

Federalism

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) _____ is a form of government in which a constitution distributes powers between a central government and subdivisational governments. 1) _____
A) Union B) National supremacy
C) Federalism D) Confederation
- 2) The problem of Quebec challenges the federal system of which nation? 2) _____
A) United Kingdom B) Russia
C) Canada D) Italy
- 3) The attempt to return many functions of government to the state level has been called 3) _____
A) devolution revolution. B) a return to state control.
C) separation of powers. D) evolution revolution.
- 4) Which of the following is NOT a concurrent power shared by the national government and state governments? 4) _____
A) to borrow and spend money B) to charter local governments
C) to protect civil rights D) to tax citizens and businesses
- 5) The Federalist paper most clearly associated with the problems of factions and the ideas of federalism is 5) _____
A) *The Federalist*, No. 58. B) *The Federalist*, No. 68.
C) *The Federalist*, No. 10. D) *The Federalist*, No. 73.
- 6) _____ implies that although federalism provides "a sharing of power and authority between the national and state government, the states' share rests upon the leniency of the national government." 6) _____
A) Permissive federalism B) Competitive federalism
C) Dual federalism D) New federalism
- 7) The term that refers 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 7) _____
A) new federalism. B) permissive federalism.
C) marble cake federalism. D) cooperative federalism.

- 8) The term that 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 8) _____
- A) permissive federalism. B) marble cake federalism.
C) new federalism. D) cooperative federalism.
- 9) The most clearly delegated powers, those actually written in the Constitution, are 9) _____
- A) implied powers. B) express powers.
C) inherent powers. D) none of the above
- 10) The Constitutional base for the implied powers of Congress is 10) _____
- A) Article II. B) the Supremacy clause.
C) the due process clause. D) the necessary and proper clause.
- 11) Examples of concurrent powers include all of the following EXCEPT the power to 11) _____
- A) establish courts. B) tax citizens and businesses.
C) conduct elections. D) protect civil rights.
- 12) Powers reserved to the states include all of the following EXCEPT the power to 12) _____
- A) create a republican form of government.
B) conduct elections.
C) charter local governments.
- 13) The clause in the Constitution that gives Congress the power to regulate all business activities that cross state lines or affect more than one state or other nations is known as the 13) _____
- A) necessary and proper clause. B) full faith and credit clause.
C) concurrent powers clause. D) commerce clause.
- 14) States are prohibited from 14) _____
- A) establishing state police agencies without congressional approval.
B) creating units of local government.
C) borrowing money.
D) making treaties with foreign governments.
- 15) The full faith and credit clause is part of the recent debate in Massachusetts over 15) _____
- A) enforcement of criminal laws. B) enforcement of administrative acts.
C) same-sex marriage. D) abortion.

- 16) The constitutional provision that ensures that state courts enforce civil judgments of the courts of other states and accept their public records as valid is found in the _____ 16)
- A) full faith and credit clause.
 - B) commerce clause.
 - C) due process clause.
 - D) privileges and immunities clause.
- 17) 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 _____ 17)
- A) posse comitatus.
 - B) arrest.
 - C) detention.
 - D) extradition.
- 18) The case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) addressed the issue of _____ 18)
- A) division of power between state and national government.
 - B) judicial review.
 - C) civil rights.
 - D) division of power between local and state government.
- 19) When a federal law or regulation takes over and prevents enforcement of a state or local law or regulation, it is termed _____ 19)
- A) supremacy.
 - B) intrusion.
 - C) preemption.
 - D) dominance.
- 20) In which of the following would the three groups most likely agree with one another? _____ 20)
- A) centralists, states' rights advocates, Antifederalists
 - B) centralists, states' rights advocates, present-day liberals
 - C) decentralists, states' rights advocates, Antifederalists
 - D) decentralists, federalists, present-day liberals
- 21) Centralists favor _____ 21)
- A) state or local action over action at the national level.
 - B) the idea of the Constitution as an interstate compact.
 - C) national action over action at the state or local levels.
 - D) all of the above
- 22) The three types of federal grants presently being administered include all of the following EXCEPT _____ 22)
- A) social grants.
 - B) categorical-formula grants.
 - C) project grants.
 - D) block grants.

- 23) General purposes of federal grants include all of the following EXCEPT 23) _____
- A) to be able to control state and local political systems.
 - B) to solve national problems while minimizing the growth of federal agencies.
 - C) to supply state and local governments with revenue.
 - D) to establish minimum national standards for highways.
- 24) The type of grant which provides federal funds to states for prescribed activities such as welfare, child care, education, social services, preventive health care, and health services are 24) _____
- A) project grants.
 - B) categorical grants.
 - C) categorical formula grants.
 - D) block grants.
- 25) Causes for the growth of big government include all of the following EXCEPT 25) _____
- A) the growth of the national economy.
 - B) religious values.
 - C) industrialization.
 - D) urbanization.

Answer Key

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

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24) D

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25) B

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