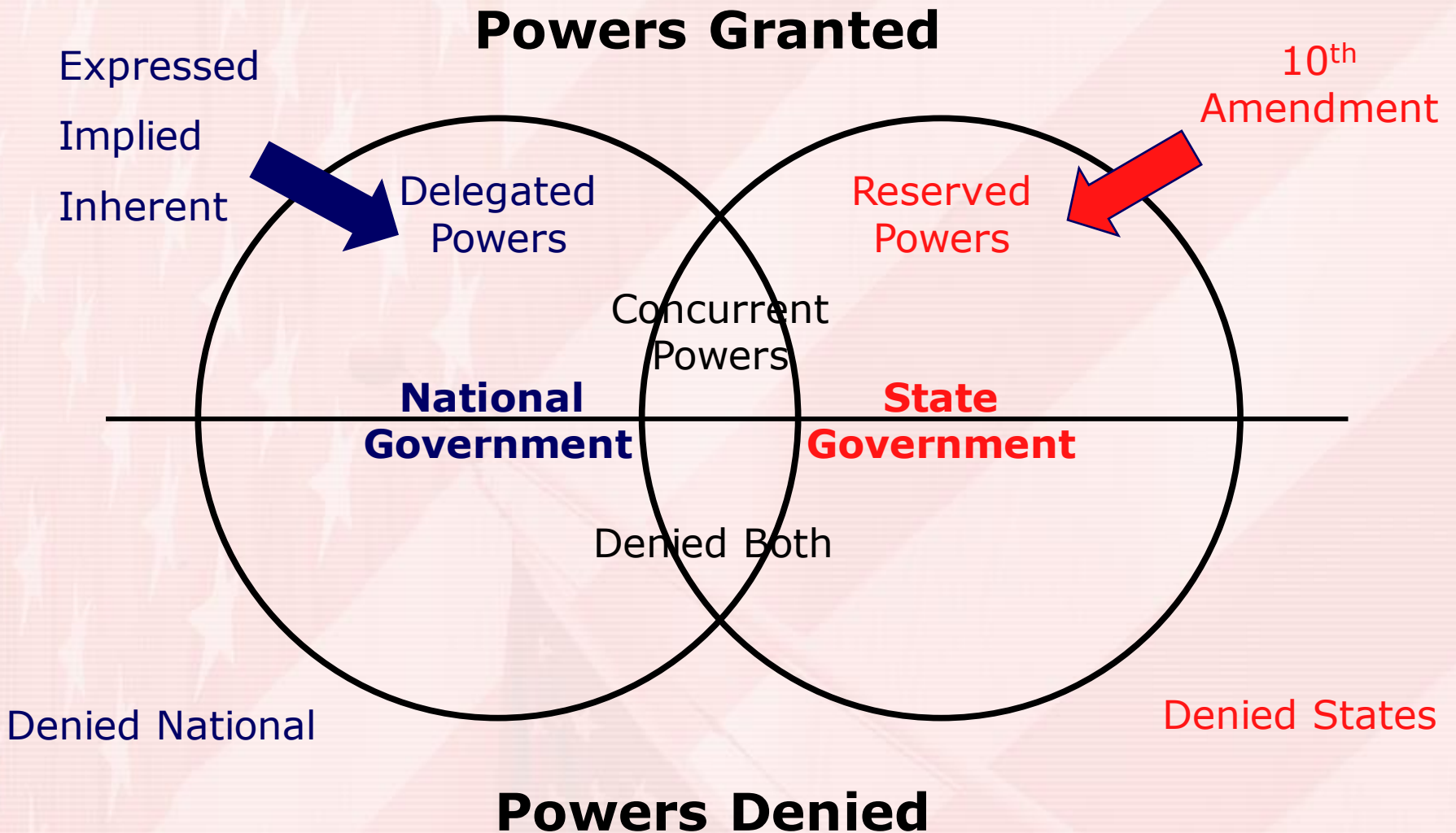


Government Powers

(Division of Powers)



