

## Reading Quiz Federalism

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

- 1) Federalism refers to a
  - A) relationship between the national and state governments.
  - B) relationship among the state governments.
  - C) political system in which power is vested in the state governments.
  - D) political system in which power is vested in the national government.
  
- 2) In *Federalist #51*, James Madison highlights the unique structure of governmental powers, characterizing them as,
  - A) "[Creating] double security...to the rights of the people."
  - B) "Subdivided among distinct and separate departments."
  - C) "Divided between two distinct governments."
  - D) all of the above
  
- 3) The Framers created the federal system in order to
  - A) establish a more democratic political system that was also efficient.
  - B) remedy problems experienced by the Framers under the Articles of Confederation.
  - C) establish a powerful central government and minimize the authority of state and local governments.
  - D) preserve power for the elite in society.
  
- 4) Under the Constitution, national and state governments are
  - A) endowed with exclusively separate powers.
  - B) totally autonomous.
  - C) accountable to the people.
  - D) inherently separate spheres of government.
  
- 5) The supremacy clause is found in
  - A) the Preamble.
  - B) the Declaration of Independence.
  - C) Article IV.
  - D) Article II.
  
- 6) In situations of conflict between state and national law, national law prevails due to
  - A) full faith and credit.
  - B) the Tenth Amendment.
  - C) federalism.
  - D) the supremacy clause.
  
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts with the supremacy clause.
  - A) The elastic clause
  - B) Full faith and credit clause
  - C) Federalism
  - D) The Tenth Amendment
  
- 8) Police powers are the basis for
  - A) interstate commerce.
  - B) state criminal laws.
  - C) federal criminal statutes.
  - D) federal welfare programs.
  
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ contains the privileges and immunities clause.
  - A) Article VII
  - B) Article IV
  - C) Article III
  - D) Article VI
  
- 10) Among the concurrent powers of the U.S. system are
  - A) coining money.
  - B) establish courts.
  - C) taxation.
  - D) all of the above
  
- 11) The Constitution has a long list of federal powers, but few powers are listed for the states. This is because
  - A) the Framers thought the federal government was more important and should be more powerful.
  - B) states were designed to be subordinate to the federal government.
  - C) there was consensus on what the powers of the federal government should be but not on the powers of the states.
  - D) states had all the power at the writing of the Constitution and a list was deemed unnecessary.

- 12) The clause that ensures that judicial decrees and contracts made in one state will be binding and enforceable in another is called the \_\_\_\_\_ clause.  
A) privileges and immunities    B) supremacy    C) bill of attainder    D) full faith and credit
- 13) The first major federalism decision by the Marshall Court was  
A) *New York v. Hunter's Lessee*.    B) *Marbury v. Madison*.  
C) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.    D) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
- 14) The doctrine, applied by the Taney Court, that the national government should not exceed its enumerated powers is called  
A) the full faith and credit doctrine.    B) dual federalism.  
C) the doctrine of implied powers.    D) confederalism.
- 15) The nature of federalism was changed forever by  
A) *Missouri v. Department of Interior*.    B) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.  
C) the Civil War.    D) Chief Justice Rutledge.
- 16) In 1857, the Supreme Court ruled that slaves were not citizens, but property, in the case  
A) *Dred Scott v. Sandford*.    B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*.  
C) *Gibbons v. Ogden*.    D) *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- 17) The Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) that  
A) separate but equal was inherently unconstitutional.  
B) racial segregation was constitutional.  
C) the states had very limited police powers under the Tenth Amendment.  
D) states could not protect the general welfare of their citizens.
- 18) In the 1930s, the era of dual federalism came to an end with the Great Depression. This crisis led to a(n)  
A) increase in federal power.  
B) variety of innovative programs to combat unemployment.  
C) whole new ideology of government.  
D) all of the above
- 19) During the early years of the New Deal, the Supreme Court  
A) ruled many programs unconstitutional.  
B) continued to enforce the supremacy clause, thus ruling New Deal programs constitutional.  
C) worked in favor of programs designed to combat the crisis.  
D) cooperated with the administration to combat the depression.
- 20) New Deal programs led to an era of federalism often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ federalism.  
A) weak    B) dual    C) marble-cake    D) cooperative
- 21) Cooperative federalism is characterized by  
A) increasing power of local governments.  
B) a stronger, more influential national government.  
C) a shift in power from the national to state governments.  
D) stronger state governments.
- 22) The first true federal grant program funded  
A) land-grant colleges.    B) welfare and pension payments.  
C) roads and bridges.    D) all of the above
- 23) The president who was elected to office, at least in part, due to a promise to return power to the states was  
A) Jimmy Carter.    B) George Bush.    C) Ronald Reagan.    D) Richard Nixon.

- 24) National laws that direct state or local governments to comply with federal rules or regulations are called
- A) the Contract with America.
  - B) the new federalism.
  - C) unfunded mandates.
  - D) block grants.
- 25) The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 have had what impact on federal power?
- A) The attacks had no noticeable impact on federal power.
  - B) Federal power has stopped.
  - C) Federal power has declined.
  - D) Federal power has increased
- 26) In Federalist 16 and 17, Alexander Hamilton argues that:
- a) the new national government will be a danger to the collective power of the states.
  - b) it is illusory to worry that the national government will subvert state power.
  - c) the Confederation was an adequate government in its time but now it must be replaced.
  - d) the states will retain their sovereignty under the new Constitution.
- 27) The Anti-Federalists felt that excessive national power would be the result of the:
- a) supremacy clause of the Constitution.
  - b) Congressional powers to tax and spend.
  - c) power of Congress to raise and support armies.
  - d) all of the above
- 28) In Federalist 44 Madison argues that:
- a) the Constitution should clearly define all congressional powers.
  - b) Congress should exercise only expressly enumerated powers.
  - c) the necessary and proper clause is essential to allow implied congressional powers.
  - d) the Constitution should enumerate what congressional powers are not necessary and proper for the execution of its enumerated powers.
- 29) Which of the following statements did James Madison not make in Federalist 39?
- a) An important national characteristic of the Constitution is the direct election of the House of Representatives by the people.
  - b) The electoral constituency of the Senate represents an important federal characteristic of the Constitution.
  - c) The new Constitution carefully balances federal and national characteristics.
  - d) The amendment process is wholly national in character.
- 30) Bryce writes that federalism allows states and localities:
- a) to experiment and fail without threatening the nation.
  - b) to control the dispensation of all monies involved in governing.
  - c) to join together and dominate the national government.
  - d) to prosper without worrying about a higher authority.
- A. According to Hamilton, why is it necessary for the national government to be able to pass laws that will directly affect the citizens of the states if the Union is to survive?

- 1) A
- 2) D
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) D
- 7) D
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) D
- 12) D
- 13) D
- 14) B
- 15) C
- 16) A
- 17) B
- 18) D
- 19) A
- 20) C
- 21) B
- 22) A
- 23) C
- 24) C
- 25) D
- 26) B
- 27) D
- 28) C
- 29) D
- 30) A

A) (Only in this way can the common concerns of the nation be regulated, and the national government must, in short, possess all the means, and have the right to resort to all the methods, of executing the powers with which it is entrusted, that are possessed and exercised by the governments of the particular states. If the state legislatures have the power to act as intermediaries between the national government and state citizens, state evasion of national legislation would be made too easy and even encouraged.)