**THE GREAT STATE**

**Part A. Federalism: Who Has the Power?** The Venn Diagram below demonstrates the relationship between delegated, reserved, and concurrent powers. Use pg. 202-206 in your textbook to help you put these powers in the correct place. Copy and paste the phrase into the correct box. The first one has been done for you. The number next to each power tells you how many will be in each box in the Venn Diagram.

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| **DELEGATED/EXPRESSED** | **CONCURRENT POWERS** | **RESERVED POWERS** |
| **(Federal Government) x 5** | **(Shared powers) x 7** | **(State & Local Govts) x 6** |
|  |  | A) Run public schools |

~~A) Run public schools~~

B) Make rules about business within a state

C) Print money

D) Make & enforce laws

E) Set up and run the post office

F) Establish local governments

G) Make treaties with other countries

H) Make marriage laws

I) Borrow money

J) Collect taxes

K) Provide for an army & navy

L) Establish courts

M) Maintain law & order

N) Oversee elections

O) Charter banks

P) Protect public health & safety

Q) Declare war

R) Create traffic & driving laws

**Part B. Vocabulary.** Read “The Great State” PDF, and then use the reading to help you write the correct key term next to its description or definition. Each term will be used only once. They do not go in order in the reading, so you may have to search for some of them!

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| Districts | Bicameral | City | Constitution | Legislature |
| Services | Grant | ~~Departments~~ | Governor | Infrastructure |
| Courts | County | Initiative | Regulation | Referendum |

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| **DEFINITION** | **KEY TERM** |
| 1) Parts of the executive branch that carry out laws. | Departments |
| 2) A legislature made up of two houses. |  |
| 3) Basic support structures such as communication and power systems. |  |
| 4) Citizens in these geographical areas elect legislators to represent them in the state's legislative branch. |  |
| 5) A state’s judicial branch is made up of these. |  |
| 6) Each state has one of these to describe how the state government runs. |  |
| 7) A process that lets citizens place a law on the ballot to be voted on. |  |
| 8) States provide these to state citizens. |  |
| 9) A state’s lawmaking body. |  |
| 10) Money the federal government gives a state for a certain purpose. |  |
| 11) Another word for rule. |  |
| 12) A type of local government. |  |
| 13) Another type of local government. |  |
| 14) The head of a state’s executive branch. |  |
| 15) Process where citizens vote on a law the state legislature has adopted. |  |

**C. That’s Incorrect!** There’s something wrong with each of the following statements. Figure out what it is. Cross out/highlight/underline parts of the sentence that are incorrect, and rewrite the corrected sentence in the box below it. The first one has been done as an example for you.

16) ~~Unlike~~ the federal government, state governments ~~only~~ have ~~one branch~~ of government.

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| Like the federal government, state governments have three branches of government. |

17) States are divided into districts, and citizens in each district elect a governor to be head of their district.

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18) A state’s executive branch includes many departments that handle thousands of small issues such as misdemeanors.

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19) States can afford to provide citizens with all necessary services and do not usually need any financial help.

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20) Local governments are independent and have the power to do anything they want to.

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21) At the state level, unlike the federal level, court cases start at the Supreme Court.

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