

## Questions related to *McCulloch v. Maryland* and Federalism

1. Maryland contended that the power of the federal government originated with the states, and the Supreme Court held that it originated with the American people. If Maryland's contention was correct, one could infer that state authority is superior to federal authority. How did the Supreme Court discredit Maryland's view and demonstrate that federal power originated, not with the states, but with the people?
2. The Supreme Court states in *McCulloch v. Maryland* that the federal government "is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers." What is meant by "enumerated powers," and what is the "extent" of such powers?
3. According to the Supreme Court, in what sense is a state government "sovereign"?
4. The Constitution says that Congress has the power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." How did Maryland interpret this clause, and how did the Supreme Court interpret it? How would each of these interpretations affect the powers of Congress? If Maryland's interpretation were adopted, what impact would this have, according to the Supreme Court, on Congress?