

CHAPTER
4

PREREADING AND VOCABULARY

Federalism

2

Crossword Puzzle

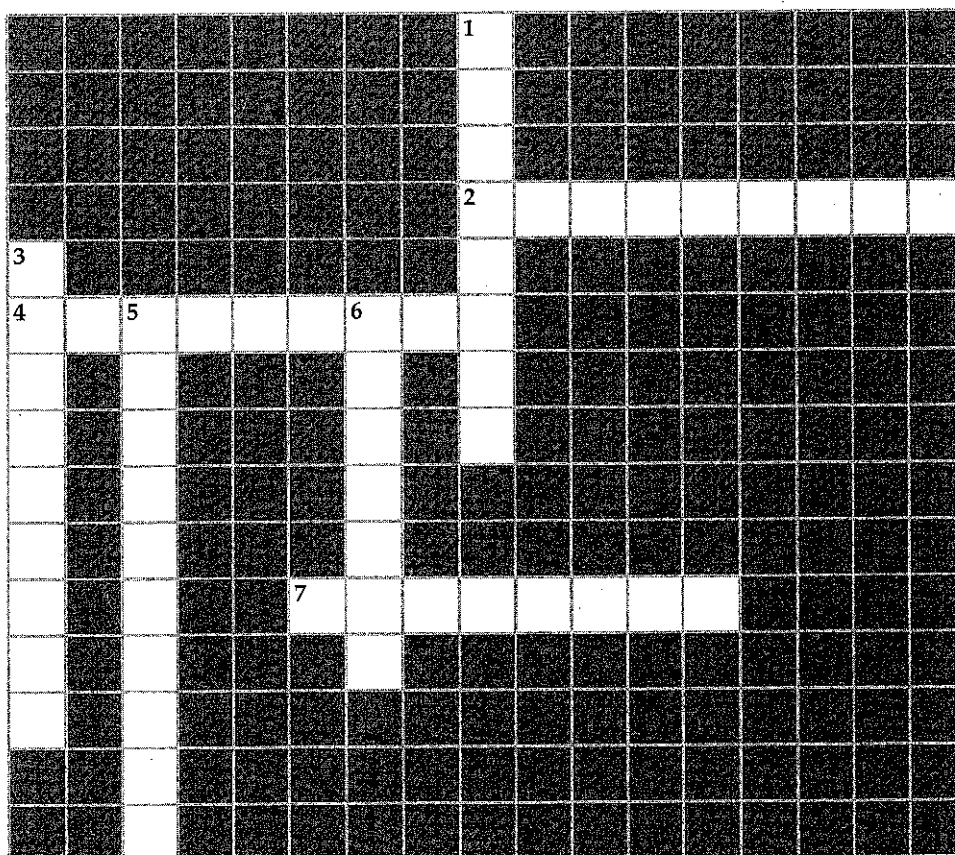
Directions: Use a dictionary to look up each type of government power listed in the Word Bank. Using the clues below, write the correct words from the Word Bank in the puzzle.

Down	Across
1. belonging to all national governments by tradition	2. spelled out in words
3. entrusted to the national government by the Constitution	4. given only to the national government
5. shared by both the national government and the states	7. retained (kept back) from the national government
6. suggested indirectly	

Word Bank

concurrent
delegated
exclusive
expressed
implied
inherent
reserved

Government Powers



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.

CHAPTER

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SECTION 1

READING COMPREHENSION

Federalism: Powers Divided

3

Define each type of power. Then give one or two examples of each power.

Type of Power	Definition and Examples
Expressed powers	Definition: Examples:
Implied powers	Definition: Examples:
Inherent powers	Definition: Examples:
Reserved powers	Definition: Examples:
Concurrent powers	Definition: Examples:
Exclusive powers	Definition: Examples:

