

CHAPTER

4

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Federalism

2

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 4.

I. Section 1: Federalism: Powers Divided**A. The System of Federalism**

1. The _____ chose the system of federalism. This system allows power to be divided between the _____ and the _____.
2. The system of federalism is intended to prevent the _____ of power. Each level of government has its own powers, ruling bodies, officials, and laws.

B. Federal Government Powers

1. The national government has three types of _____ powers granted by the Constitution.
2. _____ powers are those powers clearly spelled out in the Constitution. _____ powers are found in the Constitution's _____ Clause. _____ powers exist because the United States is a _____ state.

C. Powers Denied the Federal Government

1. The Constitution denies certain powers to the federal government to preserve the system of _____.
2. The federal government cannot tax _____ or deny individual _____.

D. The Role of the States

Each state is a government of _____ powers, which are powers the Constitution does not give to the _____.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**Federalism****2****E. Exclusive and Concurrent Powers**

1. Exclusive powers are given only to the _____.
2. _____ are shared by both the federal government and the states.

F. The Supreme Law of the Land

The _____ says that the Constitution stands above all other laws.

II. Section 2: The National Government and the 50 States**A. Federal Government Guarantees**

1. The federal government guarantees each state a _____ form of government.
2. The federal government also must protect each state from _____ and _____ violence.

B. Admitting New States

1. An _____ directs a state to write a constitution.
2. If the state constitution is approved, Congress passes an _____ allowing the territory to become a new state.

C. Conditions for Admission

When setting conditions for admitting a state to the Union, Congress cannot _____ with a state's ability to manage its _____.

D. Cooperative Federalism

Federal _____-_____ programs are a good example of cooperation between the federal and state governments.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**Federalism****2****E. Types of Grants**

Three types of federal grants are _____ grants,
_____ grants, and _____ grants.

F. Responsibilities of the States

1. State governments help the national government by
_____ elections with local money.
2. States take care of _____, the process by
which aliens can become citizens.

III. Section 3: Interstate Relations**A. Interstate Compacts**

1. Interstate compacts are _____ that states make
with one another and with _____ states.
2. _____ reviews and approves all interstate compacts.

B. Full Faith and Credit

1. The Full Faith and Credit Clause of the Constitution declares
that _____, _____, and results of
court cases of one state are _____ in all other states.
2. An exception to the Full Faith and Credit Clause is that one state
cannot enforce the _____ of another state.

C. Extradition

_____ is the legal process by which a fugitive
from justice is returned to a state.

D. Privileges and Immunities

The _____ and _____ Clause
forbids any state from discriminating unreasonably against people
from other states.