

Match the following terms and descriptions: (Bold Terms are Important- Learn them!!!)

_____	1. Governmental concerns considered to be primarily the responsibility of the central government	a. AFDC
_____	2. Governmental concerns considered to be primarily the responsibility of the state governments	b. block grants
_____	3. Allows a violation of a law or a rule that would otherwise apply	c. categorical grants
_____	4. Individual who shared Hamilton’s viewpoint on federalism as a member of the United States Supreme Court	d. conditions of aid
_____	5. Supreme or ultimate political authority	e. confederation f. devolution
_____	6. A system in which sovereignty is wholly in the hands of the national government	g. dual federalism
_____	7. A system in which the state governments are sovereign and the national government may do only what the states permit	h. Daniel J. Elazar
_____	8. A system in which sovereignty is shared between the national and the state governments	i. federal system
_____	9. Individual who argues the main effect of federalism since the Civil War has been to perpetuate racism	j. federal republic
_____	10. The Founders’ term for a federation	k. grants-in-aid
_____	11. The clause that stipulates that powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the states or to the people	l. initiative
_____	12. A Supreme Court decision embodying the principle of implied powers of the national government	m. intergovernmental lobby
_____	13. The phrase used by the Supreme Court to create the category of implied powers of the national government	n. interstate commerce
_____	14. A doctrine espoused by Calhoun that states could hold certain national policies invalid within their boundaries	o. intrastate commerce
_____	15. The doctrine that both state and national governments are supreme in their respective spheres	p. land grant colleges
_____	16. Federal funds provided to states and localities	q. James Madison
_____	17. Individual who argues federalism has contributed to political flexibility and individual liberty	r. John Marshall
_____	18. State educational institutions built with the benefit of federally donated lands	s. McCulloch v. Maryland
_____	19. A federal grant for a specific purpose, often with accompanying conditions and/or requiring a local match	t. mandates
		u. Medicaid v. national interests
		w. necessary-and-proper clause
		x. nullification
		y. police powers
		z. recall
		aa. referendum
		bb. revenue sharing
		cc. William H. Riker
		dd. second-order devolution
		ee. sovereignty
		ff. states’ rights
		gg. Tenth Amendment
		hh. third-order devolution
		ii. unitary system
		jj. waiver

_____	20. A federal grant that could be used for a variety of purposes, usually with few accompanying restrictions	
_____	21. Business that is conducted entirely within one state	
_____	22. Federal rules that states must follow, whether they receive federal grants or not	
_____	23. Federal rules that states must follow if they choose to receive the federal grants with which the rules are associated	
_____	24. An interest group made up of mayors, governors, and other state and local officials who depend on federal funds	
_____	25. The Federalist author who said that both state and federal governments “are in fact but different agents and trustees of the people constituted with different powers”	
_____	26. Business that is conducted in more than one state	
_____	27. Program to distribute welfare benefits that was formerly federally funded then devolved to the states in 1996	
_____	28. Federally funded medical care for the poor 29. An effort to shift responsibility for a wide range of domestic programs from Washington to the states	
_____	30. Those state laws and regulations not otherwise unconstitutional, that promote health, safety, and morals	
_____	31. A procedure whereby voters can remove an elected official from office	
_____	32. A procedure that enables voters to reject a measure adopted by the legislature	
_____	33. A procedure that allows voters to place legislative measures (and sometimes constitutional amendments) directly on the ballot by getting a specified proportion of voter signatures on a petition	
_____	34. Refers to a flow of power and responsibility from the states to local governments	
	35. A federal grant that requires no matching funds and provides freedom in how to spend it 36. Refers to the increased role of nonprofit organizations and private groups in policy implementation	