

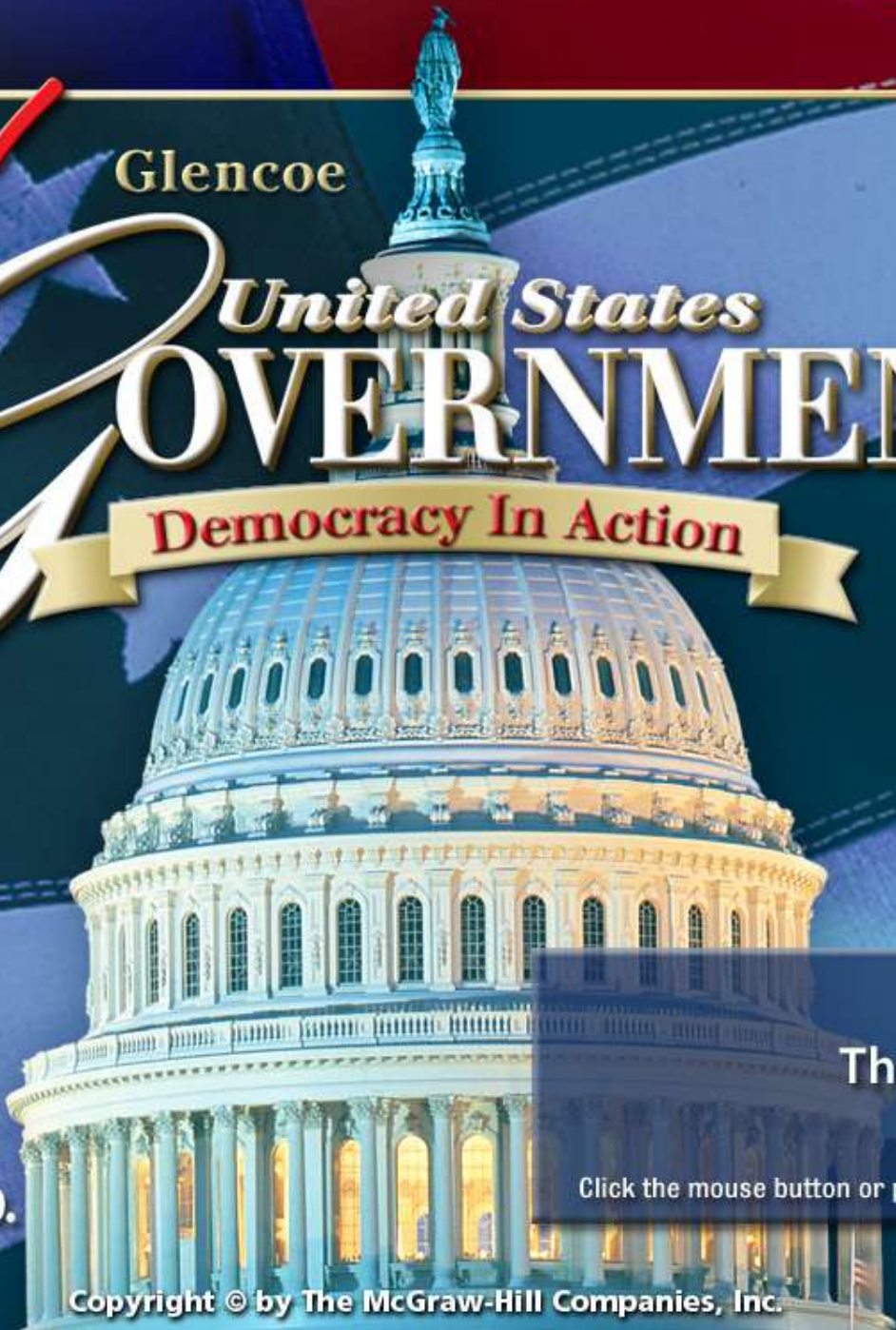
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Richard C. Remy, Ph.D.

Chapter 4 The Federal System

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Chapter Focus

Section 1 National and State Powers

Section 2 Relations Among the States

Section 3 Developing Federalism

Section 4 Federalism and Politics

Chapter Assessment

★ Why It's
Important

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MAKING IT
RELEVANT

EXTRA CREDIT
PROJECT



Chapter Objectives

- **National and State Powers** Distinguish among the expressed, implied, and inherent powers of the federal government and compare federal powers with state powers.
- **Relations Among the States** Explain how the Constitution regulates interstate relations.
- **Developing Federalism** Examine views of and growth of federalism.
- **Federalism and Politics** Summarize the impact of federalism on politics.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

National and State Powers

Key Terms

delegated powers, expressed powers, implied powers, elastic clause, inherent powers, reserved powers, supremacy clause, concurrent powers, enabling act

Find Out

- What are the differences between the expressed powers and the implied powers?
- How does the overall power of the national government compare to that of the states?



National and State Powers

Understanding Concepts

Federalism In what ways does federalism provide constitutional safeguards for the people?

Section Objective

Distinguish among the expressed, implied, and inherent powers of the federal government and compare federal powers with state powers.



Daily Lecture Notes
Did you know?



Early in American history, South Carolina refused to comply with the tariff of 1828. It “nullified,” or rejected, this law, which hurt agricultural exports. However, President Andrew Jackson declared that a federal law is supreme. South Carolina was forced to accept a new, lower tariff law passed by Congress soon afterward.



I. The Division of Powers (page 95)

A. The federal system divides government powers between national and state governments.

B. U.S. federalism has continued to change since its inception in 1787.



I. The Division of Powers (page 95)

Discussion Question

States' rights supporters argue that the national government has too much control over state and local governments. Do you agree? Explain.

Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with examples.

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II. National Powers (pages 95–96)

A. The national government's **expressed powers** allow it to levy taxes, to coin money, to make war, to raise an army and navy, and to regulate interstate commerce.

B. The **implied powers**, in the **elastic clause** of the Constitution, are powers the national government requires to carry out the expressed powers.

C. The **inherent powers** of the national government are powers it exercises simply because it is a government.



II. National Powers (pages 95–96)

Discussion Question

How do implied and inherent powers affect the national government?

Implied and inherent powers have strengthened the national government.

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III. The States and the Nation (pages 96–98)

- A. The **reserved powers** belong strictly to the states, which may exercise any power not delegated to the national government, reserved to the people, or denied them by the Constitution.
- B. The **supremacy clause** makes U.S. acts and treaties supreme.
- C. National and state governments exercise **concurrent powers** independently.
- D. The Constitution lists powers denied to both national and state governments.



III. The States and the Nation (pages 96–98)

Division of Federal and State Powers

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (Expressed, Implied, and Inherent Powers)

- Regulate foreign and interstate commerce
- Coin money
- Provide an army and navy
- Declare war
- Establish federal courts below the Supreme Court
- Conduct foreign relations
- Exercise powers implied from the expressed powers

NATIONAL and STATE GOVERNMENTS (Concurrent Powers)

- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Spend for general welfare
- Establish courts
- Enact and enforce laws

STATE GOVERNMENTS (Reserved Powers)

- Regulate intrastate commerce
- Establish local government systems
- Administer elections
- Protect the public's health, welfare, and morals



III. The States and the Nation (pages 96–98)

Discussion Question

What are some of the concurrent powers?

The power to tax, to maintain courts and define crimes, and to appropriate private property for public use.



IV. Guarantees to the States (pages 98–99)

A. States are guaranteed a republican form of government.

B. States are guaranteed protection from invasion and domestic violence.

C. States are guaranteed respect for their territorial integrity.



IV. Guarantees to the States (pages 98–99)

Discussion Question

How does the national government react to natural disasters that affect states?

The government's definition of domestic violence includes natural disasters, so they often order troops to aid disaster victims and provide low-cost loans to help repair damages.



V. Admission of New States (pages 99–101)

A. Congress has the power to admit new states to the Union.

B. Congress or the president may set conditions for admitting a state.

C. Each state admitted is equal to every other state.



V. Admission of New States (pages 99–101)

Discussion Question

Should the existing states, not Congress or the president, have the power to impose certain conditions before a new state can be admitted to the Union? Explain your reasons.

No. The Constitution spells out the conditions for admission of states.

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VI. The National Governor's Association

(pages 101–102)

- A. The NGA helps the states' governors solve common problems.
- B. By joining together, governors become more active in national policy making.
- C. The Constitution obligates states to conduct and pay for all elections of federal officials and to consider the ratification of constitutional amendments.

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VI. The National Governor's Association

Discussion Question

Should state governors have a larger role in determining national domestic policy? Explain.

Governors have no constitutional role in determining national policy. They may, however, lobby on issues.

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VII. The Courts as Umpire (page 102)

A. The Supreme Court and the federal courts settle disputes between the states and the national government.

B. The Court has held that the national government is supreme.



VII. The Courts as Umpire (page 102)

Discussion Question

What role does the Supreme Court play in our federal system?

The Supreme Court makes final judgments on constitutional issues, resolves differences among the states, and reviews the actions of state and local governments.



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea Using a graphic organizer like the one below, give an example of each kind of power granted to the national government.

expressed	
implied	
inherent	

Answers might include: Expressed—levy taxes; coin money; declare war; raise an army.
Implied—draft soldiers; regulate nuclear power.
Inherent—control immigration; establish diplomatic relations.



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

Match the term with the correct definition.

C ___ concurrent powers

F ___ enabling act

B ___ delegated powers

A ___ expressed powers

D ___ powers

E ___ elastic clause

___ supremacy clause

A. powers directly stated in the Constitution

B. powers the Constitution grants to the national government

C. powers that both the national government and states have

D. gives Congress the right to make all laws “necessary and proper”

E. states that the Constitution, laws passed by Congress, and treaties of the United States “shall be the supreme Law of the Land”

F. the first step in the state admission procedure



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. Identify necessary and proper clause, *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

Necessary and proper clause, or elastic clause, is the basis for implied powers in the Constitution.

McCulloch v. Maryland is the Supreme Court ruling that in the instance of a conflict between the national government and a state government, the national government is supreme.



Section 1 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. What kinds of powers may states exercise?

States may exercise reserved powers, or those powers not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the states.



Section 1 Assessment

Critical Thinking

5. Making Comparisons How do the obligations of the national government to states compare to obligations of states to the national government?

The federal government must guarantee each state a republican form of government, must protect states from invasion and internal violence, and must respect the territorial integrity of each state. The states conduct and pay for elections of all national officials, and the states must approve constitutional amendments before they can become law.



Section 1 Assessment



Federalism New states coming into the Union have had to follow a process established by Congress. Beginning with the enabling act passed by Congress, create a flow chart that shows the dates and conditions by which your state was admitted to the Union.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

Relations Among the States

Key Terms

extradite, civil law, interstate compact

Find Out

- What provisions in Article IV of the Constitution attempt to provide for cooperation among the various state governments?
- What are some of the purposes of interstate compacts?



Relations Among the States

Understanding Concepts

Federalism Why is it necessary that the Constitution require states to cooperate with one another?

Section Objective

Explain how the Constitution regulates interstate relations.



Daily Lecture Notes
Did you know?



