

Federalism Test

Name _____

AP Government

Instructor: Bob Alley

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Each question is worth 2 points for a total 40 points.

- 1) Proponents of the "devolution revolution" argue that 1) _____
 - A) the use of the military should be expanded.
 - B) the authority of the state governments should be expanded.
 - C) the size of the federal government should be expanded.
 - D) the authority of the United Nations should be expanded.

- 2) Under the Constitution, national and state governments are 2) _____
 - A) do not share any powers.
 - B) can regulate interstate commerce.
 - C) are accountable to the people.
 - D) are totally autonomous.

- 3) The system of government found in Great Britain is called 3) _____
 - A) the confederated system.
 - B) the colonial system.
 - C) the unitary system.
 - D) the federal system.

- 4) Article I, section 8 gives Congress the power to pass all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out its enumerated powers. These powers are known as 4) _____
 - A) reserve powers powers.
 - B) enumerated powers.
 - C) full faith and credit powers.
 - D) implied powers powers.

- 5) In situations of conflict between state and national law, national law prevails due to 5) _____
 - A) the supremacy clause.
 - B) federalism.
 - C) the Tenth Amendment.
 - D) full faith and credit.

- 6) Among the concurrent powers of the U.S. system are 6) _____
 - A) taxation.
 - B) establishing national courts.
 - C) coining money.
 - D) all of the above

- 7) The Tenth Amendment provides for 7) _____
 - A) concurrent powers.
 - B) implied powers.
 - C) states' reserve or police powers.
 - D) all of the above

- 8) The clause that ensures that judicial decrees and contracts made in one state will be binding and enforceable in another is called the _____ clause. 8) _____
 - A) bill of attainder
 - B) supremacy
 - C) full faith and credit
 - D) privileges and immunities

- 9) The first major federalism decision by the Marshall Court was 9) _____
 - A) *McCulloch v. Maryland.*
 - B) *New York v. Hunter's Lessee.*
 - C) *Marbury v. Madison.*
 - D) *Gibbons v. Ogden.*

- 10) In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1816), the Supreme Court ruled that 10) _____
 A) the supremacy clause did not apply.
 B) the commerce clause allowed Congress to charter a bank.
 C) Congress had the power to charter a bank due to the necessary and proper clause.
 D) states had the power to tax creations of Congress due to concurrent powers.
- 11) The belief that the national government should not exceed its enumerated powers and that all 11) _____
 other powers should be reserved to the states or the people is known as
 A) the full faith and credit doctrine. B) confederalism.
 C) the doctrine of implied powers. D) dual federalism.
- 12) In 1857, the Supreme Court ruled that slaves were not citizens, but property, in the case 12) _____
 A) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*. B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
 C) *Gibbons v. Ogden*. D) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- 13) In order to help finance World War I, the Sixteenth Amendment was passed. It made the 13) _____
 _____ possible.
 A) state sales taxes B) national sales tax
 C) national income tax D) national import tax
- 14) The Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) that 14) _____
 A) the states had very limited police powers under the Tenth Amendment.
 B) states could not protect the general welfare of their citizens.
 C) racial segregation was constitutional.
 D) separate but equal was inherently unconstitutional.
- 15) The era of dual federalism ended with the 15) _____
 A) Civil War. B) Great Depression.
 C) passage of the Fourteenth Amendment. D) Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
- 16) New Deal programs created an era of federalism often referred to as _____ federalism. 16) _____
 A) weak B) layer cake C) dual D) marble-cake
- 17) Cooperative federalism is characterized by 17) _____
 A) a stronger, more influential national government.
 B) increasing power of local governments.
 C) a shift in power from the national to state governments.
 D) stronger state governments.
- 18) The president who was elected to office partly due to a promise to return power to the states was 18) _____
 A) Richard Nixon. B) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 C) Jimmy Carter. D) Ronald Reagan.
- 19) National laws that direct state or local governments to comply with federal rules or regulations but 19) _____
 do not include funds to help defray the costs are called
 A) contracts with America. B) unfunded mandates.
 C) block grants. D) freemasons.

20) The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 have had what impact on federal power?

20) _____

- A) Federal power has increased.
- B) Federal power has declined.
- C) Federal power has stopped.
- D) The attacks had no noticeable impact on federal power.

ESSAY. Write one essay about the history of federalism in which you answer all of the following questions. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper. This question is worth 60 points on the test. Your answers to each of the five questions will account for 50 points, and the quality of your answer overall will account for the other 10.

- 21) Discuss the constitutional basis of American federalism.
- 22) Discuss the allocation of federal and state powers within the U.S. system and how they have changed over time.
- 23) Citing at least three Supreme Court cases, discuss the role of the Court in the development of federalism.
- 24) Using contemporary examples, discuss the current state of federalism in the United States.
- 25) Discuss the history of federal grants to states. How has the role of federal grants changed and why?

Answer Key

Testname: FEDERALISM

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) D
- 5) A
- 6) A
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) C
- 11) D
- 12) A
- 13) C
- 14) C
- 15) B
- 16) D
- 17) A
- 18) D
- 19) B
- 20) A
- 21)
- 22)
- 23)
- 24)
- 25)