

Government Structures, Powers, Functions, and Interactions

Instructional Slides



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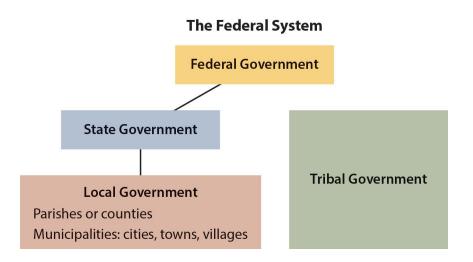
Framing Question: How does federalism affect all parts of government in the United States?





The U.S. Coast Guard Gulf Strike Team, shown here working with a drone to assess storm damage, is just one federal agency that works with state and local government in Louisiana following destructive hurricanes in the state.





In the U.S. system of federalism, power is divided and shared among the federal government, state governments, and local governments. Tribal governments, while autonomous from the United States, also interact with all levels of U.S. government.



Enumerated National Powers

- Admit new states to the Union
- Coin money
- Declare war
- Establish a postal system
- Negotiate treaties
- Propose constitutional amendments
- Raise and maintain the military
- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce
- Set standard weights and measures

Concurrent Powers

- Borrow money
- Charter and regulate banks and corporations
- Exercise eminent domain
- Enact and enforce laws
- Establish banks
- Levy taxes
- Maintain law and order
- Provide for the general welfare

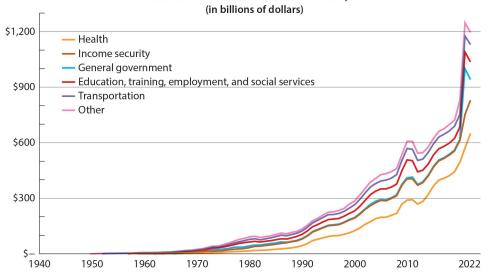
Powers Reserved for the States

- Administer public services
- Conduct elections
- Establish local governments
- Issue licenses
- Ratify constitutional amendments
- Regulate intrastate commerce
- Set up public schools

Under the federal system, certain powers are given solely to the federal government, some are shared between the federal government and the states, and others are reserved just for the states.

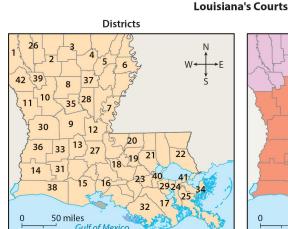


Federal Funds to State and Local Governments, 1940–2022



Federal funding to the states has increased over time; some of the money is to help state governments operate, while other funding is designated specifically for areas like health care, education, or transportation.







Louisiana's forty-two district courts are divided across five larger regions overseen by circuit courts. In recent years, there have been efforts to redraw the lines of circuit court jurisdictions so that cases are more evenly distributed and Louisianans are better represented by the judicial system.









State government is responsible for a variety of programs, including establishing accessible health clinics; maintaining state parks, libraries, and bridges; providing support during natural disasters like oil spills; and licensing various economic activities, including commercial fishing.

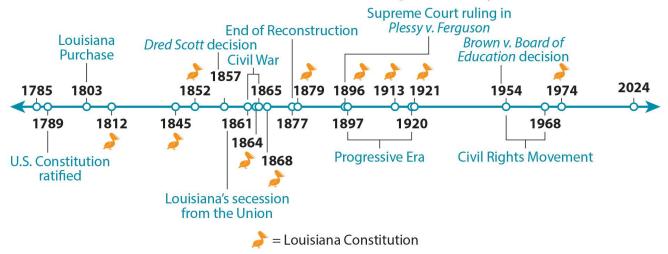








Louisiana's Constitutions Throughout History



Louisiana adopted several constitutions throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, often in response to national events.

OUISIAN



Louisiana's 1868 constitution established unprecedented civil rights for Black Louisianans.





Napoleon Bonaparte came to power in France in 1799. Four years later, in 1803, he sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States.



Louisiana Parishes



Louisiana has sixty-four parishes, compared to the twelve parishes it had when it was the Territory of Orleans.



Federally Recognized Tribes in Louisiana





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