The last two states to join the Union were admitted in the same year—1959. Hawaii and Alaska also have something else in common that distinguishes them from all other states. They do not have a common border with any other state.



I. Interstate Relations (pages 103–105)

A. The Constitution requires each state to recognize the laws and legal proceedings of all other states in civil, not criminal, matters.

B. Each state must treat citizens of other states equally with its own citizens and not discriminate against them, though nonresidents may not enjoy all the rights of state citizens.

C. Criminals fleeing to other states may be returned to their home state by **extradition**—the legal process through which one state government surrenders an accused criminal to another state government.



I. Interstate Relations (pages 103–105)

D. States use **interstate compacts**, or agreements among themselves, to settle border or jurisdiction conflicts and to deal with common problems, such as toxic waste disposal, but these compacts must be approved by Congress.

E. Lawsuits brought by a state against another state are tried in the Supreme Court.



I. Interstate Relations (pages 103–105)

Discussion Question

Do you think interstate compacts are a good way to deal with issues such as air and water pollution and the disposal of hazardous waste? Why or why not?

Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with examples.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea In a chart, list three ways states treat nonresidents differently and the same as residents.

Treated differently	Treated the same
1.	
2.	
3.	

Answers might include: **Treated differently:** one must establish residency before voting, holding public office, or practicing medicine, dentistry, or law; nonresidents pay higher fees for hunting and fishing licenses; nonresidents pay higher tuition. **Treated the same:** right to pass through or live in any state; right to use the courts; right to make contracts.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

Match the term with the correct definition.

- B ___ civil law
- C ___ extradite
- A ___ interstate compact

- A. a written agreement between two or more states
- B. one relating to disputes among two or more individuals or between individuals and the government
- C. to return a criminal or fugitive who flees across state lines back to the original state



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. Identify “full faith and credit,” “privileges and immunities.”

“**Full faith and credit**” is the clause in the Constitution that requires each state to recognize the laws and legal proceedings of the other states.

“**Privileges and immunities**” is the clause in the Constitution that requires states to provide citizens of another state the same privileges and immunities it provides its own citizens.



Section 2 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. What three constitutional provisions are aimed at promoting cooperation among the states?
States must give “full faith and credit” to the laws of other states, give citizens from every state the same privileges and immunities, and extradite fugitives who cross state lines.



Section 2 Assessment

Critical Thinking

5. Understanding Cause and Effect What environmental problems could interstate compacts address, and what solutions could they achieve?

They could address transportation of hazardous wastes or garbage, problems dealing with water pollution of rivers or lakes, acid rain, and so on. Solutions that they could achieve include imposing restrictions at the source and requiring compensation for damage.



Section 2 Assessment



Federalism Imagine you have moved to a new state. Find out if and how a driver's license, automobile registration, and voting registration are changed. Write a report on your findings.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

Developing Federalism

Key Terms

states' rights position, nationalist position,
income tax

Find Out

- Compare the view of the federal government as seen by a states' rightist and a nationalist.
- What events show that federalism has been dynamic rather than static since the 1960s?



Developing Federalism

Understanding Concepts

Federalism How do national crises, such as war, tend to shift power to the national government?

Section Objective

Examine views and growth of federalism.



Daily Lecture Notes
Did you know?



The balance of power between the states and the national government shifted in the mid-1990s. The Welfare Reform Act of 1996 transferred spending for welfare benefits from federal to state governments. The states received block grants of funds appropriated by Congress, making the states responsible for administering the new welfare program for its residents.



I. States' Rights Versus Nationalists

(pages 106–107)

A. The **states' rights position** is that the national government is an agent of the states and its powers should be narrowly defined.

B. The **nationalist position** is that the people, not the states, created the national government and that its power should be expanded to carry out the people's will.

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I. States' Rights Versus Nationalists

(pages 106–107)

Discussion Question

What arguments are made by supporters of the nationalist position?

Nationalists believe that the people, not the states, created the national government.



II. Growing National Government (pages 107–109)

- A.** The flexibility of the Constitution has allowed the Supreme Court, Congress, and the president to stretch the power of the national government to meet the nation's growing needs.
- B.** The power to wage war has expanded the national government's power.
- C.** Supreme Court decisions have stretched Congress's power to regulate commerce to cover many different areas of public activities.
- D.** Congress has used its taxing power to increase the authority of the national government.



II. Growing National Government (pages 107–109)

Discussion Question

How has Congress used its power to regulate commerce to achieve changes in U.S. society?

For an example of the broad use of commerce power see text page 108.



III. Federal Aid to the States (pages 109–110)

A. Federal aid to the states has greatly increased since the 1950s; the main way the national government provides money to the states is through federal grants.

