

Direct Instruction

Federalism is defined as the sharing and distribution of power between the federal, state, and local governments.

Federal Powers (Delegated Powers)	Shared Powers (Concurrent Powers)	State Powers (Reserved Powers)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Declare war• Maintain armed forces• Regulate interstate and foreign trade• Admit new states• Establish post offices• Set standard weights and measures• Coin money• Establish foreign policy and create treaties• Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain law and order• Levy taxes• Borrow money• Charter banks• Establish courts• Build roads• Provide for public welfare• Make and enforce laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish and maintain schools• Establish local governments• Regulate business within the state• Make marriage laws• Issue professional licenses• Provide for public safety• Assume other powers not delegated to the national government or prohibited to the states

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Departments of the Federal Government	Departments of the State and Local Government
United States Postal Service (USPS) Bureau of the Census Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Transportation Security Administration (TSA) U.S. Customs and Border Control Bureau of Indian Affairs Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Department of Agriculture U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	New York Police Department (NYPD) New York City Department of Parks and Recreation New York State Board of Elections New York State Division of Human Rights Office of Children and Family Services New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene New York State Department of Taxation and Finance New York City Department of City Planning