

ICivics The Federal In Federalism

The screenshot shows the 'The Federal' in Federalism game interface. At the top, there's a colorful bar with the letters 'C' and 'I' in orange and blue respectively. Below it, a 'Name' field is visible. The main title is 'The "Federal" in Federalism'. The 'United States' section explains that the US is one country but also a bunch of states, and that thirteen states already existed before the Revolutionary War. A map of the US is shown with the text 'What is larger: states or the federal government?'. The 'Let's Get Together' section explains that each state already had its own government and court system, but if these new United States were going to be able to trade with Native American and foreign nations, they needed one government that would speak for the entire country. It also needed one central government to do things like declare war on other countries, keep a military, and negotiate treaties. They also needed federal courts where citizens from different states could resolve their disputes. The 'Government on Two Levels' section explains that the US Constitution created a central government known as the federal government, which deals with issues that affect the entire country. Each state also has its own local government that only handles the affairs of that state. This division of power between a central government and state governments is called federalism. A diagram shows 'Federal Powers' and 'State Powers' with arrows indicating their relationship. The 'The Supremacy Clause' section explains that before the Constitution outlined the government, the colonies were ruled by the Articles of Confederation, which was much weaker. In fact, under the Articles, Congress wasn't able to get much done. This was because states could just ignore all the laws it passed—and they did. The Constitution has some very important language to prevent this. A diagram shows 'Federal laws are superior to state laws'. The ICivics logo is at the bottom left.

ICivics: Delving Deep into the Federalism Framework

Understanding the intricate dance between federal and state governments in the United States can be challenging, even for seasoned civics enthusiasts. But what if learning about federalism became an engaging, interactive experience? That's where ICivics, a non-profit organization dedicated to civic education, steps in. This post will explore how ICivics effectively teaches the complexities of federalism, examining its games, resources, and overall approach to making this crucial aspect of American government accessible and fun. We'll dive deep into the "Federalism" unit within ICivics, highlighting its strengths and how it can benefit students and anyone looking to improve their understanding of this fundamental concept.

What is Federalism and Why is it Important?

Before we explore ICivics' take on federalism, let's establish a basic understanding. Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a national (federal) government and smaller, regional governments (states). This division isn't arbitrary; it's a carefully constructed balance aimed at preventing tyranny and promoting efficiency. The federal government handles matters of national scope like defense and currency, while states manage issues closer to home, such as education and

local law enforcement. This balance, however, is often a source of tension and negotiation, making it a fascinating area of study. Understanding federalism is crucial to comprehending the structure and functioning of the US government, and consequently, the rights and responsibilities of its citizens.

ICivics' Approach to Teaching Federalism: Engaging and Interactive

ICivics doesn't rely on dry textbooks or lengthy lectures. Instead, it leverages engaging games and interactive simulations to make learning about federalism an enjoyable and effective process. These tools often present real-world scenarios and challenges that require students to apply their knowledge of federalism to find solutions. This active learning approach fosters a deeper understanding than passive learning methods.

Key ICivics Games and Resources on Federalism: A Closer Look

ICivics offers several resources directly addressing federalism. While the specific games and resources might evolve over time, the core approach remains consistent. Many games are designed to present hypothetical situations that force players to think critically about the powers and limitations of both the federal and state governments. For example, a game might present a conflict between a state law and a federal law, forcing players to decide how to resolve the conflict based on their understanding of the Supremacy Clause. This hands-on experience solidifies the theoretical concepts and allows for immediate application of knowledge.

Examples of Engaging Activities:

Interactive Simulations: These allow students to step into the shoes of policymakers, facing real-world challenges that require them to balance federal and state interests.

Case Studies: Real-life examples of federal-state conflicts are analyzed, offering context and insight into the practical applications of federalism.

Quizzes and Assessments: These help solidify understanding and identify areas needing further attention. These are not simply memorization tests; they often involve applying knowledge to hypothetical situations.

Strengths of ICivics' Federalism Curriculum

The ICivics approach shines in its ability to:

Make complex concepts accessible: The interactive format breaks down the complexities of federalism into manageable chunks.

Promote active learning: Students aren't passive recipients of information; they actively participate in the learning process.

Develop critical thinking skills: Students are challenged to analyze scenarios, make decisions, and justify their choices.

Increase civic engagement: By understanding how government works, students are more likely to become engaged and informed citizens.

Beyond the Games: Supplementing ICivics' Resources

While ICivics provides an excellent foundation, it's beneficial to supplement its resources with other materials. This could include:

Reading relevant Supreme Court cases: Landmark cases involving federalism provide invaluable context and real-world application.