B. Preemption laws limit the authority of state and local governments to make their own policies.



III. Federal Aid to the States (pages 100-110)

Number of Government Units

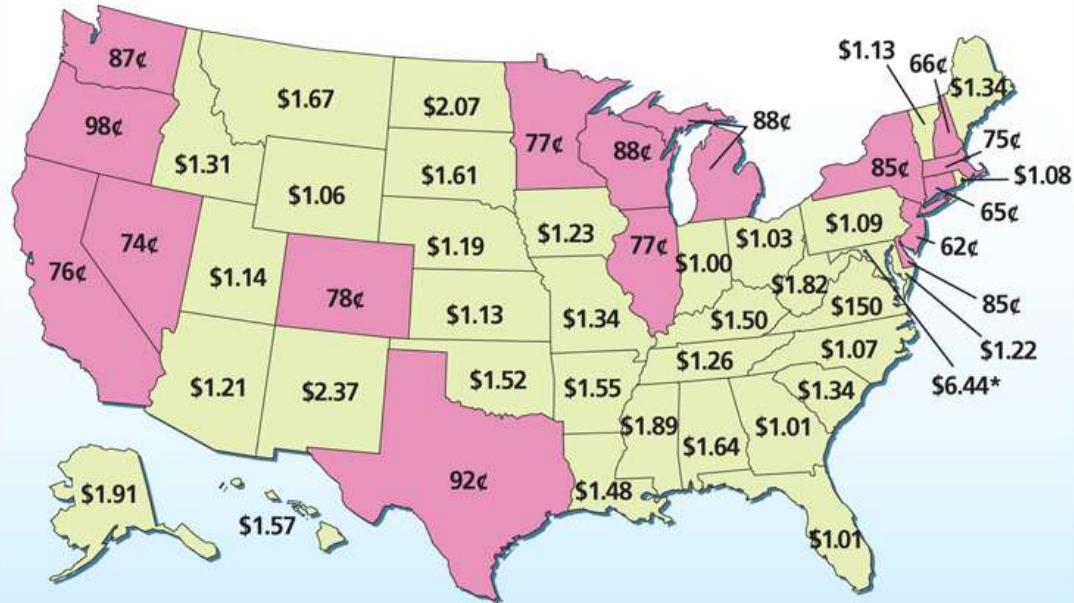


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.



III. Federal Aid to the States (pages 100-110)

Federal Revenue Returns to the States, 2002



For each dollar of federal taxes sent to Washington, D.C.:

- \$1.00 or more of federal spending returned
- 99¢ or less of federal spending returned

*District of Columbia

Source: Tax Foundation, Washington, D.C.



III. Federal Aid to the States (pages 109–110)

Discussion Question

Explain why federal aid to the states has increased the authority of the national government.

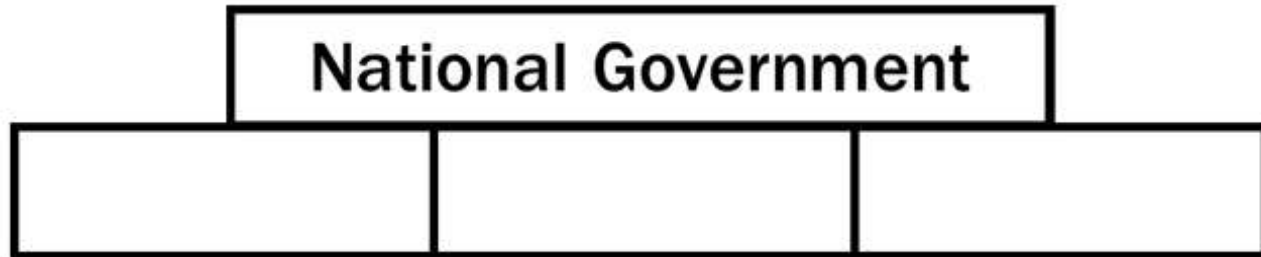
Most federal programs have conditions attached that control state governments' use of aid.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea Using a graphic organizer like the one below, identify three constitutional provisions that have been the basis for the tremendous growth of the national government.



Answers might include: war powers; regulation of interstate commerce; power to tax and spend.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

Match the term with the correct definition.

- B** ___ states' rights position
 - A** ___ nationalist position
 - C** ___ income tax
- A.** a position that favors national action in dealing with problems
 - B.** a position that favors state and local action in dealing with problems
 - C.** levied on individual and corporate earnings



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. Identify Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, Civil Rights Act of 1964, “New Federalism.”

Under **Chief Justice Roger B. Taney** (1836–1864), the Supreme Court often supported states’ rights against powers of the national government.

The **Civil Rights Act of 1964** was a law passed by Congress forbidding racial discrimination in public accommodations such as hotels and restaurants.

“**New Federalism**” refers to the way national government has grown and enlarged its powers through Congress influencing the policies of state and local governments.



Section 3 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. In what two ways has Congress used its taxing power to increase the national government's authority?

Congress has used its taxing power to regulate businesses and to influence states to adopt certain kinds of programs.



Section 3 Assessment

Critical Thinking

5. Making Comparisons Analyze the major difference between the states' rights and the nationalist views of federalism.

The states' rights position favors state and local action in dealing with social and economic problems. The nationalist position favors national government action in dealing with these matters.



Section 3 Assessment



Federalism Write an opinion paper stating your position on the following question: Should the national government distribute money to states today with “no strings attached,” or should the money be directed toward specific programs? Explain your position.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

Federalism and Politics

Key Terms

sunset law, sunshine law, bureaucracy

Find Out

- How has federalism benefited the two-party system?
- What advantages does federalism provide a person who may be dissatisfied with conditions in his or her home state or area?



Federalism and Politics

Understanding Concepts

Public Policy How does federalism allow for more political participation?

Section Objective

Summarize the impact of federalism on politics.



Daily Lecture Notes
Did you know?



Education is one of the most important government services in the United States. Under the federal system, state and local governments share responsibility for public schools. School districts in cities and towns operate the schools. In each school district, voters elect the board of education to supervise the schools, and most pay property taxes to fund them.



I. Federalism and Public Policy (pages 112–113)

A. Federalism affects how new public policies are made and imposes limits on making public policy.

B. Policy may originate at the national, state, or local level of government.



I. Federalism and Public Policy (pages 112–113)

Discussion Question

Why did the Framers of the Constitution establish a federal system of government?

They wanted to preserve some state power but increase the power of the national government.



II. Federalism and Political Parties (page 113)

A. The two major political parties have competed for control in national, state, and local elections.

B. Control of government at all levels has shifted between these political parties.



II. Federalism and Political Parties (page 113)

Discussion Question

How has the federal system affected the development of political parties?

