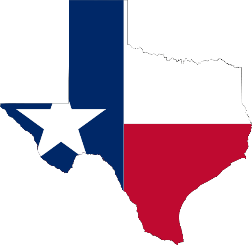
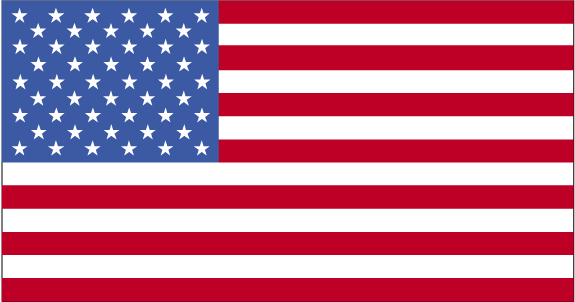
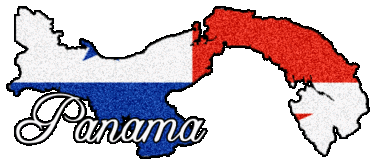
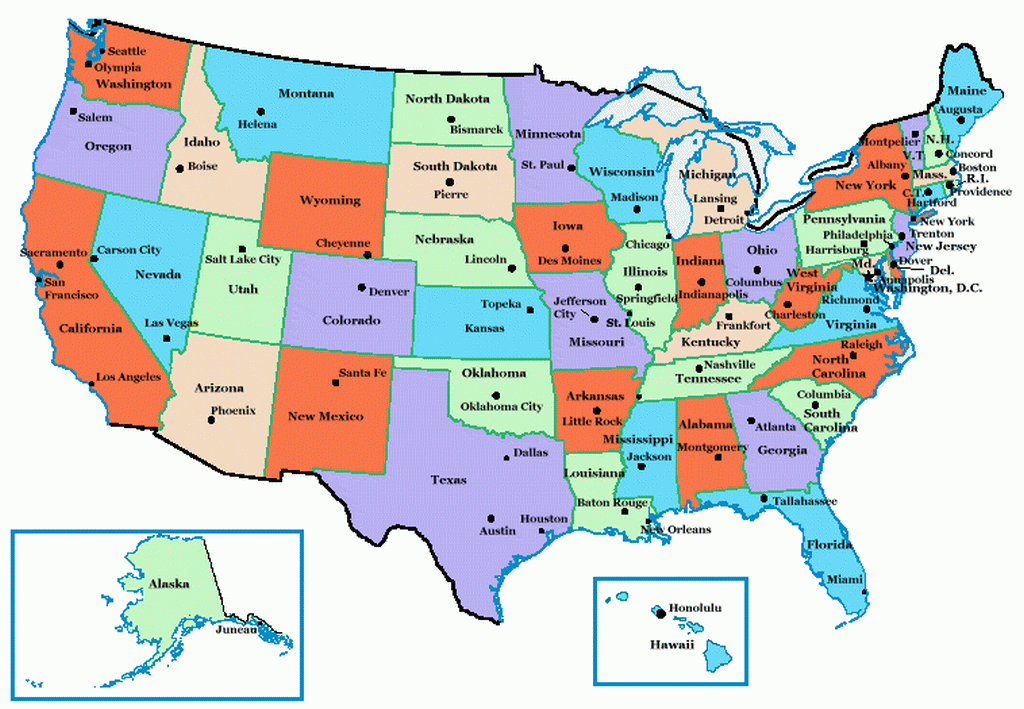
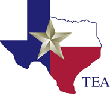
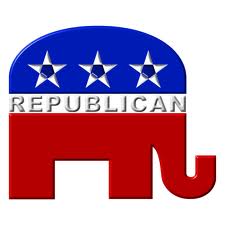
Foundations of Government

Chapter 4: Federalism

1. **Dividing and Sharing Power**
2. Why Federalism
3. It was a new **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of governing the people
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-two or more governments exercise power over the same people and the same territory
5. In this system the federal government has some **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** powers over all citizens
6. The states have certain powers **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for them
7. They are supposed to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** some powers
8. It can end with some **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on the right formula for dividing and sharing power
9. Federalism in the Constitution
10. National Powers
11. The Constitution grants both **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and implied powers to the national government
12. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** powers (enumerated powers) are those powers directly expressed or stated in the Constitution
13. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** powers are those powers that are not stated specifically in the Constitution
14. Concurrent Powers
15. Shared powers between the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**government and state government
16. Each level of government **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** independently
17. State actions must not **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** with any national laws
18. The Supremacy Clause
19. Article **\_\_\_\_\_** makes the acts and treaties of the United States supreme
20. No **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** law or state constitution may conflict with any form of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**law
21. Local **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** cannot come into conflict with their own state **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** as well as the federal government
22. **Relations between the National and State governments**
23. Guarantees to and Obligations of the states
24. Republican Form of Government and Protection
25. The national government must guarantee each state a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** form of government
26. Voters must hold **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** power
27. The national government must **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** states from invasion and unrest within the United States, or attacks by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** power
28. Congress has given the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**authority to send federal troops to a state where there is civil unrest and the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or state legislature has requested help
29. The president can send troops in to a state that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** federal laws
30. The national government can also **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the aftermath of a natural disaster
31. Territorial Integrity and Admission of New States
32. Article **\_\_\_\_\_**, Section **\_\_\_\_\_** says that the national government has the duty to respect the territorial **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**of each state
33. The Constitution also gives Congress to pass laws that allow new **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to join the nation
34. Like all other laws, the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of new states is subject to presidential veto
35. Before a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** can become a state, Congress must pass an enabling act, so the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** can develop a constitution
36. Once the constitution is approved by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** vote in the territory, Congress then votes on whether or not to accept the proposal
37. Obligations of the States
38. Two functions states perform for the national government:
39. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** governments conduct and pay for elections of all national government officials
40. States play a key role in the process of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the Constitution
41. Federal Aid and Mandates
42. Federal Aid
43. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government has always provided different types of aid to the states
44. The main form of aid is through **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** grants
45. Sums of money given to state or local governments for specific purposes
46. Mandates and Preemption
47. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Congress has taken over some functions that used to be controlled by the state governments
48. A mandate is a law that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** states to take on an activity or provide a service that meets minimum national standards
49. Congress may also pass a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that limits a state’s ability to regulate an area
50. Congress can pass laws that allow the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government to assume **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for a state government function (preemption)
51. Conflicts
52. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** divides the powers of government, but conflicts do arise between the federal and state governments
53. The federal court system, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, plays a key role to end these disputes
54. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)-concluded that when the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government and a state government come into conflict, the national government is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
55. Throughout the years, the Supreme Court has **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on this issue, sometimes siding with the national government other times the state.
