



Constitutional Principles and
Structures: SS.7.CG.3.4
Federalism
READING #3

Name: _____

Date: _____



SS.7.CG.3.4 Benchmark Clarification 3: Students will compare concurrent powers, enumerated powers, reserved powers and delegated powers as they relate to state and national governments.

Types of Powers	Definitions
Concurrent Powers	Concurrent powers are powers shared by the national and state governments. Examples of shared powers are: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The power to levy taxes (tax the people)2. The ability to borrow money
Enumerated Powers	Enumerated (delegated) powers are powers specifically listed in the Constitution for the national government <i>only</i> . Examples of powers granted to the national government are: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The power to raise and support an army and navy2. The power to coin money3. The power to declare war
Reserved Powers	Reserved powers are powers given to the states by the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. This amendment says that any power not specifically given to the national government is reserved for the states. Examples of powers that belong to the states: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The power to manage elections2. The power to set up and run schools
Delegated Powers	Delegated powers are the same as enumerated powers. They are powers that are specifically listed in the Constitution for the national government <i>only</i> . Additional examples of powers granted to the national government are: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The power to regulate trade and business2. The power to establish rules for the naturalization of immigrants3. The power to declare war