

Chapter 3 - Federalism

1. In which system are government powers divided between a central government and regional, or subnational, governments?

- a. Anarchic system
- b. Federal system
- c. Totalitarian system
- d. Unitary system
- e. Lateral system

2. Which of the following is true about federalism?

- a. The Framers of the Constitution chose to create a federal system because a federal government is free from conflicts associated with the division of power.
- b. The presence of uniform state laws in a federal system enables smooth business transactions across state borders.
- c. The actual workings of the federal form of government have depended, to a great extent, on the historical application of the broad principles outlined in the Constitution.
- d. The expressly designated powers of governmental authorities can be altered without changing the fundamental nature of federalism.
- e. In a federal system, the national government has unlimited powers, while the subnational governments' powers are vaguely defined.

3. Which of the following countries has a federal system today?

- a. China
- b. North Korea
- c. India
- d. Afghanistan
- e. New Zealand

4. Which term refers to the national, or central, government of the United States?

- a. Supranational government
- b. Central government
- c. Federal government
- d. Subnational government
- e. Unitary government

5. Which of the following countries follows a unitary system of government?

- a. India
- b. Brazil
- c. Canada
- d. Mexico
- e. Israel

6. Which of the following is true about a unitary system of government?

- a. The state governments are financially independent of the national government.
- b. Sovereign states are joined together by a central government that has only limited powers over them.
- c. There is a system of shared sovereignty between two levels of government.

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- d. State governments work as separate units under the national government.
 - e. Any subnational government is a "creature of the national government."
7. Which of the following is implied when it is said that city and county governmental units are "creatures of state government"?
- a. It means that the local governments are given all-pervading powers by the U.S. Constitution.
 - b. It means that the state governments can both give powers to and take powers from local governments.
 - c. It means that the state governments are part of a confederal system.
 - d. It means that the local governments are created by a special statute of the national government.
 - e. It means that the local governments are part of a confederal system.
8. Which term describes the individual American states?
- a. Bicameral systems
 - b. Confederal systems
 - c. Unitary systems
 - d. Monarchies
 - e. Dictatorships
9. Which of the following is a characteristic of a confederal system?
- a. It is a system in which a subnational government is a "creature of the national government."
 - b. It is joined together by a central government that has unlimited powers over it.
 - c. It is a system in which the Constitution vests all powers in the national government.
 - d. It has a system of shared sovereignty where the powers are divided between a central and regional government.
 - e. It has a national government that exists and operates only at the direction of subnational governments.
10. Which of the following is true of the Articles of Confederation?
- a. They enumerated the powers to be exercised by Congress.
 - b. They did not allow the United States to own the Northwest Territory.
 - c. They created a federal system, an alternative to a confederal system.
 - d. They did not allow for a sufficiently strong central government.
 - e. They specified the constitutional basis for the implied powers of the national government.
11. Which of the following is true about special districts?
- a. They include general-purpose local governments such as counties, cities, and townships.
 - b. They are generally concerned with broad national issues.
 - c. They enjoy substantial financial independence.
 - d. They tend to have more restrictions than other local governments.
 - e. They are the least common type of governmental unit in the United States.
12. Which of the following statements is true of a special district?
- a. It includes general-purpose local governments such as counties, cities, and townships.
 - b. It is generally concerned with a specific issue such as solid waste disposal, mass transportation, or fire protection.

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- c. It usually receives administrative and financial support from the federal government.
 - d. It tends to have more restrictions than other local governments as to how much debt it can incur.
 - e. It is the least common type of governmental unit in the United States.
13. A state has an independent governmental unit that has been created specifically to finance large building projects. Compared to other local governments, this unit enjoys substantial administrative independence and has fewer restrictions as to how much debt it can incur. Which type of governmental unit is this an example of?
- a. Confederal system
 - b. Unitary system
 - c. Special district
 - d. Absolute monarch
 - e. Aristocratic government
14. Which of the following is an advantage of federalism in the United States?
- a. State governments can print their own money.
 - b. State governments can overturn federal laws with which they disagree.
 - c. State governments can act as "laboratories" for public-policy experimentation.
 - d. State governments can deny federally guaranteed civil rights and liberties.
 - e. State governments can choose to resist military intervention even during times of emergency.
15. Which of the following is a difference between Canadian and American federalism?
- a. Unlike the American federal government, residual powers in the Canadian federal government rest with the lower levels of the government.
 - b. Unlike the American federal government, the lower levels of the Canadian government are sovereign.
 - c. Unlike the American federal government, the Canadian provincial governments were strengthened by the Great Depression of the 1930s.
 - d. Unlike the American federal government, the lower levels of the Canadian government are called states.
 - e. Unlike the American federal government, the powers of the lower levels of the Canadian government are limited by the Canadian Constitution.
16. Which of the following is true of Canadian federalism?
- a. The lower levels of the Canadian government are called provinces.
 - b. The Canadian Constitution allows the central government to veto any provincial legislation.
 - c. In Canada, the powers of the national government are limited to those listed in the Constitution.
 - d. In Canada, residual powers rest with the lower levels of the government or the people.
 - e. The Canadian Constitution designates the national language of Canada as Spanish.
17. Which of the following is true of a federal system of government?
- a. It ensures that national powers are not expanded at the expense of the states.
 - b. It makes it easy to coordinate government policies at the national, state, and local levels.
 - c. It inhibits the representation of political and regional subcultures in laws.
 - d. It vests unlimited power in the central government to oversee activities of all state governments.
 - e. It hinders business transactions because of red tape created by regulations at all levels of government.
18. Which of the following is an expressed power of the national government?

