Study Guide Ch. 3 **AP GOV**

Federalism

In a **federal system**, government is divided between the national and sub-national levels. In the U.S., the state governments are the most important level. Local governments are units of the states. Each level of government has its own powers and responsibilities, but often their spheres overlap. This multi-level form of government, while not unique to the United States, is not the most common form of government in the world. Federalism provided the basis of compromise at the Philadelphia Convention between supporters of a strong national government and those delegates who favored retaining state traditions and local power.

Objectives:

- Explain the difference between a **federal governmen**t and a **unitary government**
- Identify the characteristics of a **decentralized government**
- Define powers reserved for the **federal government**, powers reserved for **state governments** and powers that are shared between **both** federal and state governments
- Identify the constitutional basis for **federalism**
- Define and differentiate between these **intergovernmental relations**:
  - **Dual federalism** *(Layer Cake)*
  - **Cooperative federalism** *(Marble Cake)*
  - **Fiscal Federalism**
  - **Mandates**
- Understand the implications of **devolution.**

Other key terms:

intergovernmental relations

supremacy clause

Tenth Amendment

McCulloch v. Maryland

enumerated powers

implied powers

Elastic clause *("necessary & proper)*

Gibbons v. Ogden

full faith and credit

extradition

privileges and immunities

categorical grants

project grants

formula grants

block grants