Researching current events: Analyzing contemporary issues involving federal-state disputes reinforces the relevance of the concepts.

Engaging in class discussions: Sharing perspectives and debating different viewpoints enhances understanding and critical thinking.

Conclusion

ICivics provides a valuable and engaging platform for learning about federalism. Its interactive games and simulations effectively translate complex concepts into accessible and enjoyable learning experiences. By combining ICivics' resources with additional research and class discussions, students and anyone interested in deepening their understanding of this fundamental aspect of American government can gain a comprehensive and nuanced appreciation of the intricate balance between federal and state power. The platform's success lies in its ability to transform a potentially dry subject into an active and intellectually stimulating adventure.

FAQs

1. Is ICivics suitable for all age groups? ICivics offers resources tailored to various age groups, from elementary school to high school. The complexity of the games and activities scales appropriately.

2. Is ICivics free to use? Many of ICivics' resources are available for free, though some advanced features or access might require registration or a subscription (depending on the specific features and resources utilized).

3. How can I incorporate ICivics into my classroom? ICivics provides educator resources and lesson plans to help teachers effectively integrate the games and simulations into their curriculum.
4. Can I use ICivics for self-learning? Absolutely! ICivics is an excellent tool for self-directed learning, especially for those looking for an engaging and interactive way to learn about American government.
5. What are the limitations of ICivics' approach to teaching federalism? While highly effective, ICivics might not cover every nuance of federalism. Supplemental research and discussion are crucial for a complete understanding.

icivics the federal in federalism: American Federalism: A Concise Introduction Larry N. Gerston, 2015-03-26 Understanding federalism - the form of political organization that unites separate polities within an overarching political system so that all maintain their political integrity - is central to the study of democratic government in the United States. Yet, many political scientists treat federalism as a set of abstract principles or a maze of budgetary transfers with little connection to real political life. This concise and engaging book boils the discussion down to its essence: federalism is about power, specifically the tug for power among and within the various levels of government. Author Larry N. Gerston examines the historical and philosophical underpinnings of federalism; the various change events that have been involved in defining America's unique set of federal principles over time; and the vertical, horizontal, and international dimensions of federalism in the United States today. The result is a book examining the ways in which institutional political power is both diffused and concentrated in the United States.

icivics the federal in federalism: The Federal Role in the Federal System United States. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1980

icivics the federal in federalism: The Federal Role in the Federal System, 1980

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism and the Tug of War Within Erin Ryan, 2011 As environmental, national security, and technological challenges push American law into ever more inter-jurisdictional territory, this book proposes a model of 'Balanced Federalism' that mediates between competing federalism values and provides greater guidance for regulatory decision-making.

icivics the federal in federalism: Contemporary American Federalism Joseph F. Zimmerman, 2009-07-01 Traces the development of the American federal system of government, focusing principally on the shifting balance of powers between the national government and the states.

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism Mark J. Rozell, Clyde Wilcox, 2019-11-01 Early Americans were suspicious of centralized authority and executive power. Casting away the yoke of England and its king, the founding fathers shared in this distrust as they set out to pen the Constitution. Weighing a need for consolidated leadership with a demand for states' rights, they established a large federal republic with limited dominion over the states, leaving most of the governing responsibility with the former colonies. With this dual system of federalism, the national government held the powers of war, taxation, and commerce, and the ability to pass the laws necessary to uphold these functions. Although the federal role has grown substantially since then, states and local governments continue to perform most of the duties in civil and criminal law, business and professional licensing, the management of infrastructure and public services: roads, schools, libraries, sanitation, land use and development, and etc. Despite the critical roles of state and local governments, there is little awareness-or understanding-of the nature and operations of the federal system. This Very Short Introduction provides a concise overview of federalism, from its origins and evolution to the key events and constitutional decisions that have defined its framework. Although the primary focus is on the United States, other federal systems, including Brazil, Canada, India, Germany, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, and the EU, are addressed.

icivics the federal in federalism: American Government 3e Glen Krutz, Sylvie Waskiewicz, 2023-05-12 Black & white print. American Government 3e aligns with the topics and objectives of many government courses. Faculty involved in the project have endeavored to make government workings, issues, debates, and impacts meaningful and memorable to students while maintaining the conceptual coverage and rigor inherent in the subject. 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. In order to help students understand the ways that government, society, and individuals interconnect, the revision includes more examples and details regarding the lived experiences of diverse groups and communities within the United States. The authors and reviewers sought to strike a balance between confronting the negative and harmful elements of American government, history, and current events, while demonstrating progress in overcoming them. In doing so, the approach seeks to provide instructors with ample opportunities to open discussions, extend and update concepts, and drive deeper engagement.

