

**AP United States Government
Chapter 3 Study Guide: Federalism**

Name: _____

Key Terms: On flashcards, define the following terms.

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Federalism | 9. Supremacy clause | 17. Commerce clause |
| 2. Unitary system | 10. Full faith and credit | 18. Dual federalism |
| 3. Confederal system | 11. Privileges and immunities | 19. Cooperative federalism |
| 4. Elastic clause | 12. Extradite | 20. Categorical grants |
| 5. Enumerated powers | 13. Interstate compacts | 21. Block grants |
| 6. Reserved powers | 14. <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> | 22. Federal mandates |
| 7. Inherent powers | 15. <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> | 23. Devolution |
| 8. Concurrent powers | 16. Interstate commerce | 24. Tenth Amendment |

Questions: Answer the following questions. Use the resources provided on my web site for assistance.

1. Explain the difference between unitary, federal, and confederal systems.
2. What practical considerations led to the adoption of a federal system?
3. How does federalism benefit the United States?
4. What arguments exist against federalism?
5. How does the Constitution establish a federal system?
6. Describe the differences between the following types of government power.
 - a. Inherent powers:
 - b. Enumerated (delegated) powers:
 - c. Reserved powers:

d. Denied powers:

e. Concurrent powers:

7. What is the importance of the Supremacy Clause in the Constitution?
8. In what ways does the Constitution regulate relations between the states?
9. How did *McCulloch v. Maryland* and *Gibbons v. Ogden* define our federal system?
10. Why did the United States shift from dual to cooperative federalism?
11. How does the federal government use grants-in-aid to drive state actions?
12. How does politics figure into the federal system?
13. How has federalism changed since the 1970s?
14. Describe how the Supreme Court has weighed in on federalism over the past 25 years.