Government Powers

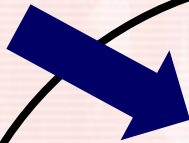
(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

Expressed

Implied

Inherent



Delegated
Powers

**National
Government**

Expressed:

Government Powers

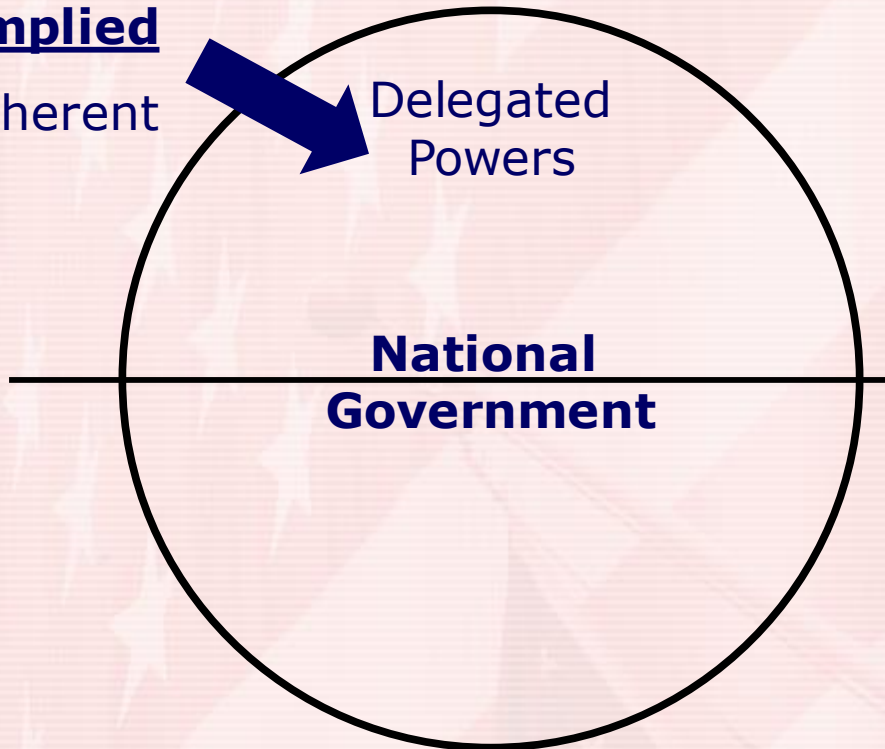
(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

Expressed

Implied

Inherent



Delegated
Powers

**National
Government**

Implied:

Government Powers

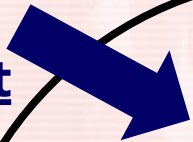
(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

