



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #4 FEDERALISM

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

national	state	project	devolution	regulated
jurisdiction	police	federation	cooperative	taxes

- ☐ 1. This is because technically the US can be considered a _____ of states.
- ☐ 2. There are some aspects of government that are handled by both the state and national government. _____, American's favorite government activity.
- ☐ 3. There are some things that only the federal government does and some things that only the state governments do. This is sometimes called _____.
- ☐ 4. The _____ government also owns public lands and regulates patents which need to be national for them to offer protection for inventors in all the states.
- ☐ 5. The _____ government had control over property laws, inheritance laws, commercial laws, banking laws, corporate laws, insurance, family law, etc.
- ☐ 6. These powers over health, safety and morality are sometimes called _____ power and usually belong to the states.
- ☐ 7. The New Deal brought us _____ federalism, where the national government encourages states and localities to pursue nationally-defined goals.
- ☐ 8. _____ grants require states to submit proposals in order to receive aid.
- ☐ 9. Under _____ federalism, the national governments sets up regulations and rules that the states must follow.
- ☐ 10. Another form of New Federalism is _____, which is the process of giving state and local governments the power to enforce regulations, devolving power from the national to the state level.



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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

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Answer Key

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national	state	project	devolution	regulated
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- ☐ 1. This is because technically the US can be considered a federation of states.
- ☐ 2. There are some aspects of government that are handled by both the state and national government. Taxes, American's favorite government activity.
- ☐ 3. There are some things that only the federal government does and some things that only the state governments do. This is sometimes called jurisdiction.
- ☐ 4. The national government also owns public lands and regulates patents which need to be national for them to offer protection for inventors in all the states.
- ☐ 5. The state government had control over property laws, inheritance laws, commercial laws, banking laws, corporate laws, insurance, family law, etc.
- ☐ 6. These powers over health, safety and morality are sometimes called police power and usually belong to the states.
- ☐ 7. The New Deal brought us cooperative federalism, where the national government encourages states and localities to pursue nationally-defined goals.
- ☐ 8. Project grants require states to submit proposals in order to receive aid.
- ☐ 9. Under regulated federalism, the national governments sets up regulations and rules that the states must follow.
- ☐ 10. Another form of New Federalism is devolution, which is the process of giving state and local governments the power to enforce regulations, devolving power from the national to the state level.