

Chapter 4 Section 1 Federalism Powers Divided Answers

This convenient Portable Version of Edwards/Wattenberg/Lineberry.Government in America: People, Politics, and Policyfeatures all the content of the original comprehensive text split into four lightweight, paperbacks—accompanied by new practice tests at the back of each volume. The resonant “politics matters” theme and emphasizing public policy throughout, Government in America illustrates the impact that government has on the daily lives of each and every American, motivating students to become active participants in all aspects of our political system, and instructors face in this course -- student apathy toward government.

In Independence on Trial, Frederick W. Marks III focuses on the impact of foreign affairs and trade, arguing that they had an overwhelming influence in shaping constitutional reform for the founding fathers. He argues that problems relating to the conducting of foreign affairs for the Confederation and that the Federalist’s desire for a more advantageous position in the world was their overriding concern which gave rise to the Constitution.

(High School) Hailed as a stellar educational resource for nearly a century, Magruder’s American Government is updated annually to meet the changing needs of today’s high school students and teachers. The program’s engaging narrative is enhanced with numerous primary sources and photos, making the structure and principals of government accessible and motivating to students of all abilities.

This softcover book is the fourth volume in the Federal Constitutional Law Modular Series. The modular casebook design concept makes it possible for instructors to custom-tailor their materials for courses of varying length and focus by requiring students to purchase the entire series. This fourth volume of the series includes: • Commerce Clause limitations on state power • The Supremacy Clause and preemption of state law • Limitation of state authority under the Dormant Commerce Clause; and • Constraints on federal power from the Tenth Amendment and

The Price of Federalism

Federalism and the Making of America

Paradoxes, Achievements, and Tragedies of Nationhood

Exploring the Theological Overlap Between 1689 Federalism and Progressive Covenantalism

Principles of Design

Practical and Theoretical Challenges to 21st Century Federalism

Beyond Autonomy forces readers to rethink the purpose of autonomy as a central organising pillar of federalism asking how modern federalism can be reimagined in the 21st Century.

This book is the product of the authors’ rethinking of what a Federal Courts course can be. Although fully attentive to the deeper theoretical issues of federalism and separation of powers raised by the cases, the book also focuses on giving students the grounding they will need to be effective lawyer-litigators. The book’s objective is to provide students with the doctrinal, theoretical, and practical education that will enable them to identify and strategically employ jurisdictional tools to effectively serve their clients in litigation. Two major themes distinguish this book from others on the market: □ First, the book gives sustained and systematic attention to the role of state courts as a forum for litigation of federal issues. □ : Second, the book is grounded in the realities of litigation today -- in particular, the strong tendency of defendants in civil litigation to prefer federal court over state court. The statutory device of removal, and other issues that dominate contemporary litigation, are addressed throughout this book. In addition, the book is organized in a way that reinforces learning and facilitates interstitial reiteration of important points. A modular design enables teachers to select particular aspects of larger topics for made-to-order course coverage. Based on the authors’ extensive classroom experience teaching Federal Courts, the book effectively integrates problems as teaching and learning tools. The problems have been carefully designed to require students to identify and apply relevant concepts from the governing law, including the cases in the book, from the perspective of a lawyer seeking to accomplish a particular goal. Many of the problems are based on recent appellate cases that the Supreme Court declined to hear. The book provides thorough coverage of the public law issues that dominate scholarly writings on federal courts, but it is also uniquely geared to preparing students to serve their clients effectively ordinary litigation. This publication is also accompanied by the Judicial Code Supplement. A unique feature of this Supplement is the inclusion of selected provisions of other titles of the United States Code -- not just procedural provisions like the Administrative Procedure Act and the Federal Arbitration Act, but also ERISA, FELA, RICO, and other substantive statutes that bear on the issues treated in a Federal Courts course.

LaSelva argues that Canadian federalism is founded on a vision of a nation in which multiple identities and multiple loyalties can flourish within a framework of common political nationality. He contends that this dualistic belief affects not only our understanding of Canadian identity but also a host of fundamental concepts, including fraternity, justice, democracy, and federalism itself. LaSelva offers a compelling reconsideration of Confederation and of the pivotal role of George Étienne-Cartier, one of the fathers of Confederation, in both the achievement of confederation and the creation of a distinctively Canadian federalist theory. Given the current debates about Quebec sovereignty and Native self-government, the future of the Canadian federation is uncertain. The Moral Foundations of Canadian Federalism provides a timely and novel perspective in support of Canadian federalism.

