MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. __________ has called for the reconsideration of U.S. drinking-age laws.
   a. Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
   b. The Amethyst Initiative
   c. The National Safety Transportation Board
   d. The American Medical Association
   e. The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety

   ANS: B       REF: 49

2. The concept of federalism
   a. originated in France.
   b. was borrowed from Britain by the framers of the U.S. Constitution.
   c. was first developed in Germany.
   d. was an invention of the American founders.
   e. originated in Greece.

   ANS: D       REF: 50

3. Which of the following countries has a federal system of government?
   a. Canada
   b. France
   c. Britain
   d. the Philippines
   e. Japan

   ANS: A       REF: 51

4. Which of the following countries has a unitary system of government?
   a. Pakistan
   b. Australia
   c. India
   d. Switzerland
   e. Israel

   ANS: E       REF: 51

5. In a unitary system,
   a. local or subdivisional governments exercise only those powers given to them by the central government.
   b. the national government is a “creature” of the subdivisional governments.
   c. sovereign states are joined together by a central government that has only limited powers over them.
   d. government powers are divided between a central government and regional, or subdivisional, governments. It is a system of shared sovereignty between two levels of government.
   e. there are no local or subdivisional governments.

   ANS: A       REF: 51

6. In a confederal system,
a. local or subdivisional governments exercise only those powers given to them by the central government.
b. any subnational government is a “creature” of the national government.
c. sovereign states are joined together by a central government that has only limited powers over them.
d. there is no central government.
e. government powers are divided between a central government and regional governments in a system of shared sovereignty.

ANS: C REF: 51

7. One advantage of federalism in the United States is that state governments can
   a. print their own money.
b. overturn federal laws with which they disagree.
c. act as “laboratories” for public-policy experimentation.
d. act as “renegades” and refuse to implement national policy.
e. deny federally guaranteed civil rights and liberties.

ANS: C REF: 52

8. There are more __________ than any other type of governmental unit in the United States.
   a. counties
   b. townships
   c. municipalities
   d. special districts
   e. school districts

ANS: D REF: 52

9. There are about __________ counties in the United States today.
   a. 90,000
   b. 37,000
   c. 16,000
   d. 13,000
   e. 3,000

ANS: E REF: 52

10. There are about __________ municipalities in the United States today.
    a. 37,000
    b. 19,000
    c. 16,000
    d. 13,000
    e. 3,000

ANS: B REF: 52

11. There are about __________ school districts in the United States today.
    a. 37,000
    b. 19,000
    c. 16,000
    d. 13,000
    e. 3,000

ANS: D REF: 52
12. There are about _________ townships in the United States today.
   a. 37,000
   b. 19,000
   c. 16,000
   d. 13,000
   e. 3,000

   ANS: C         REF: 52

13. There are _________ governments in the United States today.
   a. almost 90,000
   b. about 20,500
   c. 1500
   d. nearly 100
   e. 51

   ANS: A         REF: 52

14. Of all the governments in the United States today, about 40 percent are
   a. counties.
   b. townships.
   c. municipalities.
   d. special districts.
   e. school districts.

   ANS: D         REF: 52

15. A federal system of government
   a. ensures that national powers cannot be expanded at the expense of the states.
   b. makes it easy to coordinate government policies at the national, state, and local levels.
   c. prohibits the political and cultural interests of regional groups to be reflected in the laws
      governing those groups.
   d. provides a multitude of arenas for decision making, which keeps government closer to
      the people.
   e. requires that state laws be uniform, thus making it easy to engage in business transactions
      that cross state borders.

   ANS: D         REF: 52

16. In the Canadian form of federalism,
   a. residual powers are reserved to the people.
   b. residual powers rest with the provinces.
   c. the powers of the provinces are limited by a list.
   d. states are sovereign.
   e. national power has increased over time at the expense of the provinces.

