national government thought they were not fully cooperating; increased the size and cost of the national government
4. Any three of the following are acceptable: fourth era of American federalism; began in the 1980s; effort to reverse trend of increasing size of national government; returning authority to the states; concept of devolution; Contract with America; some opposed because they feared increased social and economic inequality; crossed party lines
5. doctrine of secession
6. devolution
7. doctrine of nullification

### SECTION 3

1. a system of spending, taxing, and granting aid within American federalism
2. money and other resources provided by the national government to pay for state and local activities
3. grants to state and local governments that can only be used for a specific purpose
4. grants to state and local governments provided for more general purposes
5. demands imposed by the national government on states to meet certain conditions in order to receive grant money
6. The major issues facing American federalism are poverty, homeland security, the environment, immigration, and health care.
7. Answers will vary. A sample answer is that the government has done a good job addressing homeland security. Practices put in place after the attacks of September 11, 2001 have kept the nation safe from terrorism.

## Chapter 5: Congress: The Legislative Branch

### SECTION 1

1. appropriation
2. constituents
3. impeachment
4. apportionment
5. oversight
6. Members of Congress represent their constituents and the nation as a whole. They must keep the needs of both groups in mind. At times, their decisions will benefit their constituents, while at other times they will act in the best interest of the nation.
7. Seats in the House of Representatives are apportioned, or distributed among states based on population. Each state receives two seats in the Senate.
8. Among the three branches of government, only Congress has the power to approve federal spending, called "the power of the purse." This allows Congress to prevent the executive branch from carrying out policies it disagrees with by refusing to fund them.

### SECTION 2

1. indirect tax
2. necessary and proper clause
3. bill of attainder
4. subpoena
5. direct tax
6. ex post facto law
7. not enough revenue to cover expenses
8. article of the Constitution that gives Congress the power to regulate economic activity across state lines
9. court order that requires the police to present a person in court to face charges, except in cases of rebellion or invasion

### SECTION 3

1. reapportionment
2. Speaker of the House
3. whip
4. standing committees
5. joint committees
6. bills
7. select committee
8. gerrymandering
9. party caucus
10. floor leader

### SECTION 4

1. senator chosen to preside over the Senate when the president of the Senate is absent

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2. rule that determines that the task of chairing a committee goes to the senior majority senator on it
3. tactic in which opponents of a measure take the floor and refuse to stop talking in an effort to prevent the measure from coming up for a vote
4. end of debate
5. Typically, senators are older and wealthier than members of the House of Representatives. Most senators are white males.
6. The President of the Senate is the vice president of the United States and serves a largely ceremonial role. The president pro tempore presides over the Senate in the absence of the President of the Senate and tends to be the member of the majority party with the longest service record. Like the House, the Senate has majority and minority leaders and whips. The Senate majority leader is very powerful.
7. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reviews treaties negotiated by the government, a task only performed by the Senate. If the committee chair does not support a particular treaty, its chances of passing are slim.

### SECTION 5

1. d
2. f
3. c
4. a
5. e
6. b
7. the committee whose job it is to work out differences between the House and Senate versions of major legislation
8. waiting to sign a bill so that Congress will adjourn and the bill will not become law

## Chapter 6: The Presidency

### SECTION 1

1. foreign policy
2. commander in chief
3. diplomacy
4. succession
5. The president serves as chief executive and, with the help of the rest of the executive branch, makes sure that government programs are carried out and laws are implemented. The president is also the commander in chief of the nation's military. This role gives him or her the authority to order troops into action and call them home. The president is also foreign policy leader, which means that he or she formulates the nation's plans for dealing with other countries.
6. Unofficially, the president serves as chief of state, party leader, and chief citizen. As chief of state, the president takes on the role of symbolic figurehead of the United States. The president is also recognized as the official leader of his or her political party and takes the lead in shaping and promoting the party's platform. As chief citizen, the president—along with the vice president—is one of two primary representatives of all the American people.
7. Each political party chooses a group of electors pledged to represent its candidate. In 48 states, the candidate who wins the popular vote receives the votes of that party's electors. In Maine and Nebraska, where some electors are chosen by congressional district, electors are pledged to choose the popular vote winner in their district.

### SECTION 2

1. executive order
2. reprieve
3. pardon
4. amnesty
5. rules issued by the president that tell executive branch officials how to do their jobs
6. power claimed by presidents that means they can choose not to release information to Congress or a court
7. the power to formally recognize a foreign government as legitimate
8. to reduce

### SECTION 3

1. Council of Economic Advisers
2. Executive Office of the President

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