Chapter 4 Study Guide: Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are some examples of inherent powers? (104)
2. What is an advantage to states of dual federalism? (107–108, 123)
3. What are some examples of a unitary system? For example, a family where parents make decisions and children obey. (108-109)
4. Why are economies of scale important to government programs? (114)
5. What is the assumption behind dual federalism? (107)
6. What are some examples of concurrent powers? (106)
7. The supremacy clause settles power conflicts between what two governments? (104)
8. What defense powers do states have under the Constitution? (105-106)
9. As its used in the Constitution, *concurrent* is best defined as what? (106)
10. In the Constitution, what is the states’ equivalent of Congress’s express powers? (102, 105)
11. What does a block grant do? How does it give a state most of its freedom to set policy? (121-122)
12. The Supreme Court’s interpretation of the elastic clause suggests that its members believe that the Constitution’s writers… (103, 116)
13. The expression “use a carrot and a stick” means to persuade someone using both rewards and punishment. Which element of federalism best fits this description? (121-122)
14. How are implied powers related to expressed powers? (102)
15. In what sense are reserved powers “unwritten laws”? (105)
16. Given what America’s founders wrote in the Constitution, what relationship between the state and federal governments did they envision? (108)
17. Explain what unfunded mandates are in detail. (122)
18. What are some rights of states under the Constitution? (105-106)
19. Explain how the over the last Century, American federalism has moved away from dual federalism toward cooperative federalism. What does this mean? (108)
20. How do categorical grants compare to block grants? (121-122)
21. What constitutional principle underlies the Fourteenth Amendment? (105, 118)
22. What is a way state party leaders may threaten a Congressmen if they sign an unfunded mandate? (122)
23. Under the Constitution, a state may *not*… (105)
24. Under the Constitution, the national government must recognize a states duly elected officials. Why is this important? (106-107)
25. The Fourteenth Amendment puts limits on… (104)
26. The idea of states as “laboratories of democracy” is most closely related to the idea of… (113)
27. Who has the most power in a confederate government? (107-109)
28. How did the ruling of *Gibbons v. Odgen* increase Congress’s powers over the states? (116)
29. John Marshall’s influence is felt today in… (116)

Words to know:

Concurrent-

Implied-

Confederal-

Inherent-

Cooperative-

Reserved-

Delegated-

Unitary-