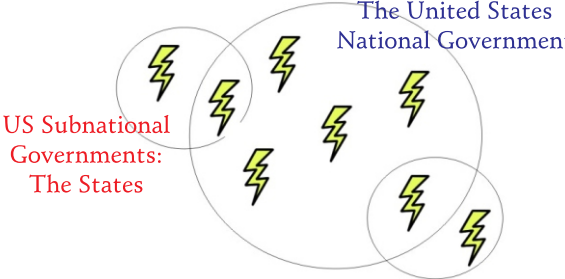


DEFINING THE POWER OF THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

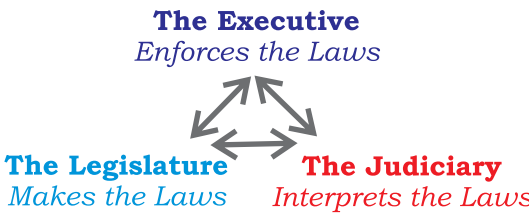


The United States National Government

US Subnational Governments: The States

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

- Affirms the supremacy of the federal government over the states
- Establishes that Congress has implied powers that allow it to carry out its expressed powers



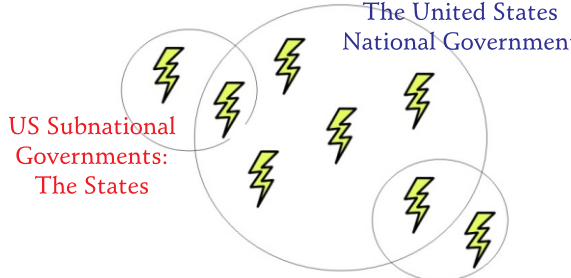
The Executive
Enforces the Laws

The Legislature
Makes the Laws

The Judiciary
Interprets the Laws

Marbury v. Madison (1803)

- Ruling established the federal power of judicial review as a "check"
- Judicial review is the power of federal courts to declare an act of government unconstitutional, thus illegal



The United States National Government

US Subnational Governments: The States

Gibbons v. Odgen (1824)

- Congress, not the states, has the power to regulate interstate commerce
- Justification: Commerce Clause of the Const. is an expressed power
- Victory for federal supremacy + helped to define "federalism"