

**Directions:** Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 4.

## I. Section 1: Federalism: Powers Divided

### A. The System of Federalism

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ chose the system of federalism. This system allows power to be divided between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The system of federalism is intended to prevent the \_\_\_\_\_ of power. Each level of government has its own powers, ruling bodies, officials, and laws.

### B. Federal Government Powers

1. The national government has three types of \_\_\_\_\_ powers granted by the Constitution.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ powers are those powers clearly spelled out in the Constitution. \_\_\_\_\_ powers are found in the Constitution's \_\_\_\_\_ Clause. \_\_\_\_\_ powers exist because the United States is a \_\_\_\_\_ state.

### C. Powers Denied the Federal Government

1. The Constitution denies certain powers to the federal government to preserve the system of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The federal government cannot tax \_\_\_\_\_ or deny individual \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. The Role of the States

Each state is a government of \_\_\_\_\_ powers, which are powers the Constitution does not give to the \_\_\_\_\_.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Federalism**

**2**

**E. Exclusive and Concurrent Powers**

1. Exclusive powers are given only to the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are shared by both the federal government and the states.

**F. The Supreme Law of the Land**

The \_\_\_\_\_ says that the Constitution stands above all other laws.

**II. Section 2: The National Government and the 50 States**

**A. Federal Government Guarantees**

1. The federal government guarantees each state a \_\_\_\_\_ form of government.
2. The federal government also must protect each state from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ violence.

**B. Admitting New States**

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ directs a state to write a constitution.
2. If the state constitution is approved, Congress passes an \_\_\_\_\_ allowing the territory to become a new state.

**C. Conditions for Admission**

When setting conditions for admitting a state to the Union, Congress cannot \_\_\_\_\_ with a state's ability to manage its \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Cooperative Federalism**

Federal \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ programs are a good example of cooperation between the federal and state governments.

**CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)**

**Federalism**

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**E. Types of Grants**

Three types of federal grants are \_\_\_\_\_ grants,  
\_\_\_\_\_ grants, and \_\_\_\_\_ grants.

**F. Responsibilities of the States**

1. State governments help the national government by \_\_\_\_\_ elections with local money.
2. States take care of \_\_\_\_\_, the process by which aliens can become citizens.

**III. Section 3: Interstate Relations**

**A. Interstate Compacts**

1. Interstate compacts are \_\_\_\_\_ that states make with one another and with \_\_\_\_\_ states.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ reviews and approves all interstate compacts.

**B. Full Faith and Credit**

1. The Full Faith and Credit Clause of the Constitution declares that \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and results of court cases of one state are \_\_\_\_\_ in all other states.
2. An exception to the Full Faith and Credit Clause is that one state cannot enforce the \_\_\_\_\_ of another state.

**C. Extradition**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the legal process by which a fugitive from justice is returned to a state.

**D. Privileges and Immunities**

The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Clause forbids any state from discriminating unreasonably against people from other states.