

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISION OF POWERS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES

NATIONAL POWERS

- Admit new states into the union
- Coin money
- Regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states
- Declare war
- Raise and maintain armies, navies
- Conduct foreign affairs
- Establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court
- Make laws that are necessary for carrying out the powers vested by the Constitution



CONCURRENT POWERS

- Borrow and spend money for the general welfare
- Charter and regulate banks; charter corporations
- Collect taxes
- Pass and enforce laws
- Take private property for public purposes, with just compensation
- Establish highways
- Establish courts

STATE POWERS

- Regulate intrastate commerce
- Maintain militia (National Guard)
- Provide for public health, safety, and morals
- Ratify amendments to the federal Constitution
- Conduct elections and determine voter qualifications
- Establish local governments

STATES EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED FROM:

- Abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens or denying due process and equal protection of the laws (14th Amendment)
- Coining money
- Entering into treaties
- Keeping troops or navies
- Levying import or export taxes on goods
- Making war