Federalism lessens the risk of one party gaining a monopoly on political powers.



III. Political Participation (page 114)

A. Our federal system gives citizens many points of access to government and many opportunities to influence public policy.

B. Citizens can vote for state and local officials and work together to influence policies at all levels of government.



III. Political Participation (page 114)

Discussion Question

How does federalism enable individuals to take part in government?

Federalism provides easier access to political office and opportunities to influence public policy.



IV. Federalism's Professional Politicians

(page 115)

- A.** The growth of federal programs has created a large **bureaucracy** with specialized knowledge to implement those programs.
- B.** These increased federal programs have changed the political relationship between state and federal government officials.



IV. Federalism's Professional Politicians

Discussion Question

Do you believe the Framers would approve the important role that professional bureaucrats now have in government? Explain.

Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with examples.



V. Differences Among the States (page 115)

A. Federalism has contributed to important economic and political differences among the states.

B. Political and economic differences among states give U.S. citizens wider opportunities for choosing the conditions under which they will live.



V. Differences Among the States (page 115)

Discussion Question

How might your life change if you and your family moved to another state?

Answers will vary. Students should cite the differences in state laws and differences in social and political environments.

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ISSUES
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VI. The Direction of Federalism (pages 115–116)

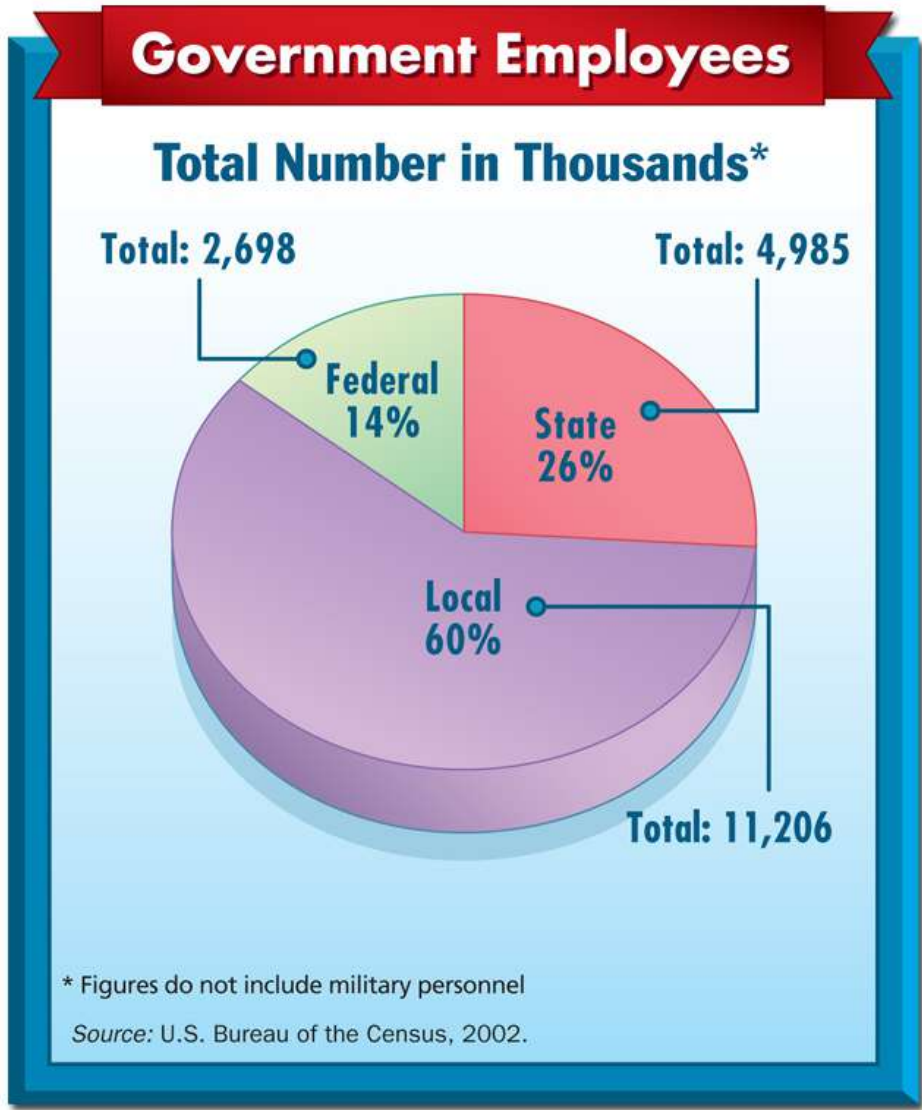
A. The balance of power between the national government and the states is constantly evolving in response to new issues.

B. In recent decades, Democrats have generally favored a nationalist position while Republicans have favored a states' rights view.



VI. The Direction of Federalism (pages 115–116)

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VI. The Direction of Federalism (pages 115–116)

 **Discussion
Question**

Why has recent legislation reflected both nationalist and states' rights positions?

