

FIGURE 2.1

Distribution of Powers between the National Government and the States in the U.S. Constitution

DELEGATED POWERS (to the national government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Admit new states to the UnionCoin moneyConduct foreign affairsDeclare warEstablish courts inferior to the Supreme CourtMake laws that are necessary for carrying out the powers vested by the U.S. ConstitutionRaise and maintain armies and naviesRegulate interstate and foreign commerce	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Borrow and spend money for the general welfareCharter and regulate banks; charter corporationsCollect taxesEstablish courtsEstablish highwaysPass and enforce lawsTake private property for public purposes, with just compensation	CONCURRENT POWERS (shared by the national government and the states)
RESERVED POWERS (to the states)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct elections and determine voter qualificationsEstablish local governmentsMaintain militia (National Guard)Provide for public health, safety, and moralsRatify amendments to the federal constitutionRegulate intrastate commerce	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens or deny due process and equal protection of the laws (Fourteenth Amendment)Coin moneyEnter into treatiesKeep troops or naviesLevy import or export taxes on goodsMake war	DENIED POWERS (to the states)

Source: Adapted from Christine Barbour and Gerald C. Wright, *Keeping the Republic*, 4th brief ed. (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2011), 84.