Vocabulary Builder

SECTION 1

1. reserved powers
2. full faith and credit clause
3. concurrent power
4. expressed powers
5. inherent powers
6. d
7. c

SECTION 2

1. 1789–1930; national and state governments equal; "layer cake"
2. 1930–1960; New Deal era; increased federal authority
3. 1960–1980; increase in federal aid to individuals; state authority bypassed
4. 1980–present; devolution; increased state authority
5. Answers will vary but students may say that the Civil War tested the balance of power between the authority of the federal and state governments. The defeat of the Confederacy showed the limits of state sovereignty and the doctrine of seccession; states could not secede, for instance, without facing armed resistance from the federal government.
6. Belief in the doctrine of secession, or the right of states to separate from the Union, was the most extreme viewpoint of supporters of state sovereignty.

SECTION 3

Answers will vary, but should be a summary that relates to the section and includes the following terms: grants-in-aid, fiscal federalism, categorical grant, block grant, federal mandate.

Biography

Lyndon B. Johnson

1. The primary goal of the Great Society was to improve Americans' lives through government programs.
2. Johnson represented Texas in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate; he served as John F. Kennedy's vice president; after Kennedy's assassination he served as president and was reelected to a full term in 1964.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary, but students should accurately summarize and evaluate the Great Society program selected.

Ronald Reagan

1. Reagan's platform was lower taxes, smaller government, a stronger military, and conservative moral values.
2. Reagan believed that the role of government in American life should be smaller and that government spending should be reduced.

ACTIVITY

Answers will vary, but students' debates should accurately summarize each president's views on the role of government.

Primary Source

Federalist Paper No. 39

1. The Constitution establishes a republican government that derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the people: the House of Representatives is elected directly; the Senate and president are chosen indirectly by the people.
2. Madison says that the Constitution establishes a government with aspects of both federalism and nationalism: the approval of the Constitution is a federal act; in so far as the House of Representatives is elected by the people, the government is national; in so far as the Senate is chosen by the states, the government is federal; executive power mixes federal and national, as does the creation of amendments.
3. Answers will vary, but students should clearly explain their opinion on Madison's

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claim that the government under the Constitution is both national and federal.

Reagan on Government

1. Reagan believes that the federal government has spent too much money, created too many programs, and has become too large.
2. Reagan plans to reduce the size of the federal government by shifting responsibilities and tax revenue to state and local governments.
3. Answers will vary, but students should clearly explain their opinion on Reagan's beliefs about the role of the federal government.

Economics and Government

Federal Mandate Funding

1. They have strained state and local budgets and caused tax increases and cuts in services.
2. North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming; they are large states with large populations, which would make the mandates more costly to carry out.
3. Answers will vary, but students should recognize that Mississippi is most affected because it has a larger share of its budget devoted to paying for unfunded mandates than any other state. California spends the most, but those payments comprise a smaller share of its total spending.

Political Cartoon

1. rules and regulations that slow down the reactions of the federal bureaucracy
2. Answers will vary. Possible answer: FEMA lost its ability to respond to emergencies in a timely way once it became part of the much larger Department of Homeland Security, which has a much more diffuse focus.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answer: A great disaster like Katrina strikes across local, state, and even national boundaries, making it difficult to coordinate the responses of the various levels of government or even to say whose responsibility a specific part of the recovery is.

WRITING ACTIVITY

Answers will vary, but students' explain the advantages and disadvantages of the divisions of power inherent in federalism, citing pertinent historical or contemporary examples.

Chapter Review

1. dual federalism
2. implied powers
3. categorical grant
4. federal mandates
5. inherent powers
6. devolution
7. doctrine of secession
8. fiscal federalism
9. full faith and credit clause
10. reserved powers
11. b
12. a
13. b
14. b
15. cooperative federalism
16. devolution
17. creative federalism
18. dual federalism
19. new federalism

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