

Federalism Test

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. protect states from invasion | f. governors |
| b. Franklin D. Roosevelt | g. expressed powers |
| c. extradition | h. reserved powers |
| d. interstate compact | i. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney |
| e. supremacy clause | j. concurrent powers |

- ___ 1. national law greater than state law
- ___ 2. obligation of the national government
- ___ 3. states' agreement to return criminals
- ___ 4. agreement between states
- ___ 5. supporter of states' rights position
- ___ 6. supporter of nationalist position
- ___ 7. elected at state level
- ___ 8. enumerated powers
- ___ 9. state powers
- ___ 10. both state and national government powers

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 11. This man called for a New Federalism.

a. George Bush	c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
b. Ronald Reagan	d. Richard Nixon
- ___ 12. This gives the federal government the right to tax your income.

a. the Preamble of the Constitution	c. Sixteenth Amendment
b. a presidential order	d. Article IV
- ___ 13. This organization of government administrators carries out legislation.

a. bureaucracy	c. United States Conference of Mayors
b. Supreme Court justices	d. Congress
- ___ 14. This affects criminals who flee a state to avoid punishment.

a. extradition	c. sunshine laws
b. sunset laws	d. civil laws
- ___ 15. Article IV of the Constitution obligates states to give this to one another's citizens.

a. interstate compacts	c. privileges and immunities
b. obedience to the sunset laws	d. full faith for credit cards
- ___ 16. An agreement between states is called

a. a public act.	c. the sunshine law.
b. a judicial proceeding.	d. an interstate compact.
- ___ 17. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney and others who favor local action believe in

a. the nationalist position.	c. the sunset law.
b. the states' rights position.	d. the sunrise law.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 18. Franklin D. Roosevelt and others who favor federal action believe in the
- a. nationalist position.
 - b. sunset law.
 - c. states' rights position.
 - d. sunshine law.
- _____ 19. This Constitutional power gave Congress the authority to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- a. to tax imports
 - b. to protect citizens
 - c. to regulate commerce
 - d. to wage war
- _____ 20. The road to national office often begins here.
- a. in the bureaucracy
 - b. in college
 - c. at the Conference of Mayors
 - d. at the local or state level

Short Answer

You MUST answer number 21. Then answer either number 22 or 23.

21. **Federalism** Trace and describe the history and politics of federalism in the United States from 1800 to the present. Provide as many examples as you can to help you describe the various stages of federalism.
22. **Federalism** Describe and give at least three examples each of national, state, and concurrent powers. What powers are denied to the states and the national government?
23. **Federalism** Describe the Constitutional provisions concerning relations among the states. Cite any appropriate current issues to help you explain the various provisions.

**Federalism Test
Answer Section****MATCHING**

1. E
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. I
6. B
7. F
8. G
9. H
10. J

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. D
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. C
20. D

SHORT ANSWER

21. See next page.
22. See Handout or textbook for listing of various powers.
23. The "full faith and credit" clause requires states to recognize the legal processes of other states. For example, if a person gets married in one state, that marriage is valid in any other state in which he or she lives or travels. A person's car registration and driver's license remain valid outside the state they are issued. The "privileges and immunities" clause requires that, with some exceptions, a state not treat nonresidents differently than residents. This means, for example, that a person in one state has the right to travel, live, marry, or own property in another state. Extradition requires states to return accused criminals to the state where they allegedly committed a crime. States may make compacts with other states with the approval of Congress.