   ANS: C         REF: 54

17. Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution enumerates twenty-seven powers that Congress may exercise.
   Two of these _________ powers are the power to coin money and the power to regulate interstate
   commerce.
   a. implied
   b. inherent
   c. police
   d. expressed
18. The constitutional basis for the _________ powers of the national government is found in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, often called the necessary and proper clause.
   a. inherent
   b. enumerated
   c. implied
   d. expressed
   e. concurrent

   ANS: C  REF: 55

19. The constitutional basis for the implied powers of the national government is found in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, and is often called the _________ clause.
   a. supremacy
   b. due process
   c. equal protection
   d. necessary and proper
   e. full faith and credit

   ANS: D  REF: 55

20. The “elastic clause” is a term that is sometimes used to refer to the Constitution’s _________ clause.
   a. necessary and proper
   b. supremacy
   c. full faith and credit
   d. equal protection
   e. due process

   ANS: A  REF: 55

21. The ability of the national government to regulate immigration is an example of its _________ powers.
   a. implied
   b. inherent
   c. police
   d. expressed
   e. concurrent

   ANS: B  REF: 55

22. The Constitution expressly prohibits the national government from
   a. imposing taxes on exports.
   b. borrowing money.
   c. establishing post offices.
   d. coining money.
   e. regulating interstate commerce.

   ANS: A  REF: 56

23. Powers that are not delegated to the national government by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the states, are
   a. reserved to the Supreme Court.
   b. enumerated powers.
c. reserved to the states, or to the people.
d. expressed powers.
e. concurrent powers.

ANS: C  REF:  56

24. The powers of a state to enact whatever laws are necessary to protect the health, morals, safety, and welfare of its people are called __________ powers.
   a. enumerated
   b. inherent
   c. implied
   d. police
   e. expressed

ANS: D  REF:  56

25. In Nevada, __________ of the total land area is owned by the federal government.
   a. 2 percent
   b. 9 percent
   c. 51 percent
   d. 68 percent
   e. 88 percent

ANS: E  REF:  57

26. The relationships among the states in our federal system of government are sometimes referred to as __________ federalism.
   a. picket-fence
   b. cooperative
   c. dual
   d. new
   e. horizontal

ANS: E  REF:  58

27. The Constitution’s full faith and credit clause
   a. provides for the separation of church and state.
   b. prohibits interstate compacts.
   c. requires each state to honor every other state’s public acts, records, and judicial proceedings.
   d. protects the free exercise of religion.
   e. asserts that all interstate interactions must be approved by the federal government.

ANS: C  REF:  58

28. The Defense of Marriage Act provided a challenge to the Constitution’s __________ clause.
   a. elastic
   b. supremacy
   c. equal protection
   d. full faith and credit
   e. necessary and proper

ANS: D  REF:  58

29. Agreements among two or more states to regulate the use or protection of certain resources, such as water or oil and gas, are known as
a. confederal deals.
b. interstate compacts.
c. federal mandates.
d. categorical contracts.
e. federal pacts.

ANS: B   REF: 58

30. Powers held by both the federal and state governments in a federal system are called _________ powers.
   a. enumerated
   b. inherent
   c. implied
   d. concurrent
   e. expressed

ANS: D   REF: 58

31. An example of a concurrent power is the power to
   a. tax.
   b. coin money.
   c. declare war.
   d. conduct elections.
   e. regulate interstate commerce.

ANS: A   REF: 58

32. The supremacy clause in Article VI, Clause 2, of the Constitution
   a. grants the president the power to veto legislation.
   b. establishes Congress as the supreme branch of the national government.
   c. ensures that the states retain ultimate governmental power.
   d. makes the Constitution and federal laws superior to all conflicting state and local laws.
   e. outlines the powers of the Supreme Court.

ANS: D   REF: 58 | 59

33. The U.S. Constitution’s _________ means that states cannot use their reserved or concurrent powers to counter national policies.
   a. full faith and credit clause
   b. police powers
   c. elastic clause
   d. supremacy clause
   e. necessary and proper clause

ANS: D   REF: 58 | 59

34. The Constitution denies states the power to
   a. regulate intrastate commerce.
   b. conduct elections.
   c. establish local governments.
   d. establish courts.
   e. enter into treaties.

