**CHAPTER OUTLINE**

**Federalism**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**

**4**

**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

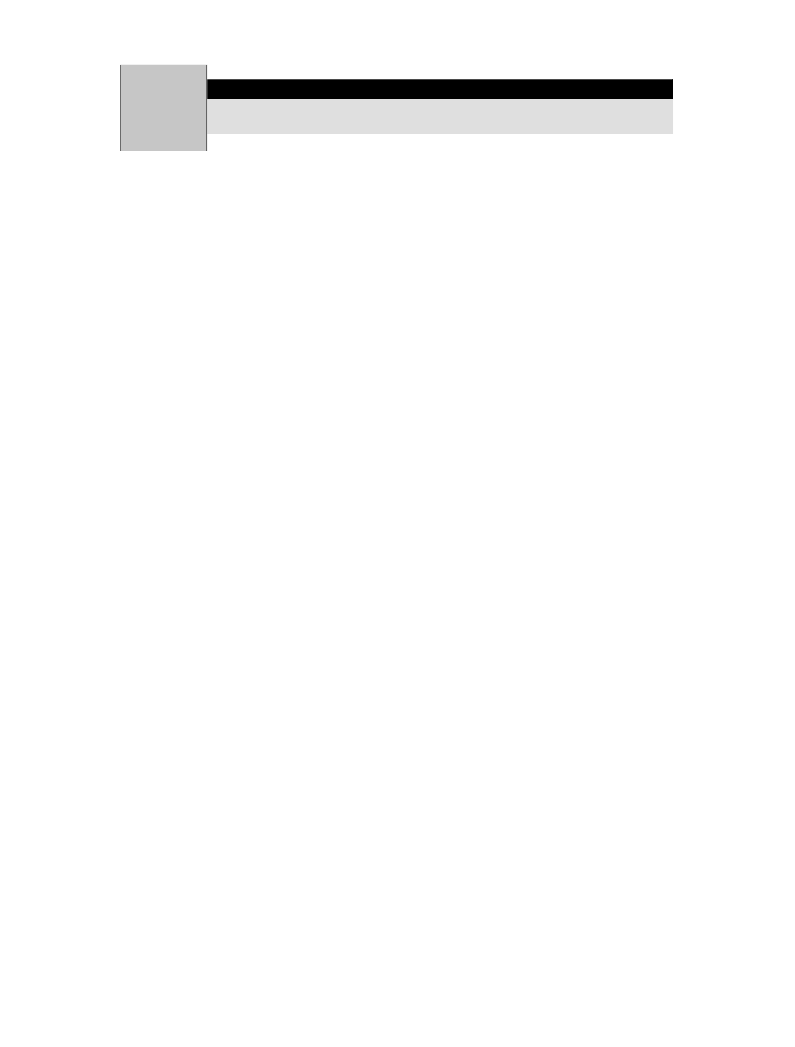
individual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**D. The Role of the States**

Each state is a government of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers, which

are powers the Constitution does not give to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**2**

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Federalism**

**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,

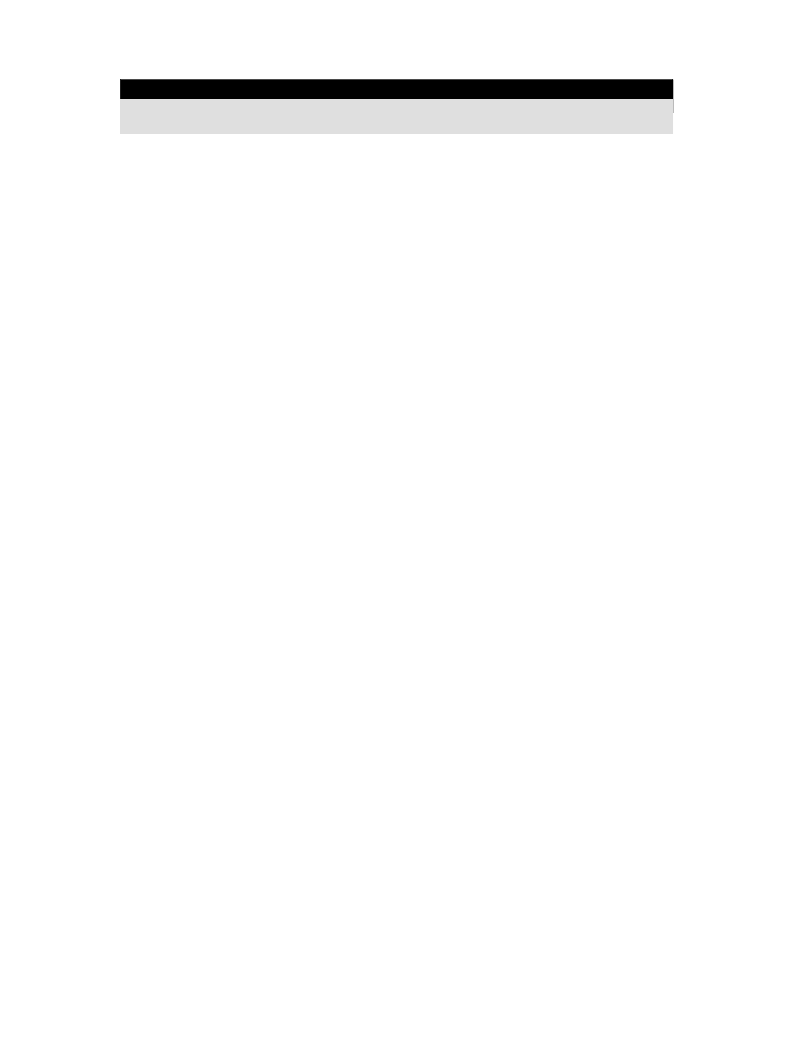
Congress cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a state’s ability to manage

its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Cooperative Federalism**

Federal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ programs are a good

example of cooperation between the federal and state governments.



**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Federalism**

**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.

