



#### **Federalism**

- System of state and national governments
- Types of power
  - Express vs. implied
  - Concurrent vs. exclusive
- Principle benefit is a check on abuses of government power



## Separation of Powers

- The Constitution divides the national government into three distinct branches:
  - Legislative
  - Executive
  - Judicial
- System of checks and balances:
  - No one has too much power.
  - Each branch checks the others.



## The Legislative Branch (Article I)

- Purpose is to make the laws
- Constitution imposes no limitations on congressional membership except:
  - Age
  - Citizenship
  - Residency
- Congress determines legislative compensation.
- Civil and criminal immunity protects legislators.



## **Powers of Congress**

- To make laws
  - Enumerated powers
  - Necessary and Proper Clause
- To approve presidential appointments
  - Federal judges
  - Cabinet members and ambassadors
- To impeach the president, vice president, and other national officers (including judges)



## The Executive Branch (Article II)

- Purpose is to enforce the laws
- Article II describes the president's:
  - Qualifications
  - Election process
  - Specific powers



# Executive Orders and Presidential Proclamations

- Executive orders
  - Carry out presidential duties
  - Directed to an administrative agency
- Presidential proclamations
  - Recognize important events or causes
  - Inherent powers



## The Judicial Branch (Article III)

- Judicial branch of federal government
  - Interprets laws and applies them to factual disputes
  - Appointed rather than elected
- Defines judicial power as "cases" and "controversies"





## The Federal Court System

- Federal trial courts
- Intermediate courts of appeals
- Supreme Court

