

Federalism and State and Local Governments

1. Federalism

- a. Division of power between federal and state governments
 - b. “reserved” powers (left to states)
 - c. “Concurrent” Powers (shared by federal and state)
 - d. Supremacy Clause (Federal can’t be violated)
2. Federal Government meets national needs such as defense and foreign policy
 3. State governments meet statewide needs, such as educational requirements
 4. Local governments meet local concerns, such as running schools

U.S. Constitution V. Florida Constitution

1. U.S. Constitution

- a. Preamble
- b. Government of 3 branches
 - i. Congress
 - ii. President
 1. VP, appointed Cabinet
 - iii. Federal Courts (3 levels)

2. Florida Constitution

a. Preamble

b. Florida Declaration of Rights (Bill of Rights)

c. State Government of 3 branches

i. Governor and Lt. Governor

ii. Elected cabinet

iii. Florida State Legislature

1. House of representatives (120 members)

2. Senate (40 members)

iv. Florida Courts (4 levels)

3. Major differences

a. Elected Cabinet in Florida

b. No state income tax

c. English is official language in Florida

d. Florida Constitution is easier to amend

i. 5 ways to propose

ii. 60% of voters approve/ ratify/ adopt

e. Passing laws similar to Congress, but no pocket veto