Iraq today faces a whole gamut of problems associated with post-war recovery and state-rebuilding compounded by age old mistrust and suspicion. The situation in Iraq resembles a huge experiment in which social scientists can observe the consequences of actions taken across an entire country. Can Western ideas take route and flourish in non-western societies? Can constitutionalism take hold and work in a traditional religious and deeply divided society? Is Iraqi federalism a solution to the country’s severe disunity or a temporary fix? Iraqi Federalism and the Kurds: Learning to Live Together addresses these important questions and focuses on the role of federalism as a viable solution to Iraq’s many problems and the efforts the Kurdish government has deployed to adjust to new federal relations that entail not only gains, but also concessions and compromises. The author’s direct experience of living and working within this embattled country allows a unique reflection on the successes and failures of federalism and the positive developments the introduction of federal relationships have brought.

Official Organ of the Iowa State Education Association

Iraqi Federalism and the Kurds

A Dialogue

Moral Foundations of Canadian Federalism

Federal Aid to the States

Federalism

David Shapiro explores the virtues and defects of federalism as it has developed in this country from a variety of perspectives that include historical, constitutional, economic, social, and political considerations. Using the dialectical form adopted by advocates trying a case before a court, Shapiro not only examines the strongest arguments on the two principal sides of the issue but also probes the potential value of the dialectical process itself.

The balance between state and federal health care financing for low-income people has been a matter of considerable debate for the last 40 years. Some argue for a greater federal role, others for more devolution of responsibility to the states. Medicaid, the backbone of the system, has been plagued by an array of problems that have made it unpopular and difficult to use to extend health care coverage. In recent years, waivers have given the states the flexibility to change many features of their Medicaid programs; moreover, the states have considerable flexibility to in establishing State Children’s Health Insurance Programs. This book examines the record on the changing health safety net. How well have states done in providing acute and long-term care services to low-income populations? How have they responded to financial incentives and federal regulatory requirements? How innovative have they been? Contributing authors include Donald J. Boyd, Randall R. Bovbjerg, Teresa A. Coughlin, Ian Hill, Michael Housman, Robert E. Hurley, Marilyn Moon, Mary Beth Pohl, Jane Tilly, and Stephen Zuckerman.

This book explores the causes of the unrest and speculates on the possible future direction of national movements. It seeks to answer: What are the implications of socialist federalism for political development within the USSR?

In this forward-thinking book, fifteen leading scholars set forth cutting-edge agendas for research on significant facets of federalism, including basic theory, comparative studies, national and subnational constitutionalism, courts, self-rule and shared rule, centralization and decentralization, nationalism and diversity, conflict resolution, gender equity, and federalism challenges in Africa, Asia, and the European Union. More than 40 percent of the world’s population lives under federal arrangements, making federalism not only a major research subject but also a vital political issue worldwide.

Uncle Sam and Mary Jane

Guided Reading And Review Workbook

OECD Fiscal Federalism Studies Reforming Fiscal Federalism and Local Government Beyond the Zero-Sum Game

Federal Constitutional Law: Federalism Limitations on State and Federal Power

Democratic Federalism

Negotiating Nationalism

Provides detailed information and an analysis of interstate relations, and advances recommendations to improve the economic and political union.

Ambition theory suggests that scholars can understand a good deal about politics by exploring politicians’ career goals. In the USA, an enormous literature explains congressional politics by assuming that politicians primarily desire to win re-election. In contrast, although Brazil’s institutions appear to encourage incumbency, politicians do not seek to build a career within the legislature. Instead, political ambition focuses on the subnational level. Even while serving in the legislature, Brazilian legislators act strategically to further their future extra-legislative careers by serving as ‘ambassadors’ of subnational governments. Brazil’s federal institutions also affect politicians’ electoral prospects and career goals, heightening the importance of subnational interests in the lower chamber of the national legislature. Together, ambition and federalism help explain important dynamics of executive-legislative relations in Brazil. This book’s rational-choice institutionalist perspective contributes to the literature on the importance of federalism and subnational politics to understanding national-level politics around the world.

