**AP United States Government Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 3 Study Guide – Federalism**

**Vocabulary:** On index cards, define the following terms.

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| 1. Federalism
2. Unitary governments
3. Intergovernmental relations
4. Supremacy clause
5. Tenth Amendment
6. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
7. Enumerated powers
 | 1. Implied powers
2. Elastic clause
3. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
4. Full faith and credit
5. Extradition
6. Privileges and immunities
7. Dual federalism
 | 1. Cooperative federalism
2. Devolution
3. Fiscal federalism
4. Categorical grants
5. Project grants
6. Formula grants
7. Block grants
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**Questions:** Complete the following as you read chapter 3 in your textbook.

1. Define the three ways of organizing a nation that were discussed in the text.
2. In what ways does federalism decentralize politics and policies?
3. List the three items that are considered the supreme law of the land.
4. What is the significance of the Tenth Amendment?
5. List the four key events that have largely settled the issue of how national and state powers are related.
6. Explain the difference between enumerated powers and implied powers.
7. Describe the three general obligations that each state has to every other state under the Constitution.
8. How is dual federalism analogous to a layer cake and cooperative federalism analogous to a marble cake?
9. Explain the three general standard operating procedures of cooperative federalism.
10. Explain how the Republican Party’s view of federalism changed in the 1990s.
11. What do the terms “cross-over sanctions” and “cross-cutting requirements” mean?

Cross-over sanctions:

Cross-cutting requirements:

1. Explain the two types of categorical grants.
2. For what reasons might a state or locality not want to receive federal aid?
3. List four advantages of federalism for democracy.
4. List four disadvantages of federalism for democracy.
5. How did industrialization increase the role of the national government?
6. Why don’t the states handle more issues?