**AP Government Chapter 3**

**I. LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1. Define federalism and its constitutional basis between the national and state governments.

2. Examine various interpretations of federalism, such as dual, cooperative, marble cake, competitive, permissive, and "New Federalism."

3. Identify and describe alternatives to federalism.

4. List advantages of federalism as they relate to the needs of a heterogeneous people.

5. Examine powers of the national government, powers reserved for the states, and concurrent powers shared by the national and state governments.

6. Identify limits and obligations on both national and state powers.

7. Describe the federal systems found in Canada, Germany, and Switzerland.

8. Discuss the changing role of federal courts in national-state relations, especially following *McCulloch v. Maryland*.

9. Describe the expanding role of the federal courts in reviewing state and local government activities through the Fourteenth Amendment, federal mandates, and federal preemption.

10. Explain the historical growth in national governmental powers relative to the states, including the debate between the centralists and decentralists.

11. Identify and describe four types of federal grants, and state the goals of federal grants.

12. Examine the politics of federal grants, including how the battle over the appropriate level of government to control the funds tends to be cyclical.

13. Analyze the impact of federal mandates on state and local government.

14. Identify and describe new techniques of federal control.

15. Examine reasons for the growth of big government and reasons why Congress is pressured to reduce national programs.

16. Discuss why federalism has grown increasingly complicated, with changing political power distribution, and the reemergence of the states.

17. Explain how the events of September 11, 2001 changed the minds of many on what the role of our national government should be in areas such as homeland security.

18. Discuss the issue of same-sex marriage in the context of federalism.

19. How could the federal government be restricted and power returned to the states?