

Wilson 16 Chapter 3 Assignment

1. Compare and contrast growth rates of employees at the state and local level. Show the trends graphically.
2. What is required of people in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act? What happens if people don't meet this requirement?
3. Why did the court uphold the Affordable Care Act in *Federation of Business v. Sebelius*?
4. What was the issue to be decided in *King v. Burwell*, and how did the court rule?
5. Define federalism.
6. How are federal laws and programs at the mercy of states in regards to federalism?
7. What is sovereignty?
8. Compare and contrast unitary, confederal, and federal systems of government.
9. Where does power emanate from in a federal system of government?
10. How is the relationship between state and federal government to be defined according to *Federalist 46* and *Federalist 28*?
11. What does the 10th Amendment do?
12. What is the genius of the "necessary and proper" clause?
13. How is the "necessary and proper" or "elastic" clause a source of confusion?
14. What does Article VI of the constitution describe as it relates to federal-state relations?
15. What did the Supreme Court decide in *McCulloch v. Maryland*?
16. How is nullification an assault on federal power?
17. How does "full faith and credit" protect you as you travel and move throughout the 50 states?
18. Give and explain an example of dual federalism in practice that is not in the textbook.
19. How was the "commerce" clause widely interpreted to greatly expand federal power in the 20th century?
20. What did the No Child Left Behind and Race to the Top programs require?
21. What is cooperative federalism?
22. How does the layer cake analogy work for dual federalism?
23. How does the marble cake analogy work for cooperative federalism?
24. What are the advantages and disadvantages to dual federalism?
25. What are the advantages and disadvantages to cooperative federalism?
26. How were the Violence Against Women Act and Gun Free Zones Act an assault on state sovereignty?
27. Why did the supreme court side with states in *Printz v. US*?
28. Using the rulings in *Alden v. Maine* and *Federal Maritime Commission v. South Carolina Ports Authority* explain the importance of the 11th Amendment.
29. Using the court cases in the 2nd column of page 58, how has the court limited state power?
30. How was *Obergefell v. Hodges* an "equal protection" case?
31. What principle of government power was upheld in *Kelo v. City of New London*?
32. How was the federal government's use of the commerce clause limited by the ruling in *US v. Lopez*?
33. What is required for a system to be considered a federal system of government?
34. How are subnational governments at the mercy of the national government in unitary systems?
35. Why does local politicians winning elections locally to serve in Washington, D.C. help empower state governments?
36. How can it be argued that federal power doesn't exist without state complicity in execution of laws, rules, and regulations?
37. How can federalism be both an instrument of evil and a talisman of righteousness?
38. What increases the chance someone will participate in the political system?
39. How does federalism make this more likely to happen?
40. Why is it said that federalism "lowers the cost of organized political activity?"

41. How is a referendum different from an initiative if both give voters the chance to decide?
42. How is the recall a form of accountability for elected politicians?
43. What promises are made to states in the constitution?
44. How does money cause states to develop dependency on the federal government thereby seeing them surrender more and more of their autonomy?
45. How are federal grants seen as free money to solve state problems?
46. How do these federal grants for projects like high speed rail in California, a new courthouse for Anchorage, Alaska, etc. contribute to the growing national debt?
47. How do federal spending formulas lead to wasteful government spending like giving Wyoming lots of money to protect against terrorism?
48. What change took place in the 1960s that saw grants become less of a cooperative between the feds and states than one where the feds dictated terms?
49. What percentage of state spending originates at the federal level?
50. How does the rising population of elderly people portend spending problems in the future when one looks at the graphs on page 65 as they relate to health care spending?
51. Why is it incorrect to say the national government is too big while looking at the size of the federal workforce over time?
52. What has led to the rise of an intergovernmental lobby? Look at total federal grant growth.
53. Why is it necessary for big city mayors or western state governors, etc. to band together to lobby the government?
54. Compare and contrast categorical and block grants.
55. Why would agencies receiving grants rather get block grants than categorical grants?
56. Why are block grants more empowering for the state and local agencies receiving them than are categorical grants? Think autonomy.
57. Describe the problem of demographics as it relates to the Snowbelt and Sunbelt when it comes to receiving federal government grants.
58. Why is the census the bread and butter of states and local government when it comes to grants?
59. Given your answer in 58 why is there such considerable debate as to conduct the census? Consider the effort to use statistical modeling in large cities and states with high minority populations that may be undocumented. Why does it matter how and to what extent the census is truly accurate? What political party tends to be in power in places where hard to reach people live such as homeless and undocumented groups? Why would this matter?
60. What does the 10th Amendment do?
61. How is a mandate different from a condition of aid?
62. How are mandates a threat to state sovereignty?
63. How are waivers used when it comes to mandates?
64. What did the Welfare Reform Act of 1996 do? Consider TANF in your response.
65. How is devolution the attempt to empower states at the expense of the federal government?
66. How does a member of congress seeing themselves as a representative *to* Washington rather than as a representative *of* Washington to the localities matter in terms of how federalism protects states?
67. How are the Americans With Disabilities Act and No Child Left behind examples of mandates? What was required by each?
68. How does Article I Section 10 of the Constitution limit the power of states?
69. What protections are given to states in Article IV Section 3 of the Constitution?
70. What protections are given to states in Article IV Section 4 of the Constitution?
71. How does the language in Article VI place states in a subordinate position relative to national power?