

CHAPTER 3: Federalism

SHORT ANSWER

Please define the following term.

1. sovereignty

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 82

2. federalism

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 83

3. dual federalism

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 84

4. states' rights

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 84

5. implied powers

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 85

6. cooperative federalism

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 86

7. elastic clause

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 87

8. commerce clause

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 91

9. grant-in-aid

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 93

10. categorical grant

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 94

11. formula grant

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 94

12. project grant

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 94

13. block grant

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 94

14. preemption

ANS:

Answers will vary.

REF: 100

15. mandate

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 100

16. restraint

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 100

17. coercive federalism

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 101

18. redistricting

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 103

19. municipal governments

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 105

20. county government

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 105

21. school district

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 105

22. special district

ANS:
Answers will vary.

REF: 105

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. _____ requires foreigners who are not citizens living in the United States to register with the government and carry their registration papers.
- U.S. Law
 - Nevada Law
 - Montana Law
 - California Law
 - Oregon Law

ANS: A REF: 81 NOT: C

2. A 2010 Arizona immigration law did all but which of the following?
- It criminalized the failure to carry immigration documents.
 - It required police to determine a person's immigration status during a "lawful stop," if there was reasonable suspicion existed that person was an illegal.
 - It cracked down on those who hire, transport or shelter illegal aliens.
 - It required the state of Arizona to deport any illegal immigrants it apprehended.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D REF: 81 |82 NOT: F

3. Federalism is a combination of which two ideas?
- Unitary and oligarchy structures
 - Unitary government and a confederation
 - A confederation and autocracy
 - Elitism and a confederation
 - Majoritarian democracy and a unitary government

ANS: B REF: 83 NOT: C

4. The basic premise of federalism is that
- supreme executive power derives from a mandate from the masses.
 - two or more governments share power and authority over the same land and people.
 - supreme political authority remains with the states.
 - a national government has ultimate sovereignty over a country's land and people.
 - state and local governments may not exercise powers of their own that are independent of the national government.

ANS: B REF: 83 NOT: C

5. The power to coin money belongs to _____ and the power to grant divorces belongs to _____.
- the states; both the states and the federal government
 - both the states and the federal government; the states
 - the federal government; the states
 - the states; the federal government
 - the federal government; both the states and the federal government

ANS: C REF: 83 NOT: F

6. Federalism is able to unify diverse groups of people because it
- provides a strong center around which all citizens can unify.
 - requires a formal constitution.

- c. does not require citizens to be ruled by majorities from different regions and with different interests.
- d. allows for secession when a minority group feels threatened.
- e. ensures a uniform result by upholding one national standard.

ANS: C REF: 84 NOT: C

7. Which of the following is *not* an essential premise of dual federalism?
- a. The Constitution is the creation of the people of the United States.
 - b. The national government rules by enumerated powers only.
 - c. The national government has a limited set of constitutional purposes.
 - d. Each government unit, both nation and state, is sovereign within its sphere.
 - e. The relationship between nation and state is best characterized by tension.

ANS: A REF: 84 NOT: F

8. A proponent of states' rights and enumerated powers would be more likely to quote the _____ to the Constitution.
- a. First Amendment
 - b. Eighth Amendment
 - c. Tenth Amendment
 - d. Fourteenth Amendment
 - e. Sixteenth Amendment

ANS: C REF: 85 NOT: C

9. Someone who believes that the elastic clause of the Constitution should be narrowly interpreted is *most* likely to endorse the concept of _____ federalism.
- a. dual
 - b. cooperative
 - c. creative
 - d. implied
 - e. restrictive

ANS: A REF: 85 NOT: C

10. A power *not* specifically mentioned in the Constitution but necessary if another specific grant of power is to be carried out is called a(n) _____ power.
- a. assigned
 - b. general
 - c. enumerated
 - d. implied
 - e. concurrent