“As James Madison led America’s effort to write its Constitution, he made two great inventions—the separation of powers and federalism. The first is more famous, but the second was most essential because, without federalism, there could have been no United States of America. Federalism has always been about setting the balance of power between the federal government and the states—and that’s revolved around deciding just how much inequality the country was prepared to accept in exchange for making piece among often-warring states. Through the course of its history, the country has moved through a series of phases, some of which put more power into the hands of the federal government, and some rested more power in the states. Sometimes this rebalancing led to armed conflict. The Civil War, of course, almost split the nation permanently apart. And sometimes it led to political battles. By the end of the 1960s, however, the country seemed to have settled into a quiet agreement that inequality was a prime national concern, that the federal government had the responsibility for addressing it through its own policies, and that the states would serve as administrative agents of that policy. But as that agreement seemed set, federalism drifted from national debate, just as the states began using their administrative role to push in very different directions. The result has been a rising tide of inequality, with the great invention that helped create the nation increasingly driving it apart”---

With an emphasis on public policy, and through the use of its resonant “politics matters” theme, Government in America, Brief Ninth Edition, illustrates the impact that government has on the daily lives of each and every American, motivates students to become active participants in all aspects of our political system, and overcomes apathy toward American government. The Brief Ninth Edition contains all the information included in the comprehensive version, in a more compact form for ease of use.

The Challenge of Democracy: American Government in Global Politics

Magruder’s American Government 1989

A Research Agenda for Federalism Studies

Comparing Fiscal Federalism

Marijuana Federalism

Horizontal Federalism

“Published by OpenStax College, American Government is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of the single-semester American Government course. This title includes innovative features designed to enhance student learning, including Insider Perspective features and a Get Connected module that shows students how they can get engaged in the political process. The book provides an important opportunity for students to learn the core concepts of American Government and understand how those concepts apply to their lives and the world around them. Our American Government textbook adheres to the scope and sequence of introductory American government courses nationwide. We have endeavored to make the workings of American Government interesting and accessible to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject at the college level. With this objective in mind, the content of this textbook has been developed and arranged to provide a logical progression from the fundamental principles of institutional design at the founding, to avenues of political participation, to thorough coverage of the political structures that constitute American government. The book builds upon what students have already learned and emphasizes connections between topics as well as between theory and applications. The goal of each section is to enable students not just to recognize concepts, but to work with them in ways that will be useful in later courses, future careers, and as engaged citizens. The organization and pedagogical features were developed and vetted with feedback from American government instructors dedicated to the project.”--BC Campus website.

Comparing Fiscal Federalism investigates intergovernmental financial relations and the current allocation of financial and fiscal powers in compound states from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective. Theoretical approaches and case studies provide a comprehensive analysis of recent developments and emerging trends.

Short GIST of NCERT - Classwise Class 10 Social Science for UPSC & State PSCs (including History Economy Polity Geography) Table of Contents Class 10 Geography (Contemporary India - II) Chapter 1 Resources and Development Chapter 2 Water Resources Chapter 3 Agriculture Chapter 4 Minerals And Energy Resources Chapter 5 Manufacturing Industries Chapter 6 Lifelines Of National Economy Class 10 History (India and the Contemporary World) Chapter 1 The Rise Of Nationalism In Europe Chapter 2 The Nationalist Movement In Indo-China Chapter 3 Nationalism In India Chapter 4 The Making Of A Global World Chapter 5 The Age Of Industrialization Chapter 6 Work, Life And Leisure Chapter 7 Print Culture And The Modern World Chapter 8 Novels, Society And History Class 10 Economy (Understanding Economic Development) Chapter 1 Development Chapter 2 Sectors Of The Indian Economy Chapter 3 Money And Credit Chapter 4 Globalisation And The Indian Economy Chapter 5 Consumer Rights Class 10 Polity (Democratic Politics) Chapter 1 Power Sharing Chapter 2 Federalism Chapter 3 Democracy And Diversity Chapter 4 Gender, Religion And Caste Chapter 5 Political Parties Chapter 6 Outcomes Of Democracy Chapter 7 Challenges To Democracy

This book offers a comprehensive analysis of the evolutionary path of Nigeria’s political development. Drawing from the historical themes that existed before and after independence, Kalu N. Kalu elucidates the challenging role of an oil-dependent economy in the struggle for control of state power in the face of political corruption, clientelism, and market failures.

