

REPUBLICANISM - you have the right to vote and the people you vote for are the people who will represent you.

LIMITED POWERS - the govt is not all powerful

SEPARATED POWERS - power is divided and regulated by the other groups. This is our system of three branches.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY - We The People: the power is derived from the people

FEDERALISM - There is a national government and that each state has its own distinct powers.

CHECKS AND BALANCES - For instance, we regulate the Chief Executive with Congress and the Supreme Court.

HOW FEDERALISM AND MONETARY THINGS ARE RELATED:

Example is the drinking age. States have the right to regulate legal drinking age. However, federal authorities can direct the national highway funds all they want, and in exchange for drinking age the feds regulate their highways. (i think)

FEDERALISM IS DEFINED IN A MULTITUDE OF WAYS:

A1S8: rights granted to Congress explicitly (such as levy war) + necessary and proper clause (takes the powers of the federal government and give them more based on what they need to complete the power in the Constitution. Example: we can collect taxes; the implied power is that Congress holds the national bank. It's not in there but it's an implied power.

A1S9: rights explicitly denied to Congress.

A1S10: rights explicitly denied to the States (no declaring wars and treaties and whatnot).

A4: full faith and credit clause, explains why the feds can do things.

Supremacy clause: the federal government overrules any state laws where conflict arises. They also supercede state rights. When a Supreme court decision is made any state court decisions are overridden. Example: 2015 Same Sex Marriage, the Supreme Court decided that it must be legal in every state.

Am9: some rights are given only to people such as voting. If the power is not explicitly given to govt only, we have the power.

Am10: all powers not granted to the national government implicitly or explicitly goes to states (i.e. Education Board, Healthcare. Those are all statewide matters for each state to figure out). This will be important on the AP exam apparently.

NATIONAL - SHARED - STATE powers

Those are the three scopes we have;

NATL:

- Declare war
- Make treaties
- Mint moners
- Imiigration and citizenship issue

SHARED:

- Levy taxes (there are national state and local taxes).
- Enforce the law (feds have the exc branch and state laws too).

STATE POWERS:

- Regulate health and safety (this a big issue regarding coronavirus vaccines).
- Operate schools and transport and whatnot
- IF A STATE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT WANT YOU TO WEAR A MASK BUT THE FEDS SAY YES, I BELIEVE THEY ARE BEING FORCED BUT NOBODY KNOWS. ALSO, THE FEDS ARE USING THEIR MONEY AS LEVERAGE TO GET TX TO NOT DO THAT.
- Moral laws (same sex marriage went national so that one doesn't fall under states).

EXTRATRADITION:

- If I drink below the legal drinking age in MD but still within limits in VA, as long as i'm in VA i'm fine. However, if you enter MD you are under MD law.