56. **State Powers and Interstate Relations**
57. State Powers
58. Regulating and Promoting Business
59. States **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** corporations within their borders and promote those businesses
60. The main goal is to help the state’s **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and provide **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for state residents
61. States regulate business to also protect the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
62. States regulate business to protect the worker, to ensure **\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** working conditions
63. States also might provide **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** wage
64. Crime
65. Protecting **\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**is the responsibility of state and local governments
66. States call laws that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** citizens from certain crimes criminal codes
67. Each state sets its own system of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
68. Local governments typically **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** these state laws
69. State courts handle the great majority of all **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** cases
70. Education, Health, and Welfare
71. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is traditionally controlled by local governments, but the states finance about half of education, feds 10%
72. Health care: states **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** doctors and dentists, require **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for children, support **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** hospitals
73. Governments provide **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to needy families with children, people with disabilities, and to people who cannot afford health care.
74. Environment
75. States try to preserve their **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** resources by regulating air and water pollution
76. Regulations impact the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of residents and the economy of the states
77. Relations Among States
78. Privileges and Immunities
79. ****The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** wanted to protect citizens as they traveled between the states
80. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**provides that “the Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.”
81. One state cannot **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** unreasonably against citizens of another state
82. The courts have never given a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** listing of all possible “privileges and immunities.”
83. Residency of a state depends on how a state defines **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
84. States can treat **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** residents differently if distinction is reasonable (example: higher college tuition to state colleges)
85. Interstate Compacts
86. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**requires the states to settle their differences with one another peacefully
87. Principal way states settle **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is by negotiating interstate compacts (written agreements between 2 or more states)
88. Congress must approve **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** compacts, this prevents states from threating the Union by making alliances among themselves
89. Once a compact has been signed and approved by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** it is binding and enforced by the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Court
90. Lawsuits Between States
91. Sometimes states are unable to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** their disputes through negotiation or interstate compacts, they can sue each other
92. Reasons to sue another state:
93. Cases in the West often involve **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** rights
94. States fight over the sewage from one state **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the water of another
95. States fight over **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** lines
96. **Differing Views about Federalism**
97. Federalism and Public Policy
98. State and Local Policies
99. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** governments can serve as proving grounds for the development and testing of new policies
100. In many cases **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** get created because multiple states have laws already in place giving people that right (19th amendment, 18th amendment, 26th amendment)
101. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** law is a provision in a law that sets an automatic end date for the law
102. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** law which prohibits public officials from holding official meetings that are closed to the public
103. Relations Among States
104. National Policies
105. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** policy is created at the national level and states follow
106. The national government may **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** policies on states if it believed those states were infringing on group’s basic rights
107. National Power and the Commerce Clause
108. Supreme Court decisions have **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**the constitutional power of the national government to regulate interstate commerce
109. The Court has interpreted the term **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**to mean almost any activity connected with producing, buying, selling, and transporting goods across state lines
110. The Court has also issued few ruling that **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the legislative powers that the commerce clause grants to the federal government
111. Federalism and Political Parties
112. Supporters of Stronger State and Local Government Powers
113. 21st century **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (Republican, Tea Party, libertarians)
114. They believe that the **\_\_\_\_\_** amendment sets clear limits on the power of the national government and states have more power
115. They believe that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and **­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** governments are closer to the people and know how to best help them
116. Tend to use the term **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
117. They are more likely to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** broad federal laws and regulations that limit states’ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to legislate as they wish
118. Supporters of Stronger National Government Powers
119. 21st century **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (Democratic Party and Progressives)
120. They believe that the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** confirmed that they tended to create a strong national government
121. They use the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** clause to argue that the national government should be supreme in matters of public policy
122. They believe that under the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** clause the powers expressly delegated to the national government should be expanded
123. They believe that the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** government is better equipped to solve some major social and economic problems
124. Federalism and Political Participation
125. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** increases opportunities for American citizens to participate in politics
126. American federalism gives citizens many points of access to government and increase their opportunities for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public policy
127. Citizens may also work with **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** interest groups to influence national policies and state and local government agencies
128. A related effect of federalism is an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** chance that one’s political participation will have some practical impact on policy