ANS: D REF: 85 NOT: F

11. The Constitution did not give Congress the authority to establish the Internal Revenue Service. Congress did so, however, to implement its power to "lay and collect taxes." This is an example of the use of a(n) _____ power.
- a. implied
 - b. delegated
 - c. reserved
 - d. expressed
 - e. inherent

ANS: A REF: 85 NOT: C

12. Which metaphor *best* describes dual federalism?

- a. A sponge cake
- b. A layer cake
- c. A fruitcake
- d. A marble cake
- e. A pineapple upside-down cake

ANS: B

REF: 85

NOT: F

13. Which metaphor *best* describes cooperative federalism?

- a. A layer cake
- b. A sponge cake
- c. A fruitcake
- d. A marble cake
- e. A bundt cake

ANS: D

REF: 85

NOT: F

14. Which of the following is an *incorrect* description of the cooperative federalism model?

- a. National and state agencies typically undertake government functions jointly rather than exclusively.
- b. The nation and states routinely share power.
- c. Power is not concentrated at any government level or in any agency.
- d. The functions and responsibilities of the national and state governments are clearly defined.
- e. An expansive view of the Constitution's supremacy clause.

ANS: D

REF: 86

NOT: C

15. The constitutional provision that made cooperative federalism possible is

- a. Article V on amending the Constitution.
- b. the interstate commerce clause.
- c. the supremacy clause.
- d. the Tenth Amendment.
- e. the elastic clause.

ANS: C

REF: 86

NOT: F

16. The "necessary and proper" clause of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution is an example of a(n) "_____ clause."

- a. confederal
- b. states' rights
- c. judicial
- d. dual
- e. elastic

ANS: E

REF: 87

NOT: C

17. The Tenth Amendment gives what level(s) of government additional unwritten powers?

- a. Local
- b. National
- c. State
- d. Both options A and C are true.
- e. Both options B and C are true.

ANS: C

REF: 87

NOT: F

18. The Great Depression represented a shift away from _____ and toward _____.
- cooperative federalism; dual federalism
 - dual federalism; cooperative federalism
 - the elastic clause; the Tenth Amendment
 - the supremacy clause; the Tenth Amendment
 - Options A and C are true.

ANS: B

REF: 88 |89

NOT: C

19. Which of the following statements regarding the New Deal era is *incorrect*?
- The period was crucial in reshaping federalism in the United States.
 - The size of the national government and its budget increased tremendously.
 - The general welfare became a legitimate concern of the national government.
 - Congress temporarily claimed extra constitutional powers to meet the national emergency.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D

REF: 88 |89

NOT: F

20. President Obama was able to convince Congress in February of 2009 to approve a \$787 billion economic stimulus package titled
- The Great Recession Act.
 - The Bank Holiday Act.
 - The New Deal II Act.
 - The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
 - The Bailout Act.

ANS: D

REF: 89

NOT: F

21. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on U.S. soil led to all but which of the following expansions of national power?
- The USA-PATRIOT Act
 - The creation of the Department of Homeland Security
 - The Immigration Security Act
 - expanded wireless wiretapping of Americans suspected of terrorist ties
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: C

REF: 89

NOT: F

22. Which of the following statements regarding President Obama's \$787 billion economic stimulus package is *incorrect*?
- No Republican in the House of Representatives and only 3 Republican Senators voted for it.
 - It offered direct aid to states including extended unemployment benefits and school spending.
 - Several Republican governors initially rejected the money.
 - Ultimately only two governors rejected the stimulus aid.
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: D

REF: 90

NOT: F

23. A central question in the *McCulloch* case was whether or not Congress had the power to
- institute a peacetime draft.
 - establish a national bank.

- c. regulate commerce along major waterways.
- d. investigate the executive branch.
- e. remove one of its own members.