ANS: E   REF: 59

b. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
c. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
d. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)

ANS: C  REF: 60

36. Under the leadership of __________, the Supreme Court established the superiority of federal authority under the Constitution in cases that came before the Court in the early 1800s.
   a. John Roberts
   b. John Paul Stevens
   c. John Rutledge
   d. John Jay
   e. John Marshall

ANS: E  REF: 60

37. In __________, the Supreme Court established the doctrines of implied powers and national supremacy.
   a. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
   b. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
   e. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)

ANS: B  REF: 60

38. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), Chief Justice John Marshall declared that no state could use its taxing power to tax an arm of the national government. In doing so, he was defining the meaning of
   a. the full faith and credit clause.
   b. concurrent powers.
   c. the elastic clause.
   d. the supremacy clause.
   e. implied powers.

ANS: D  REF: 60

39. In __________, the Supreme Court held that the power to regulate interstate commerce was an exclusive national power.
   a. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
   b. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
   c. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)

ANS: A  REF: 60 | 61

40. In *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), the Supreme Court held that the power to __________ was an exclusive national power.
   a. conduct elections
   b. make and enforce laws
   c. declare war
   d. regulate interstate commerce
   e. establish courts
41. Since the Court’s decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), the national government has used the ______ clause repeatedly to justify its regulation of virtually all areas of economic activity.
   a. commerce
   b. elastic
   c. supremacy
   d. full faith and credit
   e. necessary and proper

ANS: A  REF: 61

42. Because people in different sections of the country had radically different beliefs about slavery, the slavery issue—which provoked the Civil War—took the form of a dispute over
   a. interstate compacts versus expressed powers.
   b. states’ rights versus national supremacy.
   c. concurrent powers versus implied powers.
   d. police powers versus reserved powers.
   e. enumerated powers versus secession.

ANS: B  REF: 61

43. The model of ______ federalism assumes that the states and the national government are more or less equals, with each level of government having separate and distinct functions and responsibilities.
   a. competitive
   b. cooperative
   c. dual
   d. new
   e. horizontal

ANS: C  REF: 61

44. The era of ______ federalism came to an end in the 1930s.
   a. competitive
   b. cooperative
   c. horizontal
   d. new
   e. dual

ANS: E  REF: 62

45. The model of ______ federalism views the national and state governments as complementary parts of a single government mechanism, the purpose of which is to solve the problems facing the entire United States.
   a. new
   b. cooperative
   c. dual
   d. competitive
   e. horizontal

ANS: B  REF: 62

46. ______ federalism grew out of the desire to solve the pressing national problems caused by the Great Depression.
   a. New
b. Cooperative  

c. Dual  

d. Horizontal  

e. Competitive  

ANS: B  REF: 62  

47. Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal legislation ushered in an era of __________ federalism and also marked the real beginning of an era of national supremacy.  

a. dual  

b. cooperative  

c. new  

d. competitive  

e. horizontal  

ANS: B  REF: 62  

48. The massive social programs undertaken by the federal government in the 1960s and 1970s also precipitated greater involvement by state and local governments. The national government simply could not implement those programs alone. This period of time was characterized by a model of federalism that is sometimes referred to as __________ federalism.  

a. picket-fence  

b. dual  

c. horizontal  

d. vertical  

e. competitive  

ANS: A  REF: 63  

49. The model in which every level of government is involved in implementing a policy is referred to as __________ federalism.  

a. picket-fence  

b. dual  

c. horizontal  

d. chaotic  

e. competitive  

ANS: A  REF: 63  

50. Picket-fence federalism is a model of federalism in which  

a. businesses “vote with their feet” by moving to jurisdictions that offer a competitive advantage.  

b. the federal and the state governments maintain diverse but sovereign powers.  

c. specific policies and programs are administered by all levels of government—national, state, and local.  

d. the federal government’s role in regulating state governments is limited and the states are given increased power to decide how they should spend government revenues.  

e. state and local governments compete for businesses and citizens.  

