

**TOPICAL REVIEW**  
**FEDERALISM**

- I.) **Basics**
  - a. **Definition**
    - i. a way of organizing a nation so that multiple levels of government control the same people and area
    - ii. unique form of government
    - iii. vs. unitary and confederation
  - b. **Constitutional Basis**
    - i. Article VI (supremacy clause) vs. 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment (not delegated powers)
    - ii. creates a system of intergovernmental relations- interactions btw levels of government
- II.) **Establishing National Supremacy**
  - a. Implied Powers: *McCullough v. Maryland* (1819)
  - b. Commerce Powers: *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
  - c. Civil War
  - d. Struggle for Racial Equality
- III.) **State to State Relations**
  - a. Full faith & credit
  - b. extradition
  - c. Privileges & Immunities
- IV.) **Intergovernmental Relations**
  - a. **Dual Federalism**
    - i. both state and national governments remain supreme w/i their own spheres; each responsible for some policies
    - ii. strict interpretation of national powers
    - iii. layer cake
  - b. **Cooperative Federalism**
    - i. powers & policy assignments shared btw state and national government
    - ii. shared cost btw nation and state w/ guidelines for administration
    - iii. marble cake
  - c. **Fiscal Federalism**
    - i. pattern of spending, taxing, and providing grants
    - ii. \$ the cornerstone of intergovernmental relations
    - iii. Categorical Grants- used for specific purposes
    - iv. Block Grants- used for general purposes
    - v. Mandates- requirements made with penalties attached