Why It Matters
Ask students to recall what they learned about federal and state powers in Chapter 3. What powers do the states alone have? What powers do states and the federal government share? Then lead a discussion about your state government. Ask students if they know of any laws that might be particular to their state and how these laws affect them. Students’ answers might include differences in education requirements or the legal age to marry or drive.

Key Terms
Preteach the following terms:
- delegated powers powers held by the federal government (p. 202)
- reserved powers powers held by the states (p. 202)
- concurrent powers powers held by both federal and state governments (p. 203)
- full faith and credit clause part of the Constitution that ensures each state will accept the decisions of civil courts in other states (p. 205)
- extradition method of returning fugitives to the state where they committed a crime (p. 205)

Taking Notes
Powers include: establish rules concerning marriage, driving laws, and traffic regulations; maintain education systems, conduct elections, control local governments.

States control the affairs of their states and citizens. They also share some powers, such as the power to tax, with the federal government. State governments cooperate with each other and the federal government.

SECTION 1
The States

BEFORE YOU READ

The Main Idea
In the United States, all 50 independent states fit together to form one country. The federal system allows state governments to serve the needs of their citizens while cooperating as a united country.

Reading Focus
1. What powers do state governments have?
2. How do states work together with other states and with the national government in our federal system?

Key Terms
- delegated powers, p. 202
- reserved powers, p. 202
- concurrent powers, p. 203
- full faith and credit clause, p. 205
- extradition, p. 205

Teach the Main Idea

The States
1. Teach Ask students the Reading Focus questions to teach this section.
2. Apply Ask students to write each power the state and federal governments have individually and those they share on separate index cards. Put the cards into a box. Call on students to pull out a card and say whether the power belongs to the states, the federal government, or both.

Powers Reserved to the States
The states kept control over more local concerns. The Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution says any power not delegated to the federal government belongs to the people and the states. These powers are known as reserved powers.

Reserved powers allow state governments to establish rules for the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of their states. For example, states are responsible for rules concerning marriage, driving laws, and traffic regulations. States also maintain education systems. The Constitution, however, requires that state laws meet appropriate federal standards and adhere to Supreme Court rulings.

Another reserved power of the state is to conduct all local, state, and national elections. States decide most of the qualifications for voting not otherwise specified in the U.S. Constitution. In addition, state governments have control over all governments within their boundaries—districts, cities, towns, townships, and counties. Local governments receive their powers from the states.
Differentiating Instruction

Learners Having Difficulty

Create a Collage of State Powers

1. Tell students to review the powers that are reserved for the states. Discuss the difference between delegated and reserved powers.

2. Ask students to create a collage using newspaper and magazine clippings (especially headlines) and their own drawings to illustrate state government powers.

3. Have students list the state powers underneath the collage.

4. Direct students to exchange collages and compare what each of them has included.

Verbal/Linguistic, Visual/Spatial

Alternative Assessment Handbook: Rubric 8: Collages

State Government Powers

Identify What six parts do most state constitutions have? preamble, bill of rights, organization of government, election provisions, state affairs management provisions, amendment process

Draw Conclusions Why do you think the power to print money was left to the federal government rather than the states? Possible answer: People might have the inconvenience of having to change their currency every time they visited another state.

Predict What might happen if state constitutions did not contain an amendment process? Constitutions might have to be rewritten every time powers and duties of state government change.

U.S. Supreme Court Cases: Case 3: Gibbons v. Ogden

Answers

Evaluating the Law 1. Possible answers: It is fair because educating children benefits everyone now and when students enter the workforce later in life. It is not fair because those who do not have children should not have to pay to educate other people’s children.

2. Possible answers: They are a fair way to pay for education because people pay into them voluntarily and may win money. It is not good to use them because those with the least money are more likely to play them.
The U.S. Constitution established a federal system in which powers are divided between the national and state governments. Some powers are granted exclusively to the states, while others are shared with the national government.

**State Powers**
- Establish and maintain schools
- Establish local governments
- Regulate business within the state
- Make marriage laws
- Provide for public safety
- Oversight elections
- Assume other powers not delegated to the national government nor prohibited to the states

**Shared Powers**
- Maintain law and order
- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Charter banks
- Establish courts
- Oversee public health and safety
- Enforce laws

**Election Oversight**
- Federal elections, like the presidential election, are organized and monitored by the states, not the federal government.
- States alone have the power to conduct elections. State election boards are responsible for organizing all federal and state elections.
- The federal government taxes individual incomes. Most workers have federal income and Social Security taxes deducted from their regular paychecks.
- State governments can also levy taxes. State taxes include property taxes, sales tax, and income taxes. Not all states, however, have income taxes.

**Levy Taxes**
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**Info to Know**

**Silly State Laws**
Every now and then lawmakers review old case law and find laws that today seem foolish, silly, or strange. The following are examples of such laws that were once—and in some cases still are—on the books in their respective states.