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- a. Printing paper currency such as dollar bills
 - b. Regulating commerce among the states
 - c. Making treaties with other countries
 - d. Regulating immigration
 - e. Acquiring new territory
19. What is the constitutional basis for the implied powers of the national government found in Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution?
- a. Enclave clause
 - b. Supremacy clause
 - c. Necessary and proper clause
 - d. Commerce clause
 - e. Full faith and credit clause
20. Which acquisition by the United States is an example of the inherent power used by the U.S. government to secure support for ratification of the Constitution in several states, including Maryland?
- a. Colonies on the Atlantic seaboard
 - b. Northwest Territory
 - c. Pacific Islands
 - d. Caribbean islands
 - e. Southern states
21. Which action is the national government prohibited from doing by the U.S. Constitution?
- a. Admitting new states
 - b. Establishing post offices
 - c. Raising and supporting the military
 - d. Regulating interstate commerce
 - e. Passing laws that restrain freedom of speech
22. Where in the U.S. Constitution are most of the powers listed that the national government is prohibited from doing?
- a. Article I, Section 8 and in the last four amendments
 - b. Article I, Section 9 and in the first eight amendments
 - c. The Twenty-Sixth Amendment
 - d. The Preamble and the First Amendment
 - e. The Tenth Amendment
23. Under which of the following circumstances is the Tenth Amendment resurrected?
- a. In the event of the failure of the Ninth Amendment to decide the extent of the states' rights
 - b. In the event of widespread support for increased regulation by the national government
 - c. In the event of increased support for states' rights
 - d. In the event of failure of the Supreme Court in granting greater rights to the national government
 - e. In the event of the failure of the Second Amendment
24. Which of the following powers is denied by the Constitution to the states?

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- a. The power to regulate intrastate commerce
 - b. The power to conduct elections
 - c. The power to establish local governments
 - d. The power to enter into treaties with other countries
 - e. The power to ratify amendments made to the Constitution
25. Which clause of the Constitution was challenged with the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA)?
- a. Elastic clause
 - b. Supremacy clause
 - c. Necessary and proper clause
 - d. Full faith and credit clause
 - e. Commerce clause
26. Which of the following is true of the Defense of Marriage Act?
- a. It allowed state governments to ignore same-sex marriages performed in other states.
 - b. It stated that America's federal government should allow same-sex couples to get married.
 - c. It allowed state governments to provide medical and social benefits to couples in same-sex marriages.
 - d. It stated that the national government is required to accept state-authorized same-sex marriages.
 - e. It stated that every state is required to treat a relationship between persons of the same sex as a marriage.
27. In which case, decided in June 2015, did the Supreme Court find that laws against same-sex marriage were unconstitutional throughout the entire United States?
- a. *United States v. Windsor*
 - b. *Obergefell v. Hodges*
 - c. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - d. *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - e. *McCulloch v. Maryland*
28. Two states share a common border. They share water from a lake, and, therefore, sign an agreement pledging to protect the lake and its premises in order to sustainably use its water. In this scenario, which of the following types of agreements is signed by the two states?
- a. A preemptive agreement
 - b. An interstate compact
 - c. A federal mandate
 - d. A block contract
 - e. An unfunded mandate
29. Which of the following is a characteristic of concurrent powers?
- a. They are held exclusively by the national government.
 - b. They apply only within the geographic area of the state.
 - c. They include functions that the Constitution delegates exclusively to the national government.
 - d. They allow states to levy taxes on goods being imported from other states and countries.
 - e. They allow the U.S. national government to impose taxes on exported goods.