icivics the federal in federalism: The Federalist Gottfried Dietze, 1977

icivics the federal in federalism: Federal Democracies Michael Burgess, Alain-G. Gagnon, 2010-02-25 Federal Democracies examines the evolution of the relationship between federalism and democracy. Taking the late 18th century US Federal Experience as its starting-point, the book uses the contributions of Calhoun, Bryce and Proudhon as 19th century conceptual prisms through which we can witness the challenges and changes made to the meaning of this relationship. The book then goes on to provide a series of case studies to examine contemporary examples of federalism and includes chapters on Canada, USA, Russia, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland and the emerging European Union. It features two further case studies on Minority Nations and a Federal Europe, and concludes with two chapters providing comparative empirical and theoretical perspectives, and comparative reflections on federalism and democracy. Bringing together international experts in the field this book will be vital reading for students and scholars of federalism, comparative politics and government.

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism Darrell J. Kozlowski, 2010 Alphabetic entries are used to discuss the people, court cases and events that exemplified federalist beliefs, or opposition to those beliefs.

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalist Government in Principle and Practice Donald P. Racheter, Richard E. Wagner, 2012-12-06 Federalism has generally been characterized as a system of government that is friendly to liberty. It is not obvious, though, why this should be so. Federalism is a form of government where citizens simultaneously reside in at least two governments, each of which has independent authority to tax and to regulate. By contrast, in a unitary form of government citizens face only one government with independent authority to tax and regulate. At first glance, it would seem a bit strange to claim that liberty is more secure when citizens are members of two governments with independent authority than when they are members of only one such government. The relationship between federalism and liberty turns out to be a complex one, and one that is capable of working in either direction. Whether federalism supports or erodes liberty depends on importantly on the institutional framework within which federalist governance takes place. The essays in Federalist Government in Principle and Practice examine this institutionalist theme from both theoretical and practical perspectives.

icivics the federal in federalism: Redefining Federalism Douglas T. Kendall, 2004 If federalism is about protecting the states, why not listen to them? In the last decade, the Supreme Court has reworked significant areas of constitutional law with the professed purpose of protecting the dignity and authority of the states, while frequently disregarding the states' views as to what

federalism is all about. The Court, according to the states, is protecting federalism too much and too little. Too much, in striking down federal law where even the states recognize that a federal role is necessary to address a national problem. Too little, in inappropriately limiting state experimentation. By listening more carefully to the States, the Supreme Court could transform its federalism jurisprudence from a source of criticism and polarization to a doctrine that should win broad support from across the political spectrum. In this important book, six distinguished authors redefine federalism and reaffirm Justice Louis Brandeis's vision of states and localities as the laboratories of democracy.

icivics the federal in federalism: The Federal Principle Rufus S. Davis, 2023-04-28 This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1978.

icivics the federal in federalism: The Divided States of America Donald F. Kettl, 2022-03-15 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 peace 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--

icivics the federal in federalism: How Federal is the Constitution? Robert A. Goldwin, 1987 This book discusses the degree of federalism contained within the Constitution.

icivics the federal in federalism: American Federalism Thomas R. Dye, 1990 The author sketches a theory of relations among the nation's federal, state, and local governments. He begins with the assertion that all governments, even democratic governments, are dangerous and suggests a solution to the potential abuse of power by government as competitive federalism: the encouragement of rivalry among state and local governments to offer citizen-taxpayers the best array of public services at the lowest costs. If citizens feel that their taxes are too high or that the level of government benefits is too low, they can vote with their feet and move to other state or local governments where the balance between taxes and services is more to their liking. The more that government officials must confront this ultimate test of their decisions, the author concludes, the more they will pursue policies that match the public will.

icivics the federal in federalism: The Federal Nation I. Morgan, P. Davies, 2008-12-08 This volume gathers contributors from both the US and UK to provide a comparative examination of federalism in the Bush era, a period of huge change in national politics, but also one of significant shifts in US federalism in relation to social and socioeconomic issues.

icivics the federal in federalism: The Federal Role in the Federal System, 1982

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism, State Sovereignty, and the Constitution Kenneth R. Thomas, 2011 This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. The lines of authority between states and the federal gov't. are, to a significant extent, defined by the U.S. Constitution and relevant case law. In recent years, however, the Supreme Court has decided a

number of cases that would seem to re-evaluate this historical relationship. This report discusses state and federal legislative power, focusing on a number of these 'federalism' cases. The report does not, however, address the larger policy issue of when it is appropriate 'as opposed to constitutionally permissible' to exercise federal powers. Contents: Powers of the States; Powers of the Federal Gov't.; The Commerce Clause; The 14th Amendment; The 10th Amendment; 11th Amend. and State Sovereign Immunity; The Spending Clause; Conclusion.