Medicaid, Federalism, and Unequal Politics

The Struggle For Republican Rights In The Ussr

Interstate Relations

Fragmented Democracy

American Government

Beyond Autonomy

There are at least three times as many nations as states in the world today. This book addresses some of the special challenges that arise when two or more national communities re the same (multinational) state. As a work in normative political philosophy its principal aim is to evaluate the political and institutional choices of citizens and governments in states with rival nationalist discourses and nation-building projects. The first chapter takes stock of a decade of intense philosophical and sociological debates about the nature of nations and nationalism. Norman identifies points of consensus in these debates, as well as issues that do not have to be definitively resolved in order to proceed with normative theorizing. He recommends thinking of nationalism as a form of discourse, a way of arguing and mobilizing support, and not primarily as a belief in a principle. A liberal nationalist, then, is someone who uses nationalist arguments, or appeals to nationalist sentiments, in order to rally support for liberal policies. The rest of the book is taken up with the three big political and institutional choices in multinational states. First, what can political actors and governments legitimately do to shape citizens’ national identity or identities? This is the core question in the ethics of nation-building, or what Norman calls national engineering. Second, how can minority and majority national communities each be given an adequate degree of self-determination, including equal rights to carry out nation-building projects, within a democratic federal state? Finally, even in a world where most national minorities cannot have their own state, how should the constitutions of multinational federations regulate secessionist politics within the rule of law and the ideals of democracy? More than a decade after Yael Tamir’s ground-breaking Liberal Nationalism, Norman finds that these three great practical and institutional questions have still rarely been addressed within a comprehensive normative theory of nationalism.

“Federalism, defined generally as a collection of self-governing regions under a central government, is widely viewed as a sensible choice of polity both for emerging democracies and for established states. But while federal institutions are positively correlated with valued economic, democratic, and justice outcomes, ultimately it is unclear how they are connected and which cause which. In Democratic Federalism, Robert Inman and Daniel Rubinfeld explore how federalism works and propose concrete and proven policy guidance on how federalist policies can be designed and implemented successfully. The authors define federalism according to three parameters: how much federal revenue comes through local governmental bodies, the number of local governmental bodies, and the extent to which these local bodies are represented federally. In applying these parameters to economic concepts and theory, Inman and Rubinfeld explain how federalism works in a way meant to engage scholars in political science and sociology and policymakers drafting regulation in federalist governments. The book offers applicable ideas and comparative case studies on how to assess potential policies and how to actually design federalist institutions from scratch. Both authors have real experience with both, most notably in their work advising the South African government on how to build a federalist democracy. This book will be an essential guide to understanding and applying federalist concepts and principles”---

American Government

The Case for Decentralized Federalism and its sister volume The Case for Centralized Federalism are the outcome of the Federalism Redux Project, created to stimulate a serious and useful conversation on federalism in Canada. They provide the vocabulary and arguments needed to articulate the case for a centralized or a decentralized Canadian federalism. The Case for Decentralized Federalism brings together experts who believe decentralized federalism is the optimal arrangement for governing the contextual diversity and cultural pluralism in Canada. Using different approaches, they argue that by dividing the work of public governance among different levels of government, it is easier to address the needs and aspirations of the diverse groups that make up Canada.

The Robust Federation

Foreign Affairs and the Making of the Constitution

Magruder’s American Government

The Nebraska Educational Journal

Independence on Trial

Government in America

Medicaid is the single largest public health insurer in the United States, covering upwards of 70 million Americans. Crucially, Medicaid is also an intergovernmental program that yokes poverty to federalism: the federal government determines its broad contours, while states have tremendous discretion over how Medicaid is designed and implemented. Where some locales are generous and open handed, others are tight-fisted and punitive. In Fragmented Democracy, Jamila Michener demonstrates the consequences of such disparities for democratic citizenship. Unpacking how federalism transforms Medicaid beneficiaries’ interpretations of government and structures their participation in politics, the book examines American democracy from the vantage point(s) of those who are living in or near poverty, (disproportionately) Black or Latino, and reliant on a federated government for vital resources.