Expressed

Implied

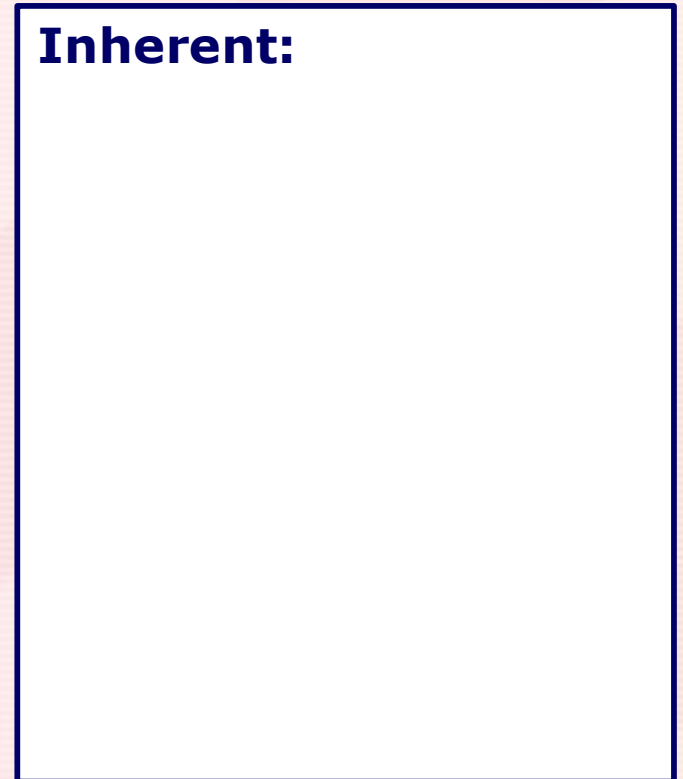
Inherent



Delegated
Powers

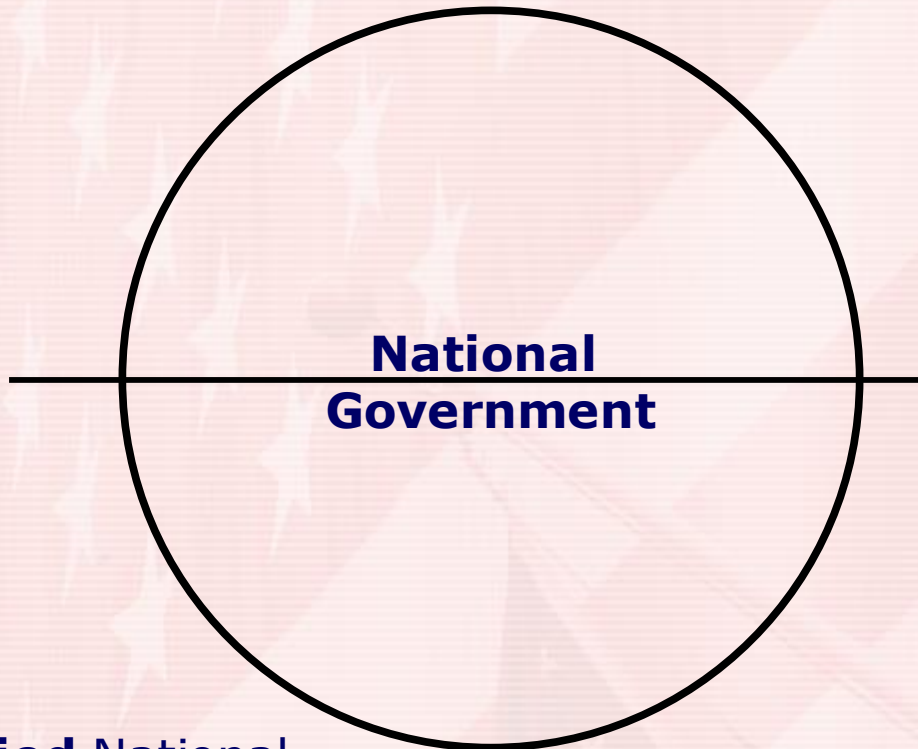
**National
Government**

Inherent:



Government Powers

(Division of Powers)



Denied:

