

Chapter Three

Federalism

- 1) Federalism refers to how power is distributed
 - A) among local governments.
 - B) among state governments.
 - C) within the national government.
 - D) between state and local governments.
 - E) between national and state governments.

- 2) A unitary system of government is found in
 - A) Canada.
 - B) Mexico.
 - C) Russia.
 - D) Great Britain.
 - E) Japan.

- 3) Article I, section 8 gives Congress the power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry out its powers. These powers are known as
 - A) enumerated powers.
 - B) reserve powers.
 - C) implied powers.
 - D) full faith and credit powers.
 - E) police powers.

- 4) The right of a state's reserved powers is guaranteed by the
 - A) supremacy clause.
 - B) elastic clause.
 - C) Tenth Amendment.
 - D) full faith and credit clause.
 - E) Eleventh Amendment.

- 5) In addition to granting certain powers to state and national governments, Article I of the Constitution also denies some powers to those governments. Which of the following powers are denied?
 - I. Passing bills of attainder.
 - II. Entering compacts with other states.
 - III. Passing ex post facto laws.
 - IV. Laying duties on exports.
 - A) I and II
 - B) I and IV
 - C) III and IV
 - D) I, III, and IV
 - E) II, III, and IV

- 6) The full faith and credit clause
- A) allows Indians to establish casinos on reservation lands.
 - B) allows immigrants to commit crimes if that behavior is legal in their country of origin.
 - C) prohibits state action to ban abortion.
 - D) legitimizes organized religion in the United States.
 - E) has become a controversial issue in light of the recent legalization of gay marriage in some states.
- 7) The clause that ensures that judicial decrees and contracts made in one state will be binding and enforceable in another is called the _____ clause.
- A) privileges and immunities
 - B) full faith and credit
 - C) equal protection
 - D) supremacy
 - E) elastic
- 8) If a person accused of a crime in Arizona leaves for Missouri, are Missouri authorities required to return the defendant to Arizona to stand trial?
- A) Yes, but only if Arizona will not impose the death penalty.
 - B) No, because the privileges and immunities clause requires the person to be tried only in Missouri.
 - C) Yes, because it is required by the extradition clause of Article IV.
 - D) Yes, because it is required by the full faith and credit clause of Article IV.
 - E) Maybe, it depends on what the laws in Missouri are.
- 9) In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- A) the necessary and proper clause gave Congress the power to charter a bank.
 - B) states had the power to tax the federal government.
 - C) the commerce clause expressly allowed Congress to charter a bank.
 - D) the supremacy clause did not apply.
 - E) it lacked the jurisdiction over the specifics of the case.
- 10) The Supreme Court held in *Barron v. Baltimore* that
- A) Congress had broad powers to regulate interstate commerce.
 - B) the Bill of Rights did not apply to state governments.
 - C) Congress lacked the ability to ban slavery.
 - D) the City of Baltimore could not nullify laws passed by Congress.
 - E) states could not tax the federal bank.
- 11) The Supreme Court ruled that slaves were not citizens, but property, in the case of
- A) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
 - B) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - C) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
 - D) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.
 - E) *Brown v. Board of Education*.
- 12) The nature of federalism was changed forever by
- A) Chief Justice John Rutledge.
 - B) the Civil War.
 - C) *Missouri v. Department of Interior*.
 - D) *Texas v. Johnson*.
 - E) *Marbury v. Madison*.

- 13) The Sixteenth Amendment made the _____ possible.
- A) national sales tax
 - B) national import tax
 - C) state sales tax
 - D) state income tax
 - E) national income tax
- 14) The Seventeenth Amendment lessened state power by
- A) allowing Congress to tax individuals.
 - B) abolishing the poll tax.
 - C) creating a national bank.
 - D) instituting the direct election of Senators.
 - E) nullifying the Tenth Amendment.
- 15) The era of dual federalism ended with the
- A) Civil War.
 - B) Great Depression.
 - C) Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
 - D) passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - E) beginning of World War I.
- 16) During the early years of the New Deal, the Supreme Court
- A) ruled certain New Deal programs unconstitutional.
 - B) consistently enforced the supremacy clause.
 - C) fully cooperated with the administration to combat the Depression.
 - D) worked in favor of programs designed to combat the Depression.
 - E) consistently returned cases involving New Deal legislation to state courts for consideration.
- 17) Cooperative federalism is characterized by
- A) a stronger, more influential national government.
 - B) a stronger state government.
 - C) a shift in power from national to state government.
 - D) the increasing power of local government.
 - E) the increasing power of both state and local governments.
- 18) New Federalism was the guiding doctrine of the
- A) Carter administration.
 - B) Ford administration.
 - C) Reagan administration.
 - D) Clinton administration.
 - E) George W. Bush administration.
- 19) New Federalism favors _____ over _____ grants.
- A) block/categorical
 - B) categorical/block
 - C) funded mandates/categorical
 - D) block/unfunded mandates
 - E) block/funded mandates

