

chapter 3 terms



Across

- 1. A law declaring an act illegal without a judicial trial.
- 4. the relationship between the national and state governments that began with the New Deal.
- 6. The final part of the Bill of Rights that defines the basic principle of American federalism in stating that the powers not delegated to the national governments are reserved to the states or to the people.
- 14. The name given to the program of "Relief, Recovery, Reform," begun by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 to bring the United States out of the Great Depression
- 20. the Court upheld broad congressional power over interstate commerce. The Court's broad interpretation of the Constitution's commerce clause paved the way for later ruling upholding expansive federal powers.
- 23. authority possessed by both the state and national governments that may be exercised concurrently as long as that power is not exclusively within the scope of national power or in conflict with the national law.
- 24. Movement that gives state officials significant leeway in acting on issues normally considered national in scope such as the environment and consumer production.

Down

- 2. powers reserved to the states by the Tenth Amendment that lie at the foundation of a state's right to legislate for the public health and welfare of its citizens.

- 3. A clause in Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution according citizens of each state most of the privileges of citizens of other states.
- 5. type of government where the national government derives its powers from the states; a league of independent states
- 7. A clause in Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution requiring each state to recognize the official documents and civil judgements rendered by the courts of other states.
- 8. law that makes an act punishable as a crime even if the action was legal
- 9. national laws that direct states or local governments to comply with the federal rules or regulations (such as clean air or water standards) but contain no federal funding to defray the cost of meeting those requirements.
- 10. contracts between states that carry the force of the law; generally now used as a tool to address multistate policy concerns
- 11. The Supreme court concluded that the U.S. congress lacked the constitutional authority to bar slavery in the territories. The decision narrowed the scope of national power while it enhanced that of the states.
- 12. authorized Congress to enact a national income tax.
- 13. part of Article IV of the constitution that requires states to extradite or return, criminals to states where they have been convicted or are to stand trial
- 15. made senators directly elected by the people; removed their selection from state legislatures.

- 16. system of government, where national government and state government share power
- 17. system of government where the local and regional governments derive all authority from a strong national government.
- 18. the Supreme Court upheld the powers of the national government and denied the right of a state to tax the bank. The Court's broad interpretation of the necessary and proper clause paved the way for later rulings upholding expansive executive power.
- 19. The purported right of a state to declare void a federal law.
- 21. a concept derived from the Constitution's supremacy clause that allows the national government to override or preempt state or local actions in certain areas.
- 22. federal/state relationship proposed by Reagan during the 1980s; hallmark is returning administrative powers to the state governments.