Denied National

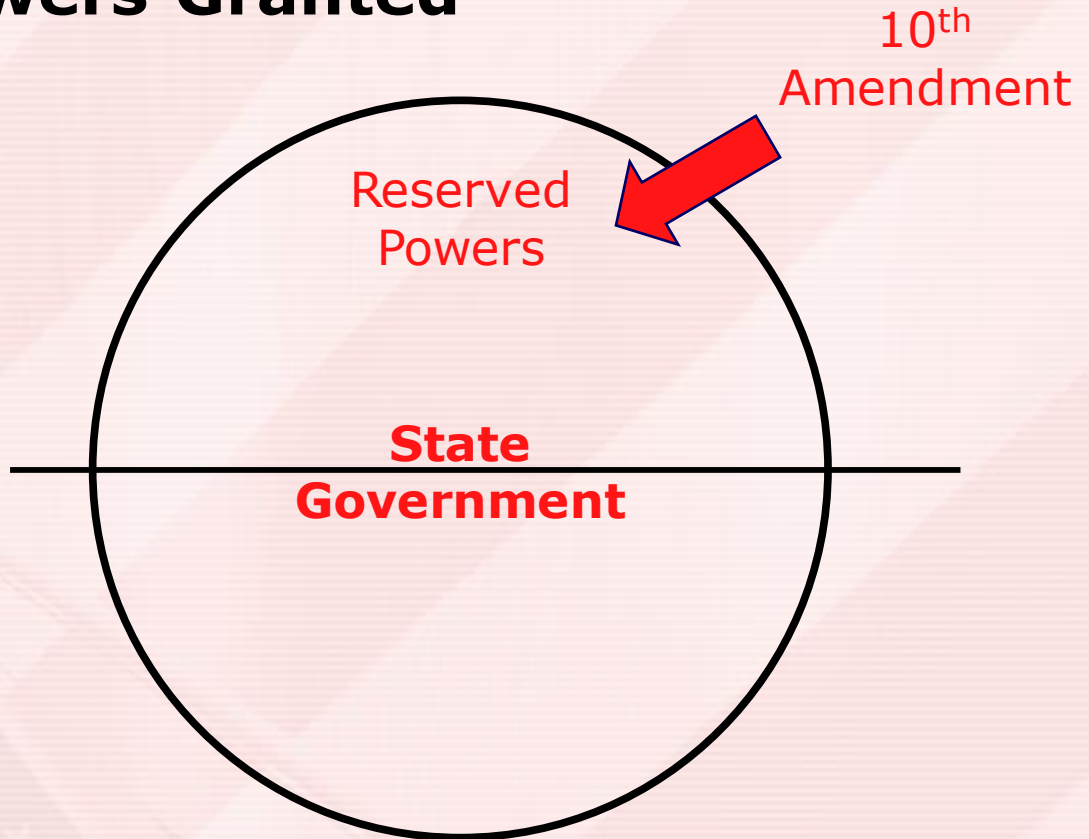
Powers Denied

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted

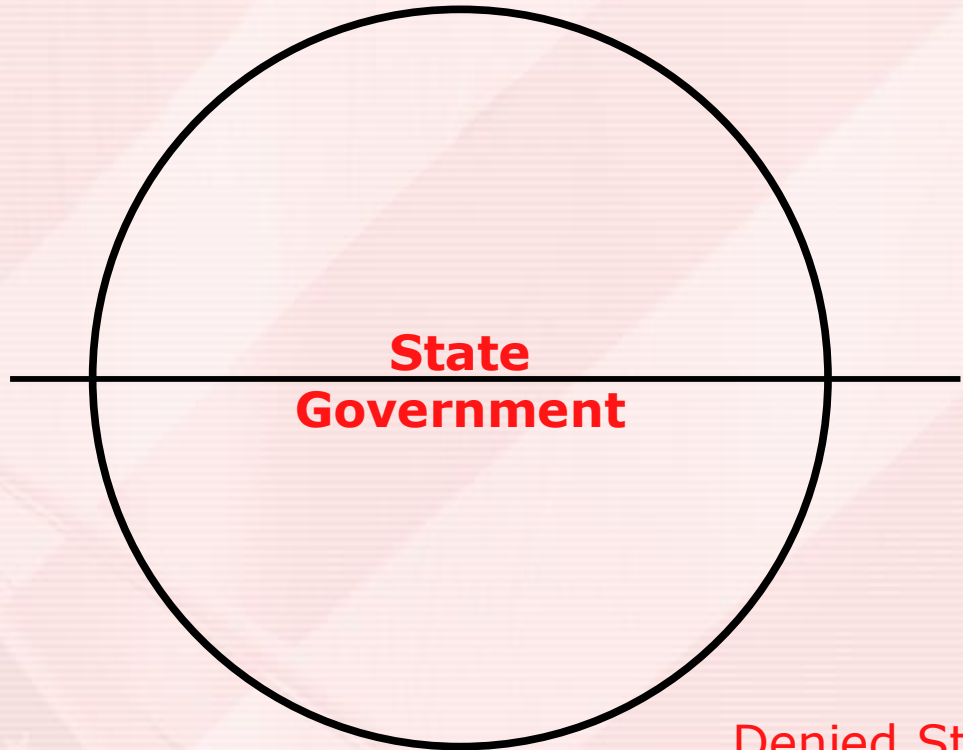
Reserved Powers:



Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Denied States:



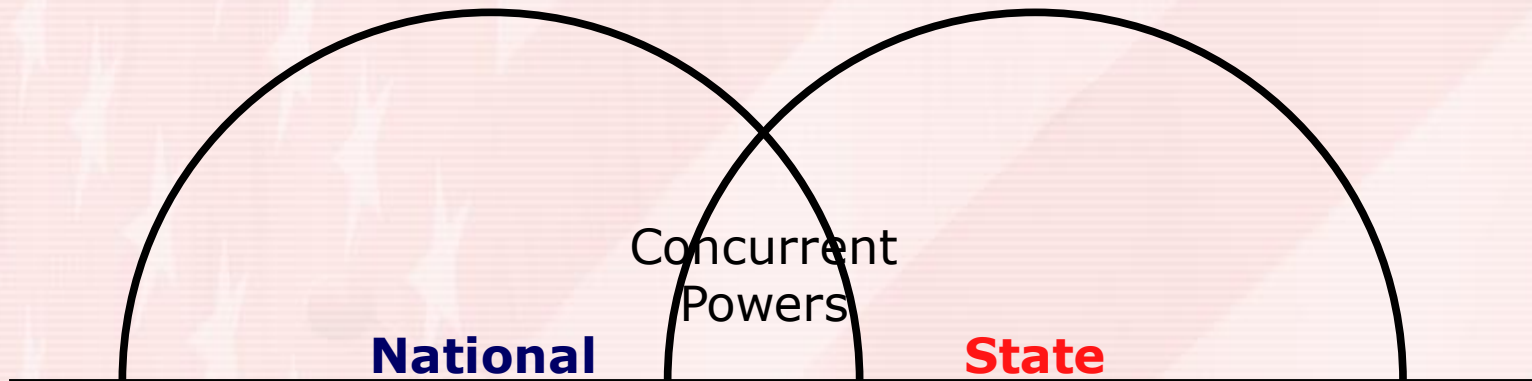
Denied States

Powers Denied

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Powers Granted



Concurrent:

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

Denied Both:

Government

Government

Denied Both

Powers Denied

Government Powers

(Division of Powers)

