

Chapter 3 Federalism

1. Federalism refers to how power is distributed
 - A) among the local governments of America.
 - B) among the state governments.
 - C) by a political system in which power is vested in the national government.
 - D) by a political system in which power is vested in the state governments.
 - E) between national and state governments.
2. Under the Constitution, both the national and state governments
 - A) are totally autonomous.
 - B) do not share any powers.
 - C) are accountable to the people.
 - D) can regulate interstate commerce.
 - E) are able to establish local governments.
3. The system of government found in Great Britain is called a
 - A) presidential system.
 - B) federal system.
 - C) confederated system.
 - D) communist system.
 - E) unitary 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
 - A) enumerated powers.
 - B) reserve powers.
 - C) implied powers.
 - D) full faith and credit powers.
 - E) police powers.
5. In situations of conflict between state and national law, national law prevails due to
 - A) federalism.
 - B) the supremacy clause.
 - C) the Tenth Amendment.
 - D) what the Supreme Court says.
 - E) the Bill of Rights.
6. A concurrent power of the U.S. federal system is
 - A) setting the time and manner of elections.
 - B) coining money.
 - C) establishing national courts.
 - D) spending money for the general welfare.
 - E) the ratification of constitutional amendments.
7. The Tenth Amendment provides for
 - A) states' reserve or police powers.
 - B) states' implied powers.
 - C) concurrent state and federal powers.
 - D) unenumerated federal police powers.
 - E) taking public property for public purposes.

8. 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) II, III, and IV
 - C) I, III, and IV
 - D) I and IV
 - E) III and IV
9. 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
10. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court ruled that
- A) Congress had the power to charter a bank due to the necessary and proper clause.
 - B) states had the power to tax creations of Congress due to concurrent powers.
 - 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.
11. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the U.S. Supreme Court
- I. articulated an expansive view of congressional powers.
 - II. gave Robert Fulton the exclusive right to navigate on the Hudson River.
 - III. concluded that commerce should be given a broad definition.
 - IV. declared that the states had sole authority to regulate commerce.
- A) I
 - B) II and III
 - C) I and II
 - D) III and IV
 - E) I and III
12. The belief that the national government should not exceed its enumerated powers and that all other powers should be reserved to the states or the people is known as
- A) the full faith and credit doctrine.
 - B) the doctrine of implied powers.
 - C) confederalism.
 - D) dual federalism.
 - E) the unitary political system.
13. The Supreme Court ruled in 1857 that slaves were not citizens, but property, in the case
- A) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
 - B) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
 - C) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
 - D) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.
 - E) *Brown v. Board of Education*.

14. 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
15. The Seventeenth Amendment lessened state power by
- A) allowing Congress to tax individuals.
 - B) taking the power to set eligibility requirements for members away from them.
 - C) creating a national bank.
 - D) instituting the direct election of Senators.
 - E) instituting the direct election of the House of Representatives.
16. 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.
17. The Great Depression led to a/an
- I. variety of innovative programs to combat unemployment.
 - II. whole new ideology of government.
 - III. intense government activity on the national level.
 - IV. provision allowing the election of FDR for four terms.
- A) I and II
 - B) I, II, and IV
 - C) I, II, and III
 - D) I, II, III, and IV
 - E) I and IV
18. During the early years of the New Deal, the Supreme Court
- A) ruled certain New Deal programs unconstitutional.
 - B) continued to enforce the supremacy clause, thus ruling all New Deal programs constitutional.
 - 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 laws to the state courts for rulings.
19. Cooperative federalism is characterized by
- A) a stronger, more influential national government.
 - B) stronger state governments.
 - C) a shift in power from the national to state governments.
 - D) the increasing power of local governments.
 - E) the increasing power of both state and local governments.
20. 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.

21. New federalism favors _____ over _____ grants.
- A) block/categorical
 - B) categorical/block
 - C) funded mandates/categorical
 - D) block/unfunded mandates
 - E) block/funded mandates
22. 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.
23. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks have had what impact on federal power?
- A) Federal power has declined.
 - B) Federal power increased at first, but declined substantially in subsequent years.
 - C) Federal power has stopped.
 - D) The attacks had no noticeable impact on federal power.
 - E) Federal power has increased.
24. President George W. Bush's advocacy of the No Child Left Behind Act was surprising because
- A) the 1996 Republican Platform called for the elimination of the Department of Education.
 - B) he was never very interested in reading or education.
 - C) it forced the administration to cut funds for the war in Iraq.
 - D) education has long been a federal issue.
 - E) the act was inherently unconstitutional.
25. The Violence Against Women Act
- I. was a congressional effort to protect women from violence.
 - II. was a state-based effort to curtail violence against women.
 - III. contained provisions that were ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - IV. contained sections that the Roberts Court would be likely to see as excessive use of congressional authority.
- A) I
 - B) II and III
 - C) I, II, and IV
 - D) I and II
 - E) I, III, and IV