- 20) National laws that direct state or local governments to comply with federal rules or regulations but do not include funds to help defray the costs are called
- A) unfunded mandates.
 - B) block grants.
 - C) a key item in the Contract with America.
 - D) executive orders.
 - E) sovereign immunity laws.
- 21) Suppose the national government passes a series of aggressive anti-smoking laws that effectively invalidates state and local laws. This is an example of
- A) the federal government's reserved powers.
 - B) preemption.
 - C) distributive policy.
 - D) an interstate compact.
 - E) New Federalism.
- 22) The Anti-Federalists worried that the new Constitution would
- A) enhance state power to the detriment of the national government.
 - B) undermine state sovereignty.
 - C) establish a weak national government.
 - D) create strong political parties.
- 23) The necessary and proper clause
- A) expands congressional power.
 - B) requires the Supreme Court to adopt a strict constructionist view of Article I powers.
 - C) supports presidential prerogative powers.
 - D) limits congressional power.
- 24) In *Federalist 39*, James Madison argues that the new Constitution
- A) eliminates state sovereignty.
 - B) is both national and federal.
 - C) is primarily national.
 - D) retains the major features of the Confederation.
- 25) Which of the following statements did James Madison *not* make in *Federalist 39*?
- A) An important *national* characteristic of the Constitution is the direct election of the House of Representatives by the people.
 - B) The electoral constituency of the Senate represents an important *federal* characteristic of the Constitution.
 - C) The new Constitution carefully balances federal and national characteristics.
 - D) The amendment process is wholly national in character.

Chapter Three

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- A) among local governments.
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 - E) between national and state governments.

Answer: E

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

Skill: Understanding

- 2) A unitary system of government is found in
- A) Canada.
 - B) Mexico.
 - C) Russia.
 - D) Great Britain.
 - E) Japan.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

Skill: Understanding

- 3) Article I, section 8 gives Congress the power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry out its powers. These powers are known as
- A) enumerated powers.
 - B) reserve powers.
 - C) implied powers.
 - D) full faith and credit powers.
 - E) police powers.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

Skill: Understanding

- 4) The right of a state's reserved powers is guaranteed by the
- A) supremacy clause.
 - B) elastic clause.
 - C) Tenth Amendment.
 - D) full faith and credit clause.
 - E) Eleventh Amendment.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

5) In addition to granting certain powers to state and national governments, Article I of the Constitution also denies some powers to those governments. Which of the following powers are denied?

- I. Passing bills of attainder.
- II. Entering compacts with other states.
- III. Passing ex post facto laws.
- IV. Laying duties on exports.

- A) I and II
- B) I and IV
- C) III and IV
- D) I, III, and IV
- E) II, III, and IV

Answer: D

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

Skill: Understanding

6) The full faith and credit clause

- A) allows Indians to establish casinos on reservation lands.
- B) allows immigrants to commit crimes if that behavior is legal in their country of origin.
- C) prohibits state action to ban abortion.
- D) legitimizes organized religion in the United States.
- E) has become a controversial issue in light of the recent legalization of gay marriage in some states.

Answer: E

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

Skill: Understanding

7) The clause that ensures that judicial decrees and contracts made in one state will be binding and enforceable in another is called the _____ clause.

