

Name: _____

Government In America, Chapter 3

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What does intrastate mean?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Defining Federalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is it? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “a way of organizing a nation so that two or more levels of government have formal authority over the same area and people.” ○ Essentially it’s the _____ (federal and states) • Most nations do not use federalism • <i>Unitary governments</i> – the _____ government has all the power (France) • _____ – weak federal government, most power is in states or similar entity • <i>Intergovernmental relations</i> – interactions among _____ governments • Importance of Federalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decentralizes politics – senators elected to represent _____, not the _____ ○ Strengthens the _____ branch – settles disputes • Federal government can influence state policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drinking age was raised to 21, based on _____ for highways • States have influenced almost all national policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____, etc. began in states prior to adoption at the national level <p style="text-align: center;">The Constitutional Basis of Freedom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did federalism develop? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Large area of land, widely dispersed _____ • What are powers given to states? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intrastate commerce, _____ (both state and national), reserved powers – _____, etc. • What are powers given to the federal gov’t? (<i>Enumerated Powers</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____, etc. • What are powers given to both? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tax, borrow _____, make laws, etc. • _____ Clause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The constitution, laws of the national government, and treaties are supreme law of land • _____ amendment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Powers _____ for the states; all powers not granted to federal government are given to the states - education ○ The Supreme Court has ruled this amendment does NOT mean 	

What does interstate mean?

- that states are _____ to federal gov't
- 11th amendment:
 - Prohibits individual damage suits against state officials
 - How has National Supremacy been established?
 - *Implied Powers*:
 - Congress has the power to make "all laws necessary and proper...." (elastic clause)
 - Used to uphold the constitutionality of the BUS in _____
 - Helped establish the _____ of federal over state power
 - *Commerce Power*:
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden* – the Supreme Court ruled that _____, not individual states could control interstate commerce
 - This is used today to regulate TVs, radios, phones, etc.
 - Huge source of power for the _____ government
 - The _____:
 - Helped settle the states vs. federal gov't argument
 - The struggle for racial equality:
 - The federal government stepped in during the Civil Rights Movement of 1950s and 1960s
 - _____, national guard used to ensure students were allowed to attend schools
 - Obligation of states to one another:
 - *Full Faith and Credit*:
 - States recognize public acts, records and other proceedings of other state (_____)
 - However, Congress created the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) which allowed states to not acknowledge gay marriages, and would not allow the federal government to recognize gay marriage
 - Latter part of DOMA was declared unconstitutional in 2013
 - *Extradition*:
 - States regularly ship _____ to other states for crimes committed there
 - *Privileges and Immunities*:
 - Prevents a state from discriminating against citizens of another state
 - This is often very complicated (in-state vs. out of state _____)
 - However, the Supreme Court (*Saenz v. Roe*) ruled that California could NOT require a waiting period for welfare benefits for new residents

Intergovernmental Relations Today

<p>Which grant is most favorable to states in terms of deciding how to spend the money?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ <i>Federalism</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State and federal government are supreme in their own sphere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ cake ▪ Federal government is responsible for foreign policy, states are responsible for education • _____ <i>Federalism</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State and federal government share responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ _____ cake ▪ Law enforcement post-_____ • Examples of the transition to Cooperative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Defense Education Act (1958): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal government increased grants and loans for _____, and \$ for science in primary and secondary schools ○ Interstate Highway System (1956) • Cooperative Federalism shares costs and share administration between state and federal governments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Often, states must follow federal guidelines to receive _____ • 20th century politics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ favor increasing power federal gov't policies (child labor laws, education, etc.) ○ _____ oppose those programs and favor states taking responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seen in _____ inaugural address • _____ – transferring the responsibilities of policies from the federal government to states – advocated by Republicans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Since the 1990s, Republicans have increased the role and power of the federal gov't – No Child Left Behind, etc. • <i>Fiscal Federalism</i> – “spending, taxing, and providing grants in the federal system.” (p. 77) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The federal gov't has enormous influence over states via \$ • Grants: \$ from federal gov't to state and local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ *** _____ grants*** – must be used for specific purposes for state spending; way to influence policy (Head Start) ○ _____ grants – given based on applications (Race to the Top) ○ _____ grants – \$ distributed based on a formula, no applying is necessary (Medicaid) ○ *** _____ grants*** - \$ given to states with discretion to states with how to spend • _____ – influencing policy by using money in one program (raising drinking age was attached to highway \$) • <i>Crosscutting Requirements</i> – conditions are required to be met in all activities (discrimination in one are of a university will affect ALL areas that receives federal \$) • Roughly \$600 billion in federal funds led to many state and local groups that lobby for money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____ – The idea that everyone benefits on some level from grants • _____ – requirements put on states and local governments to provide certain services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Penalties may arise if requirements are not met ○ _____ <i>mandates</i> – requirements 	
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