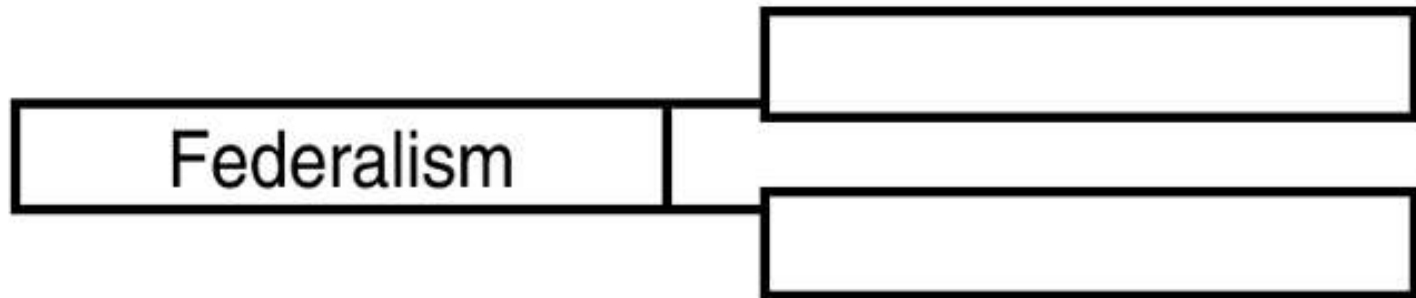
Because there has been a relatively even distribution of seats between Democrats and Republicans in recent Congresses.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

1. Main Idea Using a graphic organizer like the one below, show two ways that federalism influences public policy making.



Answers might include: determines how and where policies are made; limits government policy making.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

Match the term with the correct definition.

C ___ bureaucracy

A ___ sunset law

B ___ sunshine law

A. a law that requires periodic checks of government agencies to see if they are still needed

B. a law prohibiting public officials from holding meetings not open to the public

C. government administrators



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

3. **Identify** public policy.

Public policy is the course of action a government takes in response to some issue or problem.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

4. How did African Americans use national attention to change policy in state and local governments in the 1950s and 1960s?

They called national attention to local discrimination and restriction of civil rights. National pressure caused the federal government to pass legislation that affected those areas.



Section 4 Assessment

Checking for Understanding

5. How does federalism affect the two-party system in the United States?

By providing each party with many chances for election victories, federalism helps lessen the risk of one political party gaining a monopoly on political powers.



Section 4 Assessment

Critical Thinking

6. Making Inferences How does federalism allow for political and economic diversity among the states?

Each state has internal sovereignty which allows each state to adopt policies that fit its individual needs.



Section 4 Assessment



Public Policy Federalism allows people to have easier access to political office and greater opportunities for influencing public policy. Find out the political offices that a person living in your community can vote for on the state and local levels. Illustrate your findings in a poster display.



End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.

Chapter Summary

Federal System

- Constitution delegates certain powers to national government
- Some powers are shared by federal government and states
- All other powers are reserved to the states or the people

Developing Federalism

- States' rights position favors the power of states over national government
- Nationalist position favors supremacy of national government over states
- Size and power of national government expanded over the years to meet the needs of a modern industrial nation
- Today states are gaining responsibility as federal government loosens regulations

Federalism and Politics

- Federalism determines whether public policy originates at local, state, or national level
- Federalism lessens the risk of one political party monopolizing power
- Federalism gives citizens greater opportunities to participate in politics

Reviewing Key Terms

On a sheet of paper write the headings “National Government” and “State Government.” Group the terms below under the appropriate heading.

implied powers
reserved powers
expressed powers
elastic clause
inherent powers

National Government State Government

implied powers
expressed powers
inherent powers
elastic clause

reserved powers



Recalling Facts

1. Name the clause of the Constitution that resolves conflicts between state law and national law.

The supremacy clause, Article VI, Section 2, resolves conflicts between state law and national law.

2. Describe how Congress gained power to regulate farm production, child labor, wages and hours, and criminal conduct.

The Supreme Court's broad interpretation of interstate commerce has allowed Congress to regulate these items.



Recalling Facts

3. What is the major source of income for the national government?

Income taxes have been a major source of income for the national government.

4. How does the federalist system affect political participation?

It increases people's opportunities for political participation, because people may participate or influence the government at national, state, or local levels. It increases the possibility that a person's participation will have some practical effect.



Recalling Facts

5. Who pays for elections of senators, representatives, and presidential electors?
State and local governments pay for elections.



Understanding Concepts

- 1. Federalism** Why does the Tenth Amendment use the term reserved to describe the powers that belong to the people and the states? Reserved means “set aside,” and those are the powers that are set aside for the people and the states.



Understanding Concepts

2.Federalism On what historical basis do states' rights supporters argue that the national government is only an agent of the states? They believe the states created the national government and gave it limited powers. Since the Constitution is a compact among the states, the national government is an agent of the states.



Understanding Concepts

3. Public Policy Experts in government agencies initiate many national laws in health, the environment, energy, welfare, education, and business. Why do these bureaucrats have great influence on legislation and decision making?

Bureaucrats have the expertise to identify problems, suggest solutions, and follow the implementation of those solutions.



Critical Thinking

1. Making Comparisons Use a graphic organizer like the one below to compare President Ronald Reagan's concept of federalism with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's.

Concepts of Federalism	
Roosevelt	Reagan

Roosevelt supported the expansion of national government's powers. Reagan believed in returning power to state and local governments.



Critical Thinking

2. Identifying Assumptions “Federalism helps lessen the risk of one political party gaining a monopoly on political powers.” What assumption about the value of a two-party system does this statement make?
It makes the assumption that a two-party system is better than a one-party system, and that a two-party system will be more democratic.



Interpreting Political Cartoons Activity



1. How does this cartoon demonstrate the states' rights position of federalism?
It states that the American people prefer state and local action in dealing with problems.

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Interpreting Political Cartoons Activity



2. How are the American people “bossed around” by federal bureaucrats?
Americans must follow the rules and regulations set and enforced by federal, state, and local bureaucrats.

Interpreting Political Cartoons Activity



3. Is the speaker probably a state or federal official?

Why?

He is probably a state official. The speaker implies that Americans prefer state rules and regulations or state governments that are closer to the people than the federal government.

