

Chapter 2

Federalism: The Power Plan

Multiple Choice

1. The poem inscribed on the Statue of Liberty was written by _____.

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. Ezra Pound
- c. James Madison
- d. Emma Lazarus

Ans: D

Answer Location: Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. It is estimated that _____ people are living in the United States illegally.

- a. 5 million
- b. 12 million
- c. 20 million
- d. 45 million

Ans: B

Answer Location: Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. _____ passed a law in 2012 making it a state crime to be in the United States illegally.

- a. Florida
- b. California
- c. Arizona
- d. Texas

Ans: C

Answer Location: A Tenth Amendment Renaissance or Ad Hoc Federalism?

Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. When a state law is in conflict with federal law, _____ adjudicates.

- a. the Supreme Court
- b. the United Nations
- c. the president
- d. Congress

Ans: A

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The political system in which state and national governments share responsibilities is _____.

- a. communism
- b. unitary
- c. federalism
- d. socialism

Ans: C

Answer Location: Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Nations governed only by one central government are known as _____ systems.

- a. socialist
- b. unitary
- c. federal
- d. confederal

Ans: B

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. A _____ is a voluntary association of sovereign states.

- a. commune
- b. unitary system
- c. federal government
- d. confederacy

Ans: D

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Within their own borders, states operate as _____ systems.

- a. confederal
- b. federal
- c. unitary
- d. representative

Ans: C

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The weakness of the U.S. federal government became evident when it was unable to deal with _____ after 1783.

- a. an economic recession
- b. a war
- c. international trade
- d. Native Americans

Ans: A

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The _____ were in favor of a stronger central government.

- a. Antifederalists
- b. Whigs
- c. Federalists
- d. Founders

Ans: C

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. _____ Rebellion involved farmers protesting state efforts to take their property.

- a. Smith's
- b. Daniel's
- c. Shays's
- d. Massachusetts's

Ans: C

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The Continental Congress was called in _____.

- a. 1770

- b. 1776
- c. 1780
- d. 1787

Ans: D

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Popular sentiment in 1787 _____ a unitary government.

- a. did not support
- b. favored
- c. was neutral regarding
- d. focused on

Ans: A

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. In representative government, citizens exercise power _____.

- a. directly
- b. indirectly
- c. efficiently
- d. passively

Ans: B

Answer Location: Why Federalism? The Origins of the Federal System in the United States

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Powers that belong only to the federal government are _____.

- a. enumerated
- b. exclusive
- c. implied
- d. supposed

Ans: B

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. States and the federal government can both exercise _____ powers.

- a. implied
- b. enumerated
- c. concurrent
- d. exclusive

Ans: C

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. _____ powers are those expressly given by the Constitution.

- a. Presidential
- b. Express
- c. Implied
- d. Enumerated

Ans: D

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. The Constitution is the "Supreme Law of the Land." It says so in _____.

- a. the Declaration of Independence
- b. the Supremacy Clause
- c. the Fourteenth Amendment
- d. the Necessary and Proper Clause

Ans: B

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. _____ has been called "the gorilla that swallows state laws."

- a. Emancipation
- b. Supremacy
- c. Enumeration
- d. Preemption

Ans: D

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Because the Constitution could not list every possible situation the government may face, it gives _____ powers.

- a. enumerated
- b. implied
- c. exclusive
- d. concurrent

Ans: B

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The General Welfare Clause and Necessary and Proper Clause are examples of _____ powers.

- a. concurrent
- b. exclusive
- c. enumerated
- d. implied

Ans: D

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Marriages performed in one state are recognized by other states. This is because of the _____ Clause.

- a. General Welfare
- b. Commerce
- c. Necessary and Proper
- d. Full Faith and Credit

Ans: D

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. The national income tax is levied through authorization by the _____ Amendment.

- a. Fourteenth
- b. Fifteenth
- c. Sixteenth
- d. Seventeenth

Ans: C

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the _____.

- a. Magna Carta
- b. Articles of Confederation
- c. Declaration of Independence
- d. Bill of Rights

Ans: D

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The constitutional amendment guaranteeing broad state powers is the _____ Amendment.

- a. Ninth
- b. Tenth
- c. Eleventh
- d. Twelfth

Ans: B

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. The Fourteenth Amendment, protecting individual rights from the states, was passed _____.

- a. after the Civil War
- b. after the Revolution
- c. during the 1960s
- d. during the Johnson administration

Ans: A

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Hamilton invoked the _____ Clause in order to create a national bank.

- a. Necessary and Proper
- b. Commerce
- c. General Welfare
- d. Full Faith and Credit

Ans: A

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. The idea that state and federal governments have separate and distinct responsibilities is _____.

- a. cooperative federalism
- b. dual federalism
- c. centralized federalism
- d. new federalism

Ans: B

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. The _____ theory of government holds that the Constitution is an agreement between states.

- a. dual
- b. cooperative
- c. compact
- d. centralized

Ans: C

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. John Calhoun was a _____ advocate.

- a. federalism
- b. gun rights
- c. centralized government
- d. states' rights

Ans: D

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

31. Grants-in-aid are _____ given to the states by the federal government.

- a. conditional funding
- b. regulatory powers
- c. cash appropriations
- d. tax levies

Ans: C

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Centralized federalism started with _____'s presidency.

- a. Roosevelt
- b. Wilson
- c. Reagan
- d. Johnson

Ans: D

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Centralized federalism is sometimes called _____.

