9. economic system that combines elements of traditional, market, and command economies
10. system on which the U.S. economy is largely based, where individuals and businesses own the factors of production

Chapter 16: State and Local Government

SECTION 1

1. statutory law
2. fundamental law
3. guarantee clause
4. The supremacy clause declares that the Constitution and federal laws are superior to state laws and cannot be ignored or contradicted by the states. It was included in the Constitution to resolve conflicts that arose between the national government and the states.
5. Any three of the following are acceptable: State constitutions are long; they are frequently amended; they are frequently rewritten; they are overly detailed and unable to adapt during times of change.
6. Unlike the U.S. Constitution, many state constitutions contain statutory law, which is very detailed and specific. This excessive detail is more likely to become obsolete.

SECTION 2

1. line-item veto
2. citizen legislature
3. Missouri Plan
4. executive clemency
5. professional legislature
6. governor
7. All of the powers reserved for the states by the Constitution that are not given to another branch of the state government or denied to the legislature by the state constitution belong to the state legislatures.
8. States collect revenue from user fees, such as highway tolls and state college tuition. They receive grants from the federal government. They can borrow money by selling bonds. Many states run lotteries.

SECTION 3

1. counties
2. parishes
3. council-manager system
4. commission system
5. zoning laws
6. referendum
7. recall
8. cities, towns, and villages
9. process that gives municipalities their legal authority
10. local governments that provide a single service, such as a school district
11. process that lets citizens directly propose and enact state and local laws

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