ANS: B REF: 90 NOT: F

24. According to John Marshall's decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the elastic clause might be interpreted to mean that Congress can take a particular action *not* specified in the Constitution if that action is
- a. approved by both houses of Congress.
 - b. strictly related to accomplishment of a national priority.
 - c. requested by a state government.
 - d. generally in the public interest.
 - e. plainly adapted to achieving a legitimate constitutional end.

ANS: E REF: 90 NOT: C

25. Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the early Supreme Court generally
- a. preserved states' rights.
 - b. lessened trade powers between the states.
 - c. issued conflicting decisions about the balance between national and state power.
 - d. remain silent about federalism issues.
 - e. increased national power.

ANS: E REF: 90 NOT: C

26. "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all means which are appropriate" is part of the broad Supreme Court interpretation of the elastic clause in the case of
- a. *Marbury v. Madison*.
 - b. *McCulloch v. Maryland*.
 - c. *Gibbons v. Ogden*.
 - d. *United States v. Lopez*.
 - e. *Printz v. United States*.

ANS: B REF: 90 NOT: C

27. From the 1930s to the mid-1990s,
- a. the Supreme Court tended to support expansion of national authority.
 - b. the Supreme Court considered issues of federalism to be "political questions" beyond the scope of the Court's jurisdiction.
 - c. the Supreme Court consistently resisted the expansion of national power.
 - d. the Supreme Court wavered unpredictably on the issue of national authority.
 - e. the Court issued decisions that made the division of powers in federalism difficult to ascertain.

ANS: A REF: 91 NOT: F

28. The general conclusion of the Supreme Court in *United States v. Lopez* was that
- a. the Second Amendment forbids any government restriction on the right to bear arms.
 - b. there are limits to the national government's ability to regulate behavior based on the commerce clause.
 - c. schools are exclusively a state and local responsibility.
 - d. the right to bear arms extends even to those who are not legal adults.
 - e. entities of the state do not have ability equal to that of the state itself to successfully challenge national law.

ANS: B

REF: 91 |92

NOT: C

29. In 1995, the Supreme Court concluded that Congress had overreached the legitimate bounds of the commerce power when Congress tried to regulate the possession of _____ in or near a school.
- guns
 - pornography
 - prescription drugs
 - beer
 - All of the above are true.

ANS: A

REF: 91 |92

NOT: F

30. The controversial 1993 Brady bill
- criminalized the distribution of medical marijuana.
 - outlawed abortions in the third trimester of a pregnancy.
 - created a national system to check the background of gun buyers.
 - required local law enforcement officials to investigate the immigration status of detainees.
 - forbade states from recognizing same-sex marriages performed in other states.

ANS: C

REF: 92

NOT: F

31. In the *Printz v. United States* decision, Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the five-member conservative majority, argued that federally mandated background checks by local sheriffs on gun purchases in their states violated the principle of
- new federalism.
 - cooperative federalism.
 - sanctions.
 - dual sovereignty.
 - majoritarian democracy.

ANS: D

REF: 92

NOT: F

32. The 2000 Supreme Court case *Bush v. Gore* upheld the principle of
- dual federalism.
 - states' rights.
 - the Tenth Amendment.
 - a nationalist interpretation of federalism.
 - Options C and D are true.

ANS: D

REF: 92 |93

NOT: F

33. In recent years, the Supreme Court has denied states the power to execute individuals who are
- mentally disabled.
 - poor and uneducated.
 - from broken homes.
 - seventeen-years old.
 - Options A and D are true.

ANS: E

REF: 93

NOT: F

34. Money paid by one level of government to another level of government to be spent for a given purpose is called a
- primary grant.
 - grant-in-aid.
 - transfer grant.

- d. carry grant.
- e. user grant.