CHAPTER
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SECTION 1

READING COMPREHENSION

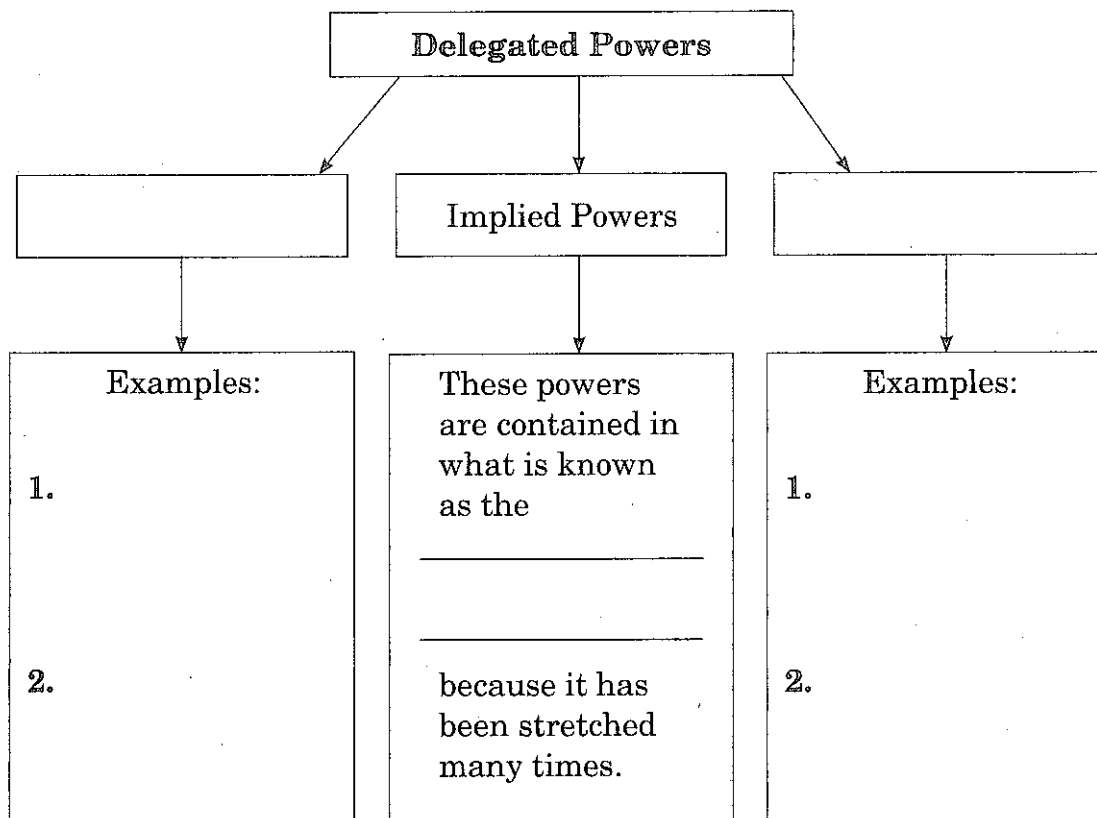
Federalism: Powers Divided

2

Directions: Write your answer to each question. Use complete sentences.

1. What is federalism? How is the U.S. government an example of a federal system?

2. Fill out the chart below detailing the powers of the federal government.



3. What is the difference between reserved, concurrent, and exclusive powers?

CHAPTER
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SECTION 1
CORE WORKSHEET**Federalism: Powers Divided****3**

Analyze each scenario to determine what type of power it illustrates.

Scenario	Type of Power (Expressed, Implied, Inherent, Concurrent, or Reserved)
1. A person must be at least 18 to marry without parental consent in Illinois.	
2. A worker pays federal and State income taxes.	
3. Racial segregation in restaurants is illegal.	
4. An illegal alien is deported back to his country of origin.	
5. Toys containing lead are banned from the United States.	
6. A lawyer who wants to practice in Texas must first pass the State's bar exam.	
7. After Hurricane Katrina, the U.S. and the State of Louisiana issued bonds to help pay for rebuilding New Orleans.	
8. President Bush served as commander in chief during the war with Iraq.	
9. It is illegal to ship poison in the mail.	
10. Hawaii became a State in 1959.	
11. The Supreme Court struck down a Missouri law allowing the death penalty for minors.	
12. A military draft existed during the Vietnam War.	
13. The United States sent an ambassador when it recognized the state of Israel.	
14. The iPod has hundreds of patents, making it hard for other companies to copy.	
15. You must be 18 to vote.	
16. Missouri decided to set aside 500 acres for a new wildlife reservation.	
17. A teacher moving from Texas wants a teaching license in California.	

CHAPTER
4
SECTION 1**SKILLS WORKSHEET****Federalism: Powers Divided****3****Problem Solving**

Read the information below and then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

The Framers of the Constitution who met at Philadelphia in 1787 had a difficult task ahead of them. How could they create a new central government that would be strong enough to administer the nation's affairs effectively but would also preserve the powers of the States?

The Framers knew that many Americans favored a strictly limited national government, but they also understood that the government established under the Articles of Confederation had proved too weak to deal with the nation's many problems. Many delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, such as James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, argued forcefully for a strong central government that would—in Hamilton's words—protect America from “the imprudence of democracy.”

Yet many respected patriots, such as Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams, were outspoken in their opposition to a strong central government. Even if the Framers could reach agreement in Philadelphia, would other Americans join them?

Apply the Skill**1. Identify the Problem/Gather**

Information What was the *main* problem the Framers had to solve at the Philadelphia Convention of 1787? Using information in your text, list the different sides of this issue.

2. Identify Options/Consider**Advantages and Disadvantages**

Identify three strategies that the Framers might have used to resolve the problem you identified in step 1. Then explain those strategies in a graphic organizer like the one below:

Option	Advantage	Disadvantage

3. Choose a Solution Choose the option that you think would be most effective in resolving the problem you identified in step 1. Explain the reasons for your decision.

4. Evaluate a Solution How did the Framers finally resolve the problem you identified in step 1? What were the advantages and disadvantages of their decision?

CHAPTER

4

SECTION 1

SKILL ACTIVITY

Problem Solving

2

Read the information below and then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

The Framers of the Constitution who met at Philadelphia in 1787 had a difficult job ahead of them. How could they create a strong national government that would also preserve the powers of the states? Many Americans feared that a strong national government would not respect the powers of the states. At the same time, the Framers knew that the national government under the Articles of Confederation had been too weak to deal with the nation's problems.

James Madison argued for a strong national government:

"... [T]he people of this country ... will never be satisfied, till some remedy [fix] be applied to the ... uncertainties ... [of] the State administrations [state governments]."

Many respected patriots, such as Patrick Henry, argued against approving the new constitution:

"Here is a revolution as radical as that which separated us from Great Britain. [O]ur rights and privileges are endangered, and the sovereignty of the States [may] be relinquished [given up]."

Apply the Skill

1. Identify the Problem What was the main problem the Framers had to solve at the Constitutional Convention?

2. Describe the Arguments

- (a) What was James Madison's basic argument in favor of a strong national government?
- (b) What was Patrick Henry's basic argument against it?

3. Describe the Solution

- (a) Based on the information in your textbook, describe the government system the Framers used to solve their problem.
- (b) How does this system prevent the abuse of power by the national government?