## **Federalism: Powers Granted**

- Collect taxes
- Build roads
- Borrow money
- Establish courts
- Make and enforce laws
- Charter banks and corporations
- Spend money for the general welfare
- Take private property for public purposes, with just compensation

## **Print money**

Regulate interstate (between states) and international trade

Make treaties and conduct foreign policy

**Declare war** 

Provide an army and navy

**Establish post offices** 

Make laws necessary and proper to carry out the these powers

**Issue licenses** 

Regulate intrastate (within the state)

businesses

**Conduct elections** 

**Establish local governments** 

**Ratify amendments to the Constitution** 

Take measures for public health and safety

May exert powers the Constitution does not delegate to the national government

or prohibit the states from using

## **Federalism: Powers Denied**

National Government	State Governments
<ul> <li>May not violate the Bill of Rights</li> <li>May not impose export taxes among states</li> <li>May not use money from the Treasury without the passage and approval of an appropriations bill</li> <li>May not change state boundaries</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May not enter into treaties with other countries</li> <li>May not print money</li> <li>May not tax imports or exports</li> <li>May not Impair obligations of contracts</li> <li>May not suspend a person's rights without due process</li> </ul>

In addition, neither the national government nor state governments may:

- Grant titles of nobility
- Permit slavery (13th Amendment)
- Deny citizens the right to vote due to race, color, or previous servitude (15th Amendment)
- Deny citizens the right to vote because of gender (19th Amendment)