**Unit 12 Test Study Guide**

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| **Expressed Powers** **Federal Government** | **Concurrent Powers** **Shared Powers** | **Reserved Powers** **State Government**  |
| Coin and print money, regulate its value, and the value of foreign money  | Tax | Regulate elections |
| Regulate interstate commerce  | Borrow money  | Regulate a state’s internal commerce |
| Declare war  | Provide for the general welfare  | Establish local governments |
| Manage relations with foreign nations  | Legislate and enforce laws | Establish and maintain a state militia  |
| Punish counterfeiters of U.S. securities and money | Create and maintain court systems | Provide for the health, safety, and education of citizens |
| Raise, maintain, and command the military forces of the United States  |  | Ratify amendments to the Constitution  |
| Establish a system of patents and copyrights |  | Regulate the practice of law and medicine  |
| Establish standard weights and measures |  | Keep all powers not granted to the federal government (10th amendment) |
| Make naturalization rules for immigrants to become U.S. citizens |  |  |
| Establish post offices and post roads |  |  |

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| **Florida Constitution** | **Both**  | **U.S. Constitution**  |
| Current constitution ratified in 1968 | Preamble, Articles, Amendments  | Written in 1787 |
| Called for the election of the cabinet | Guaranteed individual rights  | Established a post office |
| Made English the official language |  | Provided for the coinage of money |
| Five methods for proposing amendments- **CITIZENS VOTE ON** **AMENDMENTS**-**EASIER TO AMEND** |  | Two methods for amending the Constitution- **MORE DIFFICULT TO AMEND** |
| Addresses more specific state concerns- more detailed  |  | Addresses national concerns  |

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| **Federal Government** | **State Government** | **Local Government** |
| National defense | **Regulates** state businesses and insurance  | Addresses daily needs of their people |
| Foreign policy | License professionals (such as teachers, lawyers, and doctors) | Operates public school districts  |
| American economy  | Build and maintain state highways  | Manages local police and fire departments  |
|  | Issue and enforce rules for traffic safety- state police force | Oversees local sewage and garbage disposal |
|  | licenses drivers | Enforcing zoning regulations |
|  | **Regulates** state utilities, Creates building construction codes |  |
|  | Operates the state’s public education system- establishes high school graduation requirements and regulates conservation, pollution, and public heath throughout the state  |  |

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| **National**  | **State** | **Local**  |
| Congress | Florida Legislature | City Council  |
| President | Governor | Mayor  |
| Supreme Court  | State Supreme Court | County courts |

* **Concurrent powers:** Powers shared by the national, state, and/or local government.
* **Federalism:** A system of government in which power is divided and shared between national, state, and local governments.
* **Amendment:** A change to a constitution.
* **Expressed (enumerated) powers:** The powers specifically named and assigned to the federal government or prohibited to be exercised by the states under the U.S. Constitution, also known as delegated powers.
* **Reserved powers:** Powers that are not granted to the federal government that belong to (are reserved for) the states and the people, see Tenth Amendment.
* **FL Governor and U.S. President**: Both have the power to veto legislation, grant pardons, serve a 4-year term, and are chief executive.
* **Laws:** National level = Act , State level= Statute, Local level= Ordinance
* **Supremacy Clause:** Guarantees the supremacy of federal law over state law.
* **10th Amendment:** The powers that are not delegated to the national government belong to either the state or the people.
* The **lawmaking process** is almost identical, except that it is the Florida Legislature and the governor who are involved in the process.