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30. Which of the following is a concurrent power?
- The power to regulate interstate commerce
 - The power to conduct foreign relations
 - The power to charter banks and corporations
 - The power to establish post offices
 - The power to coin money
31. Which of the following illustrates concurrent powers exercised by a state government?
- A state signing a peace treaty with its hostile neighboring state
 - A state regulating trade and commerce with other states in the country
 - A state printing currency notes to be used concurrently with the national currency
 - A state levying income tax on all its employed citizens
 - A state establishing post offices in its municipalities
32. Which of the following is true of the supremacy clause that appears in Article VI, Clause 2, of the U.S. Constitution?
- It establishes Congress as the supreme branch of the national government.
 - It ensures that the states retain ultimate governmental power.
 - It gives sovereign powers to local governments who function at their own discretion.
 - It outlines the powers of the Supreme Court as the ultimate arbitrator of the Constitution.
 - It makes the Constitution and federal laws superior to all conflicting state and local laws.
33. Which of the following is true of the Supreme Court case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)?
- It involved the full faith and credit clause on the issue of the legitimacy of gay marriage in the state of Maryland.
 - It involved the question of taxes imposed by the federal government on the bank of Maryland.
 - It involved both the necessary and proper clause and the supremacy clause.
 - It dealt with the issue of whether the national government had the exclusive power to regulate commerce involving more than one state.
 - It dealt with the issue of how the commerce clause should be defined.
34. Which of the following is an inherent power exercised by the national government?
- The power to regulate immigration
 - The power to impose taxes on exports
 - The power to print paper currency
 - The power to regulate interstate commerce
 - The power to coin money
35. Which of the following is true of the Supreme Court case of *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)?
- It involved the issue of whether the national government had the exclusive power to regulate commerce involving more than one state.
 - It was adjudged in favor of Aaron Ogden, whose right to operate a ferry from New York to New Jersey was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - It involved the full faith and credit clause by which the U.S. government was required to honor the judicial proceedings of the state of New York.
 - It involved the validity of the license of Aaron Ogden to operate steamboats in New York waters.

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- e. It involved the issue of whether local governments could function independently of state or national governments.
36. Which of the following became an implication of the commerce clause that was upheld by the Supreme Court headed by John Marshall in *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)?
- a. The national government has repeatedly justified its regulation of almost all areas of economic activity.
 - b. Both the national and state governments have equal powers that cannot be curtailed by the other.
 - c. The trade between a state and its immediate neighbors has been left to the former's discretion.
 - d. Both the national and state governments work as separate units.
 - e. The state governments determine the power of the national government.
37. Which of the following is true of the Civil War (1861–1865)?
- a. It has contributed to the decrease in power of the national government.
 - b. It did not grant black men the right to vote and own and operate businesses.
 - c. It occurred because of the states' increased desire for regulating interstate commerce.
 - d. It was a dispute over whether southern states could continue with the institution of slavery.
 - e. It was largely provoked by the issue of nuclear deals.
38. Which of the following rights was given to the national government by the "Civil War amendments" to the Constitution?
- a. The power to impair obligations of contracts
 - b. The power to grant titles of nobility
 - c. The power to regulate interstate commerce
 - d. The power to abolish state laws that allowed slavery
 - e. The power to conduct the direct election of U.S. senators by popular vote
39. Which of the following is true about dual federalism?
- a. It assumes that state and national governments are more or less equals.
 - b. It emphasizes the overlap of functions between the state and national governments.
 - c. It states that only the national government holds sovereign powers over all matters.
 - d. It involves the allocation of taxes collected by one level of government to another level.
 - e. It assumes that all branches of the government are complementary to each other.
40. Which of the following is true of the model of dual federalism?
- a. It involves allocation of taxes collected by one level of government to another level.
 - b. It assumes that the national government is superior to the state government.
 - c. It assumes that each level of government has separate and distinct functions and responsibilities.
 - d. It emphasizes overlapping functions of the state and national governments.
 - e. It involves a sovereign national government and dependent state governments.
41. Which of the following is true of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal legislation?
- a. It grew out of the desire to solve the issues created by apartheid in the United States.
 - b. It involved many government regulation, spending, and public-assistance programs.
 - c. It ushered in an era of competitive federalism where the states competed for businesses and citizens.