ANS: B REF: 93 NOT: F

35. Suppose Congress funds elementary education by giving states a grant that the states then designate the specific educational programs to receive these funds. This is an example of a _____ grant.
- a. block
 - b. formula
 - c. carry
 - d. categorical
 - e. user

ANS: A REF: 94 NOT: F

36. Formula grants and project grants are both types of _____ grants.
- a. block
 - b. formula
 - c. carry
 - d. categorical
 - e. user

ANS: D REF: 94 NOT: F

37. While always a part of the federal arsenal, federal grants-in-aid grew at an astonishing pace
- a. during the 1860s.
 - b. during the 1870s.
 - c. during the 1890s.
 - d. during the 1930s.
 - e. during the 1960s.

ANS: E REF: 94 NOT: F

38. By 2012, _____ grants consumed nearly 50 percent of national government grants to the states.
- a. general government
 - b. health
 - c. transportation
 - d. education
 - e. Homeland Security

ANS: B REF: 95 NOT: C

39. Since the 1960s, states have become more active policymakers for all but which of the following reasons?
- a. Governors and state legislators employ more experienced policy staff.
 - b. Legislatures meet more days during the year.
 - c. State elected officials receive higher salaries.
 - d. The shrinking ability of states to raise revenue has forced states to innovate.
 - e. The unelected officials who work in state government are better educated.

ANS: D REF: 96 NOT: F

40. "Great Society" is a term associated with the _____ administration.
- a. Kennedy
 - b. Johnson
 - c. Eisenhower

- d. Nixon
- e. Carter

ANS: B REF: 97 NOT: F

41. Controlling for population, which of the following countries has the highest number of public sector workers at all levels of government?
- a. Norway
 - b. France
 - c. United States
 - d. Germany
 - e. Poland

ANS: A REF: 98 NOT: F

42. The power of Congress to enact laws by which the national government assumes complete or partial responsibility for a state government function is known as
- a. new federalism.
 - b. sanctioning.
 - c. policy entrepreneurship.
 - d. preemption.
 - e. popular sovereignty.

ANS: D REF: 100 NOT: F

43. According to the Freedom-Order-Equality class model, conservatives and liberals respectively
- a. favor states' rights and the national government.
 - b. favor the national government and states' rights.
 - c. both favor the national government.
 - d. both favor states' rights.
 - e. favor the national government or states' rights depending on the purposes of government under discussion.

ANS: E REF: 100 NOT: C

44. The _____ pressed for legislation requiring cost estimates and analysis of the impact of agency regulations.
- a. state governors
 - b. Interior Department
 - c. majority of Washington lobbyists
 - d. Congressional Budget Office
 - e. Republicans

ANS: E REF: 101 NOT: F

45. The vast majority of recent preemptions have focused on
- a. environmental protection.
 - b. judicial appointments.
 - c. Internet commerce.
 - d. terrorism.
 - e. Options A and D are true.

ANS: E REF: 101 NOT: F

46. Real ID, a federally mandated program that imposes security standards for states to issue driver's licenses, is an example of

- a. redistricting.
- b. a block grant.
- c. preemption.
- d. a restraint.
- e. an unfunded mandate.

ANS: E REF: 102 NOT: F

47. The process of redrawing boundaries for electoral jurisdictions is known as
- a. reapportionment.
 - b. realignment.
 - c. redistribution.
 - d. redistricting.
 - e. redesign.

ANS: D REF: 103 NOT: F

48. A notable trend in the backgrounds of recent presidents is experience as a
- a. U.S. Senator.
 - b. member of the U.S. House of Representatives.
 - c. state legislator.
 - d. governor.
 - e. judge.

ANS: D REF: 103 NOT: F

49. Congressional redistricting occurs once every _____ years.
- a. two
 - b. four
 - c. six
 - d. ten
 - e. fifty

ANS: D REF: 103 NOT: F

50. The lines that define congressional districts are usually drawn by
- a. state legislatures.
 - b. state governors.
 - c. U.S. Senators.
 - d. a state's congressional delegation.
 - e. the House Judiciary Committee.

ANS: A REF: 104 NOT: F

51. Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, several states are required to submit redistricting plans to the
- a. House.
 - b. Senate.
 - c. Congressional Budget Office.
 - d. Department of Justice.
 - e. Supreme Court.