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Chapter Bonus Test Question

According to the Constitution, a state can split into two states only with the consent from what two parts of the state government?

the legislature and Congress

End of the Section

Click the mouse button to return to the Chapter Menu.



Government Employment

1 In what ten-year period was the growth in total government employment the greatest?

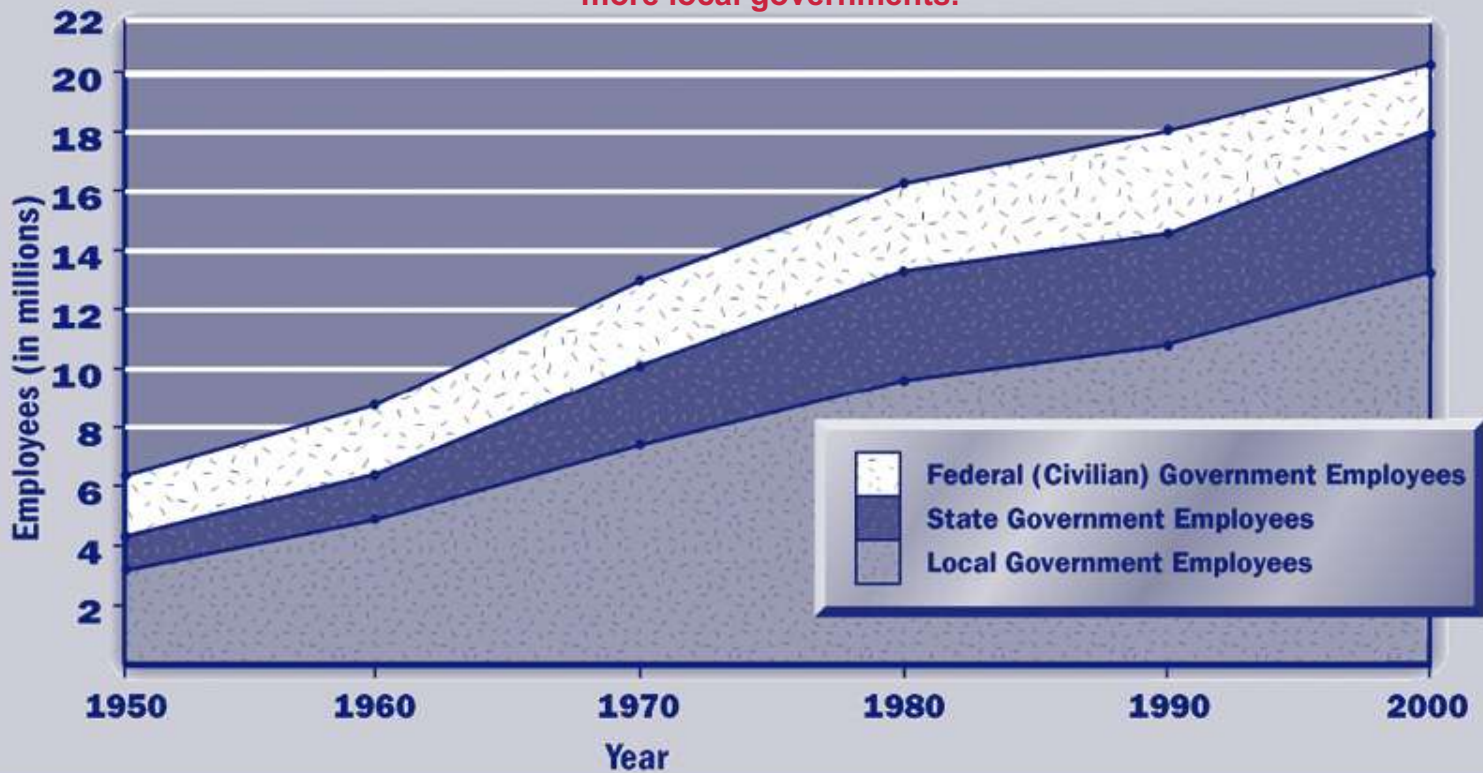
1) Between 1960 and 1970

2 About how many times larger was government employment in 2000 than in 1950?

2) About three times larger

3) Possible answer: There are many more local governments.

3 Why do you think local governments employ so many more people than state and federal governments combined?



Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States.



Voter Registration Guidelines

1 How do the five states in the chart differ on cancellation of a voter's registration due to failure to vote?

2 Which state allows the latest registration?

1) CA, NE & TX: no cancellation;
NC: after 2 presidential elections; WI: after 4 years

3 What source do you think guarantees that each state can establish its own voter registration procedures?

2) Wisconsin

3) the Constitution



	CALIFORNIA	NEBRASKA	TEXAS	WISCONSIN	NORTH CAROLINA
May all voters register by mail?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
*How many days before an election must a voter register?	15 days	10 days	30 days	election day in person	25 days
When is a voter's registration canceled for failure to vote?	no automatic cancellation	no automatic cancellation	no automatic cancellation	after four years	no automatic cancellation

*Guidelines for registration by mail may vary.



Federal Aid to States, 2002

1 What is the relationship between the total amount of federal aid and the per capita amount for Virginia?

1) largest total amount and smallest per capita amount of federal aid

2 Compare the total and the per capita amounts of federal aid for Alaska and Hawaii. What can you conclude about the size of these states' populations?

3 Which state has the larger population, Hawaii or Virginia?

2) Hawaii is larger than Alaska

3) Virginia

★ TOTAL FEDERAL AID

VIRGINIA



\$6,233 million

HAWAII



\$1,460 million

ALASKA



\$2,250 million

★ PER CAPITA FEDERAL AID



\$855



\$1,173



\$3,494

☛ = \$100

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2003



Political Participation

1 What methods of participation in government require that a person be a registered voter?



1) voting and signing a petition

2) Answers will vary.