EXCLUSIVE

Powers Granted

Expressed
Implied
Inherent

Delegated Powers

Reserved Powers

Concurrent Powers

National Government

State Government

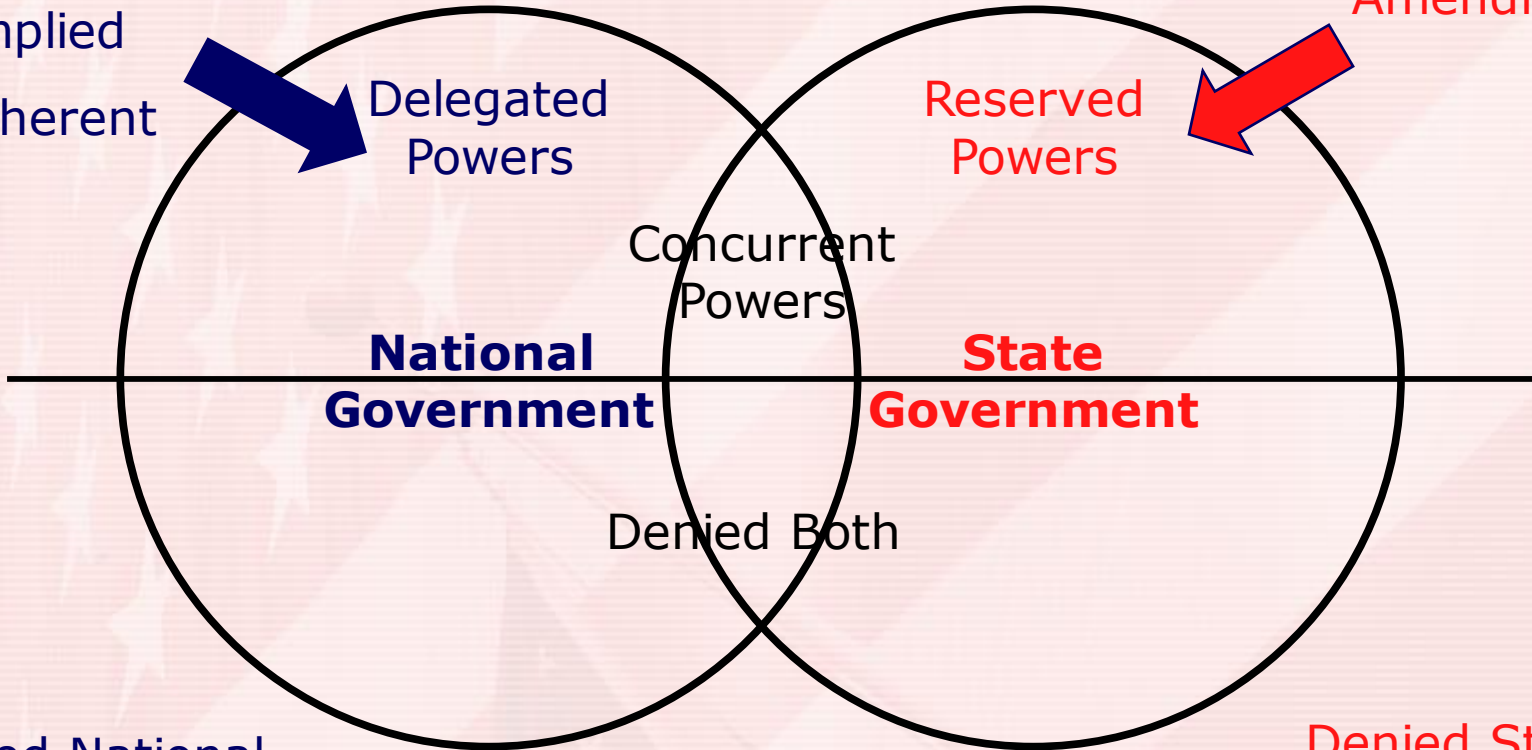
Denied Both

10th Amendment

Denied National

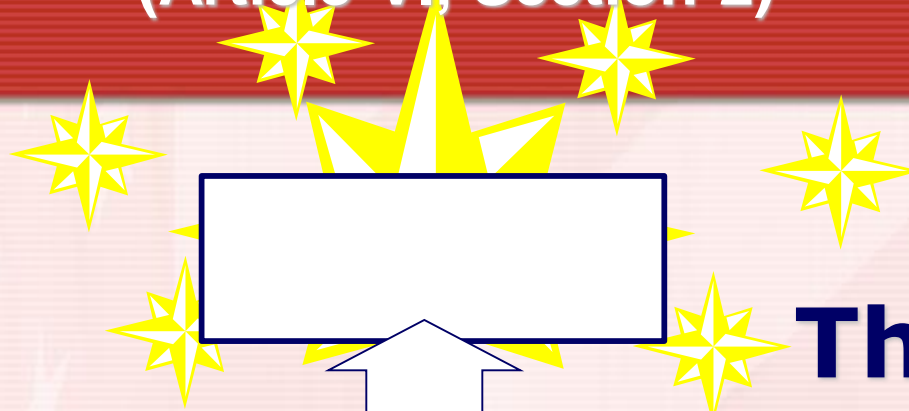
Denied States

Powers Denied



The Supremacy Clause

(Article VI, Section 2)



If there is a conflict between a lower law and a higher one, the higher one "wins."

The U.S. Constitution is the "Supreme Law of the Land."