**Federalism-**A system of government where through a constitution the powers of government are divided up on a territorial basis between the central government and the states.

**Expressed Powers-**Powers that are expressly defined in the Constitution and delegated to the Federal Government.

**Implied Powers-**Powers not expressly stated in the Constitution but are reasonably suggested or implied.

**Inherent Powers-**Powers that are naturally assumed by the Federal Government because it serves as the national government of a sovereign state.

**Exclusive Powers-**Powers that can only be exercised by the Federal Government and cannot under any circumstances be exercised by the states.

**Concurrent Powers-**Powers both the Federal Government and the States possess that can be exercised independently from one another.

**Supremacy Clause-**The Framers included in the Constitution a clause making the Constitution the “supreme law of the land” ranking higher than all other laws.

**Categorical Grant-**Federal grants made for some specific closely defined purpose like school lunch funding or the construction of airports.

**Block Grant-**Federal grants that are more broadly defined that can be used in areas such as welfare, healthcare or social services.

**Project Grant-**Federal grants given to states, localities or private agencies that have applied for additional government funding.

**Extradition-**The legal process in which a fugitive arrested in one state can be returned to the state win which his/her crime occurred.

**Privileges and Immunities Clause-**This clause means that no state can draw unreasonable distinction between its residence and those who live in another state.