- A) privileges and immunities
- B) full faith and credit
- C) equal protection
- D) supremacy
- E) elastic

Answer: B

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

Skill: Understanding

- 8) If a person accused of a crime in Arizona leaves for Missouri, are Missouri authorities required to return the defendant to Arizona to stand trial?
- A) Yes, but only if Arizona will not impose the death penalty.
 - B) No, because the privileges and immunities clause requires the person to be tried only in Missouri.
 - C) Yes, because it is required by the extradition clause of Article IV.
 - D) Yes, because it is required by the full faith and credit clause of Article IV.
 - E) Maybe, it depends on what the laws in Missouri are.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 3.1, pgs. 93-97

Skill: Application

- 9) In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- A) the necessary and proper clause gave Congress the power to charter a bank.
 - B) states had the power to tax the federal government.
 - C) the commerce clause expressly allowed Congress to charter a bank.
 - D) the supremacy clause did not apply.
 - E) it lacked the jurisdiction over the specifics of the case.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 3.2, pgs. 98-100

Skill: Understanding

- 10) The Supreme Court held in *Barron v. Baltimore* that
- A) Congress had broad powers to regulate interstate commerce.
 - B) the Bill of Rights did not apply to state governments.
 - C) Congress lacked the ability to ban slavery.
 - D) the City of Baltimore could not nullify laws passed by Congress.
 - E) states could not tax the federal bank.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 3.2, pgs. 98-100

Skill: Understanding

- 11) The Supreme Court ruled that slaves were not citizens, but property, in the case of
- A) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
 - B) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - C) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
 - D) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.
 - E) *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 3.2, pgs. 98-100

Skill: Understanding

12) The nature of federalism was changed forever by

- A) Chief Justice John Rutledge.
- B) the Civil War.
- C) *Missouri v. Department of Interior*.
- D) *Texas v. Johnson*.
- E) *Marbury v. Madison*.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 3.3, pgs. 100-103

Skill: Understanding

13) The Sixteenth Amendment made the _____ possible.

- A) national sales tax
- B) national import tax
- C) state sales tax
- D) state income tax
- E) national income tax

Answer: E

Reference: LO 3.3, pgs. 100-103

Skill: Understanding

14) The Seventeenth Amendment lessened state power by

- A) allowing Congress to tax individuals.
- B) abolishing the poll tax.
- C) creating a national bank.
- D) instituting the direct election of Senators.
- E) nullifying the Tenth Amendment.

Answer: D

Reference: LO 3.3, pgs. 100-103

Skill: Understanding

15) The era of dual federalism ended with the

- A) Civil War.
- B) Great Depression.
- C) Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
- D) passage of the Fourteenth Amendment.
- E) beginning of World War I.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 3.4, pgs. 103-107

Skill: Understanding

- 16) During the early years of the New Deal, the Supreme Court
- A) ruled certain New Deal programs unconstitutional.
 - B) consistently enforced the supremacy clause.
 - C) fully cooperated with the administration to combat the Depression.
 - D) worked in favor of programs designed to combat the Depression.
 - E) consistently returned cases involving New Deal legislation to state courts for consideration.

Answer: A

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Skill: Understanding

- 17) Cooperative federalism is characterized by
- A) a stronger, more influential national government.
 - B) a stronger state government.
 - C) a shift in power from national to state government.
 - D) the increasing power of local government.
 - E) the increasing power of both state and local governments.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 3.4, pgs. 103-107

Skill: Understanding

- 18) New Federalism was the guiding doctrine of the
- A) Carter administration.
 - B) Ford administration.
 - C) Reagan administration.
 - D) Clinton administration.
 - E) George W. Bush administration.

Answer: C

Reference: LO 3.5, pgs. 107-109

Skill: Understanding

- 19) New Federalism favors _____ over _____ grants.
- A) block/categorical
 - B) categorical/block
 - C) funded mandates/categorical
 - D) block/unfunded mandates
 - E) block/funded mandates

Answer: B

Reference: LO 3.5, pgs. 107-109

Skill: Understanding

20) National laws that direct state or local governments to comply with federal rules or regulations but do not include funds to help defray the costs are called

- A) unfunded mandates.
- B) block grants.
- C) a key item in the Contract with America.
- D) executive orders.
- E) sovereign immunity laws.

Answer: A

Reference: LO 3.5, pgs. 107-109

Skill: Understanding

21) Suppose the national government passes a series of aggressive anti-smoking laws that effectively invalidates state and local laws. This is an example of

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- B) preemption.
- C) distributive policy.
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- E) New Federalism.

Answer: B

Reference: LO 3.5, pgs. 107-109

Skill: Application

22) The Anti-Federalists worried that the new Constitution would

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- B) undermine state sovereignty.
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