ANS: D REF: 104 NOT: F

52. The Constitution explicitly recognizes
- a. the national government.

- b. state governments.
- c. local governments.
- d. Options A, B, and C are true.
- e. Options A and B are true.

ANS: E REF: 105 NOT: F

53. Based on 2007 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the United States is home to as many as _____ local governments of different sorts.

- a. 300
- b. 1,000
- c. 10,000
- d. 20,000
- e. 89,000

ANS: E REF: 105 NOT: F

54. A government unit created to perform particular functions, such as fire protection and water purification and distribution is known as

- a. a municipal government.
- b. a state's taxing authority.
- c. a county government.
- d. a special district.
- e. an intergovernmental agency.

ANS: D REF: 105 NOT: C

55. Government units that administer cities or towns are also known as

- a. school districts.
- b. county governments.
- c. municipal governments.
- d. special districts.
- e. urban governments.

ANS: C REF: 105 NOT: F

56. How likely are voters to participate in state and local elections compared with national elections?

- a. Less likely
- b. More likely
- c. Equally likely
- d. No clear pattern
- e. More likely if the issues are known and made clear to voters in advance

ANS: A REF: 106 NOT: F

57. The complexity of the American federal system encourages

- a. majoritarian democracy.
- b. pluralism.
- c. a high level of popular participation.
- d. government stagnation.
- e. conservative reactions by most registered voters.

ANS: B REF: 106 NOT: F

58. Which of the following aspects of federalism is *not* consistent with pluralism?

- a. It recognizes and cultivates diverse interests.

- b. It recognizes the legitimacy of the states as political divisions.
- c. It allows people a choice of policies under which to live.
- d. The national government has come to rely increasingly on mandates and restraints.
- e. It is highly responsive to pressure from groups and entrepreneurs.

ANS: D REF: 106 |107 NOT: C

59. Which of the following statements regarding dual federalism is *incorrect*?
- a. It aims to decentralize government and shift power to the states.
 - b. It recognizes the importance of local rather than national standards.
 - c. It allows the people a choice of policies under which to live.
 - d. It grants states and the federal government powers not specifically found in the Constitution.
 - e. None of the above is true.

ANS: D REF: 107 NOT: C

60. Which of the following statements regarding cooperative federalism is *incorrect*?
- a. It is more amenable to national prerogatives.
 - b. It is perfectly willing to override local standards depending on the issue at stake.
 - c. It is highly responsive to pressure from groups and policy entrepreneurs.
 - d. It blurs lines of national and state responsibility.
 - e. None of the above is true.

ANS: E REF: 107 NOT: C

ESSAY

1. Discuss the U.S. government's challenge to the Arizona immigration law of 2010 and how it demonstrates a debate over federalism.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

2. Explain the concept of dual federalism and its essential premises.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

3. Identify the key elements of cooperative federalism.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

4. Identify a Constitutional provision that supports the idea of states' rights, and identify a Constitutional provision that does not.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

5. Discuss how the Great Depression changed the relationship between the federal government and the states.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

6. Discuss how the Supreme Court has interpreted the commerce clause since the 1990s.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

7. Explain the difference between categorical grants and block grants. In the process, distinguish between the two types of categorical grants.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

8. Discuss how the federal government has grown in reaction to the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the economic downturn in 2008.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

9. Discuss three Supreme Court decisions that reflect the Court's changing conception of the limits of federal power.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

10. Explain what *preemption* means, and identify recent trends in its use and the issues that have been addressed.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

11. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of multiple local governments.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

12. Why do politicians with gubernatorial experience often succeed in national elections?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

13. Discuss how both dual and cooperative federalism support the pluralist model in different ways.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

14. Describe three of the ways since the 1960s that states have become more capable and forceful policy actors.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

15. Compare the attitudes of conservatives and liberals to those of states' rights.

ANS:

Answers will vary.