

Name: _____

AP Gov Review: Video #5, Federalism

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern							
Did you like my analogy?	<p style="text-align: center;">Federalism: A Brief Intro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is it?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The division of powers between the national (federal, central) government and states• Since the inception of the Constitution, power has moved towards the national government• Also called a federal system of government								
	<p style="text-align: center;">Federalism: A Brief Analogy</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="326 730 1284 1192"><thead><tr><th data-bbox="326 730 646 768">Principals</th><th data-bbox="646 730 966 768">Both</th><th data-bbox="966 730 1284 768">Teachers</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td data-bbox="326 768 646 1192"></td><td data-bbox="646 768 966 1192"></td><td data-bbox="966 768 1284 1192"></td></tr></tbody></table>		Principals	Both	Teachers				
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<p style="text-align: center;">Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enumerated Powers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Powers that are _____									

Would someone who favors the elastic clause most likely loosely or strictly interpret the Constitution?

in the Constitution given to Congress - _____, etc.

- Elastic Clause:
 - “_____” clause - “To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers....”
- Debates emerged over the interpretation of the Constitution
 - Strict - _____
 - Loose - _____

The 10th Amendment

- “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the _____ respectively, or to the people.”
- What does it mean?
 - If it’s not a responsibility of the national government (declaring war, coining \$), it _____ (marriage, licensing, speed limits, education, etc.)
- _____ advocates often point to this amendment to limit the _____ of the National government

Dual Federalism

- Occurred between the creation of the Constitution - _____
- Power is divided _____ between both the national government and state governments
 - Often described as a _____
 - Clear _____ between the two layers
 - The power of the national government is _____ interpreted

Cooperative Federalism

- Became more prominent after FDR’s New Deal
- States and the national government _____ powers
 - Often described as a _____, where there is not a clean distinction between the two levels of government
- Examples:
 - _____
 - _____
- Elements of Cooperative Federalism:
 - Shared _____ between governments and federal guidelines with requirements for states receiving \$ (raising _____)

Devolution (New Federalism)

- What is it?
 - _____
- This idea became popular under _____ in the 1980s
- The federal government follows this policy by providing _____....

****Federal Grants****

- Types of grants:
 - _____ - main source of grants, have a narrow, clearly-defined purpose
 - _____ - given based on applications (Race To The Top)
 - _____ - \$ is distributed based on a formula without an application (_____)
 - Block grants - _____

Quick Recap

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Free Response:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Do you agree with Ronald Reagan's inaugural address?