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 IdeaQuestions | 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***
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**Test Tips*** Multiple-­‐Choice
	+ -
* Free Response:
	+
	+
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