

Federalism
AP Government
Sixth Period

Name: _____

Instructor: Robert S. Alley Jr

Score: _____

1. The attempt to return many functions to the state level has been called
 - a. a return to state control.
 - b. anti-federalism.
 - c. devolution revolution.
 - d. separation of powers.

2. The central government and the government of states derives power from
 - a. the central government.
 - b. state governments.
 - c. the people.
 - d. the Constitution.

3. The Federalist paper most clearly associated with the problems of factions and the ideas of federalism is
 - a. The Federalist, No. 10.
 - b. The Federalist, No. 58.
 - c. The Federalist, No. 68.
 - d. The Federalist, No. 73.

4. A return of fiscal resources and management responsibilities to the states in the form of large block grants and revenue sharing and the idea that we should sort out functions between national and state government is called
 - a. competitive federalism.
 - b. dual federalism.
 - c. new federalism.
 - d. permissive federalism.

5. The term used to refer to a system that delivers governmental goods and services to the people and calls for cooperation among various levels of government in getting the job done is called
 - a. cooperative federalism.
 - b. marble cake federalism.
 - c. new federalism.
 - d. permissive federalism.

6. The term which refers to a type of federalism in which all levels of government are involved in a variety of issues and programs, rather than a type in which uniform divisions are found between levels of government, is called
 - a. cooperative federalism.
 - b. marble cake federalism.
 - c. new federalism.
 - d. permissive federalism.

7. The most clearly delegated powers found in the Constitution are termed
 - a. express powers.
 - b. implied powers.
 - c. inherent powers.
 - d. (none of the above)

8. The Constitutional base for the implied powers of Congress is
 - a. the Supremacy clause.
 - b. the necessary and proper clause.
 - c. the due process clause.
 - d. Article II.

9. Examples of concurrent powers include all of the following EXCEPT the power to
 - a. tax citizens and businesses.
 - b. establish courts.
 - c. conduct elections.
 - d. protect civil rights.

10. Powers reserved to the states include all of the following EXCEPT the power to
 - a. create a republican form of government.
 - b. establish courts.
 - c. conduct elections.
 - d. charter local governments.

11. Expansion of the functions of the national government have been a result of all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. a public mandate.
 - b. use of the supremacy clause.
 - c. the war power provisions.
 - d. the power to tax and spend for the federal government.

12. States are precluded from
 - a. making treaties with foreign governments.
 - b. coining money.
 - c. granting letters of marque and reprisal.
 - d. (all of the above)

13. The provision which ensures that state courts enforce civil judgments of the courts of other states and accept their public records as valid is found in the
 - a. commerce clause.
 - b. full faith and credit clause.
 - c. privileges and immunities clause.
 - d. due process clause.

14. When individuals charged with crimes have fled from one state to another, the state to which they have fled is to deliver them to the proper officials upon the demand of the executive authority of the state from which they fled. This process is called
 - a. detention.
 - b. arrest.
 - c. extradition.
 - d. posse comitatus.

15. The case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) addressed the issue of
 - a. civil rights.
 - b. judicial review.
 - c. division of power between state and national government.
 - d. division of power between local and state government.

16. When a federal law or regulation takes over and precludes enforcement of a state or local law or regulation it is termed
 - a. dominance.
 - b. supremacy.
 - c. preemption.
 - d. intrusion.

17. The centralist position has been supported by all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Justice John Marshall.
 - b. Ronald Reagan.
 - c. Theodore Roosevelt.
 - d. Abraham Lincoln.

18. Controversies concerning same-sex marriage have come to the Supreme Court under the ___ clause of the Constitution.
 - a. due process
 - b. commerce
 - c. equal protection
 - d. full faith and credit

19. The three types of federal grants presently being administered are all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. categorical formula grants.
 - b. project grants.
 - c. social grants.
 - d. block grants.

20. Funds appropriate for specific purposes, such as school lunches or the building of highways or airports, which are allocated by formula and subject to detailed federal conditions are
 - a. formula grants.
 - b. project grants.
 - c. categorical grants.
 - d. block grants.

21. The type of grant which provides federal funds to states for prescribed activities such as welfare, child care, education, social services, preventive health, and health services are
 - a. categorical formula grants.
 - b. project grants.
 - c. categorical grants.
 - d. block grants.

22. Causes for the growth of big government include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. industrialization.
 - b. urbanization.
 - c. religious values.
 - d. the growth of the national economy.

23. The growth of the responsibilities of national government grew in all of the following time periods EXCEPT
 - a. the Depression of 1930.
 - b. World War II.
 - c. the Great Society programs of the 1960s.
 - d. Reaganomics.

24. Centralists favor
 - a. state or local action over action at the national level.
 - b. national action over action at the state or local levels.
 - c. the idea of the Constitution as an interstate compact.
 - d. (all of the above)

25. The problem of Quebec challenges the federal system of which nation?
 - a. Canada
 - b. United Kingdom
 - c. Russia
 - d. Italy