**Political Dictionary**

- Federalism (p. 109)
- Division of powers (p. 109)
- Delegated powers (p. 109)
- Express powers (p. 109)
- Implicit powers (p. 109)
- Inherent powers (p. 109)
- Reserved powers (p. 109)
- Executive powers (p. 109)
- Concurrent powers (p. 109)
- Enabling act (p. 109)
- Act of admission (p. 109)
- Grants-in-aid program (p. 109)
- Revenue sharing (p. 109)
- Categorical grant (p. 109)
- Block grant (p. 109)
- Project grant (p. 109)
- Interstate compact (p. 109)
- Fed. Aid & Credit Clause (p. 109)
- Extradition (p. 109)
- Privileges and Immunities Clause (p. 109)
- **Practicing the Vocabulary**

**Matching** Choose a term from the list above that best matches each description.

1. The powers that the Constitution grants to the National Government in so many words:
   - Federalism
2. Congressional measure admitting a United States territory into the Union as a State:
   - Act of admission
3. A type of federal grant-in-aid that is used for a specific, narrowly defined purpose:
   - Grants-in-aid program
4. A system of government in which a constitution divides the powers of government between a national government and several regional governments:
   - Federalism
5. Agreements made by the States among themselves and with foreign powers:
   - International agreements

**Fill in the Blank** Choose a term from the list above that best completes the sentence.

- are those powers held by the States in the federal system.
- are those powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution.
- Some people have questioned whether the gives the National Government too much say in matters of State and local concern.
- Congress directs a territory dealing Statehood to frame a proposed State constitution and send to the President.
- Those powers that can only be exercised by the National Government are called.

**Reviewing Main Ideas**

**Section 1**

11. How is the principle of federalism enshrined in the Framers’ vision of the relationship between the States and the Union?
12. Briefly describe the powers the Constitution gives to the National Government.
13. What powers are mentioned in the Constitution that do not appear in the federal system?
14. How does the Constitution provide for the powers of the States in the federal system?
15. What is the role of the Supreme Court in the federal system?

**Section 2**

16. According to the Constitution, what are the National Government’s obligations to the States?
17. Outline the steps Congress has usually taken in admitting new States to the Union.
18. What is cooperative federalism?
19. Give at least three examples of cooperative federalism at work.
20. What is the block grant?
21. List at least three examples of the kinds of interstate compacts that exist today.
22. Under what circumstances can a State deny full faith and credit to a alien, a public record, or the outcome of a court case in another State?
23. Explain the purpose of the Privileges and Immunities Clause.
24. What is the significance of the Supreme Court’s decision in *Kimura v. North Carolina*?
25. Can governments refuse to return fugitives from justice to the State from which they fled? Explain your answer.

**Critical Thinking Skills**

26. **Face the Issues** The Federal Government owns more than 650,000 square miles, or 20.2 percent, of all of the land area of the United States. List as many reasons as you can to explain the fact that the Federal Government owns so much real estate today. From your list, what conclusions can you draw about the relationship between the Federal Government and the States?

27. **Bringing Conclusions** Why might a state be reluctant to sell federal lands to private individuals or businesses?

28. **Expressing Problems Clearly** Why did the Framers create a government that is federal rather than unitary?

29. **Bringing Conclusions** Why do you think the Framers thought it necessary to include the Supremacy Clause in the Constitution? Why was the Tenth Amendment added?

30. **Analyzing Political Cartoons** Using your knowledge of American government and this cartoon, answer the questions below.

31. **What does the cartoon suggest about the relative importance of local government?**
32. **If it’s Your Turn** When a person moves from one State to another, he or she must do such things as obtain a new driver’s license and change his or her automobile and voter registrations. Create a newsletter to advise persons moving to your State how they can accomaply those tasks. (Writing a Newsletter)

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As a final review, take the Navigator’s Chapter 4 Self-Test and receive immediate feedback on your answers. The test consists of 20 multiple-choice questions designed to test your understanding of the chapter content.