

Crash Course #4 Constitutional Federalism

1. Federalism is the idea that in the US, governmental power is divided between the government of the United States and the government of the _____ states.
2. In the federal system, the _____ government takes care of some things, like for example, _____ with other countries and delivering the mail while the state government takes care of other things like _____ license, hunting licenses, barber's licenses, dentist's licenses.
3. From 1788 until 1937, the US basically lived under a regime of dual federalism, which meant that government power was strictly _____ between the state and _____ governments.
4. The national government had jurisdiction over _____ improvements like interstate roads and canals, subsidies to the states, and tariffs, which are taxes on imports and thus falls under the general heading of foreign policy.
5. The state government had control over _____ laws, inheritance laws, commercial laws, banking laws, corporate laws, insurance, family law, which means marriage and divorce.
6. For most of the 19th century, the Supreme Court has decided that almost any attempt by any government, federal or state, to regulate state economic activity would violate the _____ Clause.
7. Then the Great Depression happened, and Franklin Roosevelt and Congress enacted the _____, which changed the role of the federal government in a big way.
8. There are 2 types of categorical grants-in-aid: formula grants and _____ grants.
9. Under regulated federalism, the national governments sets up regulations and rules that the _____ must follow.
10. Americans are basically living under a system of _____ federalism with some areas of activity that are heavily regulated.
11. New federalism basically means giving more power to the _____.
12. Many Americans feel that the national government is too big and _____, and not what the framers wanted.