

## Section 1 Guided Reading and Review Federalism: The Division of Power



### A. As You Read

As you read Section 1, write *N* in the first box provided if the power given belongs **ONLY** to the National Government, *S* if it belongs **ONLY** to the States, or *B* if it belongs to both. In the second box, write whether any power belonging to the National Government is an example of an expressed, implied, or inherent power.

Power	National (N), State (S), or Both(B)	Expressed, Implied, or Inherent
1. collect taxes		
2. build an interstate highway system		
3. regulate immigration		
4. license doctors		
5. make treaties		
6. maintain armed forces		
7. declare war		
8. deport alien		
9. prohibit racial discrimination in access to restaurants		
10. set up public school systems		
11. punish crimes		
12. coin money		
13. regulate the sale of liquor		
14. regulate interstate commerce		

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### B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

15. A system of government in which powers are divided between a central government and several regional governments is called \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ powers are those set aside for the States.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ between the National Government and the States was spelled out in the Bill of Rights.

Section 2 Guided Reading and Review  
**The National Government and the 50 States**



**A. As You Read**

As you read Section 2, answer the following questions on the lines provided.

**The Nation’s Obligations to the States**

1. A republican form of government is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Three obligations the Constitution places on the National Government for the benefit of the States are:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_

**Admitting New States**

3. A congressional act directing a territory that wants to become a State to frame a proposed State constitution is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A congressional law that agrees to grant statehood is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Cooperative Federalism**

5. The general term for federal money or resources granted to States or local governments is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. An example of a way that States aid the National Government is \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Reviewing Key Terms**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. federal money granted to a State for a specific purpose
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. federal money given to States or other local governments with fewer-than-usual strings attached
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. federal aid program in place from 1972–1987 in which Congress gave a share of federal tax revenue to the States
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. federal money given to private agencies, States, or local governments that apply for it

**Column II**

- a. revenue sharing
- b. categorical grant
- c. project grant
- d. block grant

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Section 3 Guided Reading and Review  
**Interstate Relations**



**A. As You Read**

The chart below will help you organize information on interstate relations. As you read Section 3, write the answer for each question in the spaces provided.

Interstate Relations	
<b>1. Interstate Compacts</b>	Why might States feel the need to form compacts with other States? _____ _____
<b>2. Full Faith and Credit</b>	What are three areas in which States give full faith and credit to citizens of other States? _____ _____
<b>3. Extradition</b>	What is extradition? _____ _____ _____
<b>4. Privileges and Immunities</b>	What is an example of a reasonable discrimination a State may exercise against a citizen of another State? _____ _____ _____

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**B. Reviewing Key Terms**

Define the following terms in the space provided.

5. interstate compact \_\_\_\_\_

6. Full Faith and Credit Clause \_\_\_\_\_

7. Privileges and Immunities Clause \_\_\_\_\_