



36. How does the Constitution define the powers of the federal government? The Constitution defines the powers of the federal government through the enumeration of powers in Article I, Section 8. It lists specific powers such as the power to tax, regulate interstate and foreign commerce, and declare war. Additionally, it defines powers that are shared between the federal and state governments, such as the power to coin money.

37. How does the Constitution define the powers of the state governments? The Constitution defines the powers of the state governments through the Tenth Amendment, which states that powers not delegated to the federal government nor prohibited to the states are reserved for the states or the people. The Constitution also lists specific powers granted to the states, such as the power to establish courts and regulate education.

38. How does the Constitution define the powers of the national government? The Constitution defines the powers of the national government through Article I, Section 8, which lists the powers of Congress. These powers include the power to lay and collect taxes, regulate commerce, and declare war. The Constitution also defines the powers of the executive and judicial branches.

39. How does the Constitution define the powers of the state governments? The Constitution defines the powers of the state governments through the Tenth Amendment and Article I, Section 10. The Tenth Amendment reserves powers not delegated to the federal government for the states, while Article I, Section 10 lists specific powers granted to the states, such as the power to regulate education and establish courts.

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