

# CHAPTER 3 - CONSTITUTIONALISM AND FEDERALISM: THE PERIMETERS OF CALIFORNIA POLITICS

## TEST BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Constitutionalism suggests that government operate
  - A. within certain rules.
  - B. within the perimeters of politics.
  - C. by virtue of people power.
  - D. by God-given values.
2. The philosopher John Locke believed constitutions were
  - A. divinely inspired agreements.
  - B. evolutionary concepts of governance.
  - C. contracts between people and government.
  - D. largely unwritten processes of governing.
3. As political documents, constitutions reflect
  - A. religious values.
  - B. expressions of basic law.
  - C. group conflict.
  - D. historical treatises.
4. Public education was first provided for in
  - A. the 1849 Constitution.
  - B. the 1879 Constitution.
  - C. Constitutional amendments.
  - D. the Bill of Rights.
5. Married women in California could hold separate property
  - A. before California statehood.
  - B. since the 1849 Constitution.
  - C. because of Constitutional amendments.
  - D. because of popular protest.
6. Under the California Constitution, public debt is
  - A. unregulated.
  - B. limited
  - C. disallowed altogether.
  - D. allowed up to \$10 billion.

7. Constitutional change is used often in California with the use of
  - A. the referendum.
  - B. constitutional conventions.
  - C. recall of proposals.
  - D. the initiative process.
  
8. The provision allowing voters to approve or reject legislation is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. referendum
  - B. initiative
  - C. recall action
  - D. legislative proposition
  
9. California's Constitution is unique as it contains
  - A. tax breaks for veterans.
  - B. a right of privacy.
  - C. a right of happiness.
  - D. freedom of religion.
  
10. California today could best be described as a(n)
  - A. homogeneous state.
  - B. bipolar state.
  - C. multipolar state.
  - D. state without political conflict.
  
11. "English only" became a mandate of the voter through
  - A. ballots cast for candidates.
  - B. Proposition 63.
  - C. voter indifference.
  - D. ballot stuffing.
  
12. California's Constitution allows for governmental
  - A. fragmentation and gridlock.
  - B. innovations.
  - C. coordination with federal policy.
  - D. cooperation among counties.
  
13. U. S. founders believed national government involvement with states would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. nonexistent
  - B. minimal
  - C. extensive
  - D. overpowering
  
14. Powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to states belong to
  - A. the national government.
  - B. the state government.
  - C. states or to the people.
  - D. neither national nor state government.

15. Cooperative federalism allowed for spending on
  - A. New Deal Programs.
  - B. water projects.
  - C. highway construction.
  - D. all the above.
  
16. President Johnson's poverty programs are an example of
  - A. decentralized federalism.
  - B. centralized federalism.
  - C. giving power to the states.
  - D. funding essential programs.
  
17. Pragmatic federalism uses
  - A. free market precepts.
  - B. cooperation.
  - C. coercion.
  - D. an open door policy.
  
18. Federal statutes and case law prohibit states from doing which to Native American tribes?
  - A. Taxing them
  - B. Regulate them
  - C. Enter into compacts with them
  - D. Both A and B
  
19. California's relationship with Native Americans can be likened to
  - A. cooperative federalism.
  - B. a parent and child.
  - C. pragmatic federalism.
  - D. dual federalism.
  
20. North American Free Trade Agreement NAFTA was designed to encourage trade between the United States and
  - A. Canada and Mexico.
  - B. Europe and Canada.
  - C. Mexico and South America.
  - D. All of the above.