## The U.S. Constitution - Division of Powers

The Articles of Confederation failed to meet the needs of the new country. Most critically, the lack of a clear delegation of powers permitted many conflicts. At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the delegates set the parameters of the powers of the Federal government and the State governments. With the adoption of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution specified which powers remained with the people.

The U. S. Constitution and the States <u>http://utopia.utexas.edu/explore/constitution/us\_constitution.html</u>

U.S. Constitution online - http://www.usconstitution.net/xconst.html

Use this chart to show Federal powers, state government powers and citizen powers

Federal	State	Citizen

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## List of powers:

Negotiate treaties Set and Collect Taxes Coin money Choose the President Take property against the owners will Direct the Educate citizens Keep a military force Control commerce Borrow money on the credit of the US Establish post offices Regulate copyrights, patents and trademarks Regulate immigration Confront witnesses against them in court **Punish Pirates** Regulate religion Bankruptcy Laws Regulate slavery Set the Standard of Weights and Measures Declare war **Regulate elections** Petition the government Bare Arms Place duties on exports Control free speech Regulate health care decisions of citizens Hold elected officials accountable for illegal acts Change the Constitution Peacefully gather together