Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AP Gov Review: Video #5, Federalism

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| Principals | Both | Teachers |
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| National Government | Both | States |
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| Big Idea  Questions | Guided Notes | Areas of Concern |
| Did you like my analogy? | **Federalism: A Brief Intro**   * What is it?   + 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   **Federalism: A Brief Analogy**  **Federalism: A Brief Visual**  **Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution**   * Enumerated Powers:   + Powers that are |  |

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| 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 means?   + 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   ) |  |

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| Do you agree with Ronald Reagan’s inaugural address? | **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: |  |