

Bicameral
Legislature

Commerce Clause

Block Grant

Concurrent Powers

Categorical Grant

Confederation

Centralists

Decentralists

Checks and Balances

Direct Democracy

<p>Gives Congress the power To regulate commerce Among the states and with Foreign nations. Article 1 Section 8</p>	<p>Two house Legislature</p>
<p>Those held by both Congress And the States.</p>	<p>Money granted by the Federal government to the States for a broad Purpose (e.g. Transportation) Rather than a narrow Purpose</p>
<p>System in which sovereign States are only loosely Tied to a central government (Articles of Confederation)</p>	<p>Money granted by the federal To the states for a narrow Purpose (e.g. school lunches)</p>
<p>Those who favor greater state Authority than National authority</p>	<p>Those who favor greater National authority Rather than state Authority</p>
<p>System in which the people Rule themselves</p>	<p>System in which each Branch of government can limit the other two branches (e.g. Presidential veto)</p>

Elastic Clause

New Federalism

Enumerated Powers

Federalist Papers

Federalism

Formal Amendment

Dual Federalism

Implied Powers

Cooperative Federalism

Indirect Democracy

System in which the national Government restores Greater authority back To the states

States that Congress can Exercise those powers that Are “Necessary and Proper” To carry out “enumerated” powers.

Group of 85 essays written By Madison, Hamilton, and Jay for the purpose of Persuading New Yorkers To accept the Constitution

Those powers specifically Granted to Congress in Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution. Also called “expressed” powers.

A change in the actual wording Of the constitution

Constitutional sharing of power between a central Government and state Governments

Those that are “necessary And proper” to carry out Congresses enumerated Powers. Granted through the Elastic clause

A system in which the national government and state Governments are equal, But dominant in their Own spheres

System in which the people are Ruled by the Representatives they elect

System in which both Federal government and state Governments cooperate In solving problems

Inherent powers

McCulloch v. Maryland

Informal Amendment

Police Powers

Judicial review

Popular Sovereignty

Mandates

Reserved Powers

Marbury v. Madison

Separation of Powers

1819 Established principle
Of national supremacy
And validity of implied
Powers

Foreign policy powers
Held by the national
Government by virtue
Of it being a National
Government (not in Const.)

Powers of the states to
Protect the public health,
Safety, morals, and
Welfare of the public

A change in the meaning
But not the wording of the
Constitution. E.g.
Brown v. Board of Ed.

Principle in which
Ultimate political
Authority rests with the
People

Power of the courts to
Rule on the constitutionality
Of laws and government
Actions. Established by
Marbury v. Madison

Powers held by the states
Through the 10th
Amendment. Any
Power not granted to the
Federal Government.

Requirements imposed by
The national government
Upon the states.

Principle in which the
Powers of government
Are separated among the
Three branches:
Legislative, exec, Judicial

1803: Established
Judicial Review of
Laws and government
Actions to determine their
Constitutionality.

Shays' Rebellion

Supermajority

Unicameral Legislature

Unfunded mandate

1786 Revolt by
Massachusetts farmers seeking
Relief from debt and
Foreclosure that was a factor
In calling the Constitutional
Convention

A majority greater than a
Simple majority of one over
Half. E.g. 2/3

One house legislature

Mandates imposed by
The national government
Without any money to
Carry them out.

