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|  | **Topic/Objective:** | **Name:** |
|  | **Period:** |
|  | **Date:** |
| **Questions/Main Ideas:** | **PPT Notes:**  Define Federalism:  Where in the Constitution is this found?  What are the strengths of federalism?  List some examples of LOCAL control:  **Text Notes:** Use pgs. 89-95  Define Delegated Powers:  Define Expressed Powers:  5 Examples of expressed powers:  Define Implied Powers:  What does the Necessary and Proper Clause say?  2 Examples of Implied Powers: | |
| **Summary:** | | |
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|  | **Topic/Objective:** | **Name:** |
|  | **Period:** |
|  | **Date:** |
| **Questions/Main Ideas:** | **Notes:**  Define Inherent Powers:  List 3 inherent powers:  There are **three** ways in which the Constitution denies power to the National Government.  Explain and list an example for each.  Define Reserved Powers:  List 3 types of reserved powers:  Define Concurrent Powers:  List 3 examples of concurrent powers:  The “Supremacy Clause” creates  a hierarchy of laws. Using this graphic, explain that hierarchy.  (pg. 94) | |
| **Summary:** | | |
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|  | **Date:** |
| **Questions/Main Ideas:** | **Notes:**  PPT Notes:  Supremacy Clause:  McCulloch v. Maryland:  Federal Obligations to the States:  State aid to National Government:  Interstate Relations:  Interstate compacts:  Full Faith and Credit Clause:  Extradition:  Privileges and Immunities Clause: | |
| **Summary:** | | |
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