

Name: _____
Mr. Zambelli

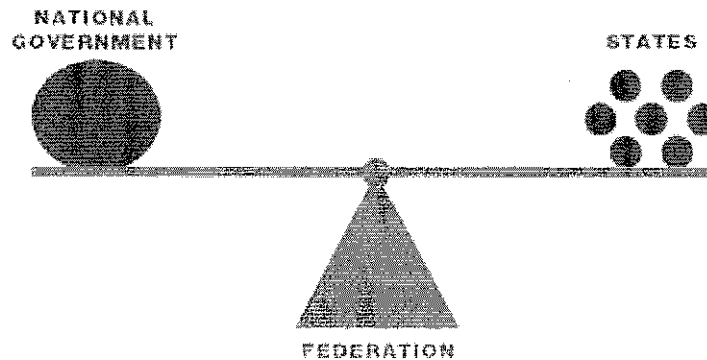
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Social Studies

Federalism

Did you ever wonder why you don't need a passport to go from New York to California, but if you were to move from one state to another, you would need a new driver's license? Or why you can use the same currency in all states, but not be subject to the same speed limits? Or why you have to pay both federal and state taxes?

National and state regulations result from **federalism**, the decision made by the Founders to *split power between state and national governments*. In creating a federalist system, the founders were reacting to both the British government and the Articles of Confederation. The British government was a **unitary system**, meaning power is concentrated in a central government. The Articles of Confederation represented an opposite form of government, a **confederation**, which has a weak central government and strong state governments. The national government only has powers granted by the states.

Federalism is a compromise meant to eliminate the disadvantages of both systems. In a federal system, power is shared by the national and state governments. The Constitution designates certain powers to be the role of a central government, and others are specifically reserved to the state governments.



Directions: Using the reading passage, answer the questions below.

1. Define **federalism**:
2. How did the British government, the *Parliament*, differ from the Articles of Confederation?
3. Why did the Founders of the Constitution use federalism?

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Federalism

What is Federalism?

Federalism is the division of power between federal and state governments.




What does it mean when referring to the federal government?

There is **ONE** federal government. It is located in Washington, D.C.

What do we mean when we say state government?

There are 50 states in the United States. Each state has their own government located in the capital of the state.

Directions: Write down the federalism power descriptions into the appropriate branches.

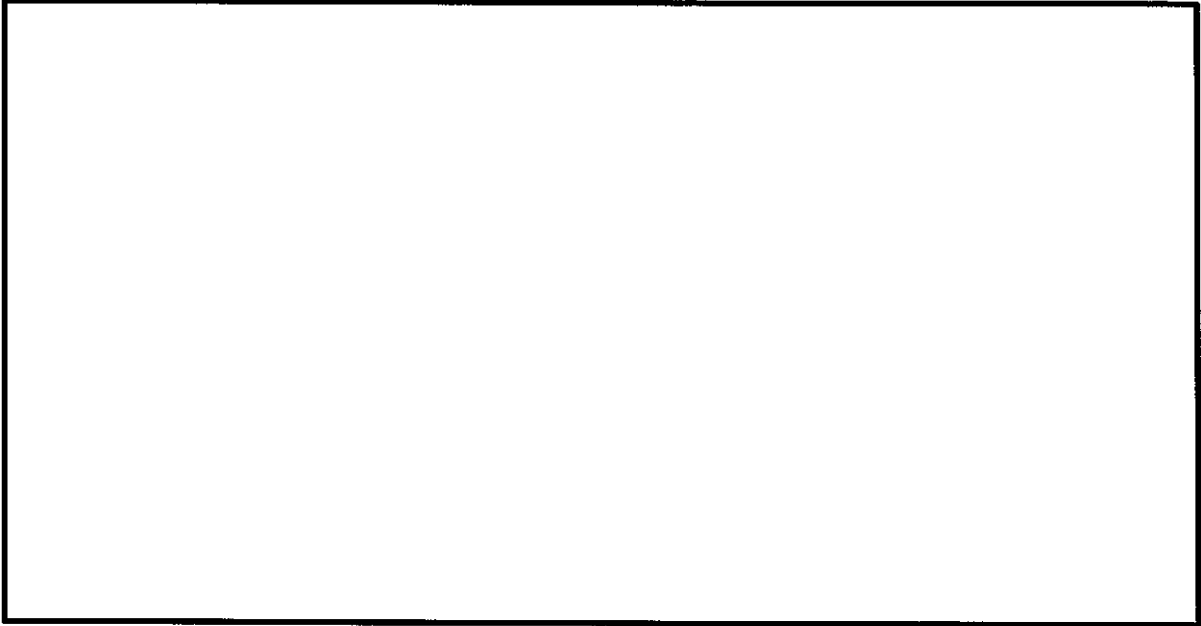
Delegated Powers (Powers of the Federal Government) 	Concurrent Powers (Powers shared by Federal and State Governments) 	Reserved Powers (Powers of the State Governments) 

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School House Rock: How a Bill Becomes a Law

Directions: As you watch the video, write down some information about how a bill becomes a law.



1. What is a bill?
2. How does a bill become a law?
3. Are there times when a bill does not become a law?

How a Bill Becomes a Law