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- d. It gave states more discretion and let them function as separate units from the national units.
 - e. It marked the beginning of an era of state supremacy in which the states decided the powers of the federal government.
42. Which of the following is a characteristic of picket-fence federalism?
- a. Federal and state governments maintain diverse and sovereign powers.
 - b. Specific policies and programs are administered by all levels of government.
 - c. Powerful states are given increased power to decide how they should spend government revenues.
 - d. State and local governments compete for businesses and citizens.
 - e. Levels of government act as the vertical picket on the fence.
43. Which of the following illustrates picket-fence federalism?
- a. The central government of a nation vesting the entire duty of charting, implementing, and executing welfare policies to its local governments
 - b. The central government of a nation creating, implementing, and executing its national education policy all by itself
 - c. The national government of a nation outsourcing its policy implementation duties to qualified expatriates living in the country
 - d. The national government of a nation budgeting and charting a welfare policy and its state and local governments executing it
 - e. The central government of a nation outsourcing its policy implementation activities to policy institutes outside the country
44. Which of the following is true of picket-fence federalism?
- a. Picket-fence federalism involves only the state government in decision making and implementation of policies.
 - b. In picket-fence federalism, the judicial system is the horizontal support board.
 - c. In picket-fence federalism, the policy area is the vertical picket on the fence.
 - d. Picket-fence federalism involves only the national government policy implementation.
 - e. Picket-fence federalism involves the allocation of taxes collected by one level of government to another level.
45. Which of the following illustrates preemption as mentioned in the U.S. Constitution?
- a. The central government of a nation vesting the entire duty of charting, implementing, and executing welfare policies to its local governments
 - b. The central government of a nation giving its state governments more power and discretion over welfare programs
 - c. Two states signing an interstate agreement to protect forest reserves that fall along a shared boundary
 - d. A state foreseeing potential conflicts with the federal government and withdrawing itself from the federal union
 - e. The central legislative body of a nation deciding to make carbon emission standards more strict than existing state standards
46. What was one of the major goals of New Federalism?
- a. To administer specific policies and programs at all levels of government—national, state, and local
 - b. To increase cooperation between the federal and state governments to solve various national issues

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- c. To return to the states certain powers that had been exercised by the national government since the 1930s
 - d. To enable businesses to move to jurisdictions that offered a competitive advantage
 - e. To grant state governments the power to counter national policies that did not serve their best interests
47. The government of a nation has been exercising the power to conduct elections for almost a century. The new government in power, however, decides to hand over the rights to conduct elections to the state governments in the country in order to ensure better representation and participation. Which type of federalism is illustrated in this scenario?
- a. New federalism
 - b. Cooperative federalism
 - c. Competitive federalism
 - d. Horizontal federalism
 - e. Picket-fence federalism
48. Which of the following illustrates the concept of devolution?
- a. The federal government handing over the right to appoint governors to its state governments
 - b. A nation withdrawing from the economic union of which it has been a member for more than five decades
 - c. The federal government stepping in and denying the right to vote for certain special case citizens in one of its states
 - d. Two states signing a joint agreement to protect water resources they share jointly
 - e. The federal government getting dissolved as a result of a constitutional amendment
49. Which of the following is an example of the new federalism?
- a. The welfare reform legislation of 1996
 - b. The Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990
 - c. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993
 - d. The Affordable Care Act of 2010
 - e. Johnson's Great Society Legislation of 1963
50. In 2013, what did the Supreme Court determine in the *Shelby County v. Holder* case?
- a. The methods used to determine whether a state or local government should be subject to preclearance were obsolete.
 - b. It was unconstitutional for any state to alter the voting procedures or district boundaries under any circumstance.
 - c. The national government is not allowed to sue state and local governments after new procedures or district boundaries are put in place.
 - d. When taxes are collected by one level of government, they must always be spent by another level.
 - e. When Congress passes a law that preempts a certain area, the states are obligated to comply with the requirements of that law.
51. A national government requires that states offer a minimal level of health benefits to all citizens. Which of the following refers to this condition put forward by the national government toward its states?
- a. Federal preemption
 - b. A federal mandate
 - c. A continuing resolution
 - d. An interstate compact

