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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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)

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

36. _____ are federal laws that direct state action without providing financial support.
a. Unfunded mandates
b. Crossover sanctions
c. Crosscutting requirements
d. 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 _____.
a. dual federalism
b. picket fence federalism
c. devolution
d. 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.
a. economic
b. geographic
c. historical
d. 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 _____.
a. Affordable Care Act
b. Insurance Mandate Act
c. Healthcare Mandate Law
d. Affordable Health Law
Ans: A
Answer Location: The Advantages and Disadvantages of Federalism

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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

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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

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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)

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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

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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.

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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

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