This book describes and examines reforms of fiscal federalism and local government in 10 OECD countries implemented over the past decade.

The Robust Federation offers a comprehensive approach to the study of federalism. Jenna Bednar demonstrates how complementary institutions maintain and adjust the distribution of authority between national and state governments. These authority boundaries matter - for defense, economic growth, and adequate political representation - and must be defended from opportunistic transgression. From Montesquieu to Madison, the legacy of early institutional analysis focuses attention on the value of competition between institutions, such as the policy moderation

produced through separated powers. Bednar offers a reciprocal theory: in an effective constitutional system, institutions complement one another; each makes the others more powerful. Diverse but complementary safeguards – including the courts, political parties, and the people – cover different transgressions, punish to different extents, and fail under different circumstances. The analysis moves beyond equilibrium conceptions and explains how the rules that allocate authority are not fixed but shift gradually. Bednar's rich theoretical characterization of complementary institutions provides the first holistic account of federal robustness.

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Federalism And Nationalism

Nation-Building, Federalism, and Secession in the Multinational State

Federalism and Health Policy

Official Organ Nebraska State Teachers Association

One Position, Two Administrations

What is the price of federalism? Does it result in governmental interconnections that are too complex? Does it create overlapping responsibilities? Does it perpetuate social inequalities? Does it stifle economic growth? To answer these questions, Paul Peterson sets forth two theories of federalism: functional and legislative. Functional theory is optimistic. It says that each level of the federal system is well designed to carry out the tasks for which it is mainly responsible. State and local governments assume responsibility for their area's physical and social development; the national government cares for the needy and reduces economic inequities. Legislative theory, in contrast, is pessimistic: it says that national political leaders, responding to electoral pressures, misuse their power. They shift unpopular burdens to lower levels of government while spending national dollars on popular government programs for which they can claim credit. Both theories are used to explain different aspects of American federalism. Legislative theory explains why federal grants have never been used to equalize public services. Elected officials cannot easily justify to their constituents a vote to shift funds away from the geographic area they represent. The overall direction that American federalism has taken in recent years is better explained by functional theory. As the costs of transportation and communication have declined, labor and capital have become increasingly mobile, placing states and localities in greater competition with one another. State and local governments are responding to these changes by overlooking the needs of the poor, focusing instead on economic development. As a further consequence, older, big cities of the Rust Belt, inefficient in their operations and burdened by social responsibilities, are losing jobs and population to the suburban communities that surround them. Peterson recommends that the national government adopt policies that take into account the economic realities identified by functional theory. The national government should give states and localities responsibility for most transportation, education, crime control, and other basic governmental programs. Welfare, food stamps, the delivery of medical services, and other social policies should become the primary responsibility of the national government.

On marijuana, there is no mutual federal-state policy; will this cause federalism to go up in smoke? More than one-half the 50 states have legalized the use of marijuana at least for medical purposes, and about a dozen of those states have gone further, legalizing it for recreational use. Either step would have been almost inconceivable just a couple decades ago. But marijuana remains an illegal "controlled substance" under a 1970 federal law, so those who sell or grow it could still face federal prosecution. How can state and federal laws be in such conflict? And could federal law put the new state laws in jeopardy at some point? This book, an edited volume with contributions by highly regarded legal scholars and policy analysts, is the first detailed examination of these and other questions surrounding a highly unusual conflict between state and federal policies and laws. Marijuana Federalism surveys the constitutional issues that come into play with this conflict, as well as the policy questions related to law enforcement at the federal versus state levels. It also describes specific areas—such as banking regulations—in which federal law has particularly far-reaching effects. Readers will gain a greater understanding of federalism in general, including how the division of authority between the federal and state governments operates in the context of policy and legal disputes between the two levels. This book also will help inform debates as other states consider whether to jump on the bandwagon of marijuana legalization.