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- e. Veto power
52. Which of the following illustrates the concept of fiscal federalism?
- a. The national government buying company shares and investing them in nation-building projects
 - b. The national government borrowing funds from neighboring countries to finance its national policies
 - c. The national government delegating its states to carry out population control policies and allocating a portion of taxes collected to them
 - d. The national government creating a pooled-resources fund in order to raise money to carry out its day-to-day government functioning activities
 - e. The nation withdrawing from the economic union of which it has been a member for more than five decades
53. The national government allotted funds to the state of Vermont to improve its transportation infrastructure. What are these types of funds called?
- a. Categorical grant
 - b. Block grant
 - c. Payout grant
 - d. Caucus grant
 - e. Filibuster grant
54. What requirements apply to all federal grants?
- a. Preemptive requirements
 - b. Anticyclical requirements
 - c. Procyclical requirements
 - d. Cross-cutting requirements
 - e. Picket-fence requirements
55. A state wants to revamp its infrastructural facilities of bridges and underwater tunnels. Consequently, it invites highly competent international infrastructure development companies to submit bids. In order to attract the companies, the state lowers its tax rates below the national taxation levels imposed on foreign investors. What model does this scenario illustrate?
- a. Cooperative federalism
 - b. Fiscal federalism
 - c. Dual federalism
 - d. Competitive federalism
 - e. Picket-fence federalism
56. Which type of grant is given for a broad area, like criminal justice reform or mental health programs?
- a. Block Grant
 - b. Categorical Grant
 - c. State Grant
 - d. Cross-cutting grant
 - e. Tax grant
57. Which type of federalism describes when a state, such as Ohio, competes for businesses and citizens?
- a. Cooperative federalism

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- b. Dual federalism
 - c. Concurrent federalism
 - d. Competitive federalism
 - e. Fiscal federalism
58. Which type of federalism describes the sharing of power between a national and state government?
- a. Cooperative federalism
 - b. Dual federalism
 - c. Concurrent federalism
 - d. Competitive federalism
 - e. Fiscal federalism
59. Which type of federalism involves a shift from state-centered federalism to nation-centered federalism?
- a. New federalism
 - b. Cooperative federalism
 - c. Competitive federalism
 - d. Dual federalism
 - e. Coercive federalism
60. Which two clauses of the U.S. Constitution did the *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) case involve?
- a. *Ex post facto* clause and full faith and credit clause
 - b. Supremacy clause and states' rights clause
 - c. Necessary and proper clause and *ex post facto* clause
 - d. Supremacy clause and full faith and credit clause
 - e. Necessary and proper clause and supremacy clause
61. What is established by the full faith and credit clause in the U.S. Constitution?
- a. That federal laws are supreme over state laws
 - b. That the federal government coins money
 - c. That each state honors other states' laws
 - d. That states cannot regulate commerce
 - e. That states must collect income tax
62. Define judicial review, and discuss the ways that this practice expanded the powers of the federal court.
63. What is the type of federalism that produced a shift from nation-centered federalism to state-centered federalism?
- a. Devolution
 - b. Dual federalism
 - c. Cooperative federalism
 - d. Competitive federalism
 - e. New federalism
64. Briefly discuss the history of federal grants in the United States.

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65. Explain the concept of competitive federalism and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of competition among the state.
66. Which government system allows the subnational bodies to exercise only those powers that are delegated to them by a strong central government?
- Plutocratic system
 - Unitary system
 - Confederal system
 - Federal system
 - Cooperative system
67. In 2013, the Supreme Court took on the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), addressing the violation of which clause in the Constitution?
- Commerce clause
 - Necessary clause
 - Supremacy clause
 - Full faith and credit clause
 - States' rights clause
68. Which principle if an important part of the checks and balances in the American system of government and was clearly enunciated by Chief John Marshall in *Marbury v. Madison*?
- Picket-fence federalism
 - Division of powers
 - Police power of the states
 - Judicial review
 - Stare decisis*
69. In *Marbury v. Madison*, what principle did Chief Justice John Marshall clearly enunciate that allows the courts to determine that laws or executive actions are unconstitutional?
- Necessary and proper clause
 - Theory of divine rights
 - Supremacy clause
 - Principle of judicial review
 - Full faith and credit clause
70. What was the great issue that provoked the Civil War (1861–1865)?
- Slavery
 - Education
 - Religion
 - Immigration
 - Taxes
71. What is an example of a law that requires states to provide persons with disabilities with access to public buildings?
- A federal mandate
 - Preclearance

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- c. An interstate compact
- d. Judicial review
- e. Preemption

72. The taxes collected by the national government are allocated to the states to provide public welfare services. What concept does this scenario illustrate?

- a. Fiscal federalism
- b. Preemption
- c. Secession
- d. Competitive federalism
- e. Cooperative federalism

73. What type of actions does the federal government normally perform during a recession?

- a. Preemptive actions
- b. Underfunded actions
- c. Procyclical action
- d. Anticyclical actions
- e. Cooperative actions

74. Discuss the issue that provoked the Civil War (1861–1865) and the two sides' beliefs over this issue.

75. Define federal mandate and provide examples.