ANS: C  REF: 63  

51. Preemption is a doctrine rooted in the __________ clause of the Constitution.  

a. equal protection  

b. elastic  

c. supremacy
d. full faith and credit  
e. necessary and proper  
ANS: C     REF: 63

52. When Congress chooses to act exclusively in an area in which the states and the national government have concurrent powers, Congress is said to have __________ the area.
   a. acquired  
b. usurped  
c. seized  
d. appropriated  
e. preempted  
ANS: E     REF: 63

53. __________ federalism involved a shift from nation-centered federalism to state-centered federalism.
   a. New  
b. Cooperative  
c. Dual  
d. Competitive  
e. Horizontal  
ANS: A     REF: 64

54. The new federalism is a model of federalism in which
   a. local governments exercise only those powers given to them by the national government.  
b. the federal and the state governments maintain diverse but sovereign powers.  
c. specific policies and programs are administered by all levels of government—national, state, and local.  
d. the federal government’s role in regulating state governments is limited and the states are given increased power to decide how they should spend government revenues.  
e. state and local governments compete for businesses and citizens.  
ANS: D     REF: 64

55. __________ is a term describing the “new federalism” process of returning to the states certain powers that had been exercised by the national government since the 1930s.
   a. Hand off  
b. Spin off  
c. Discharge  
d. Transference  
e. Devolution  
ANS: E     REF: 64

56. The welfare reform legislation passed by Congress in 1996, which gave the states more authority over welfare programs, is an example of __________ federalism.
   a. dual  
b. competitive  
c. horizontal  
d. new  
e. cooperative  
ANS: D     REF: 64
57. A requirement in federal legislation that forces states and municipalities to comply with certain rules is called a(n)
   a. appropriation.
   b. federal mandate.
   c. continuing resolution.
   d. authorization.
   e. interstate compact.
ANS: B   REF: 64

58. __________ federalism can best be defined as the allocation of taxes collected by one level of government to another level.
   a. Dual
   b. Cooperative
   c. Competitive
   d. New
   e. Fiscal
ANS: E   REF: 67

59. Grants of funds to the states from the national government are one way that the __________ to the U.S. Constitution can be bridged. Grants give the national government an ability to exercise control over matters that have traditionally been under the control of state governments.
   a. First Amendment
   b. Fifth Amendment
   c. Tenth Amendment
   d. Fourteenth Amendment
   e. Twenty-sixth Amendment
ANS: C   REF: 68

60. When state or local governments offer lower taxes or more services in order to attract businesses and citizens, they are engaging in __________ federalism.
   a. new
   b. cooperative
   c. fiscal
   d. horizontal
   e. competitive
ANS: E   REF: 69

ESSAY

1. What are some of the advantages of federalism for the United States? What are some drawbacks to federalism?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

2. Describe the ways in which Canadian federalism differs from the American version.

ANS:
Answers may vary.
3. The Constitution delegates certain powers to the national government. What are they?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

4. Discuss how the issue of gay marriage has made the constitutional mandate of the full faith and credit clause difficult to follow. What actions has the federal government taken in this regard?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

5. Discuss some early Supreme Court decisions and major political events that contributed to the supremacy of the national government. What might the relationship between the national government and the states look like today if the Court had handed down different decisions or if those events had produced different outcomes?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

6. Explain the various models of federalism that describe the relationship between the states and the national government at different times in our history.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

7. In recent years the boundary between federal and state authority has been shifting. Describe the tug-of-war that has taken place since the Clinton administration between the national government and the states over federal regulation, federal programs, and federal demands on the states.

ANS:
Answers may vary.

8. In 2012, the United States Supreme Court issued two rulings that dealt with the relative power of the national government and the states. Discuss the Court’s decisions in *Arizona v. United States* and *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius*. How do the Court’s rulings reflect the division of power between the national government and the states in a federal arrangement? What impact might these decisions have on the power of the national government and/or the states to make policy in the areas of immigration or health-care in the future?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

9. Briefly discuss the history of federal grants in the United States. Compare categorical grants and block grants. How are federal grants used to control state decision making?

ANS:
Answers may vary.

10. How important is competitive federalism? Would you consider moving to a new state because of tax policies, state services, or a “lifestyle” issue that is affected by governmental decision making?

ANS:
Answers may vary.