**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.