- a. picket fence federalism
- b. marble cake federalism
- c. layer cake federalism
- d. dual federalism

Ans: A

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. _____ are given for specific programs and give states and localities little spending discretion.

- a. Grants-in-aid
- b. Categorical grants
- c. Centralized grants
- d. Revenue-sharing grants

Ans: B

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

35. Constraints that apply to all federal grants are _____.

- a. cross-cutting requirements
- b. grants-in-aid
- c. categorical grants
- d. revenue shares

Ans: A

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

36. _____ are federal laws that direct state action without providing financial support.
- Unfunded mandates
 - Crossover sanctions
 - Crosscutting requirements
 - Appropriations restrictions

Ans: A

Answer Location: New Federalism (1980–2002)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

37. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 is an example of _____.
- dual federalism
 - picket fence federalism
 - devolution
 - revenue sharing

Ans: C

Answer Location: New Federalism (1980–2002)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Ad hoc federalism chooses a path based on _____ convenience.
- economic
 - geographic
 - historical
 - partisan

Ans: D

Answer Location: Ad Hoc Federalism (2002–Present)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. The official name for “Obamacare” is the _____.
- Affordable Care Act
 - Insurance Mandate Act
 - Healthcare Mandate Law
 - Affordable Health Law

Ans: A

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: easy

40. Sovereign immunity is the right of a government to not be _____ without its consent.
- a. invaded
 - b. sued
 - c. entered
 - d. annexed

Ans: B

Answer Location: A Tenth Amendment Renaissance or Ad Hoc Federalism?

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

41. New federalism says states should have _____ power and _____ money from the federal government.
- a. more, the same amount of
 - b. more, less
 - c. less, more
 - d. the same amount of, more

Ans: B

Answer Location: New Federalism (1980–2002)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. The process of a state rejecting a federal law is known as _____.
- a. preemption
 - b. secession
 - c. nullification
 - d. persecution

Ans: C

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

43. If a state were to withdraw from the United States, it would be _____.
- a. preempting
 - b. nullifying
 - c. succeeding
 - d. seceding

Ans: D

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)
Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

44. Dual federalism is sometimes conceived of as _____.
- a. an apple pie
 - b. a marble cake
 - c. a layer cake
 - d. a cupcake

Ans: C

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. As the United States became bigger and more industrialized, state and federal interests became more _____.
- a. intertwined
 - b. disconnected
 - c. distinct
 - d. dissimilar

Ans: A

Answer Location: Dual Federalism (1789–1933)
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

46. World War I resulted in _____ of power in the federal government.
- a. a reduction
 - b. the rejection
 - c. support
 - d. centralization

Ans: D

Answer Location: Cooperative Federalism (1933–1964)
Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

47. One disadvantage of federalism is that it _____.
- a. allows for flexibility
 - b. reduces conflict
 - c. increases complexity
 - d. increases experimentation

Ans: C

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. _____ systems operate in a range between unitary and confederal systems.
- a. Representative
 - b. Federal
 - c. Socialist
 - d. Democratic

Ans: B

Answer Location: Federalism
Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Responsibilities in a federal system are split between _____ levels of government.
- a. two
 - b. three
 - c. four
 - d. five

Ans: A

Answer Location: Systems of Power
Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

50. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a federal system of government?
- a. Smaller political units promote duplication and reduce accountability.
 - b. Federalism helps achieve the goal of dispersing power.
 - c. Regional variation allows for congruence with local interests.
 - d. Federalism allows states to serve as “laboratories of democracy.”

Ans: A

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism
Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium

51. Marble cake federalism is also known as _____.
- a. new federalism
 - b. cooperative federalism
 - c. dual federalism
 - d. ad hoc federalism

Ans: B

Answer Location: Cooperative Federalism (1933–1964)

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The Supreme Court struck down all of Arizona's 2012 anti-immigration bill.

Ans: F

Answer Location: A Tenth Amendment Renaissance or Ad Hoc Federalism?

Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. It is legal for municipalities to require renters to prove their immigration status.

Ans: T

Answer Location: A Tenth Amendment Renaissance or Ad Hoc Federalism?

Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The Southern states formed a confederacy during the Civil War.

Ans: T

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-1: Identify

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The federal system of government in the United States was designed at the Constitutional Convention.

Ans: T

Answer Location: Systems of Power

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Federalism promotes duplication and reduces accountability.

Ans: T

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Exclusive powers are those only granted to states.

Ans: F

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The Constitution says very little about the powers of the states.

Ans: T

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-4: Describe

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The Fourteenth Amendment requires states to provide due process to all citizens.

Ans: T

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: Knowledge

Cognitive Domain: 2-4: Describe

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. States' rights advocates believe that states should be free to make their own decisions.

Ans: T

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. General-revenue-sharing grants give states the most discretion as to how to spend the money.

Ans: T

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. What are the differences between categorical and block grants?

Ans: Answers may vary.

Answer Location: Centralized Federalism (1964–1980)

Learning Objective: 2-2: Explain

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. What impact did the Great Recession of 2008–2009 have on federalism?

Ans: Answers may vary.

Answer Location: Ad Hoc Federalism (2002–Present)

Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What are the types of federalism, and what are the differences between them?

Ans: Answers may vary.

Answer Location: The Development of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-5: Summarize

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. What are the advantages of federalism?

Ans: Answers may vary.

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What are the disadvantages of federalism?

Ans: Answers may vary.

Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. How does the Supreme Court fit into the struggle for power between the states and federal government?

Ans: Answers may vary.

Answer Location: The Constitutional Basis of Federalism

Learning Objective: 2-6: Discuss

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Hard