

Chapter 4 Section 2

The National Government and 50 States

The Constitution guarantees every state a **republican** form of government. What is the general meaning of republican in this context?

During which historical period did the federal government intervene to insure that the southern states had a representative government?

Whose rights were being denied and which amendments were ratified to insure that there would be democracy for citizens in the South?

The US government promises to protect any state from a foreign invasion. In which other instances has federal force been used to restore order in a state?

Who has the power to admit new states to the country?

What does the **enabling act** require a territory to do if it wants to be a state?

Which were the two most recent states admitted to the US?

The US often practices cooperative federalism, in which national and state government cooperate in certain areas. What are **grants-in-aid** programs?

Give an example of a grants-in-aid program.

What is **revenue sharing**?

What are **categorical grants**?

How is federal money given for revenue sharing different than monies given for categorical grants?

Give an example of a **block grant**.

Give two examples of other forms of federal aid given to states.

Give two examples of ways that the States aid the National Government.

Interstate Relations Chapter 4 Section 3

What is an **interstate compact**?

Give one example of an interstate compact.

Give an example of the **Full Faith and Credit Clause**.

What is **extradition**?

What is the **Privileges and Immunities Clause**?

Give an example of where the privileges and immunities clause comes into play?

Under what types of circumstances can a state make a reasonable distinction between its residents and those of other states?