

## Chapter 3: Federalism

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

*After studying this chapter, students should be able to:*

1. Describe the three basic forms of governmental structures: federalism, unitary, and confederacy.
2. Explain why the relationship of local governments to the states is considered to be a unitary arrangement.
3. Determine the significance of how the American federal system decentralizes our politics.
4. Identify the ways in which the Constitution determines the powers of state and national governments.
5. Evaluate how contrasting interpretations of the supremacy clause and the Tenth Amendment lead to divergent views of the scope of state and national powers.
6. Describe how the Supreme Court set forth the principle of implied powers in the *McCulloch v. Maryland* case.
7. Understand the relationship of implied powers to enumerated powers.
8. Describe how the Civil War and the civil rights movement contributed to the development of national supremacy over the states.
9. List and analyze the clauses in the Constitution that define the obligations that each state has to every other state.
10. Trace the ways in which American federalism has changed over the past two centuries.
11. Compare the contrasting forms of dual federalism and cooperative federalism.
12. Describe what is meant by fiscal federalism and assess the role that federal money plays in state policies.
13. Summarize the characteristics of categorical grants and block grants, and examine the effects they have on decision making at the state and local levels.
14. Discuss how underfunded and unfunded mandates burden state governments.
15. Analyze the ways in which American federalism has a positive effect on democracy.
16. Analyze the ways in which American federalism has a negative effect on democracy.