

Federalism

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. The national government's control of immigration is an example of
a. concurrent powers. c. inherent powers.
b. delegated powers. d. expressed powers.
- _____ 2. The Constitution grants these powers to the national government.
a. delegated powers c. reserved powers
b. supremacy powers d. concurrent powers
- _____ 3. Civil laws passed by state legislatures are called
a. public acts. c. enabling acts.
b. resolutions. d. criminal laws.
- _____ 4. This refers to the outcomes of court actions such as judgments to pay a debt.
a. public acts c. judicial proceedings
b. public records d. judicial review
- _____ 5. For a territory to be admitted to the Union, the first step was for Congress to pass
a. the state constitution. c. a sunshine law.
b. an enabling act. d. a sunset law.
- _____ 6. This man called for a New Federalism.
a. George Bush c. Franklin D. Roosevelt
b. Ronald Reagan d. Richard Nixon
- _____ 7. 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
- _____ 8. This organization of government administrators carries out legislation.
a. bureaucracy c. United States Conference of Mayors
b. Supreme Court justices d. Congress
- _____ 9. This organization keeps local politicians in touch with national lawmakers.
a. American Conference of Governors c. The Senate Committee
b. Grass Roots, Inc. d. United States Conference of Mayors
- _____ 10. These laws require periodic checks of government agencies to see if they are needed.
a. sunshine laws c. civil laws
b. sunset laws d. interstate laws
- _____ 11. This affects criminals who flee a state to avoid punishment.
a. extradition c. sunshine laws
b. sunset laws d. civil laws
- _____ 12. 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
- _____ 13. An agreement between states is called
a. a public act. c. the sunshine law.
b. a judicial proceeding. d. an interstate compact.
- _____ 14. 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.

- ___ 15. Franklin D. Roosevelt and others who favor federal action believe in the
 a. nationalist position. c. states' rights position.
 b. sunset law. d. sunshine law.
- ___ 16. Richard Nixon began a program that came to be known as
 a. bureaucracy. c. New Federalism.
 b. the sunshine law. d. the nationalist position.
- ___ 17. This Constitutional power gave Congress the authority to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
 a. to tax imports c. to regulate commerce
 b. to protect citizens d. to wage war
- ___ 18. This requires government meetings to be open to the public.
 a. daylight laws c. civil lawsuits
 b. sunshine laws d. sunset laws
- ___ 19. This person helped feed a lot of hungry people.
 a. David Levitt c. George Bush
 b. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney d. Ronald Reagan
- ___ 20. The road to national office often begins here.
 a. in the bureaucracy c. at the Conference of Mayors
 b. in college d. at the local or state level

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. protect states from invasion | f. governors |
| b. Franklin D. Roosevelt | g. David Levitt |
| c. extradition | h. tax exports |
| d. interstate compact | i. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney |
| e. supremacy clause | j. pay for national elections |
- ___ 21. national law greater than state law
 ___ 22. denied to national government
 ___ 23. obligation of national government
 ___ 24. obligation of states
 ___ 25. states' agreement to return criminals
 ___ 26. agreement between states
 ___ 27. supporter of states' rights position
 ___ 28. supporter of nationalist position
 ___ 29. fed hungry people
 ___ 30. elected at state level

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. implied powers | f. public policy |
| b. Sixteenth Amendment | g. delegated powers |
| c. enabling act | h. federalism |
| d. inherent power | i. reserved powers |
| e. concurrent powers | j. expressed powers |
- ___ 31. government control of immigration
 ___ 32. Constitution gives to national government

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 33. enumerated powers
- ___ 34. basis for elastic clause
- ___ 35. first step for Union admission
- ___ 36. state powers
- ___ 37. both state and national powers
- ___ 38. federal income taxes
- ___ 39. our form of government
- ___ 40. government action in response to an issue

Short Answer

Critical Thinking

- 41. **Synthesizing Information** The federal government guarantees the states a republican form of government, protection, and territorial integrity. Give examples of how each of these guarantees are carried out.
- 42. **Demonstrating Reasoned Judgment** Explain the "privileges and immunities" clause and why it does not apply to nonresidents who attend a state's public universities.
- 43. **Identifying Central Issues** What might happen if the Constitution allowed state laws to have supremacy over federal laws?
- 44. **Expressing Problems Clearly** Explain why federal laws might be a better method than state compacts to deal with widespread environmental issues like air or water pollution.

Understanding Concepts

- 45. **Federalism** Explain why laws differ from state to state and how those differences are related to federalism.
- 46. **Federalism** Name one power that the Constitution denies to the states, and explain how the nation benefits from that restriction.
- 47. **Public Policy** Explain how federalism makes government more democratic and responsive to the people.
- 48. **Federalism** How do the Constitution's "full faith and credit" clause and its "privileges and immunities" clause make it easier for citizens to move from one state to another?

Name: _____

ID: A

**Federalism
Answer Section**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. D

MATCHING

21. E
22. H
23. A
24. J
25. C
26. D
27. I
28. B
29. G
30. F

31. D
32. G
33. J
34. A
35. C
36. I

- 37. E
- 38. B
- 39. H
- 40. F

SHORT ANSWER

- 41. A new state must have its constitution approved by Congress. When Congress allows senators and representatives to take their seats, it is in effect ruling that the state has a republican form of government. The national government protects the states from foreign invasion and from domestic violence, including natural disasters. No territory that is part of an existing state may be used to create a new state.
- 42. The Constitution's "privileges and immunities" clause prohibits a state from discriminating against nonresidents within its borders. The clause requires a state to grant citizens of other states the same rights and protections that it provides to its own citizens. The requirement does not apply to state universities because these are supported by the state's taxpayers. Thus, nonresidents who attend these schools must pay higher fees than do residents of the state.
- 43. Answers will vary but students should realize that federal supremacy is vital to the cohesion and survival of the union. If each state was free to "go its own way" on controversial issues, the nation might gradually be pulled apart.
- 44. Many problems that affect the entire nation are best dealt with on a national level. Compacts between two or more states to reduce pollution will have little effect on overall air or water quality if other states continue to allow pollution of the environment. In such cases, federal rather than state action is what is needed.
- 45. Laws vary from state to state because social, political, and economic conditions are somewhat different in various parts of the country. The federal system encourages this legal diversity by allowing states to take responsibility for all aspects of government not denied to them or delegated to the national government.
- 46. Answers will vary. Among the prohibitions students may cite are bans on states making treaties, coining money, or impairing contracts. Students should recognize that the lack of such bans might impair national unity or make it difficult for the nation to function smoothly.
- 47. Federalism increases citizen participation in government by creating opportunities to have influence, vote, or hold office at local, state, and national levels. In addition, federalism makes government more responsive to the needs of minorities and other groups of citizens by enabling the national government to impose policies that local pressures might prevent states from enacting.
- 48. 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.