

State and national government

[Government](#)



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The United States was founded on economic and political freedom. This freedom enables all our citizens to successfully pursue unlimited opportunities to use their god given talents to work, produce, invest, take risk, and grow wealthy while keeping the prosperous fruits of their enterprise. Here we have state governments that are “laboratories of government” and a national government that has more autonomy than the state government. The state governments have some type of autonomy but the national government is stronger even if they are not close to those individuals they serve.

The national government is very strong level of government based on Bowman & Kearneys explanation of the commerce clause. The Commerce Clause, Article I Section 8 Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States, grants Congress the power “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes” The commerce power is an enumerated power of Congress and the Supreme Court has interpreted it as an articulate grant of authority to Congress and an assenting limitation on the rights of the states to regulate commerce within their own borders.

Then we have a process where the state governments are innovators of policies and laws. If the national government has too much power it will go against states becoming innovators. States have the power to pass laws based on the 10th amendment. These laws will only be passed if they do not intercept with laws passed by the national government. Some state laws eventually become national laws because of how well the state has been effected by the implementation of a law.