Constitution to modern-day developments; Political parties and various customs have gradually affected the government structure that the Constitution describes.

Section Summary

1. Congress has interpreted the Constitution to expand the lower level of the judicial branch; the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution in order to make powerful decisions on the constitutionality of laws.
2. Answers will vary. Possible answer: When the constitutionality of a law is being debated, people on either side of the debate may interpret parts of the Constitution differently.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answer: A political party helps a candidate get elected; if he or she wins, the candidate is then probably expected to help put the party's political agenda into place.
4. People believe that states with large populations should be assigned more senators than states with smaller populations.

Chapter 4: Federalism

CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. through fiscal federalism
2. Possible answer: a national crisis, such as a civil war
3. Possible answer: They may have felt that national government had become too powerful and that control over certain issues would be better retained by the states, which might be more familiar with how those issues affected different Americans.

SECTION 1

Taking Notes

Answers will vary, but students should list the various powers of the national government in the left circle, a description of the powers of the state governments in the right circle, and an explanation of concurrent and shared powers in the overlapping section.

Section Summary

1. They gave the states all of the powers not granted to the national government.
2. only expressed powers are specifically listed in the Constitution
3. Possible answers: national—tax exports between states, spend money unless authorized by Congress, exercise powers reserved to the states, interfere with basic liberties; states—coin money, enter into treaties
4. discrimination by a state against a person from another state

SECTION 2

Taking Notes

Answers will vary, but students should explain the influence of dual federalism, John Marshall, cooperative federalism, creative federalism, and new federalism.

Section Summary

1. the Supreme Court
2. because it was a necessary and proper action to take in order to carry out the expressed powers of regulating commerce and currency
3. Answers will vary but students should discuss how the federal government used grants—and the threat of a lack of grants—to get states to meet federal goals.
4. to return authority to the state governments

SECTION 3

Taking Notes

Answers will vary, but students should take note of trends that characterize federalism today, such as fiscal federalism, the use of grants and mandates, as well as contemporary issues (immigration, environment, health care, and terrorism) that influence the relationship between the national and state governments.

Section Summary

1. spending, taxing, and providing aid
2. Block grants are given for general purposes, so states can spend the money as they see fit; in contrast, federal mandates

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require states to spend the money in a certain way to accomplish a specific goal.
3. States are more familiar with the problems facing their regional environments than the national government is.

Chapter 5: Congress: The Legislative Branch

CHAPTER SUMMARY

1. the Constitution
2. House representation is proportional to a states population, while Senate representation is equal.
3. Answers will vary, but students should provide support for their opinions.

SECTION 1

Taking Notes

Answers will vary, but students should note the groups that members of Congress represent in the first column, the bicameral design and apportionment process of Congress in the second column, and the various ways Congress checks the executive and judicial branches in the third column.

Section Summary

1. constituents, interest groups, country as a whole
2. to make sure that each House member represents approximately the same number of people
3. the Senate
4. Possible answer: It enables Congress to punish government officials who have abused their power.

SECTION 2

Taking Notes

Answers will vary, but students should list the expressed powers of Congress in one circle, the implied powers in the second circle, the nonlegislative powers in the third circle, and the powers denied to Congress in the fourth circle.

Section Summary

1. They are not specifically listed in the Constitution, as are the expressed powers.
2. direct taxes
3. testify
4. Possible answers: suspend the writ of habeas corpus, pass bills of attainder, pass ex post facto laws

SECTION 3

Taking Notes

Answers will vary, but students should note membership requirements and specific powers, an explanation of how reapportionment and gerrymandering affects the House, the different House leaders, and an explanation of the role and importance of House committees.

Section Summary

1. must be at least 25 years old, have been a U.S. citizen for at least seven years, and live in the state he or she represents
2. every 10 years, based on census results
3. Answers will vary, but students should discuss how the whip tries to sway members to vote as the party leadership wants them to vote.
4. Standing committees are permanent and select committees are usually temporary.

SECTION 4

Taking Notes

Answers will vary, but students should note membership requirements in the first circle, Senate leadership roles in the second circle, Senate committees in the third circle, and Senate rules and traditions in the fourth circle.

Section Summary

1. Elections take place every two years, when one-third of all seats are contested. The elections are open to all registered voters.
2. Senate majority leader
3. Under seniority rule, the senator who has served the longest on a committee becomes that committee's chair.
4. to prevent a vote in the Senate

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