icivics the federal in federalism: *The New Federalism: Can the States Be Trusted?* , The New Federalism investigates whether returning a variety of regulatory and police powers back to the states will yield better government. It poses the provocative question, Can the states be trusted? and emerges with a qualified yes. This book should be an invaluable resource to federal and state policymakers alike.

icivics the federal in federalism: *To Make a Nation* Samuel Hutchison Beer, 1993 Lyndon Johnson heralded a new federalism, as did Ronald Reagan. It was left to the public to puzzle out what such a proclamation, coming from both ends of the political spectrum, could possibly mean. Of one thing we can be certain: theories of federalism, in whatever form they take, are still shaping our nation. The origin of these theories-what they meant to history and how they apply today becomes clear in this book by one of our most distinguished writers on political thought. The great English republicans of the seventeenth century appear in this story along with their American descendants, who took the European idea of a federal republic and recast it as new and unique. Samuel Beer's extraordinary knowledge of European political thought, displayed especially in discussions of Thomas Aquinas and James Harrington, allows him to show at every turn the historical precedents and the originality of American federalism in theory and practice. In deft comparisons with Hume, Burke, Blackstone, and Montesquieu, the familiar figures of Madison and Hamilton emerge with new substance and depth, while some who would seem fully known by now, such as Ben Franklin, reveal unsuspected dimensions, and others, such as James Wilson, are lifted from obscurity. Beer uses this history to highlight the contrast between the nation-centered federalism of the framers of the Constitution and the state-centered federalism of its opponents. His concern is not only with historical origins but, more important, with a conflict of ideas which reaches far into our history and continues on to this day. The result is the clearest articulation ever given of the provenance and purpose of the ideas of nationalism and federalism in American political philosophy. A masterpiece of historical and political analysis, this book provides an innovative interpretive framework for understanding democracy and the American Constitution.

icivics the federal in federalism: *Toward a Functioning Federalism* David Bradstreet Walker, 1981

icivics the federal in federalism: *Washington and His Colleagues* Henry Jones Ford, 1918

icivics the federal in federalism: *The Future of Federalism* Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, 1968

icivics the federal in federalism: *The New Federalism* Michael D. Reagan, John G. Sanzone, 1981 Provides instructions and tips for using computers and digital cameras for scrapbooking, discussing such topics as hardware and software, writing text, choosing typeface, designing pages, using embellishments, and sharing the scrapbook.

icivics the federal in federalism: *Essays in Federalism* George Charles Sumner Benson, Claremont Men's College (Claremont, Calif.). Institute for Studies in Federalism, 1961

icivics the federal in federalism: *The Rise of a New Federalism* Jane Perry Clark Carey, 1966

icivics the federal in federalism: *Freedom and Federalism* Felix Morley, 1981 Despite the centralizing tendencies of the American national government in the twentieth century, there have been surprisingly few books defending the federal system. Felix Morley's *Freedom and Federalism*, which examines the root causes of the problem, was thus a pioneering achievement when it first appeared in 1959. No less relevant today, the book provides a perceptive diagnosis of the collapse of States' rights in modern America; and it seeks the restoration of a constitutional balance between central and state authorities. Is federalism worth saving? Its outstanding virtue, which is the

distinctively American contribution to political art, argues Morley, is its facility in combining two naturally antagonistic conditions--the social condition of order, and the more personal condition of freedom. In the end, he concludes, the American government will fail unless these two conditions are reconciled. Felix Morley (1894-1982), Pulitzer-Prize-winning author, journalist, and educator, was a Rhodes Scholar, editor of the Washington Post and Human Events, and President of Haverford College.

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism and Rights Ellis Katz, George Alan Tarr, 1996 Contents.

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism and Subsidiarity James E. Fleming, Jacob T. Levy, 2014 In *Federalism and Subsidiarity*, a distinguished interdisciplinary group of scholars in political science, law, and philosophy address the application and interaction of the concept of federalism within law and government. What are the best justifications for and conceptions of federalism? What are the most useful criteria for deciding what powers should be allocated to national governments and what powers reserved to state or provincial governments? What are the implications of the principle of subsidiarity for such questions? What should be the constitutional standing of cities in federations? Do we need to remap federalism to reckon with the emergence of translocal and transnational organizations with porous boundaries that are not reflected in traditional jurisdictional conceptions? Examining these questions and more, this latest installation in the NOMOS series sheds new light on the allocation of power within federations--

