

AP U.S. Government and Politics
Unit One: Principles of the US Constitution
HW CH 3: FEDERALISM
Due: Monday October 8, 2018

Please answer the following questions after reading **Ch 3- Federalism** in your textbook. Then, complete the word pairs.

Key Questions Ch 3 Federalism

1. (a) What is **federalism**? (b) Contrast **federal** systems with **unitary** systems in terms of their organization and number throughout the world.
2. Why did the founders choose to create a federal system? List TWO reasons.
3. What is the **supremacy clause** and why is it significant to the federal system?
4. What is the significance of the **10th Amendment** in understanding federalism?
5. Compare and contrast the **enumerated/expressed** and **implied** powers of Congress. Give some examples of each.
6. What was the issue in *McCulloch v. Maryland* and how is this case significant to understanding federalism? Describe THREE ways.
7. (a) Why is Congress' ability to regulate **commerce** power so important? (b) How is **Gibbons v. Ogden** important in understanding this?
8. How did **U.S. v. Lopez** affect the powers of the commerce clause for Congress?
9. Give an example for each of the following clauses that regulate interstate relationships: **full faith and credit, extradition, privileges and immunities**.
10. Compare and contrast **cooperative federalism** and **dual federalism**. Which is our system today?
11. What is **fiscal federalism** and why is it important in understanding federalism today?
12. Compare and contrast the following: **categorical grants, project grants, formula grants** and **block grants**. Which do states prefer? Why?
13. What is a **mandate** and why do states resent these?
14. Evaluate the federal system by identifying THREE advantages and disadvantages to the system. Be thorough in your answer.

Word Pairs- Tell how the terms are related.

Example- Cooperative Federalism / Dual Federalism- In the past, states and the federal government operated separately in dual federalism. Today, the federal government and states often work together on the same issue or law. This is known as cooperative federalism.

1. Necessary and Proper Clause / Implied Powers
2. *McCulloch v. Maryland* / Supremacy Clause
3. *Gibbons v. Ogden* / *US v. Lopez*