

## AP REVIEW FOR FEDERALISM

1. **Block Grants** – federal grant that could be used for a variety of purposes usually with few accompanying restrictions
2. **Categorical grants** – federal grant for a specific purpose often w/ accompanying conditions and or requiring a local match
3. **Conditions of aid** – federal rules that states must follow if they choose to receive the federal grants w/ which the rules are associated
4. **Cooperative Federalism** –
5. **Devolution** – an effort to shift responsibility for a wide range of domestic programs from Washington
6. **Dual Federalism** – the doctrine that both states and nat'l govts. are supreme in their respective spheres
7. **Gibbons v. Ogden** –
8. **Grants in aid** – federal funds provided to states and localities
9. **Initiative** – a procedure that allows voters to place legislative measures directly on the ballot by getting a specified proportion of voters signatures on the petition
10. **Mandates** – federal rules that states must follow whether they receive federal grants or not
11. **McCulloch v. Maryland** – Supreme Court decision embodying the principle of implied powers on the nat'l govt.
12. **Nullification** – a doctrine espoused by Calhoun that states could hold certain nat'l policies invalid w/in their boundaries
13. **Referendum** – procedure that enables voters to reject a measure adopted by a legislature
14. **Revenue Sharing** – a federal grant that requires not matching funds and provides freedom in how to spend it
15. **Unfunded Mandates** –

1) **Create a timeline that highlights important events in the history of American Federalism. (Begin w/ McCulloch v. Maryland)**

2) **What is the difference btwn a federal grant and federal mandate?**

**Federal Grant:** money given to states, may or may not be conditions that go w/ it

**Federal Mandate:** rules that go with money to states that they must follow in order to receive the money

### Theories of Democratic Government

1. **Authority** – the right to exercise political power
2. **Legitimacy** – the widely perception that something or someone should be obeyed

3. **Power** – the ability of one person to cause another person to act in accordance w/ the 1<sup>st</sup> person's intentions
4. **Bureaucratic Theory** – a theory that appointed civil servants make the key governing decisions
5. **Marxist Theory** – theory that govt. is merely a reflection of underlying economic forces
6. **Pluralist Theory** - a theory that no one interest group consistently holds political power
7. **Elitist Theory** - a theory that a few top leaders make the key decisions w/o reference to popular desires

- 1) **The legitimacy of the United States government has increased over time. Identify and explain how legitimacy was increased by two of the following: The Constitutional Convention, the Civil War, the New Deal.**
- 2) **Identify and explain how each of the following theories view how the elite rule the government: Bureaucratic, Marxist, Pluralist, Elitist.**