**Chapter 3 PRACTICE EXAM**

***Fill-in-the-Blank.* Supply the missing word(s) or term(s) to complete the sentence**.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system of government divides power between a central government and

regional governments.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_powers derive from the U. S. status as a sovereign power among nations.

3. The Tenth Amendment establishes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_powers of the states.

4. The activities, problems, and policies that make up the relationships among states are referred to as

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clause in the Constitution requires that states extend the same protections to the citizens of other states as they extend to their own citizens.

6. The issue in *McCulloch v. Maryland* was whether the national government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers

7. President Reagan and congressional Republicans supported the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 grants.

8. The doctrine that makes a distinction between federal and state spheres of governmental authority is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

9. The goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to restore more power to state and local governments.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_require state and local governments to comply with

 certain rules.

***True/False.* Circle the appropriate letter to indicate if the statement is true or false.**

1. T or F A unitary system of government is the easiest system to define.
2. T or F The United States Constitution expressly designates a federal system of government.
3. T or F The national government may deny the use of reserved powers to the states.

4. T or F The Tenth Amendment provides for the reserved powers to the states.

5. T or F Most concurrent powers of the states are specifically stated in the Constitution.

6. T or F Under horizontal federalism, a state can set itself apart from the other states.

7. T or F Chief Justice John Marshall was a strong supporter of states' rights.

8. T or F The case of *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) set a precedent for a narrow interpretation of the

 implied powers of Congress.

9. T or F Dual federalism makes a distinction between federal and state spheres of authority.

10. T or F The goal of new federalism is to restore more power to the state and local governments.

***Multiple-Choice.* Circle the correct response.**

1. The most popular way of ordering relations between a central government and its local units is by a

a. confederal system. b. federal system.

c. unitary system. d. constitutional system.

2. If ultimate governmental authority rests in the hands of a central government, that is a

a. federal system. b. confederal system.

c. unitary system. d. theocratic system.

3. A league of independent states, in which the central government holds only those powers expressly delegated to it, is a:

a. federal system. b. confederal system.

c. unitary system. d. democratic system.

4. Federalism appealed to the framers of the Constitution because it

a. allowed the states to control the process of government decision making.

b. retained state traditions and local power while it established a strong national government.

c. was acceptable to the British Parliament.

d. did not change the status quo.

5. The essential argument in *Federalist Paper No. 10* is that

a. a unitary government is the best kind of government for a diverse society.

b. smaller political units are likely to be dominated by a single political group.

c. a unitary system of government is the most efficient.

d. only with a strong chief executive can the U.S. maintain its independence in world politics.

6. A special category of national powers that are not implied by the "necessary and proper" clause covers

a. inherent powers. b. enumerated powers.

c. extraordinary powers. d. elongated powers.

7. States cannot sign treaties with foreign countries because of

a. prohibited powers. b. reserved powers.

c. inherent powers. d. the Tenth Amendment.

8. The issue in *McCulloch* v. *Maryland* was

a. judiciary supremacy of the Supreme Court.

b. the use of delegated power by the president.

c. whether the commerce clause covered the regulation of shipping on the open seas.

d. the use of implied powers by the national government.

9. Federal grants to state and local governments to cover specific programs and projects are referred to as

a. block grants. b. revenue sharing.

c. unfunded mandates. d. categorical grants-in-aid.

10. The goal of new federalism is to

a. restore more power to state and local governments.

b. restore more power to the national government.

c. realign the relationship between states and their local units of government.

d. make the national government more competitive in the world market.

11. Because of the supremacy clause the states cannot

a. deny citizens of another state the same privileges they extend to their own citizens.

b. use their reserved or concurrent powers to thwart national policies.

c. discriminate against citizens from another state.

d. tax their citizens beyond national governmental rates.

12. Picket-fence federalism added what element to the national and state governments?

a. Interest groups b. Local government

c. Multi-national corporations d. Political parties

13. In the cases of *Printz v. u.s.* and *u.s. v. Lopez,* the Supreme Court ruled that

a. the national government exceeded its regulatory powers.

b. the state government exceeded its reserved powers.

c. the local government exceeded its police powers.

d. both state and national government exceeded constitutional powers.

14. In the cases of *Alden v. Maine* and *Kimel v. Florida Board a/Regents* the Court ruled for state governments on the basis of

a. the Tenth Amendment. b. the commerce clause.

c. the Eleventh Amendment. d. privileges and immunities.

15. In the new century, new federalism advocates that significant "laboratories" for experimental programs be created by

a. the national government. b. state and local governments.

c. private foundations. d. multi-national corporations.

16. One of the few nations in the world today with a confederal system is

a. Russia. b. Brazil.

c. Germany. d. Switzerland.

17. The power that a national government has under international law is called

a. expressed. b. global.

c. implied. d. inherent.

18. Interstate compacts are

a. illegal under the Constitution. b. legal, but have never been created.

c. legal with permission of Congress. d. legal with permission of the president.

19. Which of the following is a federal mandate?

a. minimum air and water standards b. federal highways

c. voting age d. minimum education standards

20. The United States v. Morrison case was decided on the same principle as

*a. Printz v. U.S. b. U.S. v. Lopez,*

*c. Alden v. Maine. d. Gibbons v. Ogden.*

***Short Essay Questions.* Briefly address the major concepts raised by the following questions.**

1. Discuss three ways of organizing relations between a central government and its local governmental

units.

2.Identify and explain the division of powers between the national and state governments in the Constitution.

3.Trace and explain the debate over the division of powers between national and state government since the

 Civil War.

1. Discuss the latest trends in our federal system, including federal mandates, Supreme Court decisions, and

 competitive federalism.