FEDERALISM

Types of Political Systems:

Unitary-

Confederal-

Federal-

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF FEDERALISM

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION	EFFECT ON FEDERALISM
SUPREMACY CLAUSE	
Article VI	
TENTH AMENDMENT	
Reserved Powers	
ELASTIC CLAUSE	
Necessary and Proper Clause	
POWERS DENIED TO THE	
STATES Article 1 Sec 10	
AMENDMENT PROCEDURE	
Article V	
FULL FAITH AND CREDIT	
CLAUSE Article IV Sec 1	
EVERABITION	
EXTRADITION	
Article IV Sec 2	
PRIVILEGES AND	
IMMUNITITES CLAUSE	
Article IV Sec 2	

Federalism allows democracy over a large geographical area		
		w L govt's
	f control over their own	
		to the people it affects
		outcomes,
mores, and prefere		
Federalism protect	cts liberty by dispersi	ng political power:
	•	ver does not lie with a single
	and B	
		n A to political power
promotes the likagendas entering pallows more indi	politics	a say in P
Federalism allows	s experimentation in p	ublic policy
S and L	can serves	as experimental laboratories
promotes choice by	otes citizen choice y allowing different regions best suited to their nee	ons to implement different eds
Federalism promo	can act Q	_
R	U is bas	ed on local needs and desires

DISADVANTAGES OF FEDERAL	SYSTEMS
1. States may "V" or I	national priorities
2. May allow D	
3. More avenues for C	without adequate controls
CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS OF FED	DERALISM
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION	
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