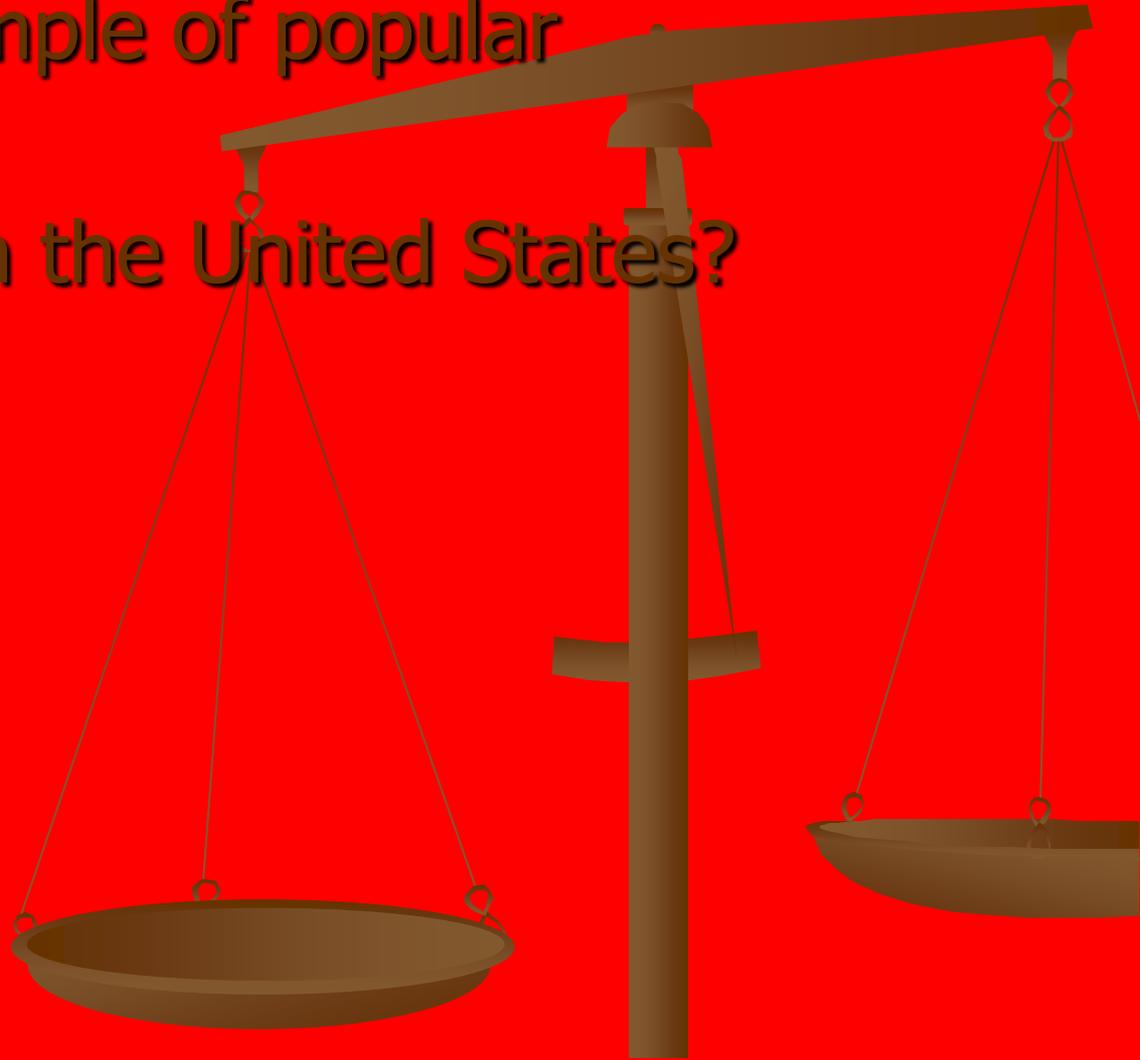
In order to vote a person must be:

- At least 18 years old
- A U.S. citizen
- A registered voter



# Pair Share

- What is an example of popular sovereignty?
- Who can vote in the United States?