◀ Run for office

◀ Work for candidate of choice

Work with interest groups ▶

Attend local council or local board of education meetings ▶



◀ Write letters to elected officials

◀ Petition the government



◀ Vote

Study issues ▶



3 Which of these methods of participation could be an appropriate class project?

3) Possible answers: study issues, attend meetings, write letters to elected officials, volunteer





Investigating a Court Case Two Supreme Court cases that deal with the relationship between state governments and the national government are *Fletcher v. Peck* and *Missouri v. Holland*. Research one of the cases to find (1) the essential facts and background of the case, (2) the central issue, and (3) the Supreme Court's decision. You should also include in your report a paragraph or two explaining how you would have decided the case and reasons for your decision.



COVER STORY

Wallace Complies

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, JUNE 1963

With the National Guard on campus, Governor George Wallace reluctantly complied with a request by General Henry Graham to step aside and let African American students register at the University of Alabama.

Defying a federal court order, Wallace had stood in a doorway at the university, blocking two African American students. "I denounce and forbid this illegal and unwarranted action by the Central Government," Wallace stated as he refused to move. When President Kennedy responded by federalizing the Alabama National Guard, the governor backed down.



Wallace attempts to block desegregation



COVER STORY

Convict Goes Free

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, OCTOBER 1996

A 64-year-old convict, who escaped from a Florida prison in 1952, but has been a model citizen since, is officially free. When Eddie Brown, of Brooklyn, New York, was stopped for a traffic violation recently, a routine check revealed him to be a long-sought fugitive. Originally Brown had been serving a 5-year sentence for robbery in Florida. When he was caught, Florida officials at first wanted Brown returned to serve his remaining sentence. However, after hearing about the model life Brown had led during his years of freedom, Florida governor Lawton Chiles dismissed the order to extradite him.



No longer needed



COVER STORY

Shopping the Net

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 19, 1998

The National Governors' Association (NGA) and other groups representing local officials have decided to support national legislation that temporarily bans sales taxes on Internet transactions. The announcement marks a major policy change for the NGA. Earlier, the group had asked Congress to give states the right to collect sales taxes on Internet commerce based on the tax rates of customers' home states. The NGA agreed to a three-year delay on Internet taxes after negotiating with congressional supporters of legislation banning the taxes. To gain the governors' support, the bill's authors agreed to reduce the length of the delay from six to three years.



Internet User

©Times



COVER STORY

Term Limits Dead

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1997

A political reform that started in the states a decade ago came to a halt in Congress today. A proposed constitutional amendment to limit the number of terms a senator or representative could serve failed to pass the House. Not only was the vote well short of the two-thirds majority needed, but the proposal received less support than the last time it was considered, in 1995. Although more than 20 states have passed laws limiting the service of state legislators, the reform now seems unlikely to reach Congress. "Our existing system of term limits works splendidly," claimed Michigan Democrat John Dingell, "it's called elections."

**TURN OUT FOR
TERM Limits**

Calls for term limits





The New Deal The New Deal established a precedent for the federal government's increased role in everyday life. That precedent was expanded in the 1960s, when recession and double-digit inflation spurred new entitlement programs during Lyndon B. Johnson's administration. Ronald Reagan's efforts to cut federal social programs were the first real attempts to change the direction of government since the 1930s.





More About Displaying the Flag The flag flies over the White House and over the east and west fronts of the Capitol 24 hours a day. It is also displayed day and night at Fort McHenry National Monument in Baltimore. During the battle at Fort McHenry in the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner.”





Challenging the Oath

Since 1954, the Pledge of Allegiance has featured the words “under God.” In 2000, a parent in California objected to his daughter having to listen to that phrase in a public school, and so he began a lawsuit to forbid its use that eventually reached the Supreme Court. The parent, an atheist, said that the oath violated his child’s religious liberty. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with him, outlawing the Pledge in nine Western states. However, in 2004 the Supreme Court overturned the verdict on a technicality, saying the parent, who was not married to the child’s mother, had no right to bring the case. Three justices wrote that the court should have ruled that the oath was constitutional because it is ceremonial and patriotic, not religious.





Influencing Government Policies Americans may participate in politics by joining an interest group, which tries to influence public policy. Choose an established interest group or groups. Research its goals and methods. Do you agree with their goals? What methods does this group use to try to influence policy? Does this group concentrate its efforts on local, state, or national policy matters? Would you participate in the activities of this group? Why or why not?



Aid to Education

How Lobbyists Influence Lawmakers



*P*articipating
IN GOVERNMENT

Aid to Education Among the ways that the federal and state governments overlap is that both give aid to education. An area of conflict is whether parochial schools should receive government funds.

Activity: Find out more about the controversy and prepare a position statement on the issue.



*P*articipating
IN GOVERNMENT

Using aggressive tactics, grassroots public interest groups such as the Christian Coalition and NOW have won many politicians to their causes.

Activity: Research how lobbyists influence lawmakers and other public officials. Then develop a mock campaign to influence local, state, or federal officials to pass favorable legislation.



David Levitt

The federal government is involved in food distribution programs such as the food stamp program, school lunch and breakfast programs, emergency food assistance, soup kitchens, and food banks.

Activity: Find out how people qualify for food stamps, and what the stamps may be used for.





Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969)

During World War II Dwight D. Eisenhower, better known as Ike, had a variety of command roles. In January 1944, he was named Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Western Europe. In 1945 he became the chief of staff. During his presidency, on September 24, 1957, he sent 1,000 United States paratroopers to Little Rock, Arkansas, following riots there. He also put the Arkansas National Guard under federal command.



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