icivics the federal in federalism: The Development of American Federalism William H. Riker, 2011-10-17 The chapters of this book have diverse origins. They were written over the period 1954-1984. Several (i.e., three, four, seven, and ten) were originally published in scholarly journals. Several (i.e., one, eight, nine, and eleven) are excerpts from my previous books: *Soldiers of the States and Federalism: Origin, Operation and Significance*. And several (i.e., two, five, and six) were written for conferences and are now published here for the first time. Despite the fact that this history suggests they are quite unrelated, these chapters do indeed center on one theme: the continuity of American federalism. In order to emphasize that theme, I have written an introduction and an initial commentary for each chapter. These commentaries, taken together, with the introduction, constitute the exposition of the theme. Some of these chapters (four, six, and ten) were written with my students, Ronald Schaps, John Lemco, and William Bast. They did much of the research and analysis so the credit for these chapters belongs to them as much as to me. Chapter five is based quite closely on William Paul Alexander's dissertation for the Ph. D. degree at the University of Rochester, 1973.

icivics the federal in federalism: American Theories of Federalism Walter Hartwell Bennett, 1964

icivics the federal in federalism: Fault Lines in the Constitution Cynthia Levinson, Sanford Levinson, 2017-09-01 Many of the political issues we struggle with today have their roots in the US Constitution. Husband-and-wife team Cynthia and Sanford Levinson take readers back to the creation of this historic document and discuss how contemporary problems were first introduced—then they offer possible solutions. Think Electoral College, gerrymandering, even the Senate. Many of us take these features in our system for granted. But they came about through haggling in an overheated room in 1787, and we're still experiencing the ramifications. Each chapter in this timely and thoughtful exploration of the Constitution's creation begins with a story—all but one of them true—that connects directly back to a section of the document that forms the basis of our society and government. From the award-winning team, Cynthia Levinson, children's book author, and Sanford Levinson, constitutional law scholar, *Fault Lines in the Constitution* will encourage exploration and discussion from young and old readers alike.

icivics the federal in federalism: Washington and His Colleagues Henry Jones Ford, 1918

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism and the Making of America David Brian Robertson, 2013-03 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. In this nuanced and comprehensive overview, 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. 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. Federalism helped fragment American politics, encourage innovation, foster the American market economy, and place hurdles in the way of efforts to mitigate the consequences of economic change. Federalism helped construct the path of American political development. *Federalism and the Making of America* is a sorely needed text that treats the politics of federalism systematically and accessibly, making it indispensable to all students and scholars of American politics. Chosen as one of Choice's Outstanding Academic Titles for 2012.

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism and the Way to Peace Daniel Judah Elazar, 1994 The end of the Cold War has ushered in a new and dangerous era of fragmentation, ethnic conflict and heightened nationalism worldwide. The promise of peace remains unfulfilled. The Argument in these essays is that the key to peace in many if not all of the conflicts faced today is in embracing one form or other of the Federal idea; combining self-rule with shared rule. In ten essays Daniel J. Elazar explores the federal idea and its many forms. From its roots in Biblical covenants, to the concept of covenant in the thought of Johannes Althusius in sixteenth century Europe, the American founding of modern Federalism, the more recent reinvention of confederal forms and new kinds of Federalism in contemporary Europe, through to the relevance and emerging practice of Federal ideas in South Africa, the Middle East and the Former Soviet Union. This book contributes fresh perspectives on the variety and flexibility of federal ideas, well beyond any specific constitutional framework. It holds many insights for Canadians and others faced with the task of redefining political communities or rediscovering the values of peaceful coexistence.

icivics the federal in federalism: An Agenda for American Federalism United States. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1981

icivics the federal in federalism: Federalism in America Joseph R. Marbach, Ellis Katz, Troy E. Smith, 2006

icivics the federal in federalism: Pragmatic Federalism Parris N. Glendening, Mavis Mann Reeves, 1984

icivics the federal in federalism: Defunct Federalisms Emilian Kavalski, Magdalena Zolkos, 2016-05-13 Since the end of the Cold War the global arena has become a place for dynamic change, in particular for federal political units. The focus on defunct federalisms draws attention not only to the difference between state-making and nation building, it also points to the fact that state-making does not necessarily lead to the creation of a national identity. This comparative volume looks at the track record of several defunct federalisms to identify options that have been overlooked and decisions that precipitated the collapse. Bringing together insights from the study of state failure and federal collapse, it examines the ways in which parallel assessment is crucial for suggesting the complex structures of identity accommodation in federal entities. The volume is ideal for advanced undergraduates and graduate students as well as university lecturers and researchers working on the issues related to contemporary federalism, history of federal units and the questions of national identity.

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