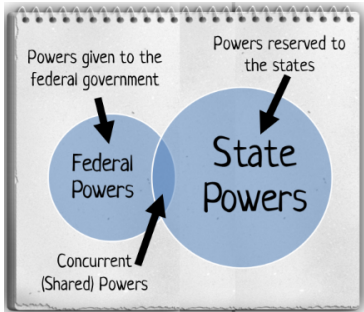


State Power: Got A Reservation? Guided Notes

Using the iCivics reading “State Power: Got A Reservation?”, take notes on each section by answering the following questions as you read. Be specific.

Little Countries?	<p>What is a state?</p> <p>How is the United States defined?</p>
Hey-That’s Reserved!	<p>Where are the specific powers of the national government listed?</p> <p>What are delegated powers? What level of government does this apply to?</p> <p>What are reserved powers? What level of government does this apply to?</p>  <p>Based on this image, what can you infer the term “concurrent” means?</p>
Aw, That’s No Fun	<p>According to the U.S. Constitution, what are some examples of things that states do NOT have the power to do?</p>
Go For It!	<p>List some examples of services that the state and local levels of government have the power to control.</p> <p>How do state and local governments exercise their power?</p>

Share and Share Alike	<p>Go back to your inference on the word “concurrent” using the image under “Hey, that's reserved!”. Were you right? Explain.</p> <p>What is an example of a concurrent power and what levels of government are included?</p>
Speaking of Local Governments...	<p>List examples of powers local governments may have:</p>
Rule of Thumb	<div data-bbox="469 831 779 1062" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>If there is a law that conflicts with a law at another level of government, which level do you follow? Circle the correct answer for each scenario below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National/Federal or Local ● State or National/Federal ● Local or State
State Power and Federal Funding	<p>When the national/federal government doesn't have the power to change a law at the state and local levels, what can they do to “influence” change?</p>