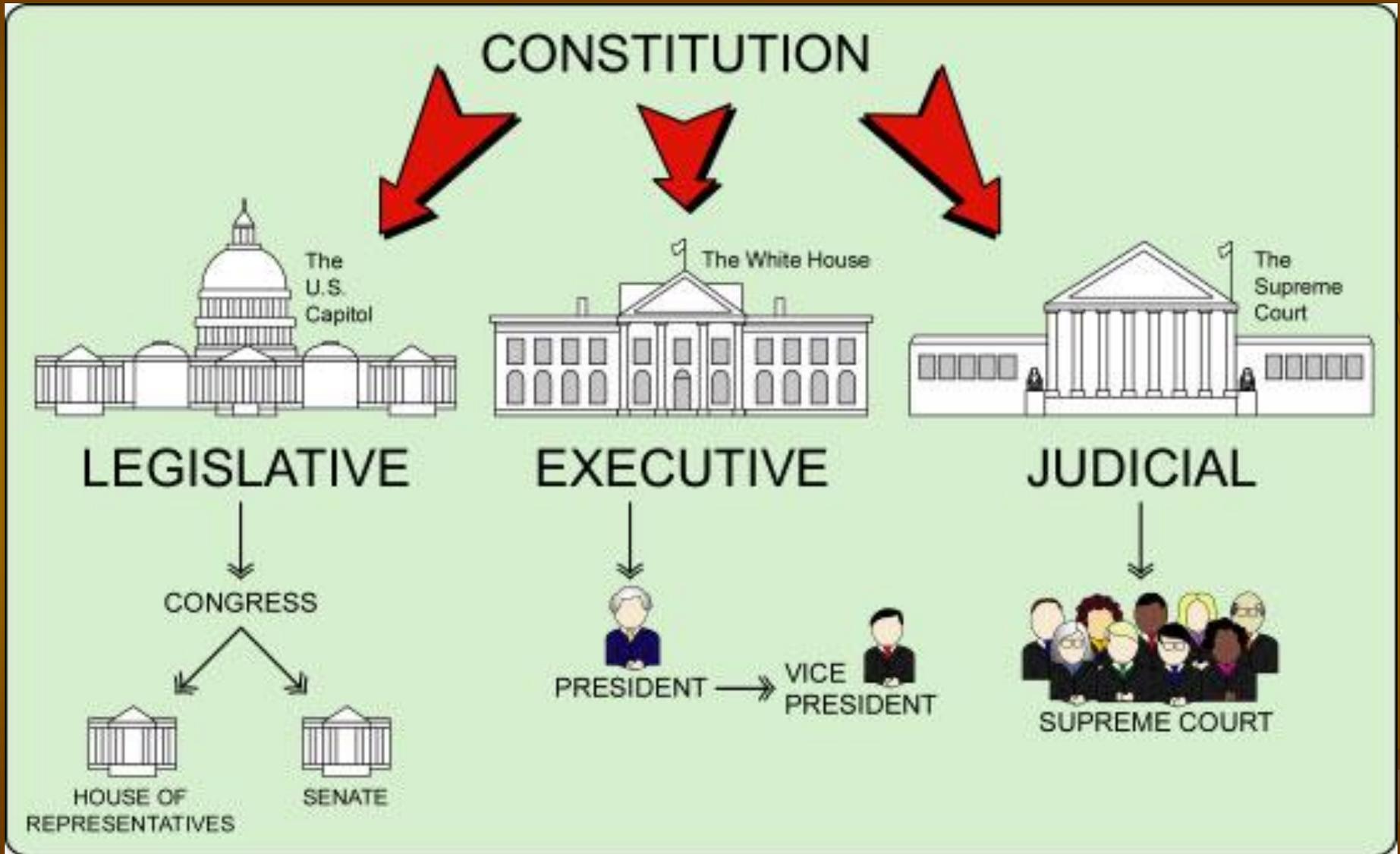


# Separation of Powers

To protect against the abuse of power, they divided the government into three separate branches.



# Three Branches



# Legislative branch

- Congress
- Makes the laws.
- Has the power to declare war, impeach elected officials, approve treaties, and approve Supreme Court appointments.