Though Americans rarely appreciate it, federalism has profoundly shaped their nation's past, present, and future. Federalism—the division of government authority between the national government and the states—affects the prosperity, security, and daily life of every American. Some of the most spectacular political conflicts in American history have been fought on the battlefield of federalism, including states' rights to leave the union, government power to regulate business, and responses to the problems of race, poverty, pollution, abortion, and gay rights. In the second edition of this nuanced and comprehensive text, David Brian Robertson shows that past choices shape present circumstances, and that a deep understanding of American government, public policy, political processes, and society requires an understanding of the key steps in federalism's evolution in American history. New to the Second Edition Emphasizes that federalism is a battleground that shapes every life in America. Extensively revised and updated, including new coverage of recent controversies like Ferguson, immigration, climate change, Obamacare, gay rights, the minimum wage, political polarization, voter identification, fracking, and marijuana legalization. Brings together the newest developments in history, political science, law, and related disciplines to show how federalism influences government and politics today. Includes chapter-opening vignettes that deal with contemporary cases and policy challenges.

The Case for Centralized Federalism and its sister volume The Case for Decentralized Federalism are the outcome of the Federalism Redux Project, created to stimulate a serious and useful conversation on federalism in Canada. They provide the vocabulary and arguments needed to articulate the case for a centralized or a decentralized Canadian federalism. In The Case for Centralized Federalism, an array of experts condemns the federal government's submissiveness in its dealings with the provinces and calls for a renewed federal assertiveness. They argue that the federal government is best placed to create effective policy, support democracy and respond to issues of national importance.

OECD Fiscal Federalism Studies Institutional and Financial Relations across Levels of Government

People, Politics, and Policy

Nebraska Educational Journal

Ambition, Federalism, and Legislative Politics in Brazil

Why Federalism Doesn't Work

Short GIST of NCERT - Classwise Class 10 Social Science for UPSC & State PSCs

This thesis examines the common ground between 1689 Federalism and Progressive Covenantalism, which warrants a closer identification between the two than currently exists. I demonstrate that Progressive Covenantalism carves out a place on the continuity/discontinuity spectrum whereas 1689 Federalism connotes emphasizes a particular relationship between the Old and New covenants while placing the same emphasis as PC on the newness of the New Covenant. Therefore, 1689 Federalists should view themselves as a subset of Progressive Covenantalism rather than as a variety of Covenant Theology. Chapter 1 summarizes the history of both systems and details the thesis and methodology used to advance the argument. Chapter 2 presents the published interactions between the two systems to-date, highlighting the problems of mischaracterization and misunderstanding that have unnecessarily divided them. Chapter 3 presents the extent of the priorities shared by each system. Chapter 4 focuses on the central point that is said to divide PC and 1689 Federalism: the Law. Broad and narrow priorities are compared and reflected upon. Chapter 5 concludes with several suggested benefits to be gained through a closer alignment between PC and 1689 Federalism.

Research on federalism is rarely concerned with its philosophical foundations. However, arguments on why and how best to organise a plurality of states in a multilevel political order have first been discussed by philosophers and continue to inspire contemporary reasoning on international and supranational relations not only in political philosophy. This book offers a unique overview of the philosophical foundations of federalism from both a historical and a systematic perspective. The analyses proposed by renowned scholars from the US and from several European countries cover classic writers such as Hobbes and the authors of the Federalist Papers, Kant and Rawls, and range from anthropological justifications of federal orders to contemporary problems of EU constitutionalism, the principle of subsidiarity and the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). The book is of relevance to anyone interested in philosophical justifications of federalism.

This report provides an overview of the institutional and financial relations across levels of government that enables policymakers evaluate their position and identify good practices for mobilizing sub-central governments for national growth, equity and stability objectives.

Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of "The Federalist Papers", a collection of separate essays and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. "The Federalist", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyze the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755–1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation's finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

Midland Schools

Federal Courts: Cases and Materials on Judicial Federalism and the Lawyering Process

The Divided States of America

The Federalist Papers

The Case for Decentralized Federalism

State Power, Autarchy, and Political Conquest in Nigerian Federalism