Kevin Belvitch 6th hour AP government

Federalism

Vocabulary:

1. Federalism- the sharing of power between Federal, State, and Local governments
2. Unitary government- Most power held by central government; little power by local gov.
3. Confederation- Power is held by the local governments
4. Enumerated powers- literally written powers
5. Implied powers- not literally stated but reasonably implied
6. Inherent powers- Powers which belong to national gov by virtue of their existence
7. Concurrent powers- Powers shared by national and state governments
8. Denied powers- Powers denied to central government
9. Federal mandate- a condition of receipt of federal funds imposed by the federal government
10. Preemption- right of a federal law or regulation to preclude enforcement of a state or local law or regulation.
11. Centralists- Those who favor national action over action at the state and local levels
12. Decentralists- those whose favor state or local action rather than national action
13. Block grants- large sum of money granted by the national government to a regional government with only general provisions as to the way it is to be spent.
14. Categorical grants- spent only for narrowly-defined purposes.

Abstract 1:

* Federalism is made up of 3 types of government: Unitary, Federal, and Confederation
* Also 3 types of delegated power: Enumerated, Implied, and Inherent powers
* Concurrent Powers are shared by the national and state governments
* The Supremacy Clause says federal law is supreme
* McCulloch vs. Maryland was first major decision by Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall about relationship between the states and the national government
* Gibbons vs. Ogden centered around states and powers of Congress
* Dred Scott vs. Sanford articulated the idea of concurrent powers and duel federalism in which, separated but equally powerful levels of government is preferable and the national government should not exceed its enumerated powers
* 4 stages of Federalism: Duel Federalism, Cooperative Federalism, Regulated Federalism, and New Federalism.
* Devolution: The Feds passing on to the states national government functions
* Federal Mandates need Federal rules states or localities must obey, whether receiving aid or not.

Abstract 2:

Block grants and Categorical grants are a key component to Federalism. Categorical grants are the main source of federal aid to state and local government can only be used for specific purposes and for helping education, or categories of state and local spending. Categorical grants are distributed either on a formula basis or a project basis. An advantage of block grants is that they allow regional governments to experiment with different ways of spending money with the same goal in mind, though it is very difficult to compare the results of such spending and reach a conclusion. A disadvantage is that the regional governments might be able to use the money if they collected it through their own [taxation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxation) systems and spend it without any restrictions from above.

Necessities:

What one really needs to know about Federalism is these two things: 1) all the types of governments that make up what Federalism is, Unitary, Federal, and Confederations. Knowing these and the stand they take on Federalism is key. 2) The Block grants and Categorical grants and what there regulations are and where the money comes from. To go with the grants the four powers are essential to know also.