

Lesson Quiz 4-1

Federalism

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. In our federal system, the central and state governments share some powers.
- _____ 2. If it has Senate approval, a state law can conflict with a national law.
- _____ 3. Unlike expressed powers, implied powers are directly expressed in the Constitution.
- _____ 4. Both the national and state governments can take private property for public use.
- _____ 5. States regulate interstate commerce; the national government, intrastate commerce.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Identify the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of the following statements *best* defines federalism?
- A. A state government can make laws that conflict with those of the central government.
 - B. A state government has little power compared to that of the central government.
 - C. State and national governments have certain powers but share no powers.
 - D. Two or more governments have power over the same people in the same territory.
- _____ 7. Which of the following examples *best* depicts the supremacy clause of the Constitution?
- A. California enters into a trade agreement with Mexico.
 - B. Kentucky passes a law requiring voters to be 21 years old.
 - C. Michigan makes a treaty with Canada for control of waterways.
 - D. The United States establishes the voting age to be 18.
- _____ 8. Which of the following is an implied power of the national government?
- A. coin money
 - B. develop nuclear weapons
 - C. levy and collect taxes
 - D. make war
- _____ 9. Which of the following is the best example of a concurrent power of the state and national governments?
- A. conduct foreign relations
 - B. declare war
 - C. levy taxes
 - D. provide an army and a navy
- _____ 10. Which of the following powers would you categorize under state government?
- A. administer elections
 - B. appoint ambassadors
 - C. govern territories
 - D. regulate interstate commerce

Lesson Quiz 4-2

networks

Federalism

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. enabling act | A. passes monies to states to influence their policies |
| _____ 2. federal grant | B. allows the national government to take responsibility for a state government function |
| _____ 3. mandate | C. allows the people of the territory interested in becoming a state to prepare a constitution |
| _____ 4. preemption | D. answers the question of national versus state power |
| _____ 5. <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> | E. requires states to provide a service that meets minimum national standards |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Identify the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Under a republican form of government
- A.** states have little power.
 - B.** the government appoints representatives.
 - C.** the government holds sovereign power.
 - D.** voters hold sovereign power.
- _____ 7. Which president sent troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to enforce integration of public schools?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Dwight D. Eisenhower | C. John F. Kennedy |
| B. Grover Cleveland | D. Lyndon B. Johnson |
- _____ 8. If fewer than two-thirds of the states approve it,
- A.** an amendment cannot be added to the Constitution.
 - B.** Congress cannot appoint a foreign ambassador.
 - C.** Congress cannot raise taxes.
 - D.** the president cannot declare war.
- _____ 9. What is one of William-Jose Velez's main grievances in his rallies to support statehood for Puerto Rico?
- A.** He discovered that his website had been monitored.
 - B.** His petition to stage a march to Washington, D.C., was vetoed.
 - C.** Puerto Rico has been denied the right to elect representatives.
 - D.** Puerto Rico's representatives do not have full voting rights.
- _____ 10. The passage of the 1990 Nutritional Labeling and Education Act is an example of a(n)
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. mandate | C. allocation |
| B. preemption | D. restraint |

Lesson Quiz 4-3

networks

Federalism

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. States may make whatever kind of law they feel is appropriate.
- _____ 2. States regulate businesses to protect consumers, workers, and the environment.
- _____ 3. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over interstate compacts.
- _____ 4. States use interstate compacts as an effective way to deal with regional problems.
- _____ 5. Boundary disputes have never been an issue between states.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Identify the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Regarding education, state governments
- A. establish policies that school districts must follow.
 - B. finance two-thirds of education costs.
 - C. have no say in how much tax school districts can levy.
 - D. rely on no federal aid to cover costs.
- _____ 7. Which of the following documents reveals much about a state's relative wealth, problems, and priorities?
- A. state budget
 - B. state constitution
 - C. state regulations
 - D. state statutes
- _____ 8. If the governor of Delaware refuses to extradite a fugitive to Maryland, what can Maryland do?
- A. If Delaware grants the fugitive pardon, Maryland can do nothing.
 - B. If the fugitive asks for asylum in Delaware, Maryland can do nothing.
 - C. Maryland can ask the federal government to intervene.
 - D. Maryland would then have to grant pardon to the fugitive.
- _____ 9. What was the first interstate compact called?
- A. Boston Harbor Patrol
 - B. Chesapeake Bay Brigade
 - C. Port of New York Authority
 - D. Washington Watershed
- _____ 10. Most disputes among the Western states occur because of
- A. air pollution from vehicles.
 - B. air space and noise reduction.
 - C. limited fresh water supplies.
 - D. limited housing for immigrants.

Lesson Quiz 4-4

networks

Federalism

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether a statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Congress takes all responsibility for social welfare programs.
- _____ 2. The Voting Rights Act outlawed states' discriminatory voting practices.
- _____ 3. A member of the Republican Party would more likely take a nationalist position.
- _____ 4. Someone who supports stronger state government would likely say "one size doesn't fit all" about public policy.
- _____ 5. If participation will have some practical impact on policy, people are less likely to become involved in political activity.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Identify the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. A sunset law
- A. can never be continued.
 - B. ends by sunset on the 30th day.
 - C. has an automatic end date.
 - D. has an automatic start date.
- _____ 7. For which of these practices has the federal government imposed public policies on states?
- A. enacting intrastate commerce regulations
 - B. infringing on a group's rights
 - C. setting school district tax rates
 - D. setting standards for professional conduct
- _____ 8. A twenty-first century conservative is more likely to
- A. be a Democrat and take a nationalist position.
 - B. be a Republican and take a states' rights position.
 - C. say "one size doesn't fit all" and take a nationalist position.
 - D. say "one size fits all" and take a states' rights position.
- _____ 9. A twenty-first century liberal is more likely to
- A. believe in the supremacy of the national government.
 - B. support the interests of big business.
 - C. take a states' rights position.
 - D. vote for candidates on the Republican ticket.
- _____ 10. In what basic way can all people influence public policy?
- A. being conservative
 - B. being liberal
 - C. paying lobbyists
 - D. voting on a regular basis