- Alabama: It is illegal to wear a fake mustache that causes laughter in church.
- Alaska: While it is legal to shoot bears, waking a bear for the purpose of taking a photograph is illegal.
- Indiana: In Gary it is illegal to attend the theater within four hours of eating garlic.
- Texas: In Mesquite it is illegal for children to have unusual haircuts.

**Answers**

**Analyzing Visuals** The needs of citizens in different states vary, making it better for a state to set laws for the unique needs of its own citizens.
State Constitutions
Each of the 50 states has its own constitution. These constitutions are the rules that organize the state government. Many state constitutions contain the following elements:
• a preamble that states the basic principles on which the state government is founded;
• a bill of rights that lists the rights guaranteed to all citizens of the state;
• an outline of the organization of the state’s government, with the duties of each of the branches carefully spelled out;
• provisions for elections, including qualifications that citizens must meet for voting and rules for conducting elections;
• provisions for managing state affairs, such as education, law and order, transportation, and finance; and
• methods of amending the state constitution, as well as a list of any amendments that have been passed.
States have amended their constitutions as the powers and duties of state governments changed. Alabama, for example, has amended its constitution some 650 times since it was ratified in 1901.

Finding Main Ideas: What powers are granted to state governments?

Our Federal System
As you have read, the U.S. Constitution establishes a federal system that divides power between the national government and the states. Some people see the federal system as two separate layers of government with different powers. In everyday practice, however, the separate layers of powers overlap and often mix. For example, the national, state, and even local governments make policies regarding education for the nation’s students. States must work together on many other issues, and they must work with the national government if the needs of all the people are to be met.

States Work Together
By signing the U.S. Constitution, the states agreed to cooperate with each other. Article IV, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution states “Full faith and credit [acceptance] shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State.” This passage is known as the full faith and credit clause.
The full faith and credit clause ensures that each state will accept the decisions of civil courts in other states. An example of full faith and credit is the acceptance of a state’s official records by the other states. For example, marriage certificates, birth certificates, wills, contracts, and property deeds issued by any one state are accepted by all other states.
States work together in other ways as well. A person who commits a crime cannot escape justice by fleeing to another state. For example, a person who steals a car in Utah and flees to Arizona can be returned to Utah for trial. This process of returning fugitives is called extradition.
States also cooperate on many projects. For example, a bridge that crosses a river bordering two states is built and maintained by the governments of both states. States may also join with other states in regional groups to work together to reduce water and air pollution.

States Work with the Federal Government
The states also work together with the federal government. Federal and state governments often work together to share the costs of providing a wide range of social services to the American people. For example, state and national governments cooperate to build highways, assist the unemployed, help people with low incomes, and conserve natural resources.
State and national governments also cooperate in times of crisis. After severe natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods,
The Hoover Dam, which sits in Arizona and Nevada on the Colorado River, was built under the supervision of the federal government. How is the Hoover Dam an example of the federal government and state governments working together?

### SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

#### Reviewing Ideas and Terms

1. **Define** Write a brief definition for the terms delegated powers, reserved powers, and concurrent powers.
   - **a.** Delegated powers, p. 202; reserved powers, p. 202; concurrent powers, p. 203

2. **Analyze** Why might states amend their constitutions?
   - **a.** Analyze Why might states amend their constitutions?

3. **Evaluate** Is it important for state governments to retain control of affairs within their borders? Explain your answer.
   - **b.** Evaluate Why is it important for state governments to retain control of affairs within their borders? Explain your answer.

4. **Define** Write a brief definition for the terms full faith and credit clause and extradition.
   - **a.** Define Write a brief definition for the terms full faith and credit clause and extradition.

5. **Draw Conclusions** Why do states have to follow certain federal rules?
   - **b.** Draw Conclusions Why do states have to follow certain federal rules?

6. **Predict** How might our federal system be different if states did not work together with the national government?
   - **c.** Predict How might our federal system be different if states did not work together with the national government?

#### Critical Thinking

3. **Comparing and Contrasting** Use your notes and a graphic organizer like this one to identify federal, state, and shared powers.

4. **Making Generalizations and Predictions** Imagine that there is no full faith and credit clause and that your family intends to move to another state. In a short essay, explain how this might affect your family in your new residence.

#### Focus on Writing

**Answers**

- **(Photo)** The federal government supervised the state’s construction of the dam.

- **Reading Check** Possible answer: Working together makes some projects that benefit people in many states more affordable.

- **Answers**

   1. a. delegated powers, p. 202; reserved powers, p. 202; concurrent powers, p. 203
   b. Possible answer: to meet the changing needs of their citizens
   c. Possible answer: Yes, the state can best address the needs of its citizens and keep order within its borders.

   2. a. full faith and credit clause, p. 205; extradition, p. 205
   b. The Constitution says states must follow some federal rules to be part of the country.
   c. Possible answer: The federal government would have little power and the states would operate as separate countries.

   3. Possible answers: shared: tax, establish courts, borrow and spend money, make and enforce laws; federal: defend country, foreign policy, maintain post offices; state: health and safety laws, marriage and driving laws, schools

   4. Answers should include problems with getting a marriage license, driver’s license, and so on.